

Dear Reader!

Kinesiology will be covered by SCOPUS.

This was the first sentence of the letter received from Elsevier Bibliographic Databases which came to the Editorial Office right after this issue's Editorial was put together. Of course, wonderful news like this had to be announced immediately and, therefore, we decided to change the initial opening line to this, extremely joyful, bolded one. We believe that you share our happiness as this accomplishment would not have been possible without your help in a form of your high quality scientific contributions and carefully performed reviews.

It is our great pleasure to inform you that this year the Faculty of Kinesiology celebrates its 50th anniversary. The journal Kinesiology has played and still plays a very significant role in the development of the science of kinesiology at the Faculty, but also wider, throughout all the areas and in the institutions where kinesiologists are active and productive.

In its early years the journal began promoting international collaboration through scientific publications and with different eminent international experts from the field of kinesiology and adjacent sciences being members of the Editorial and Advisory Board. Till today, huge steps have been made toward improving the quality of this journal. Its influence and reputation have also been formally recognised and approved. All this has resulted in an increment in the number of the submitted papers and authors from numerous countries from all continents who chose the journal Kinesiology to publish their studies. In all these years, the journal Kinesiology has contributed to a scientific collaboration between Croatian and international kinesiologists. It was also an important part of all the Scientific Conferences of Kinesiology organised and realised by the Faculty, and this mission is to be continued in times to come.

This September, the Faculty of Kinesiology will host the constitutional meeting of the new Forum of the East European higher education institutions in the field of kinesiology. The main goal of this Forum will be to obtain an insight into the curricula of different physical education and sport institutions to make an analysis of correspondence and differences in them. As in recent times the Faculty of Kinesiology's curriculum runs according to the Bologna process, we are interested in implementing

the parts of the process as widely as possible. The additional idea for this meeting was to establish a common European Kinesiology Society, embracing at the same time this faculty's international journal Kinesiology and Conference on Kinesiology.

The twelve articles of this issue pertain to different fields, from ethics and the history of sport, through education, team sports, to psychology and biomechanics.

The interesting opening review article by the esteemed Professor Roland Renson thoroughly examines the origins of the notion of fair play and links it to the origins of modern sport in Great Britain. Fair play, as the author states, is one of the most vital contributions which sport has made to modern ethics. By exploring the historical origins of the fair play concept, a critical reflection on its relevance for the cultural movement of a postmodern society is called upon.

Drust and Morton review the current thinking regarding the potential for carbohydrate availability to modulate the adaptations typically observed following periods of endurance training. The review presents relevant data with a view to providing some potential advantages and disadvantages of training with reduced carbohydrate availability for both athletes and coaches.

The review on the mechanical work and coordinative pattern of cycling, by Bini and Diefenthaeler, presents models to calculate mechanical work, the pattern of joint power during steady-state cycling and theories regarding energy transfer through the joints, and coordinative pattern analysis by joint mechanical work distribution. The effects of workload, pedalling cadence and saddle height management on joint mechanical work are also presented.

Stevens-Smith aimed at determining the dominance preferences of physical educators in the areas of the brain hemisphere, eye, ear, hand and foot preference, and the impact the profiles can have on pedagogical knowledge in the teaching and learning environment.

The following two are valuable contributions to the science of the sport of volleyball. While Koch and Tilp compared the playing characteristics of male and female athletes in professional beach volleyball in terms of applied technique, position, quality, direction and movement behaviour of athletes;