ISHPES Congress 2012

XIII CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

XII BRAZILIAN CONGRESS FOR THE HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

Abstracts Book and Program

Physical Education and Sport around the Globe: Past, Present and Future

JULY, 9 - 13, 2012
Rio de Janeiro
ISHPES Congress 2012

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ISHPES Congress 2012

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PRESENTATION

Dear colleagues and friends, on behalf of the Universidade Gama Filho (UGF) and the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES), we have the pleasure of hosting the XIII. ISHPES Congress with its general theme “Sport and Physical Education around the Globe: Past, Present and Future”.

This theme provides a unique opportunity for sharing new experiences, approaches, methods, theories, and topics between researchers from various continents in the field of physical education and the socio-cultural studies of sports.

Among the topics that will be discussed during our congress are: emergence and development of movement cultures – gymnastics, sports, games and dance; traditional sports and games and sportification processes; sporting events and sport stars in the past and in the present; transatlantic movements – the transfer of gymnastics and sports from Europe to America; global disseminations, transformations and adaptations of sports and games; history of physical education in different countries and regions; history and present situation of sport, games and dance in South America; sport and health; media and sport, and sport and gender.

We are very pleased and excited about the entry of over 140 abstracts and six symposiums from countries such as Brazil, Germany, Argentina, Austria, Canada, China, Colombia, South Korea, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, Estonia, France, Holland, Hungry, Italy, Israel, Japan, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, United Kingdom, Russia, Swiss, Uruguay, Taiwan and Turkey.

The objective of the congress is to promote the production of knowledge and the exchange of information among researchers from different nations on the history of physical education and sport, contributing to the internationalization of UGF and other participating members and their institutions. The selection of Brazil and Universidade Gama Filho as hosts to this important event reflects the current growth of our institution and our country in sport-related research fields. It also shows that we acknowledge the different paths these disciplines have traveled from past to present and will in the future.
We are confident that in conjunction with the academic program you will find the possibility of making new friends. We wish all of you a great stay in the wonderful city of Rio de Janeiro and hope that you will take advantage of the academic activities and other opportunities that will be part of this congress.

Sebastião Votre,
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*Annette Hofmann - ISHPES President  
Sebastião Votre - Congress President  
Fernando Vieira Braga - Gama Filho University President  
Thais Lauria - International Affairs Coordinator-UGF*
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                 *New Frontiers of Physical Activity: a New History of Sport?*
                 (Auditorium 1 - 6th floor)                                         |
| 09:30 – 11:00 | **1 (Auditorium 1)**
                 Thierry Terret
                 **SYMPOSIUM:**
                 Sport and Vulnerability in War Context
                 No Victory without Sports: The Sport of the Allied soldiers during the Great War
                 Arnaud Waquet
                 University of Lille, France
                 Physical Education in the Nazis Camps from Prophylaxie to Torture
                 Doriane Gomet
                 CRIS University Lyon 1, France
                 Vulnerability, Sport and Resistance in Occupied France 1940-1944
                 Tony Froissart
                 University of Reims-Champagne-Ardenne and CRIS University of Lyon 1 France |
|               | **2 (Auditorium 2)**
                 Kai Reinhart
                 Reconstruction Process of the History of Brazilian Football:
                 A Review of the Historiographies in the Brazilian Congress for the History of Physical Education and Sports
                 (1993-2010)
                 Eisaku Yamamoto, Kochi Gakuen College
                 Portugal, Spain and the Football - The Historical Construction of a Friendship
                 Joaquin Marin Montin, Universidad de Sevilla
                 Francisco Pinheiro, Universidade de Coimbra                           |
|               | **3 (Room 501)**
                 Gerald Gems
                 Teaching the Athletics History in Physical Education Classes: the Production of a Didactic Material on the History
                 of the Races
                 Sara Quenzer
                 Matthiesen, UNESP - Rio Claro
                 Guy Ginciene, UNESP - Rio Claro
                 A Study about the Process of Introducing Physical Education in Modern Japan - from the Points of View of Publications
                 and Reprinted Textbooks
                 Yumiko Fujisaka, Nagano Prefectural College
                 Non-Compulsory Physical Education Classes and First Teacher of Physical Exercise in Croatia
                 Zrinko Custonja, University of Zagreb
                 Damir Agicic, University of Zagreb                                     |
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| 09:30 – 11:00 | 4 (Room 502) Gertrud Pfister  
Replaying the Ancient Theme of Hero Creation in and through Sport – Contemporary Athletes in Commercials  
Thomas Koenecke, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz  
Sandra Guenter, University of Berne, Institute of Sport Science  
Wealthy Sports within the Space of a Rural University: Oral and Photographic Memories of Sportivization of UFRRJ in the First Decades of the 20th Century  
José Ricardo da Silva Ramos, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Coffee Break |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | 5 (Room 503) Sebastião Josué Votre  
Da História do Vale Tudo no Brasil ao Surgimento das Artes Marciais Mistas: Luta por Afirmação e Mercado da Luta  
Roberto Alves Garcia, Universidade Gama Filho  
Alvaro Rego Millen Neto, Centro Universitário Barra Mansa  
Possibilidades de experiência: fragmentos da disseminação das artes marciais orientais em São Paulo  
Felipe Eduardo Ferreira Marta, Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia  
A Construção dos Corpos de Ferro: um Estudo Sobre a Academia Fênix e a Musculação Competitiva em Pelotas-RS  
Patricia Lessa, Universidade Estadual de Maringá |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | 6 (Room 504) Manon Toscano Lopes Silva Pinto  
Chrônica da Capoeira (Gem) – “Uma Raiz da Capoeira é a Ringa-Moringue Malgache?”  
Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão  
Diálogos’ fragmentados das artes marciais chinesas no Brasil: passado, presente e futuro  
Romulo da Silva Lima, UNIRB - Faculdades Integradas da Bahia  
Manon Toscano Lopes Silva Pinto, UFBA/UNIRB  
Aikido : Budo - caminho da ascese  
Fernanda Damasceno Santos, Universidade Estadual Paulista  
Carlos José Martins, Universidade Estadual Paulista |
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| 11:15 – 12:45 | **1 (Auditorium 1)** Maureen Smith  
**The German-American Turners and their Involvement with German National Socialism**  
Annette Hofmann, Ludwigshburg University of Education  
**Sport and Physical Education in the Construction of a Nation**  
Gerald R. Gems, North Central College  
**Brazilian Sport Policies in Marginalized Communities: A Case Study of Cidade de Deus**  
Fabiana Rodrigues de Sousa Mast, University of Basel  
Ariane Carvalho Reis, Souther Cross University  
Felipe Rodrigues da Costa, Universidade Gama Filho  
Marcelo Carvalho Vieira, ENSP Fiocruz - RJ |
|               | **2 (Auditorium 2)** Ludmila Mourão  
**Breve história da Associação Portuguesa Mulheres e Desporto: Agir para Mudar**  
Silvana Vlodre Goellner, UFRGS/ Universidade do Porto  
Ludmila Mourão, UFJF  
Paula Botelho  
Gomes, Universidade do Porto  
Paula Silva, Universidade do Porto  
**A Beira da Piscina Como um Campo Masculino: Um Lugar Ainda a ser Conquistado pelas Mulheres da Natação Paranaense – Reflexões**  
Morgana Claudia da Silva, Faculdade Integrado de Campo Mourão/Faculdade Ingá-Maringá  
Anderson da Silva  
Honorato, Faculdade Metropolitana de Maringá  
**O resgate da memória das guerreiras do esporte londrinense.**  
Antonio Geraldo Magalhães Gomes Pires, Universidade Estadual de Londrina |
|               | **3 (Room 501)** Hiroshi Arai  
**Sport Volunteers: Organization, Leadership and Working Methodology in Brazil**  
Bianca Gama Pena, Universidade Gama Filho  
Carlos Henrique de Vasconcelos Ribeiro, Universidade Gama Filho  
**Different clubs, Similar Purposes? Gymnastics and Sport in the German Colony of São Paulo/Brazil at the Turn of the 19th Century**  
Evelise Amgarten Quitzau, Universidade Estadual de Campinas  
**The Invention of Tradition in Chinese Martial Arts in Brazil: A Brief Historical Review**  
Marcio Antonio Tralci Filho, Universidade de São Paulo  
Katia Rubio, Universidade de São Paulo |
## Tuesday July 10, 2012

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<td>11:15 – 12:45</td>
<td><strong>4 (Room 502)</strong> &lt;br&gt; Patricia Lessa &lt;br&gt; <strong>Educação Física escolar e ditadura militar no Brasil: reflexões a partir da análise da materialidade da &quot;Revista de Educação Física&quot; (1964-1985)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bruno Duarte Rei, UFRJ&lt;br&gt;Sílvia Maria Agatti Lüdorf, UFRJ</td>
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<td><strong>5 (Room 503)</strong> &lt;br&gt; John Horne &lt;br&gt; <strong>The Body and Martial Arts: From Martial Asceticism, to the Modern Wushu - Between Art and Technique</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sérgio Carneiro Junior, Universidade Estadual Paulista&lt;br&gt;Carlos José Martins, Universidade Estadual Paulista&lt;br&gt;<strong>A Historical Study on the Preservation of Martial Arts and the Importation of the Western Military Drill in the Domain of Ohmura</strong>&lt;br&gt;Mayumi Tabata, Kyushu University Institute of Health Science</td>
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<td><strong>6 (Room 504)</strong> &lt;br&gt; Marcelo de Castro Haiachi &lt;br&gt; <strong>A Skateplaza e o carisma grupal no Complexo Ambiental. Governador Manuel Ribas Ponta Grossa</strong>&lt;br&gt;Adriano Albuquerque Barreto, Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa&lt;br&gt;Constatino Ribeiro Oliveira Junior, Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa&lt;br&gt;Solange de Moraes Barros, Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa&lt;br&gt;<strong>Rio de Janeiro, Automóveis e Automobilismo: Públicos e Privados nos anos 1950</strong>&lt;br&gt;Rodrigo Vilela Elias, Universidade Gama Filho&lt;br&gt;<strong>A História do Rugbi em Cadeira de Rodas no Brasil</strong>&lt;br&gt;Marcelo de Castro Haiachi, Universidade Federal de Sergipe&lt;br&gt;Ailton Fernando Santana de Oliveira, Universidade Federal do Sergipe&lt;br&gt;Leonardo José Mataruna dos Santos, Universidade Gama Filho</td>
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<td>12:45 – 14:00</td>
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<td>14:00 –</td>
<td>SYMPOSIUM: O esporte no âmbito das relações Brasil-Portugal</td>
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<td>15:30</td>
<td>Victor Andrade de Melo 1 (Auditorium 1)</td>
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<td>Arthur Gotlib - the Organizer of Physical Training in Russia in the Beginning of 20th Century</td>
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<td>Dmitry Belyukov, Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Education and Sport</td>
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<td>William Penny Brookes – The Founding Father of the Modern Pentathlon?</td>
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<td>Sandra Heck, Ruhr-University Bochum</td>
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<td>A comparative study about the reception of Georges Hébert’s Method (Natural Method: méthode naturelle)</td>
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<td>Sport Psychology in Brazil: Approaches between Physical Education and Psychology</td>
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<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td><strong>4 (Room 502)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sandra Guenter&lt;br&gt;<strong>Women’s Physical Education in Japan (1895-1925): Focusing on the Concept of “good wife and wise mother”</strong>&lt;br&gt;Yoshimi, Kasuga, Daito Bunka University&lt;br&gt;<strong>One Place for Women: Stories of the Institute of Physical Culture in Porto Alegre</strong>&lt;br&gt;Carolina Dias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul&lt;br&gt;Janice Zarpellon Mazo, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul&lt;br&gt;<strong>The Women’s Soccer and the Academic Field: Mapping the Brazilian Productions and Research Centers</strong>&lt;br&gt;Ana Leticia Padeski Ferreira, Universidade Federal do Paraná, West Virginia University, ALESDE/CEPELS&lt;br&gt;Leila Salvini, Universidade Federal do Paraná&lt;br&gt;Wanderley Marchi Junior, Universidade Federal do Paraná/ West Virginia University</td>
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<td><strong>5 (Room 503)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz&lt;br&gt;<strong>Chrónica da Capoeira (Gem) – A Carioca</strong>&lt;br&gt;Delzuite Dantas Brito Vaz, CEM - Liceu Maranhense&lt;br&gt;Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão&lt;br&gt;<strong>Entre a Navalha e o Berimbau: As relações entre a capoeira e a malandragem</strong>&lt;br&gt;Jorge Felipe Fonseca Moreira, UNISUAM, Simone Freitas Chaves, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro&lt;br&gt;Nilda Teves Ferreira/ Universidade Gama Filho&lt;br&gt;<strong>A Corrida entre os Índios Canela.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão</td>
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<td><strong>6 (Room 504)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Antonio Geraldo Magalhães Gomes Pires&lt;br&gt;<strong>Entre lemembranças e silêncios: reflexões sobre uma autobiografia feminina</strong>&lt;br&gt;Cláudia Maria de Farias, Universidade Federal Fluminense&lt;br&gt;<strong>Idosos Homens e Atividade Física</strong>&lt;br&gt;João Gabriel de Mello, Universidade Gama Filho&lt;br&gt;Sebastião Josué Votre, Universidade Gama Filho&lt;br&gt;<strong>Presença Cigana na História do Movimento Humano</strong>&lt;br&gt;Manon Toscano Lopes Silva Pinto,UFBA/UNIRB&lt;br&gt;Sonia Maria Moraes Ferreira,Colégio Militar de Salvador</td>
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<td><strong>Coffee Break</strong></td>
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| 15:45 – 17:15 | **1 (Auditorium 1)** Maureen Smith  
Obstacles to the “Sportification” Process.  
Rigidity of the French Sports System  
Olaf Schut Pierre, Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée  
Cecile Collinet, Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée  
Matthieu Delalandre, Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée  
**A Historical Study of the Aspects of Sport and Physical activities in Samuel Smiles’ *Self-Help* (1859) and its Reception During early 1870s’ Japan**  
Hiroaki Sakakibara, Fukuoka University of Education  
**A Study on the Process of Western-style CRICKET: Surrounded View and Micro Observation From Shanghai Concession at the End of the 19th Century**  
Chen, Yen-He, National Taiwan Normal University |
| 17:15 – 19:00 | **2 (Auditorium 2)** Francisco Pinheiro  
Portugal ao Ritmo de Samba - A Influência Brasileira na Seleção Portuguesa de Futebol  
Francisco Pinheiro, Universidade de Coimbra  
**Os Primeiros passos do Futebol na nova Capital das Minas Gerais**  
Lívio Rodrigues Gomes, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais  
**Theories of Physical Education and Outdoor Games Activities in 1890s’ England with Reference to Physique: *Journal of Physical Education* (1891)**  
Nobori Ai, University of Tsukuba  
**Sporting Memories: the Impact of Physical Education on Sporting Activities of Older Adults**  
Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen |
| 20:00       | **Young Scholars Social Bar Adelos Bar**  
(Address: Mercado Street, nº 51 – Center City) |
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<td>8:30 –</td>
<td><strong>ISHPES Awards Conference:</strong></td>
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<td>09:20</td>
<td>Maureen Smith</td>
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<td>&quot;Pieces (and Places) of History: Sport Statues and Material Culture as a</td>
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<td>Lesson in (Re)Constructing the Past&quot;</td>
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<td>09:30 –</td>
<td><strong>SYMPOSIUM:</strong> Physical Education and Gender in France during WWII</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Sandra Guenter</td>
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<td>Teaching Education in the Regional Institutes for Physical Education (IREP)</td>
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<td>Luc Robène, VIP&amp;S, University Rennes 2, France</td>
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<td><strong>Youth Camps and Masculine Identity in Vichy France 1940-1944</strong></td>
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<td>Michaël Attali, SENS, University Grenoble 1, France and Jean Saint-Martin-</td>
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<td><strong>Between School and Sports Movement 1938-1950</strong></td>
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<td>Sandra Heck</td>
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<td>**Monarchy, Socialism, Capitalism - Hungary’s Participation in the London</td>
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<td>Olympic Games**</td>
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<td>Nikoletta Onyestyák, Semmelweis University Budapest</td>
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<td>**The preparations and plans for the Olympic Games of 1940. An Unknown</td>
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<td>Chapter of German-Finnish Cooperation**</td>
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<td>Emanuel Hübner, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster</td>
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<td><strong>The Establishment of the Israeli Olympic Committee</strong></td>
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<td>Haim Kaufman, Zinman College in Wingate Institute</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Leomar Tesche</td>
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<td>**Liga Militar de Football e Liga de Sports da Marinha: uma análise</td>
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<td>comparativa do processo de fundação das primeiras entidades de organização</td>
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<td>Karina Barbosa Cancella, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro</td>
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<td>Leonardo José Mataruna dos Santos, Universidade Gama Filho</td>
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<td>**Os Legionários Alemães no Brasil e o Elemento Identitário: Discussões</td>
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<td>Leomar Tesche, UNIJUI/FAPERGS/Universität Tübingen</td>
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<td>**Instrução Militar, Educação Cívica e Hygiene: Práticas Corporais</td>
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<td>Constitutivas do Atheneu Sergipense (1909-1929)**</td>
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<td>Priscilla Kelly Figueiredo, Universidade Federal de Sergipe</td>
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| 09:30 – 11:00 | **4 (Room 502)**  
Bodies in Motion: Sport Photography at the 1930 FIFA World Cup  
Pedro Acuña, University of California, Irvine  
Nature and Body Regeneration: the Vacation Trips and Thermal Springs  
Daniele Cristina Carqueijeiro de Medeiros, Universidade Estadual de Campinas  
Carmen Lucia Soares, Universidade Estadual de Campinas  
Sports Clothes in Review in the City of Belo Horizonte (1929 – 1950)  
Luciana Bicalho da Cunha, Fapesp/Unicamp |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Coffee Break                                                               |
| 11:15 – 11:30 | **5 (Room 503)**  
Educación del cuerpo y urbanidad: un análisis de las significaciones del cuerpo en el proceso modernizador del Uruguay del ‘900  
Gianfranco Ruggiano, Universidad de la República – Uruguay / UNICAMP – Brasil  
La Historia de la Educación Física en Colombia: 76 años de la formación de profesionales  
Jesús María Pinillos García, Fundación Universitaria Luis Amigó  
Physical education in the Institución Libre de Enseñanza and in Coubertin’s Ideology: From Military Perspective to the Idea of Pacifism  
María Eugenia Martínez-Gorroño, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid  
Juan Luis Hernandes Álvarez, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid |
| 11:30 – 11:45 |                                                                                       |
| 11:45 – 12:00 | **6 (Room 504)**  
The Arab’s Regional Games: Pan-Arab Games (1953-1965)  
Luis Henrique Rolim Silva, Qatar Olympic & Sports Museum  
Hans-Dieter Gerber, Qatar Olympic & Sports Museum  
Iranian Traditional Games, the Past and the Present  
Mahdi Talebpour, Ferdowsi University, Iran, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran  
Amin Gholami, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran  
Zohren Ebrahimí Hadi I Bashirian, Ministry of Sciences, Research and Technology of Iran  
Development of Physical Education and Physical Education Teacher Education in Turkey  
Giyasettin Demirhan, Hacettepe University, The College at Brockport (SUNY Brockport)  
Ferman Konukman, The College at Brockport |
| 12:00 – 13:00 | Lunch and Networking                                                          |
| 13:00 – 15:00 | Plenary                                                                 |

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<td>Gertrud Pfister</td>
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<td>Sports and Health. Doping in Sports Movies</td>
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<td>Joaquin Marin Montin, Universidad de Sevilla</td>
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<td>Doping Use as Unfair Means? A Discourse Analytical Study on the Fairness Argument of Olympic Sports</td>
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<td>Marcel Reinold, Institute of Sport Science, University of Muenster</td>
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<td>Sport, Social Movements and Human Rights</td>
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<td>Tony Honorato</td>
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<td>O Esporte e o Lazer na Relação Campo e Cidade</td>
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<td>Tony Honorato, Universidade Estadual de Londrina</td>
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<td>A Braço e a Remo: Uma Pequena História da Relação entre Esporte e Cidade</td>
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<td>Ricardo de Figueiredo Lucena, Universidade Federal da Paraíba</td>
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<td>O Esporte na Cidade na Perspectiva de Práticas não Hegemônicas: as Artes Marciais Orientais na Cidade de São Paulo</td>
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<td>Felipe Eduardo Ferreira Marta, Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia</td>
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<td>Sara Quenzer Matthiesen</td>
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<td>Partido ‘Capoeiro’ em São Vicente de Ferrer – 1868</td>
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<td>Delzuite Dantas Brito Vaz, CEM - Liceu Maranhense</td>
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<td>Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão</td>
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<td>Chromica Da Capoeira(Gem): O “Chausson/Savate” Influenciou A Capoeira?</td>
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<td>Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão</td>
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<td>A mandinga cabe no regulamento? Reflexões sobre capoeira, esporte e olimpismo</td>
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<td>Vivian Luiz Fonseca, UFRJ, FGV e Senado Federal</td>
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<td>Luiz Renato Vieira, Senado Federal</td>
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## Wednesday July 11, 2012

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<th>TIME</th>
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| 11:15 – 12:45    | **4 (Room 502)** Guiding Principles of the Graduate Field of Physical Education: Reflections about the Scientific and Graduate Fields in the United States  
                   Priscilla Maia da Silva, UEL  
                   Felipe Nakamura, UEL  
                   Anísio Calciolari Junior, UEL  
                   Jeane Barcelos Soriano, UEL  
                   **Gerald Gems**  
                   Development Assistance with the African sport and Sporting Apartheid: Challenges and Paradoxes of the Strategies of Colonial and Postcolonial Influences at the International Olympic Committee (1945-1973)  
                   Pascal Charitas, Université Paris  
                   David-Claude Kemo-Keimbou, Université Paris  
                   **Kai Reinhart**  
                   Anísio Calciolari Junior, Universidade Estadual de Londrina  
                   Jeane Barcelos Soriano, Universidade Estadual de Londrina  
                   **Anísio Calciolari Junior, UEL**  
                   **Priscilla Maia da Silva, UEL**  
                   **Felipe Nakamura, UEL**  
                   **Jeane Barcelos Soriano, UEL**  
                   **Kai Reinhart**  
                   Growing Pains: Avery Brundage and the Olympic Movement in South America  
                   Doiara Silva dos Santos, University of Western Ontario  
                   **Assessment of Sports Participation of Learners in Thohoyandou Secondary Schools: The Case of Mbilwi Secondary School**  
                   Khotso Lekgothoane, University of Venda  
                   Lungelo Ndaba, University of Fort Hare  
                   **Marcel Reinold**  
                   Relationship between Religion and Olympism, a Settled Debate?  
                   Laurence Munoz, Université du Littoral Cote d’Opale  
                   The Six of Stockholm – First Portuguese Olympics Participation in 1912  
                   Francisco Pinheiro, Universidade de Coimbra  
                   Olympic Games Bidding and National Identity: Historical and Comparative Approaches from Brazilian and Spanish Media  
                   Felipe Rodrigues da Costa, UGF  
                   Antonio Jorge Gonçalves Soares, UFRJ  
                   Otavio Tavares, UFES  
                   Manuel Eduardo González Ramallal, Universidad de la Laguna  
                   Lamartine Pereira da Costa, UGF |
<p>| 12:45 – 14:00    | <strong>Lunch</strong>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |</p>
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<th>TIME</th>
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| 14:00 – 15:30 | 1 (Auditorium 1) Annette Hofmann  
The Condition of the Paralympic Movement in Russia on a Regional Level  
Ershova Natalia, Velikie Luki Sports Academy  
Paralympic Sports in Brazil: From Barcelona 1992 to London 2012  
Leonardo José Mataruna dos Santos, Universidade Gama Filho  
Renan Petersen-Wagner, Durham University  
Marcelo de Castro Haiachi, Universidade Federal de Sergipe  
Karina Barbosa Cancella, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro  
Wheelchair Dance Sport: Emergence and Evolution of the Sport in Brazil  
Michelle Aline Barreto, Universidade Federal de Lavras  
Raoni Perrucci Toledo Machado, Universidade Federal de Lavras  
Eliana Lucia Ferreira, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora |
| 14:00 – 15:30 | 2 (Auditorium 2) Gigliola Gori  
Entrepreneurs Hip in Sports Sponsorship: The Participation of Brazilian Sportsman Arnaldo Guinle  
Dirce Maria Corrêa da Silva, Universidade Vila Velha e San Francisco State University  
Lamartine Pereira da Costa, Universidade Gama Filho  
Claudia Maria Guedes, San Francisco State University  
Reaching across the Decolonization Divide: Latin American Participation in Indonesia’s Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO), November 1963  
Russell Field, University of Manitoba |
| 14:00 – 15:30 | 3 (Room 501) Thierry Terret  
"We Need Stadium!": Sportsmen, State and Street Politics at the "Meeting Sportivo" in Chile, 1909  
Shunsuke Matsuo, University of Tokyo  
Rio de Janeiro and the Beginning of the International Sports Mega-Events Era (1919 and 1922)  
João Manuel Casquinha Malaia Santos, Uninove (SP) e PPGHC/UFRJ |
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| 14:00 – 15:30| **4 (Room 502)**  
Joaquin Marin Montin  
Mídia-educação e formação de professores de Educação Física  
Bárbara Lopes Marques, UNB  
David Leonardo da Silva de Andrade Teixeira, UNB  
Leiriane Viveiros Gregório, UNB  
Ingrid Dittrich Wiggers, UNB  
O imaginário que permeia a Educação Física Escolar na mídia: uma abordagem histórica  
Cássia Marques Cândido, UGF  
Monique Ribeiro Assis, UGF  
Lucia Aparecida Martins Campos Coelho, UGF  
La tecnología 3D aplicada al entretenimiento. Evolución histórica en la difusión de contenidos deportivos  
Joaquin Marin Montin, Universidad de Sevilla |
|              | **5 (Room 503)**  
Vitor Melo  
Baianos na ENEFD: memórias de pioneiros da Educação Física baiana  
Roberto Gondim, Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia  
História da Federação de Atletismo de Mato Grosso  
Amanda Caroline Silva, Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso – UFMT/ CNPq  
Tomires Campos Lopes, Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso  
Textos de Pierre de Coubertin sobre a Psicologia do Esporte  
Antonio Carlos Nogueira Vargas, Universidade Gama Filho  
Sebastião Josué Votre, Universidade Gama Filho |
|              | **6 (Room 504)**  
Sebastião Josué Votre  
Primeiras imagens da Educação Física escolar em Brasília (1960-1972)  
Ingrid Dittrich Wiggers, Universidade de Brasília  
A Educação Física nas escolas municipais caxienses: os primeiros documentos escritos  
Gerard Maurício Martins Fonseca, Universidade de Caxias do Sul  
Maria Eugenia Martínez Gorroño, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid |
| 15:30 – 15:45| **Coffee Break**                                                                                                                                  |
| 15:45 – 18:00| **Social Event**  
City Tour  
(Informations Room 505) |
### Thursday July 12, 2012

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<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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| 8:30 – 09:20 | **Routledge Keynote Speaker: Thierry Terret**  
*Female Tour de France, Sexualisation and Marketing 1984-2012*  
(Auditorium 1 - 6th floor) |
| 09:30 – 11:00 | **1 (Auditorium 1)**  
Kai Reinhart  
**SYMPOSIUM:**  
**Hegemonic Masculinity, Sexualized Femininity and Homophobia in French Sport Discourses**  
**Cycling and Hegemonic Masculinity in French Literature (1918-1950)**  
Julie Gaucher  
CRIS, University Lyon 1, France  
**Male Tour de France and Hegemonic Masculinity**  
Thierry Terret  
CRIS, University Lyon 1, France  
**The Emergence of Homophobia in Sports in the French Media 2003-2011**  
Philippe Liotard  
CRIS, University Lyon 1, France |
| 2 (Auditorium 2) | **The Development of Hip-Hop in Taiwan**  
Chen, Li-o, China  
University of Technology-Taiwan  
**Birth, Diffusion and Development of Rhythmic Gymnastics in Europe: The Italian Case**  
Gigliola Gori, ‘Carlo Bo’ University  
**Dance Representation in Lavoura Arcaica by Raduan Nassar and Luiz Fernando Carvalho**  
Lúcia Aparecida Martins Campos Coelho, Universidade Gama Filho  
Ludmila Mourão, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora  
Maria de Lourdes Abreu de Oliveira, Centro de Ensino Superior de Juiz de Fora  
Monique Ribeiro Assis, Universidade Gama Filho  
Nilda Teves Ferreira, Universidade Gama Filho |
| 3 (Room 501) | **Flag Football: uma Possibilidade de Intervenção Pedagógica na Educação Física Escolar Brasileira**  
Gislane Ferreira, Faculdade Integrado de Campo Mourão  
Diego Anderson Gasparelo Colombari, Faculdade Integrado de Campo Mourão  
**Gênero e práticas corporais na escola**  
Ingrid Dittrich Wiggers. Universidade de Brasília Leiriane Viveiros Gregório, Universidade de Brasília  
**O democratismo educacional na educação física brasileira, ou simplesmente o “rola bola” nas aulas de educação física: aspectos históricos de uma tendência pedagógica invisível**  
Sergio Servulo Ribeiro Barbosa, Centro Universitário do Triângulo e Universidade Federal de Uberlândia |
# Thursday July 12, 2012

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<th>TIME</th>
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| 09:30 – 11:00 | **4 (Room 502)** Maria Cristina Rosa Club de Sports Hygienicos e a Educação dos Corpos na Cidade de Belo Horizonte Maria Cristina Rosa, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto Renan Vinicius Magalhães, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto Flávia Salles Ferro, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto Caroline Bertarelli, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto

**Hygiene, Doença e Divertimento: as Práticas Corporais e a Água no Jornal do Aracaju (1871-1875)**
Priscilla Kelly Figueiredo, Universidade Federal de Sergipe
Marialda Santana Pereira, acadêmica DEF/UFS |
| 09:30 – 11:00 | **5 (Room 503)** Gerald Gems Playing the Game “Malha and / or Practicing the Sport “Malha”: Considerations Related to Game Sportivization Ingrid Ferreira Fonseca, Instituto Federal do Rio de Janeiro/Universidade Federal Fluminense

**Emerging Process of the Competitive Spirit in Student Judo: From Self-Discipline to Competition**
Tetsuya, Nakajima, Waseda University |
| 09:30 – 11:00 | **6 (Room 504)** Annette Hofmann Sport History among Brazilian Indians Cleber Dias, Universidade Federal de Goiás

“In the shade of the “civilizing mission”: A Socio-history of the Body, Sports and Physical education in Black Africa (1920-1960)”
Pascal Charitas, Université Paris
David-Claude Kemo-Keimbou, Université Paris |
| 09:30 – 11:00 | **6 (Room 504)** Annette Hofmann From Afro-Brazilian counterculture to sports on clogs? Processes of Globalization and Glocalization in Capoeira Ester Wisse, Mulier Institute, Utrecht, The Netherlands |
| 09:30 – 11:00 | **6 (Room 504)** Annette Hofmann Beyond their Anglo-American Roots: The Diffusion of Country Clubs and Athletic Clubs to the Global South in the Early 20th Century Mauricio Borrero, St. John's University |
**Thursday July 12, 2012**

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<td>09:30 – 11:00</td>
<td><strong>4 (Room 502)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Maria Cristina Rosa&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>De Arte Gymnastico:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Elementos Gímnicos, Arte e Práticas Científicas a partir do Livro de J. Mercurial&lt;br&gt;Priscilla Kelly Figueiredo, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Jessica Vitorino da Silva Terra Nova, Acadêmica DEF/UFS</td>
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<td>11:00 – 11:15</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break</strong></td>
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<td>Marcos Vinicius Klippel</td>
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<td>SYMPOSIUM:</td>
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<td>Educação física na educação infantil: cotidiano e prática pedagógica</td>
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<td>O desenvolvimento histórico da concepção de infância e suas implicações para a Educação</td>
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<td>André da Silva Mello</td>
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<td>Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo</td>
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<td>Discussão dos usos e apropriações do jogo nas aulas de Educação Física na Educação Infantil</td>
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<td>Marcos Vinicius Klippel e Lívia Assis</td>
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<td>Análise do projeto insitucional como mediador para a intervenção da Educação Física na Educação Infantil</td>
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<td>Renata Silva Jorge e André da Silva Mello</td>
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<td>Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo</td>
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<td>Identificação dos desafios e das possibilidades para intervenção da Educação Física nas turmas de seis meses a três anos de idade</td>
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<td>Amanda de Pianti Rosa</td>
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<td>Sandra Heck</td>
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<td>Hannes Schneider’s Arrival in Japan</td>
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<td>Hiroshi Arai, Biwako Seikei Sport College</td>
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<td>„Having a Tyrolean Hat“: The Transfer of Austrian Skiing Culture to America</td>
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<td>Christof Thóny</td>
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<td>From a Cowboy to a Taiwanese Golf Ambassador: Liang-Juan Lu, a Legendary Golf Player</td>
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<td>Yen, Chia-Ju, National Taiwan Sport University</td>
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<td>Zrinko Custonja</td>
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<td>Historical Development of Physical Fitness Test in Taiwan (1953-2012)</td>
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<td>Lin, Mei-Chun, National Taiwan Normal University</td>
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<td>Effect on Iranian Historical Sport Practice on University Student’s Mental Health</td>
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<td>Amin Gholami, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran</td>
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<td>Mahdi Talebpour, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran</td>
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<td>Malihe Naimikia, Habib Honari, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran</td>
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<td>11:15 – 12:45</td>
<td>4 (Room 502) Maureen Smith</td>
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<td>Between Myth and History: Genesis and Development of the Athletic Manifestations in Ancient Greece</td>
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<td>Raoni Perrucci Toledo Machado, Universidade Federal de Lavras</td>
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<td>The Historical Trace of Football in Ancient China</td>
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<td>Hsu, Yuan-Ming, University of Kang Ning, Taiwan</td>
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<td>Liang, Yu-Fang, Chang-Sing Junior High School, Taiwan</td>
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<td>An Introduction to Korea’s Cultural Heritage Sport Relics Catalogue Project</td>
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<td>Young-il, Na, Seoul National University</td>
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<td>5 (Room 503) Tony Honorato</td>
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<td>Do Pódio para a Gerência: As Histórias de Vida de Seis Medalhistas Olímpicas e suas Experiências em Cargos Administrativos do Esporte Olímpico Brasileiro</td>
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<td>Paulo Nascimento, Universidade de São Paulo</td>
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<td>Katia Rubio, Universidade de São Paulo</td>
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<td>Ginástica Feminina Moderna: lembranças a partir da memória de professoras de Educação Física das décadas de 50 e 60 em Belém do Pará</td>
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<td>Carmen Lilia da Cunha Faro, Universidade do Estado do Pará</td>
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<td></td>
<td>O Início da Ginástica Olímpica em Belém/PA, através das Narrativas daqueles que Viveram essa História</td>
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<td>Elis Priscila Aguiar da Silva, Universidade do Estado do Pará</td>
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<td>6 (Room 504) Carlos Alberto Figueiredo da Silva</td>
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<td>Estádio do Maracanã: dos Alicerces ao Colosso do Derby</td>
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<td>Ana Beatriz Correia de Oliveira Tavares, Universidade Gama Filho</td>
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<td>Sebastião Josué Votre, Universidade Gama Filho</td>
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<td>Estética, comunidade e esporte: as ações da CUFA com o basquete de rua e o futebol</td>
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<td>Claudia de Freitas Lopes Costa - Centro Universitário Augusto Motta - UNISUAM</td>
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<td>Carlos Alberto Figueiredo da Silva/ Centro Universitário Augusto Motta – UNISUAM</td>
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<td>Desistência de atletas em categoria de base em Voleibol no Rio de Janeiro – histórias do passado recente</td>
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<td>Luma Freitas Alves Ferreira, Universidade Gama Filho</td>
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<td>Sebastião Josué Votre, Universidade Gama Filho</td>
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12:45 – 14:00 Lunch
Thursday July 12, 2012

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<tr>
<td>14:00 – 16:00</td>
<td>ISHPES General Assembly</td>
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<td>14:00 – 16:00</td>
<td>POST-Congress</td>
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<td>Lamartine Pereira da Costa</td>
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<td>(Auditorium 2)</td>
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<td>20:00</td>
<td>Banquet and Closing Ceremony</td>
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<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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<td>TOURISTIC ACTIVITIES</td>
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<td>CONGRESS CHILL OUT</td>
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| SYMPOSIUM 01 | Sport and Vulnerability in War Context  
Tuesday July 10 - 09:30/11:00 (Auditorium A - 6th floor) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Arnaud Waquet  
(University of Lille, France) | No Victory without Sports: The Sport of the Allied soldiers during the Great War |
| Doriane Gomet  
(CRIS University of Lyon 1, France) | Physical Education in the Nazis Camps from Prophylaxie to Torture |
| Tony Froissart  
(University of Reims-Champagne-Ardenne/CRIS University of Lyon 1, France) | Vulnerability, Sport and Resistance in Occupied France. 1940-1944 |

| SYMPOSIUM 02 | O esporte no âmbito das relações Brasil-Portugal  
Tuesday July 10 - 14:00/15:30 (Auditorium A - 6th floor) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Victor Andrade de Melo  
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro | O esporte no âmbito das relações Brasil-Portugal: anos 1960 |
| Francisco Pinheiro  
Universidade de Coimbra | O reforço do verde e amarelo na camisola de Portugal: a chegada dos luso-brasileiros à seleção de futebol portuguesa esporte |
| Maurício Drumond  
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro | Construção de consenso nos Estados novos de Vargas e Salazar (1933-1945). |

| SYMPOSIUM 03 | Physical Education and Gender in France during WWII  
Wednesday July 11 - 09:30/11:00 (Auditorium A - 6th floor) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Luc Robènè  
(VIP&S, University Rennes 2, France) | Physical Education Teaching Education in the Regional Institutes for Physical Education (IREP) in Occupied France. 1940-1944 |
### SYMPOSIUM 03 (continuação)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michaël Attali (SENS, University Grenoble 1, France and Jean Saint-Martin - French School Sport)</td>
<td>Youth Camps and Masculine Identity in Vichy France. 1940-1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michaël Attali (SENS, University Grenoble 1, France and Jean Saint-Martin - French School Sport)</td>
<td>Between School and Sports Movement. 1938-1950</td>
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### SYMPOSIUM 04

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<tr>
<td>Julie Gaucher (CRIS University of Lyon 1, France)</td>
<td>Cycling and Hegemonic Masculinity in French Literature (1918-1950)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thierry Terret (CRIS University of Lyon 1, France)</td>
<td>Male Tour de France and Hegemonic Masculinity</td>
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<td>Philippe Liotard (CRIS University of Lyon 1, France)</td>
<td>The Emergence of Homophobia in Sports in the French Medias. 2003-2011</td>
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### SYMPOSIUM 05

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<tr>
<td>André da Silva Mello</td>
<td>O desenvolvimento histórico da concepção de infância e suas implicações para a Educação</td>
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SYMPOSIUMS ABSTRACTS

SYMPOSIUM 01:

Sport and Vulnerability in War Context

War contexts have a direct impact on sporting institutions and practices. They also have a strong impact on the people themselves: soldiers, people living in an occupied country, prisoners are all undergoing a powerful feeling of vulnerability which, in return, impacts their view on sport. This issue will be explored through three case studies focusing on the two World Wars. Firstly, Arnaud Waquet will highlight the significance of sport in the Great War, to demonstrate the various roles it took in the construction of the military victory of the allied armies. Whether as a tool of military training for modern warfare, a means of moral and physical support for soldiers and prisoners of war, and an agent of communication between combatants and local people, sport was seen in every army of the allied forces as an element of national defense indispensable for both the survival of the soldiers and the military victory. Secondly, Doriane Gomet will study the Nazis camps of Neue-Breim, Dachau, Auschwitz and Buchenwald during WWII, looking at the place and the very meaning of sport in spaces dedicated to death and human destruction. She aims at showing that the prisoners practiced sport to protect and strengthen their body and mind whereas, in other circumstances, the SS used sports and physical activities to explicitly annihilate the prisoners’ physical and moral forces. Finally, Tony Froissart will focus on sport in occupied France, considering how the concept of vulnerability can be heuristic enough to help understanding the relationships between the people and sport. He then will distinguish respectively the conceptions of sport among the people suffering domination, the people dominating the others, and the people who entered into the resistance. By its many perspectives the symposium will more generally help reconsidering the role of sport for individuals made vulnerable by the context of war.
No Victory without Sports: The Sport of the Allied soldiers During the Great War

Arnaud Waquet

Expanding on Harrington’s observation our paper proposes to highlight the significance sport in the War, and to demonstrate the various roles of sport in the construction of the military victory of all the allied armies of the Entente, including those of the Americans, the Belgians, the British, the French and the Dominions. Whether as a tool of military training for modern warfare, or as a means of moral and physical support for soldiers and prisoners of war, or as an agent of communication between combatants but also with indigenous people, sport was seen in every allied army as an element of national defense indispensable for the survival of soldiers and to obtain the military victory.

Physical Education in the Nazis Camps from Prophylaxis to Torture (L’Education physique dans les camps de concentration nazis: de la prophylaxie à la torture)

Doriane Gomet

Si l’éducation physique a pour but d’améliorer la santé et la vitalité, elle peut constituer, dans certains cas, un moyen pour asservir voir torturer des individus. Telle est l’ambivalence que cette communication tente de mettre en évidence en se focalisant sur les pratiques corporelles apparaissant dans les camps de transit et les camps de concentration durant la 2\textsuperscript{e} Guerre mondiale. Plus précisément, il s’agit d’analyser, d’une part, les pratiques que les détenus français mettent librement en place pour protéger leur corps des affres de la déportation, mais aussi d’étudier les séances de Sportmachen que les SS imposent aux déportés dans le but avoué de réduire leurs forces à néant. La recherche s’appuie sur les archives du camp de Neué-Bremium, des KL de Dachau, Auschwitz et Buchenwald ainsi que sur les témoignages d’anciens déportés français.

Vulnerability, Sport and Resistance in Occupied France. 1940-1944 (Vulnérabilité sport et résistances en France sous l’occupation allemande (1940-1944))

Tony Froissart

L’étude analyse différents points de vue face à la vulnérabilité des populations occupées. Elle dégage trois types d’utilisation de la vulnérabilité selon la position des acteurs (occupant ou occupé). Ainsi, le sport peut aider à restaurer une santé physique
ou morale devenues précaires. Mais la vulnérabilité des populations occupées est également reconnue par les « oppresseurs » (et les collaborateurs) qui encouragent une pratique sportive afin de contrôler d'éventuels. Mais accepter de combattre la vulnérabilité n'est-ce pas accepter de se résigner ? Dès lors ne vaut-il pas mieux résister. C’est la voie encouragée par la presse sportive communiste (sport libre) ou, le chemin suivi par certains sportifs (comme Rio Della Negra footballeur du ‘Red Star’) qui choisissent de s’engager dans la résistance. L'étude s’appuie en priorité sur l’analyse de la presse sportive communiste, et sur la consultation des sources du Fonds Della-Negra.

SYMPOSIUM 03:

Physical Education and Gender in France during WWII

In Vichy France (1940-1945), physical education was considered an important tool to educate the youth, celebrate the ideology of the regime and finally reach the so-called Révolution nationale asked for by Maréchal Petain. Compulsory physical education at school, sport schools, youth camps and physical education teaching education were among the most visible changes the new government imposed. The Vichy Regime, however, was extremely conservative with regards to gender. Ideal masculinity and femininity were shaped according to very traditional conceptions of relation between men and women and sexual stereotypes. Thus the symposium will explore how gender issues were more concretely reflected in the political measures taken in various aspects of physical education at the time.

Physical Education Teaching Education in the Regional Institutes for Physical Education (IREP) in Occupied France. 1940-1944

Luc Robène

During the German occupation (1940-1944) the implementation of physical education programs had to integrate the objectives of the so-called Révolution nationale.

Just after the French military rout the stakes were to find for France a road to recovery especially by regenerating its youth which was deemed vulnerable and weakened after years of inaction and spinelessness. Such ideological remodeling implied that a
renewed look should be taken to the training of physical education teachers within the different IREP’s; such training was regarded as a decisive leverage tool for revival of the country’s life blood.

The present article deals with the different forms of resistance and/or their evolution over time as they were inscribed in the educational structures during the so-called “black years”.

Through an investigation into the contents of the programs this article raises questions about the discourses on vulnerability and how the latter could relate to a (re)shaping of gender respective positioning.

**Youth Camps and Masculine Identity in Vichy France. 1940-1944**

Michaël Attali and Jean Saint-Martin

Suite à la débâcle de l’armée française en juin 1940 et à l’abrogation en France du service militaire obligatoire par l'occupant allemand, les jeunes français doivent rejoindre des groupements de jeunesse où la pratique du sport va contribuer à reconstruire l’identité masculine. A travers l’institution du chantier de jeunesse, véritable service civil d’une durée de six puis de huit mois, il s’agit ici de s’interroger sur les véritables enjeux de cette éducation physique et morale pensée par et pour le régime de Vichy et sur la perception de cet idéal masculin dans l’opinion publique française.

**French School Sport: between School and Sports Movement. 1938-1950**

Michaël Attali and Jean Saint-Martin

Situated in the interface of School and sport Institutions, the French School Sport presents some singular educational finalities. Redrawing its evolution between 1938 and 1950, we want to understand how the School Sport forms a determinate institution in order to implant the sport by leading the French young people to make a commitment into immediate and future physical practices. More generally, this question will understand how the diffusion of the School Sport tries to highlight the cultural conditions of the society which gives it meaning.
SYMPOSIUM 04:

Hegemonic Masculinity, Sexualized Femininity and Homophobia in French Sport Discourses

Discourses and images on sport are overwhelmed by gender stereotypes. They impose hegemonic masculinity and femininity as models and, on the opposite they stigmatize those who are at distance from these ideals. The symposium aims at exploring this issue within the French context, with different complementary perspectives. Julie Gaucher take the literature on cycling and athletics as her main source. All books marvel the champions as supermen, expressing traditional codes of hegemonic masculinity with standards of physical excellence which are defined through pain, technical mastery, speed and endurance. However, a deeper comparison of the two sports in the literature shows that contrasting definitions of heroism and masculinity can be observed. The Tour de France is also taken as a case study by Thierry Terret who, however, considers rather the various Women’s Tours created in the last part of the 20th century in the shadow on the men’s Tour de France. Here too, discourses and images are not homogenous, going from the neutralization of gender to the sexualization of the female body. Finally, Philippe Liotard will question the very presence of homophobia in the French sport discourses. Looking at the period 2003-2011 he will especially explore how individual vulnerability of gay and lesbian people in sports is now supported by a collective and public resistance against homophobia, that have been visible in the mainstream national and regional medias.

Cycling and Hegemonic Masculinity in French Literature (1918-1950). Track cyclists versus road-cycling champions: The Examples of the Six-Days and the Tour de France

Julie Gaucher

Our presentation examines model(s) of masculinity in French literature about cycling during the first part of the 20th century (1918-1955). In France, the Interwar period encouraged the democratisation of sports and altered gender stereotypes. At the same time, “sports literature”, through numerous publications, identified stadiums, swimming pools as well as velodromes and roads of the Tour de France, as experimental places to develop, display, and reward modern models of virile masculinity. When this literature focused on cycling, it often described sporting events which revealed “supermen”: the Tour de France (1903) and the Six Days of Paris (1913), and these were the topic of numerous novels and essays such as Tour de France, tour de souffrance of A. Londres (1924), Tour de souffrance of A. Reuze (1925), Vérités, anecdotes et réflexions sur les courses cyclistes et sur les coureurs of A. Baugé.
Using a literary point of view, we will identify codes of hegemonic masculinity in cycling, both on-track and on-road cycling in which models and standards of physical excellence were defined according to the values of suffering, technical mastery, speed and endurance. In each modality of cycling, however, there were also differences between expressions of hegemonic masculinity for track cyclists and road-cycling champions with respect to different commitments to cycling and contrasting definitions of heroism.

**Female Tour de France, Sexualisation and Marketing, 1984-2012**

Thierry Terret

The Tour de France is a pure male event where women have always been banned. Its masculine image was so strong that all attempts to organise a female tour failed until the mid-1980s, at a moment when the conjuncture had become more favourable for women’s sport. However, the first female tours meet many obstacles, which resulted in their transformation into a Tour of the European Community. Despite these changes, the event hardly reached a larger audience. As a consequence, several concurrent female Tours de France were created from 1992 on. Their rivalry, problems and communication strategies are in the focus of this paper. The analysis combines political, gender and economic approaches to highlight the way the female Tour de France reflects the economic and media domination of male sport over its female counterpart. It also suggests that the gender stereotyping of the event has clearly become more and more sexualised and eroticised but that this trend might be analysed as a new strategy of communication using a parody of women’s reification as much as another demonstration of gender assignation.

**The Emergence of Homophobia in Sports in the French Medias. 2003-2011**

Philippe Liotard

The communication will answer to the following question: how did we passed from a total silence about homophobia in sport to a vigilance in mainstream French medias? We will show how individual vulnerability of gay and lesbian people in sports is now supported by a collective and public resistance against homophobia. From 2003 (creation of Paris Foot gay, a foot-ball club created to fight homophobia, and first paper about sport and homophobia in *Dictionnaire de l’homophobie*) to 2011, we can observe a progressive emergence of homophobia denunciation in sports. In less than ten years this denunciation will cross the line of community LGBT medias to reach the mainstream national and regional medias, which relay and fierce debate. This is the process that we will analyze.
A skateplaza e o carisma grupal no Complexo Ambiental Governador Manuel Ribas, Ponta Grossa – PR

Adriano Albuquerque Barreto, Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa
Constatino Ribeiro Oliveira Junior, Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa
Solange de Moraes Barros, Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa

As skateplazas surgem no início dos anos 2000 como um modelo possível na construção de pistas de skate. Esse modelo surgiu na perspectiva de uma construção cada vez mais semelhante aos lugares que se encontram nas ruas das cidades. Até então, além dos obstáculos mais comuns encontrados nas ruas, como os caixotes, os trilhos e as escadas, as rampas faziam parte das pistas que vinham sendo construídas. Nos modelos mais recentes de skateplaza vemos com menor intensidade esse tipo de obstáculo. Hoje, na construção das skateplazas, se privilegiam caixotes, escadas, gaps e trilhos. Entendemos que a modalidade street skate nestes últimos dez anos vem sofrendo transformações com relação às técnicas e mesmo com relação à construção da identidade do skatista de rua. Neste sentido, em Ponta Grossa, alguns skatistas ligados às décadas de 80 e 90 ainda têm as rampas como um obstáculo fundamental para a prática do skate de rua, enquanto outros dizem acompanhar a tendência skateplaza. A construção de uma pequena skateplaza no ano de 2011 no Complexo Ambiental Governador Manuel Ribas acabou criando uma situação desconfortável aos skatistas de Ponta Grossa. A tendência assumida na construção dos obstáculos acabou não agradando a alguns skatistas que ainda entendem as rampas como obstáculo fundamental para a prática do skate. Sendo assim, temos por objetivo analisar a argumentação destes dois grupos de skatistas, enfatizando a atuação dos skatistas que se identificam com as skateplazas, visto que as obras se pautaram nas opiniões deste grupo skatistas. Para a obtenção dos dados, além da observação participante, utilizamos entrevistas abertas a partir das quais procuramos entender a posição assumida pelos skatistas com relação à skateplaza construída. As observações e entrevistas foram realizadas entre o mês de setembro do ano de 2011 e o mês de janeiro do ano de 2012. Com base no referencial teórico de Norbert Elias e com base em informações veiculadas por revistas e vídeos especializados na temática skate, pretendemos explorar as interpenetrações e interdependências do skate local que acabaram por caracterizar o espaço com a skateplaza e ainda investigar as implicações desta obra pública para o grupo skatista local.
História da Federação de Atletismo de Mato Grosso

Amanda Caroline Silva, Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso – UFMT/CNPq
Tomires Campos Lopes, Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso

Este estudo caracteriza-se como uma pesquisa histórica do tipo documental, que busca levantar registros relacionados à Federação de Atletismo de Mato Grosso, com o intuito de torná-los públicos. Utilizamos como instrumento a entrevista e a análise documental. O atletismo, considerado um esporte pioneiro entre os demais, uma vez configurado como fenômeno esportivo da cultura humana, teve a necessidade de se organizar enquanto entidade para estabelecer o controle sobre evente, provas, afiliados, auxiliares, técnicos, equipamentos, entre outros elementos necessários à prática organizada da modalidade. Para tanto foi criada em 1912 a IAAF (International Association of Athletics Federations). No Brasil, em decorrência da mesma necessidade, foi criada a Confederação Brasileira de Atletismo em 2 de dezembro de 1977, sendo a entidade responsável pelo atletismo no país. A partir daí foram surgindo as Federações nos Estados. Em Mato Grosso, a Federação de Atletismo de Mato Grosso foi criada em 24 de Março de 1979, mais precisamente às 10 horas e 8 minutos na sala da Federação Mato-grossense de Desporto, contando com a presença de representantes de 16 equipes desportivas do Estado de Mato Grosso. O primeiro presidente eleito foi o Professor Expedio Sabino da Silva, então professor da disciplina de Atletismo no Curso de Educação Física da UFMT, tendo como vice-presidente o Capitão da Polícia Militar João Bosco da Silva. Atualmente a FAMT possui 27 clubes associados, 18 treinadores, 70 árbitros, 650 atletas e 83 corredores de rua. A Federação de Atletismo de Mato Grosso contribui com a modalidade, buscando uma crescente participação do Brasil no ranking esportivo. Os arquivos relacionados aos calendários anuais de eventos mostram diversas provas registradas e para 2012 estão programadas mais de 50 eventos distribuídos por todo o Estado e em todas as categorias, entre provas de pista e de campo.
Effect of an Iranian Historical Sport Practice on University Student’s Mental Health

Amin Gholami, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran
Mahdi Talebpour, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran
Malihe Naimikia,
Habib Honari, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran

Varzesh-e Bastani, meaning the “Sport of the Ancients”, is a traditional style of folk wrestling practiced in Iran. The history of this sport will return to more than 2500 years ago, or simply as Pahlavani, (Sport of champions, with the special valuable social behaviors) is a traditional discipline of gymnastics, wrestling and cardio, which was originally an academy of physical training for military purposes. Modern Varzesh-e Bastani as practiced today emerges in the 19th century. The main part of a Varzesh-e Bastani session is dedicated to gymnastics or calisthenics, notably using a pair of wooden clubs and metal shields, and bow-shaped iron weights. The exercises also involve acrobatics like Sufi whirling and juggling. The session ends with submission wrestling known as the Koshti Pahlavani which is a kind of traditional wrestling. In addition of physical training; in Varzesh-e Bastani sessions the special valuable behaviors also are highly emphasized. So, in this study we aimed to investigate the effect of Varzesh-e Bastani practice on Iranian University students’ mental health. General Health Questionnaire GHQ28 Test used was for measurement of Mental Health. This questionnaire included 4 subscales, anxiety, depression, physical symptom and social function. We compared mental health values of 125 male university students who practiced Varzesh-e Bastani at least for one year in their universities with 130 male nonathletic university students. The descriptive statistically and independent t tests were used to analyze the data. The results indicated that there was a significant difference between the groups i.e. the athlete students had higher mental health values than the nonathletic. We concluded that university students’ mental health can be developed through Varzesh-e Bastani practice.
Estádio do Maracanã: desde os alicerces

Ana Beatriz Correia de Oliveira Tavares, Universidade Gama Filho
Sebastião Josué Votre, Universidade Gama Filho

As construções esportivas, verdadeiros templos do esporte, são exemplos de lugares com significados simbólicos, culturais e emocionais. Lugares que com o tempo vão formando uma consciência que perpassa gerações, construindo uma memória social repleta de representações. O presente trabalho tem como objetivo analisar reportagens veiculadas pelo Jornal dos Sports dos anos de 1947, período em que se iniciaram as discussões acerca da necessidade do Brasil ter um estádio digno de receber os jogos de uma Copa do Mundo, até 1950, ano da inauguração do Estádio Jornalista Mário Filho – Maracanã. A metodologia utilizada foi a análise do conteúdo (Bardin, 2011), tendo como unidade de análise as manchetes e reportagens da primeira capa do periódico sobre o Maracanã e como unidade de contexto as continuações das reportagens nas páginas internas. A partir das leituras estabelecemos algumas categorias de consenso que nos permitiram inferir, num primeiro momento, a necessidade de participação de toda a sociedade em prol da construção, pois o estádio seria do povo, de toda uma nação e, num segundo momento, as ideias que circulavam eram voltadas para a grandiosidade da obra, para a magnitude do feito. Dessa forma inferimos que essas notícias iniciais veiculadas pelo Jornal dos Sports contribuíram para que o estádio tenha se tornado um símbolo nacional.
Women’s Soccer and the Academic Field: Mapping the Brazilian Productions and Research Centers

Ana Leticia Padeski Ferreira, Universidade Federal do Paraná, West Virginia University
Leila Salvini, Universidade Federal do Paraná
Wanderley Marchi Junior, Universidade Federal do Paraná e West Virginia University

The purpose of this research is to present a mapping of doctoral dissertations and masters’ thesis about women’s soccer from 1990 to 2010 and situate the research centers of this theme in Brazil. It seeks to contribute to the recognition of this sport, which does not have the same visibility as men’s soccer, in both the sportive and academic field. To accomplish this data gathering we located the dissertations and theses researched at the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) database, at the Núcleo Brasileiro de Dissertações e Teses em Educação, Educação Física e Educação Especial (NUTESES) database and in 132 LATTES curricula at the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) database. The key-words researched were: “women’s soccer”, “gender”, “sport”, “woman”. We considered the following studies: three doctoral theses and nine masters’ thesis. This information is presented in a chart which contains: author, advisor, title, university, post-graduation program and year of conclusion. We also located the main research centers of the theme, listed at the Diretório de Grupos de Pesquisa do Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) database. All this data is analyzed following Bourdieu’s Field Theory. We present a possible homology between the sport and academic fields, since both social spaces occupied by women’s soccer in the sport and academic field are considered peripheral or marginal.

Anísio Calciolari Junior, Universidade Estadual de Londrina
Jeane Barcelos Soriano, Universidade Estadual de Londrina

From the Second World War, the scientific scenario in the United States of America begins, influenced by the scientific community, to be (re)designed with a series of government measures aiming to establish public policies for the development of basic research. That was the determining factor for achieving a significant (re)structuring of the American university system, which would be the social place for the production of knowledge. Inserted in this scenario, Physical Education suffers the impacts of the political and scientific fields, and sees the need to reorganize itself, having as parameter the new rules and regulations of these fields. The aim of this study was to understand the organization of the scientific field in the United States after the Second World War and identify which values in this field were seized by American Physical Education in its disciplinary movement started in the 1960s. The theoretical and methodological framework is of qualitative nature. For the analysis and interpretation of the collected data, we used the theoretical principles related to the field of Content Analysis, associated with Bourdieu's conceptual framework. The founding document source was the American journal *Quest*, and the time frame corresponds to the publications between 1963 and 1980. We identified that American Physical Education began its reorganizing movement during the 1960s in an attempt to establish itself as an academic discipline. In the process, it became explicit that a conflict had started between groups and agents in the area, which their view of the process from different social places. These views are related to the constitution of different conceptual notions of academic discipline and professional training. We can say that these strategies sought to establish the notions presented and seize the scientific capital that could legitimize the power of determining the scientific rules and regulations of Physical Education.
The German-American Turners and their Involvement with German National Socialism

Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University of Education

The German Turners and their turner societies (Turnverein) were very much involved in German nationalism during the time of Hitler’s Third Reich. They were among the first sports clubs to accept the new political system. As one result all Jewish members had to leave their Turnverein. In the U.S., German immigrants also had set up a Turner movement that goes back to the mid 19th century. From the very beginning the American Turnvereine were politically active and showed socialist tendencies, such as supporting the rights of the workers’ movement. After the turn of the century they became less politically involved. When the Nazis took over the German government, national socialist tendencies could be found among the German immigrants in the U.S. In the 1930s the German-American Volksbund was founded; it advocated the German Nazi movement and tried to be Hitler’s American arm. Many German-American clubs joined the Volksbund. There is a lack of research on the American turners’ involvement in the National Socialist Movement. Sources show that turners from New York were helpful in the organization of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin and some American turners went to visit the German Turnfest 1938 in Breslau, which was organized under the swastika. However, there were also American Turnvereine which would not tolerate any member in their societies who sympathized with either the Volksbund or with German National Socialism. The American Turner Union as well suggested immediate expulsion of anyone in its societies involved in Nazi activities because the Turner Union tolerated neither National Socialism nor communism. This paper will show first results of research on this topic.
O resgate da memória das guerreiras do esporte londrinense

Antonio Geraldo Magalhães Gomes Pires, Universidade Estadual de Londrina

A presente pesquisa faz parte do conjunto de estudos que são desenvolvidos em parceria pelos membros do Grupo de Estudos sobre Representações Sociais, Imaginário, Memória e Intervenção Profissional – GERIS e do Projeto de Extensão Centro de Memória, Informação, Documentação sobre Educação Física, Esporte e Lazer - CEMIDEFEL, ambos vinculados ao Departamento de Estudos do Movimento Humano do Centro de Educação Física e Esporte da Universidade Estadual de Londrina. A pesquisa apresenta como objetivo geral resgatar, organizar, preservar e disponibilizar a memória esportiva de mulheres londrinenses que ultrapassaram os limiares entre o proibido/permitido e sagrado/profano no campo esportivo da cidade e da região, sendo que seu objetivo específico é identificar as representações sociais sobre seus papéis no campo esportivo. As atoras sociais envolvidas com a pesquisa são uma atleta de atletismo, uma técnica de futsal e uma gestora esportiva da natação. Para a realização da pesquisa optamos pelo desenvolvimento de um processo de resgate da memória, norteado pelos princípios teórico-metodológicos da História Oral, na medida em que nossa matéria é o tempo passado, fazendo uso também de fontes documentais e iconográficas. Também serão coletados depoimentos sobre as atoras sociais junto a sujeitos envolvidos diretamente com o mundo do esporte – gestores esportivos; radialistas esportivos; jornalistas esportivos; técnicos e atletas, e com a vida esportiva das próprias atoras. Para realizarmos nosso mergulho no mundo dos imaginários das atoras sociais, a prática da conversa e entrevista semiestruturada são as ferramentas básicas que estão sendo utilizadas para a coleta dos dados necessários à realização da pesquisa.
Textos de Pierre de Coubertin sobre a Psicologia do Esporte

Antonio Carlos Nogueira Vargas, Universidade Gama Filho
Sebastião Josué Votre, Universidade Gama Filho

O barão Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937) é considerado pela comunidade dos estudiosos do esporte, como o “pai dos jogos olímpicos da era moderna”. Formulou seus conceitos sobre os valores e destacou a importância do ethos grego do esporte que tinha como principal proposta à educação integral dos cidadãos. A partir de suas visitas a Inglaterra, onde investigou como se processava o sistema educacional local. Diante desses pressupostos formulou propostas de mudanças no sistema educacional francês. Segundo Kornspan (2004) citando Muller 2000, o barão produziu, ao longo de sua trajetória, um total de 15 000 páginas de texto, escrevendo sobre áreas disciplinares e temas variados do esporte; uma das disciplinas foi a Psicologia do Esporte. O presente trabalho tem como objetivo identificar e revelar quais são os princípios e quais são as propostas de Coubertin sobre a disciplina em questão. O estudo segue orientação da análise do conteúdo e da análise do discurso crítica, com foco nos pontos em que as ideias do autor são relevantes para a discussão sobre a construção da disciplina Psicologia do Esporte na primeira metade do século XX.
Mídia-educação e formação de professores de Educação Física

Bárbara Lopes Marques, Universidade de Brasília
David Leoanardo da Silva de Andrade Teixeira, Universidade de Brasília
Leiriane Viveiros Gregório, Universidade de Brasília
Ingrid Dittrich Wiggers, Universidade de Brasília

O presente trabalho enfoca a integração de tecnologias de informação e comunicação (TIC) em curso de Licenciatura em Educação Física do Distrito Federal, Brasil. Esta mediação representa um desafio histórico, diante da contextualização de professores em formação no cenário hipermidiatizado do século XXI. Desta forma, impõe-se, nos dias atuais, a reflexão sobre o uso das TICs, bem como a necessidade de utilização dessas em processos de mediação da educação do corpo, em especial aqueles que se referem ao ensino de Educação Física na escola. No que tange à formação de professores para uso das TICs no contexto da educação básica, destacamos a abordagem da “mídia-educação”, que de forma interdisciplinar atua entre a educação, a comunicação e a arte.

O objetivo da pesquisa é desenvolver e avaliar uma prática inovadora, com enfoque no uso de TICs e linguagens midiáticas, no âmbito da disciplina Didática da Educação Física, especialmente em atividades de prática de ensino em escolas, envolvendo cerca de 60 estudantes. O delineamento metodológico se caracteriza por estudo de caso, de nível descritivo. Os instrumentos aplicados para a coleta de dados foram o questionário, a análise documental de trabalhos escritos e de vídeos-aula criados pelos participantes. A pesquisa encontra-se em fase avançada de desenvolvimento. A análise parcial dos dados sugere que a produção de vídeo-aula permitiu aos alunos avaliação da própria prática, auxiliando no planejamento de um projeto pedagógico e oferecendo perspectivas para a melhoria qualitativa das demais aulas. A aprendizagem de linguagens midiáticas associada às atividades de prática de ensino de Educação Física ofereceu a compreensão de elementos longitudinais do ensino, como a relação entre epistemologia, metodologia e prática educativa em Educação Física, bem como aspectos transversais, como a interação entre sujeitos, espaço, equipamentos, conteúdos e atividades das aulas.
When we talk about the study of volunteering in sport, there is a large gap in the Brazilian context (DaCosta & Miragaya, 2008). The fact Brazil has not established this field is perhaps because of the lack of major sports events. Volunteer work started mainly in the 1980’s when due to the NGO’s initiative a variety of social work programs used sport as an important issue (RIBEIRO, 2004). From democratization to welfare state, volunteering in sport can be considered a way to empower citizens, mainly those with a sport background and who are career orientated (MOURÃO, 2008). This research aims to analyze what were the organizations, leaders and methodology involved in The Pan and Parapan American Games Rio 2007. According to Moragas (2001) the volunteer at sports events is a person who is a committed individual. He or she does philanthropic work with the best of his or her abilities in organizing these events. The person does not receive any payment or material reward for fulfilling the responsibilities delegated to him or her. The Pan and Parapan American Games in 2007, showed the historic values of the sport nationwide, highlighting the people who have had the opportunity to participate in voluntary work. These results contribute to why de Janeiro will host between 2013 and 2016 sports mega events such as the World Sport Games, Soccer World Cup and Olympic Games.

Bruno Duarte Rei, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Silvia Maria Agatti Lüdorf, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Ginástica feminina moderna: lembranças a partir da memória de professoras de Educação Física das décadas de 50 e 60 em Belém do Pará

Carmen Lilia da Cunha Faro, Universidade do Estado do Pará

Este texto trata de uma pesquisa que situa a ginástica feminina moderna, dentro do contexto histórico de Belém, contando sua origem e evolução a partir das histórias de vida das pessoas envolvidas com a modalidade, nas décadas de 50 e 60. O objetivo é analisar e registrar de forma sistematizada o movimento da ginástica feminina moderna durante os períodos citados. Este estudo se caracteriza como uma pesquisa histórica, no qual foi utilizada a metodologia da história oral, com entrevistas semi-estruturadas, além do uso de iconografias e dos acervos pessoais das seis (06) professoras entrevistadas. Esta pesquisa teve como resultado o registro sistematizado sobre essa modalidade que é precursora da Ginástica Rítmica "Desportiva" em Belém, e que muito contribuiu com o desenvolvimento da Educação Física no Estado do Pará.
One Place for Women: Stories of the Institute of Physical Culture in Porto Alegre

Carolina Dias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
Janice Zarpellon Mazo, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

The goal of this study is to understand the formation process of the Institute of Physical Culture (IPC) in Porto Alegre, since its founding in 1928 until 1937, when the name changed. This research is developed within the theoretical and methodological horizons of cultural history, using imagery and printed sources, which were subjected to analysis of documents. The IPC is an educational space founded in 1928 in Porto Alegre, for the teaching of exclusively female bodily practices. Nenê Dreher Bercht and Mina Black-Eckert were the creators, principals and teachers of the Institute. Of German origin, both carried a career in the sports and arts scene of Porto Alegre, which enabled the foundation of the Institute and the inclusion of women in the field of bodily practices. Among the main practices offered by the IPC were Rhythmic Gymnastics, Corrective Gymnastics, General Gymnastics, Acrobatic Gymnastics, Animated Plastic Gymnastics, Choreographic Study and Improvisation. Based on the hygienist and eugenicist discourses of the 20th Century, IPC was widely disseminated in the society of Porto Alegre. This was mainly done through the newspaper Diário de Notícias which announced the expected physical changes of the female body of the modern woman. Through Rhythmic Gymnastics, the main practice promoted by the Institute, the goal was to develop graceful and feminine women. The IPC was responsible for encouraging and training the main precursors of dance in the city and also the early spread of Classical Dance classes in the Brazilian capital.
O imaginário que permeia a Educação Física Escolar na mídia: uma abordagem histórica

Cássia Marques Cândido, Universidade Gama Filho
Monique Ribeiro Assis, Universidade Gama Filho
Lúcia Aparecida Martins Campos Coelho, Universidade Gama Filho

O estudo tem como objeto a telenovela Malhação, exibida pela Rede Globo de televisão. O objetivo é explicitar os sentidos históricos que constituem os discursos de personagens nucleares no contexto da educação física escolar. O corpus de análise conta com as imagens e diálogos que foram exibidas na décima oitava temporada da série, no mês dezembro de 2010. A preocupação por este fenômeno se baseia na constatação de que a educação física conquista espaço crescente na mídia que, através de seus recursos, tem o poder de conservar e criar novas subjetividades. Para nortear a análise das imagens em movimento, utilizamos o referencial teórico da Análise do Discurso, segundo a perspectiva de Orlandi. Nesse processo também consideramos os recursos utilizados pelas câmeras na contextualização dos discursos. Buscamos a historicidade dos significados inferidos na análise das imagens e falas e constatamos que a educação física escolar presente na Malhação possui sentidos históricos pautados nas características do militarismo e do higienismo, que consolidaram a educação física no país no século passado. O fenômeno da esportivização se mostra dominante. Meninos e meninas fazem aula separadamente. Enfim, o discurso pedagógico atual não está contido de forma satisfatória no discurso do professor de educação física, oportunizando, por isso, interpretações depreciativas acerca da profissão.
The Development of Hip-hop in Taiwan

Chen, Li-o, China University of Technology-Taiwan

Nelson George had mentioned in Hip Hop America that the content and the form of hip hop originated from the African-American community during the 1970s in New York City. People intended to use the hip hop music and its dance to reveal their pressure for living. Hip hop culture includes three main elements which are Rap, DJ, and Graffiti. Later, hip hop gradually became a kind of common thinking logic and lifestyle pattern among teenagers. In 1980s, Taiwan gradually made progress into a developing country. With more and more income, Taiwanese’s desire for consumption increased. Furthermore, with the dissolution of martial law and dancing regulations, hip hop was introduced into Taiwan rapidly. At the same time, there were many hip hop student clubs established in schools. Also, due to the promotion by media, hip hop was applied widely by the commerce business. The present paper aims to study the development of hip hop in Taiwan. We conclude that being different from the classical hip hop, street dance in Taiwan combines main stream music and dancing skills with Taiwan unique folk dance art, including facial masks which are similar with those in Chinese opera, costume, dancing skills, music pace and tempo, etc. The places for hip hop contests suit both refined and popular tastes. Those contests may be held on streets or even in traditional Chinese temples.
A Study on the Process of Western-style CRICKET: Surrounded View and Micro Observation from Shanghai Concession at the End of 19th Century

Chen, Yen-He, National Taiwan Normal University

We use texts produced by Chinese journalists, from the “Shang Bao” newspaper and “Dian-shi-zhai pictorial magazine” to describe and understand the cricket sports in the Concession of Shanghai at the end of 19th century. First, we use the plan map called “WINTER SPORTS ON THE RACECOURSE”, to understand why the cricket stadium was built in Public Recreation Ground in the center of Racecourse. By comparing cricket with the other sports, we can understand that cricket was more important than every other. Second, we used the image of cricket outside the racecourse to clarify the Chinese people’s understanding of cricket. This study adopted the French Annales school method, which looks like using a knife to cut a cell (historical material) and zoom in it. The results are until now as follows: 1. Based on the plan map “WINTER SPORTS ON THE RACECOURSE” we realize that Cricket sites accounted for greater than other sports and had the organization of club style. 2. Most of the sports in the Public Recreation Ground were U.K. style. 3. All of the sports were property of western people, thus denying the Chinese to join. 4. During the cricket’s process there was discrimination of gender, since at this period of time only male can join and so on.
“Having a Tyrolean Hat”: the Transfer of Austrian Skiing Culture to America

Christof Thöny

Until the 1930s, the Norwegian culture of cross-country skiing and jumping dominated the “American ski world”. Another form of skiing culture appeared before World War II: the Alpine skiing (downhill and slalom). The Austrian alpine culture that ski instructors invented in various ski areas all over the United States influenced the entire American ski industry. “There was a time in the 1930s, when having the right accent, a Tyrolean hat, and some ski knowledge could land a man a winter job”, as John Allen described this movement. The most influential Austrian emigrant was Hannes Schneider, who taught his Arlberg technique in New Hampshire. Through his ski instructors, the Austrian way of life also found its way to the West coast. The study analyzes the history of this transatlantic cultural movement and thereby aims to prove the influence of Austrian ski culture for the foundation of American ski resorts. Selected biographical examples will illustrate this phenomenon. World War II marks a caesura in the movement. Soon after the war, some ski instructors tried their luck in Southern America (Chile and Argentina). Furthermore the paper describes this next wave of emigration and the influence of Austrian skiing culture in the beginning of South American ski resorts.
Estética, comunidade e esporte: as ações da CUFA com o basquete de rua e o futebol

Claudia de Freitas Lopes Costa, Centro Universitário Augusto Motta - UNISUAM
Carlos Alberto Figueiredo da Silva, Centro Universitário Augusto Motta - UNISUAM

Este trabalho focaliza o basquete a partir de duas questões norteadoras. A primeira compreende os contextos sincrônico e histórico do basquete; a outra analisa os objetivos e ações que mobilizaram a Central Única das Favelas, CUFA, com atenção no seu envolvimento na fundação do Street Basket das Favelas, em 2005, e da competição Taça de Futebol das Favelas, em 2011, considerando o desenvolvimento do projeto em territórios urbanos pacificados e não pacificados no Rio de Janeiro. O estudo aponta para o caráter elitista do basquete, visto que no Brasil iniciou-se por intermédio de instituições que se caracterizavam como pertencentes à elite. Os ideários higienista e eugenista estiveram presentes na introdução dos esportes no país, principalmente, como um savoir faire, um estilo de vida. Nesse contexto o racismo é evidenciado quando, principalmente os negros se viram impossibilitados de praticar o basquete, pois, diferentemente do futebol, não havia espaços fora das associações, clubes e colégios da elite. O trabalho também destaca a questão de gênero, pois os registros iniciais apontam a não adaptação dos homens ao esporte, com alegação de falta de agressividade, restrições ao uso da força e contato físico à delicadeza do gesto do arremesso. As primeiras publicações sobre o basquete no Brasil indicam que foram dedicadas exclusivamente às mulheres. O estudo enfatiza a cultura hip-hop no basquete, e a importância da CUFA –instituição nascida na periferia do Rio de Janeiro que tem no efô sua principal forma de expressão. Em 2011 A CUFA Lançou a Taça das Favelas, uma competição de futebol de campo entre 80 seleções, com jovens moradores das favelas do Rio de Janeiro com o objetivo de integrar esses jovens por meio do esporte e descobrir talentos para a prática, considerando que os grandes gênios do futebol mundial vêm exatamente desses territórios.
Between Recollections and Silences: Reflections about a Feminine self Biography

Cláudia Maria de Farias, Universidade Federal Fluminense

Due to the increasing interest of the “writing of self” in history studies this paper uses the swimmer’s Maria Lenk’s autobiography as a base to explore the relationships among memory, identity, forgetfulness and silence. In this perspective, the work examines communication strategies and representation used in the narrative, as well as the “said” and the “not-said” of Lenk’s recollections of her participation in the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Some questions presented in her biography are discussed to understand the logic that involves the construction of this ambiguous feminine memory.
Sport History among Brazilian Indians

Cleber Dias, Universidade Federal de Goiás

The purpose this work is to show the results of a research about the sport history among Brazilian Indians. Now days, the sport is a practice very popular among this population. Since the 1950’s anthropologist as David Maybury Lewis, doing ethnographical work among the Xavante Indians, have told the presence of the sport in indigenous communities. In this way, interesting us to know when and how started this custom among the Brazilian Indians? More than that, interesting us also to know what meant this process for Brazilian indigenous communities. On the 1920’s anthropologists as Herbert Baldus already writing that village’s Indians in São Paulo had football ground. According to Baldus, “some it have uniforms and football’s shoes”. Indeed, since this date some indigenous communities knew sports. Resources show Terena and Kaigang Indians in São Paulo – that were visited by Baldus – play football on 1928. The same way, on 1929, Karajá Indians, from Bananal Island, in Goiás, in the Brazilian Midwest, knew their first football club: the Sport Club Karajá Indian. Initiative from workers from Serviço de Proteção aos Índios (Service for the Protection of Indians, created on 1910), the club promoted physical education and sports through the school. Moreover, the club also organized matches between Indians and “civilized” teams. According to comments from epoch, it was “cultural initiatives interesting”. Those initiatives were the result, sometimes planned, sometimes not, both of the actions of the Brazilian Government for the Brazilian Indians and of the national agricultural expansion. In a sense, actions of the Government served the interests of the capitalist expansion in Brazil. This context was usually terrible for Brazilian Indians. Among other things, because it, Indians culture was discriminated, at same time new practices were introduced in the indigenous village as civilization’s symbols. It was the sport’s case. On another hand, although sports have been usually widespread with colonial purposes, that is, articulate with attempts to exterminate traditional cultures, sometimes, it was also creatively appropriated by indigenous communities. Actually, contrary original intentions by which such practices were widespread, the sport serve to different subjects: entertainment, socialization, political mobilizations and even strengthening traditional identities. In a sense, actually, sports are also traditional practices of the indigenous communities.
Sport Psychology in Brazil: Approaches between Physical Education and Psychology

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This paper is part of a research developed in a PhD thesis. It aims to construct a narrative about the early times of Sport Psychology by examining an analysis of psychology in Physical Education magazines between 1930 and 1960. I will discuss the appropriations of psychological knowledge, their concepts and theories in the world of the first Physical Education magazines in Brazil, characterizing the constructive development of one more psychology specialization, sport psychology. Using a documental analysis, sources and written documents were investigated, Brazilian and of public domain, academic profile – presented in specialized magazines – or governmental – as laws format, decrees, statutes. Such documents were analyzed as discursive, because they involve several elements, distributed in a harmonic way or not, historically placed, in time and space, producing their effects. The data analysis allowed us to verify the senses construction that those interested in Physical Education have in relation to the psychological field. We conclude that the constructive path of sport psychology goes through other professions, such as physicians, militaries, physical educators and psychologists, interested in learning more about human phenomena facing the physical activity and sport practice, characterizing in two phases, complementary psychology (1930-1940) and psychological practice (1950-1960). Without doubt, they characterize a continuous construction of the Sport Psychology as it is known today.
Nature and Body Regeneration: the Vacation Trips and the Thermal Springs

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Carmen Lucia Soares, Universidade Estadual de Campinas

A discussion about vacations and the dynamics of life in the cities immediately sets questions about the places chosen for vacations and most of all the possibility of making good use of this alleged time for resting, regeneration and amusement. This is how a domesticated nature and supposed benefits brought by its elements, such as an appropriate exposure to the sun, the air, the water — whether from seas, rivers or even hot springs — become part of an ideal of suitable destinations for vacations and are converted into medical prescriptions, into medicines. During the 1930’s and 1940’s Brazil was marked by a pronounced urban development, a process to which the city of São Paulo is the most extreme example. The country was the stage of a new dynamic in which the working population was affected by different interventional politics, such as those intending to promote vacation spaces to this specific population, once other social extracts already had their holiday’s places. This research uses the decades of 1930 and 1940 as temporal limits and has both as theme and problem one of the destinations for the divulged vacations: thermal springs. We aim to observe the traveler’s journey by analyzing the means by which this domesticated nature was gradually made of good use, internalized and turned into a necessity to the education of the bodies of urban populations. We also aimed to analyze how travelling conditions such as transportation and accommodation easiness influenced medical and governmental indications and prescriptions, thus constituting an ideal of a good vacation.
A repressão desencadeada em 1890, a criminalização no novo código penal da República, teria obrigando os praticantes a encontrar novas formas de dissimulação, para ocultar-se da atenção das autoridades (Soares, 2005). Nos últimos anos do século XIX, no Rio de Janeiro teria aparecido a chamada Pernada Carioca, que consistia de golpes da capoeira tradicional, como a rasteira, camuflados em nova roupagem. Buscando as origens da Capoeira no Maranhão, encontrou-se referência à prática da “carioca”, proibida pelo Código de Posturas de Turiaçu-MA, desde o ano de 1884: “Artigo 42 – é proibido o brinquedo denominado Jogo Capoeira ou Carioca. Multa de 5$000 aos contraventores e se reincidente o dobro e 4 dias de prisão”.

Sintomático também em Belém, fosse palco da Carioca, como nos mostra ofício descreve uma patrulha na região de Ver-O-Peso: “[...] estive em patrulha [...] quando vimos alguns indivíduos pulando jogando carioca.” (Soares, 2005). Optou-se pelo uso da “Chrônica (do latim), termo que indica narração histórica, ou registro de fatos comuns, feitos por ordem cronológica; como também é conjunto das notícias ou rumores relativos a determinados assuntos.”
Partido ‘Capoeiro’ em São Vicente de Ferrer – 1868

Delzuite Dantas Brito Vaz, CEM - Liceu Maranhense
Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão

Resgata-se episódio ocorrido na cidade de São Vicente de Ferrer-MA, por ocasião das eleições do ano de 1868, com a formação de um ‘partido capoeiro’. “O fato acontecido em São Vicente de Ferrer é realmente grave, foi uma batalha campal travada entre os diversos grupos que dividem a população daquela freguezia, acontecimento que todos lamentam. Não pretendo, Sr. Presidente, loucura culpa exclusivamente a este ou aquello grupo [...] Tres são os partidos que ali existem e pleitearam as eleições de setembro, o partido conservador, o liberal e um terceiro, conhecido pela denominação de capoeiro, completamente local, grupo volante, sem bandeira definida, que ora se aproxima de um ora de outro, segundo lhe aconselha o interesse do momento”. Este episódio é debatido no Senado entre representantes do Maranhão e do Ceará, e registrado nos “Annaes do Parlamento Brasileiro” da Câmara dos Deputados, primeiro ano da décima-quarta legislatura, sessão de 1869, Tomo 3, Rio de Janeiro, Typografia Imperial e Constitucional de J. Villeneuve & Co., 1869, p. 293-2951, referente à Sessão de 24 de julho de 1869 Optou-se pelo uso da “Chrônica (do latim), termo que indica narração histórica, ou registro de fatos comuns, feitos por ordem cronológica; como também é conjunto das notícias ou rumores relativos a determinados assuntos.”
Entrepreneurs Hip in Sports Sponsorship: The Participation of Brazilian Sportsman Arnaldo Guinle

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Lamartine Pereira da Costa, Universidade Gama Filho
Claudia Maria Guedes, San Francisco State University

Interest in education, the arts, other forms of cultural entertainment, and sports grew considerably in Brazil during the 1920s. O Estado de São Paulo, published in 1919: “Through the new field of sports we can prepare a generation who will unquestionably change the emphasis of our ethics and energize the Brazilian people in the development of their commerce, industry, and agriculture as we have seen occur in the United States of America and in France.” Prestigious clubs like Clube Brasileiro de Cricket and Fluminense were formed in the early 1900s. Success at the Antwerp Olympics was significant for changes that would occur in the 1920s. A severe influenza epidemic in 1917 and World War I, Educational reforms (1920) and the Allied Games, Rio de Janeiro (1922), had stimulated concerns about the maintenance of health and the need to ensure a strong and well-trained citizenry. Of significance were the contributions of Arnaldo Guinle: who created the Fluminense Yacht Club, and gave the land where today’s Fluminense Club is located. Member of the International Olympic Committee, it was through Guinle’s efforts that the Brazilian Olympic Committee was organized in 1916 and reorganized in 1935 and also through his efforts that Brazil was represented at the Olympic games in 1932 in Los Angeles. This paper examines events that preceded and stimulated the “Olympic movement” in Brazil, and the role of Arnaldo Guinle and its performance. It is based upon personal correspondence, newspaper accounts, documents and other contemporary sources. The great benefactor of Brazilian sport has become a “patron” in the arts and sports.
Arthur Gotlib - the Organizer of Physical Training in Russia in the Beginning of XX Century

Dmitry Belyukov, Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Education and Sport

In the beginning of the 20th Century physical training and sports were developing in Russia. Arthur Gotlib was one of the theorists and experts in the field of physical training. He graduated from the history-philological faculty of the university. He taught Latin language and history. As can be seen in the largest reference media of Russia - Brockhaus and Efron’s Encyclopedic Dictionary he published a number of articles on general history and pedagogic. Since 1903 he worked as a director of the Yalta man’s grammar school, then Kishinev, then the Pskov grammar school. In 1909 the brochure «Physical training according to sokol system in high school» was published. That same year the brochure concentrated on the advantages and disadvantages of various gymnastic systems. In 1912 A.G. Gotlib addressed to the congress of directors of the St.-Petersburg educational district the report «About physical training in high school». The author mentioned problems of sports, gymnastics, a military system and the various actions which were necessary for the correction of the development of physical training. Abstracts were printed in the congress works. Under the guidance of A.G. Gotlib the work on physical training of pupils in the Pskov man’s grammar school was done extremely well. The two sports societies - Pskov gymnastic society «Sokol» and Pskov society of assistance of corporal education - were started due to his initiative.
Growing Pains: Avery Brundage and the Olympic Movement in South America

Doiara Silva dos Santos, University of Western Ontario

Making the Olympic Movement truly global was Pierre de Coubertin’s original vision. However, it proved to be a difficult challenge for the International Olympic Committee (IOC) during its early years of history. The formation of amateur sport organizations, especially National Olympic Committees in Asian, African, and South American countries was especially slow to occur; with respect to South America it was not until the 1920s and beyond that stimulation to organize such Committees took place. Although some South American countries could rightfully point at “earlier touches” with “matters Olympic,” it was not until a 1922 tour throughout South America by Henri Baillet-Latour, Coubertin’s successor as IOC President, that this so-called “Olympism” rose in the “hearts and minds” of sport leaders. Baillet-Latour’s tour occurred commensurately with one of the first instances of “regional games” celebrated in South America, those organized in Rio de Janeiro in 1922. Though Baillet-Latour was critical of Rio’s organization effort, he also realized that South America might provide a fertile field for new adherents to the global Olympic cause. He pointed out that Latin America, in general, could be effectively incorporated into the Olympic Movement if regional sport bureaucracies were formed and properly assisted. Empirical research that traces the developments that followed Baillet-Latour’s visit and the commensurate rise of the Olympic Movement in Latin America is drastically limited. There is little doubt that Avery Brundage, from his position as an IOC Executive Committee member and IOC Vice-President during Sigfrid Edström’s presidency (1942-1952), played a major role in simulating Olympic affairs in South America during the 1940s and up to the celebration of the first-ever Pan-American Games in 1951. This study examines the role played by Avery Brundage in the expansion and strengthening of the Olympic Movement in South America, particularly through his wide travels in South America and his energetic correspondence with amateur sport officials there. The study’s research material is underscored by primary sources located in the Avery Brundage Collection, housed in the International Centre for Olympic Studies at the University of Western Ontario.

Eisaku Yamamoto, Kochi Gakuen College

Brazil has been a leading football nation and today it influences all over the world including Japan on the other side of the world. That’s why we are interested in the history of the Brazilian football. The way of writing and narrating their history of football let us understand the unique process in which Association Football has been transformed and adapted in Brazil. The purpose of this research is to clarify the reconstruction process of the Brazilian football history. In order to analyze this on the basis of a preliminary bibliographical review, I focused on historiographies of Brazilian football presented in the proceedings of the Brazilian Congress for the History of Physical Education and Sports from 1993 to 2010. As a result of this research, global viewpoints and interdisciplinary approaches by recent Brazilian sport historians can be noticed. Today these historians are observing their own history in the new context of globalization, which is different from the racial, ethnical and local viewpoint of the past.
O início da ginástica olímpica em Belém/PA, através das narrativas daqueles que viveram essa história

Elis Priscila Aguiar da Silva, Universidade do Estado do Pará

O presente estudo apresenta uma abordagem histórica sobre a gênese da Ginástica Olímpica em solo belenense. Teve por objetivo contar o início da Ginástica Olímpica na cidade de Belém- PA. A metodologia utilizada foi a história oral, com foco na história oral temática. Foram entrevistadas três pessoas, sendo elas um ex-professor da rede estadual de ensino, um ex- atleta da primeira equipe de ginástica e o primeiro técnico da modalidade no estado. Através das fontes orais, do diálogo desses com jornais que circulavam na época e fotos de seus acervos pessoais, foi realizada uma descrição do início da história da ginástica olímpica na capital paraense. Como resultados obteve-se a elucidação da evolução da ginástica acrobática para ginástica olímpica; a identificação de seus primeiros participantes e a importância deles para a construção dessa história.
The Preparations and Plans for the Olympic Games of 1940. An Unknown Chapter of German-Finnish Cooperation

Emanuel Hübner, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

From the end of July until the beginning of August 1940 the 12th Olympic Games of modern times were supposed to take place in Helsinki. Helsinki – and Finland as the host country itself – until that time (and even until today), would have been the smallest and least populated host country of the Olympic Games ever. This circumstance alone already involved great efforts on the part of the organisers in charge. The situation additionally exacerbated due to the responsibility to organise the event under time pressure. Helsinki applied for becoming the host nation of the Olympic Games of 1940 in the mid-1930s, but in 1936 the IOC chose Tokyo instead. In 1937 the so-called Second Japanese-Chinese War started. Tokyo assigned the Games back to the IOC. The IOC entrusted Helsinki in 1938 with the preparations and holding of the Olympic Games for 1940. Finland immediately convened an organising committee. The organising committee consulted the German organisers of 1936, to make use of their experience. They were instantly willing to help personnel- and material-wise. In so doing, an early example of German-Finnish cultural connectedness developed which had already been proved during the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936: Back then, the German organisers consulted Finnish experts for the establishment of sauna facilities in and further draft plans for the Olympic Village. Several times Finnish delegations travelled in 1938 und 1939 to Germany to conduct counseling interviews, to visit sports facilities and to conclude agreements with the German Reichspost with regard to support broadcasting transmission. In return German delegations repeatedly travelled to Helsinki. Even after the German invasion of Poland (1.9.1939), the preparations continued unimpaired and not until then were only stopped once the Soviet Union attacked their neighbour Finland in November 1939 when the so-called Winter War began. It was not until the year 1952 that the Olympic Games were able to take place in Helsinki. The exact circumstances of the Finnish preparations and the German support for the Olympic Games of 1940 have so far been left out of consideration in research. The lecture is primarily based on newly found sources of the Helsingin kaupunginarkisto (City Archive, Helsinki), the Suomen urheilurarkisto (Finnish sports archive, Helsinki) and the Suomen rakennustaitteen museo (Finnish Architecture Museum, Helsinki).
The Condition of Paralympic Movement in Russia at Regional Level

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The development of the Paralympic movement in Russia is closely connected with world-wide developments in sports with people with disabilities. Russia joined to the Paralympic movement rather late, but has good prospects. The growth of popularity of Paralympic sports is caused by variety of the reasons. All over the world the main problem is to attract people with disabilities to participate in regular training in physical culture and sport, as an effective means to increase a person’s capacity. Still, the number of disabled athletes participating in sports is increasing constantly. The most developed and popular sports in the Pskov region are power lifting, sports orientation, chess, shooting, billiards, table tennis, darts. Nowadays the Paralympic movement in the Pskov region develops on those traditions, which were established in the first half of the XX century. Athlete with a disability participated in different competitions rather successfully. Outstanding Paralympic athletes represented Pskov region in Nagano and Salt-Lake-City. The major factors for holding back the development of Paralympic movement in Pskov region are: 1. The development of physical culture and sport among disabled people is not the priority problem of the sports regional organizations. 2. A lack of motivation to work with disabled persons and a lack of a standard-legislative base. 3. The competitive practice of disabled athletes is incomplete. 4. A weak orientation of clubs to the work with individuals with disabilities and a lack of the necessary facilities and conditions. 5. The absence of specific literature to work with disabled persons.
From Afro-Brazilian Counterculture to Sports on Clogs? Processes of Globalization and Glocalization in Capoeira

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Over the past decades, globalization has become one of the most discussed phenomena, when it comes to social change (in sports). The global spread of capoeira, with its Afro-Brazilian origins, fits into larger debates around globalization and glocalization. Glocalization is the process in which cultural elements are placed outside their original context, and mixed with local cultural practices. Few authors have discussed transnational and glocalized aspects of capoeira. Regarding the Dutch context there is little known about this, either. Therefore, the aim of this research is to get insight in processes of globalization and glocalization in capoeira and how these processes are perceived by the practitioners of capoeira in the Netherlands. The results are based on a literature-study, including (online) sources about the history of capoeira, and in-depth interviews with 11 capoeiristas in the Netherlands. The answer to the question whether there is a glocalized, Dutch form of capoeira is disputable. On the one hand, capoeira still contains strong Afro-Brazilian elements, in terms of instructors, movements and music. Also in the Netherlands, these ‘Brazilian’ characteristics are apparent. On the other hand, different versions of capoeira do exist and examples given by respondents in this research indicate that Dutch elements are incorporated into capoeira indeed. In this presentation I will indicate how capoeiristas in the Netherlands are developing their own capoeira tradition, using the rediscovery of the history of capoeira and respecting the African and Brazilian origins. Especially the differences between the groups make capoeira a multifaceted but also a contested domain.
Different Clubs, Similar Purposes? Gymnastics and Sport in the German Colony of São Paulo/Brazil at the Turn of the 19th Century

Evelise Amgarten Quitzau, Universidade Estadual de Campinas

During the 19th century in Europe, new overviews of the body allowed the development of two main systematizations of games and physical exercises: Gymnastics and Sport. During this same period many Europeans — among them Germans — migrated towards the American continent in pursuit of new opportunities and better life conditions. In Brazil the German immigrants settled down primarily in the southern and southeastern regions of the country, where many institutions with different purposes were established by them, such as clubs for the practice of the German Gymnastics (Turnen) and Sports. This study aims to analyze Turnen and Sport as specific forms of body education and means to maintain the German culture inside the Turnerschaft von 1890 in São Paulo and the Sport Club Germania, two clubs established by the German immigrants in the city of São Paulo (Brazil) in the period comprised between the end of the 19th century and the Second World War, a moment when all foreign institutions in Brazil were forced to go through deep structural changes.
Brazilian Sport Policies in Marginalized Communities: A Case Study of Cidade de Deus

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Arianne Carvalho Reis, Southern Cross University
Felipe Rodrigues da Costa, Universidade Gama Filho
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Significant economic developments have been experienced by the Brazilian society in the past ten years. In particular, the favelas have experienced significant changes in their social and economic structures, but their marginality within the wider community, and the dramatic social differences between their members and those of the high rises of the more privileged neighbourhoods, remain practically unaltered. Parallel to the economic improvements, Brazil has also excelled on the world stage as a country of sport mega-events. In 2007 Brazil held the Pan American Games, and in the following decade it will host the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. These events demand large scale investments and great amounts of public money to fulfill FIFA’s and IOC’s requirements. The objective of this study was to identify the development of sport and physical activities projects/programs and sport facilities that are provided or supported by the Brazilian government and are available for the population of Cidade de Deus, one of the most populated favelas in Rio de Janeiro. To achieve this goal the authors gathered information about sport and physical activities projects/programs available within the community through official document analysis and visits to the community. The results of the investigation provide insights into the developments occurred in the first decade of the twenty-first century in the provision of sport and physical activity opportunities to this marginalised community and the role public policies in the area of sport and leisure play in facilitating access to sport and physical activity.
Possibilidades de experiência: fragmentos da disseminação das artes marciais orientais em São Paulo

Felipe Eduardo Ferreira Marta, Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia

Atualmente as artes marciais orientais encontram-se disponíveis enquanto possibilidades de experiência em diversas cidades brasileiras, de modo que muitas pessoas podem ter acesso a essas práticas. Mas como isso foi possível? Como um elemento constitutivo da cultura oriental pôde se estabelecer em uma cidade como São Paulo? Buscando respostas a estas indagações, o presente estudo se baseou em fontes orais, bibliográficas e documentais, investigando fragmentos do processo de introdução e disseminação de algumas das artes marciais orientais atualmente praticadas na cidade de São Paulo. Especificamente sobre as fontes orais, guiando-nos pelos apontamentos de Alessandro Portelli (1997), optamos por uma estratégia que focou mestres imigrantes de três países: Japão, China (Hong Kong) e Coréia do Sul. Como resultado, observou-se que a introdução das artes marciais orientais, em muito, deveu-se à imigração dos povos de origem oriental, iniciada nos anos iniciais do século XX, e que parte do sucesso no trabalho de disseminação dessas práticas deveu-se ao processo de modernização, na perspectiva defendida por Norbert Elias (1994), ao qual elas foram submetidas, em seus países de origem e também no país receptor, no caso o Brasil. Verificou-se também que o período posterior à II Guerra Mundial, mais especificamente nas décadas de 1960 e 1970, representou um novo momento no processo de disseminação dessas práticas na cidade, processo que até então vinha sendo promovido pelo trabalho exclusivo dos mestres imigrantes e que, a partir desse momento, começa a se beneficiar do surgimento de um terreno fértil para essas práticas, advindo do aumento de sua visibilidade na cidade, um fenômeno em parte gerado pela difusão em massa de produtos da indústria do entretenimento relacionados às artes marciais orientais.
O esporte na cidade na perspectiva de práticas não hegemônicas: as artes marciais orientais na cidade de São Paulo

Felipe Eduardo Ferreira Marta, Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia

O esporte moderno, fenômeno surgido na Inglaterra entre os séculos XVIII e XIX, espalhou-se rapidamente por todo o planeta. Nesse contexto, o Brasil, em fins do século XIX e início do XX começa a observar o aparecimento dessas práticas em seu território. A despeito do ocorreru na Inglaterra, o aparecimento dessas práticas em nosso país não ocorreu como resultado de um processo de transição de jogos tradicionais e sim como resultado de um processo de “implante” assumindo por aqui um importante papel no esforço civilizador da sociedade brasileira conforme aponta Lucena (2001). Nesse sentido, essas práticas vão ao longo do século XX ocupando um espaço de destaque em meio ao cotidiano das cidades brasileiras, ora como alternativa para os momentos de lazer, ora como “ferramenta pedagógica” para as aula de Educação Física nas escolas. Este fenômeno fez com que alguns esportes, sobretudo o futebol, fossem tomando um lugar de destaque em meio a outras práticas corporais na cidade de São Paulo. Todavia, os movimentos migratórios realizados a partir de países do extremo oriente vão aos poucos inserindo novas possibilidades de prática corporal na cidade de São Paulo ao longo do século XX. Estamos nos referindo às artes marciais orientais, práticas que apesar de não possuírem na atualidade a mesma popularidade que determinados esportes, apresentam um grau de inserção social que não deve ser ignorado. A esse respeito cabe entender os meandros desse processo, saber como foi possível a essas práticas a atual visibilidade e popularidade na cidade São Paulo. Teriam essas práticas se distanciado de suas raízes orientais e assumido formas mais ocidentais de organização no sentido de garantir sua disseminação na cidade? Dito de outra maneira, teriam essas práticas sofrido um processo de esportivização?
Olympic Games Bidding and National Identity: Historical and Comparative Approaches from Brazilian and Spanish Media

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Antonio Jorge Gonçalves Soares, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Otavio Tavares, Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo
Manuel Eduardo González Ramallal, Universidad de la Laguna
Lamartine Pereira da Costa, Universidade Gama Filho

The contribution sought by this research is based on a historical and comparative approach, examining how newspapers from Rio de Janeiro and Madrid made representations of these cities during the campaign to host the 2016 Olympic Games, focusing on national identities. With this purpose, argumentative strategies that Brazilian and Spanish leading press have drawn were analyzed in order to identify narratives that shape the national debate of those candidacies. As such, the historical frame of this study discusses the context of publishing newspapers with approaches to selected sources, i.e. the chronicles of sports by means of the methodology of Critical Discourse Analysis. We started up from the assumption that the discourses of the media from finalist cities reflect the socio-historical context of respective countries: Rio de Janeiro’s candidacy was defined from a character of national importance, where Brazil would host the Games by promoting the highlights of this city while the socio-historical Spanish representations did not share this “nationalization” of the Games.
Aikido: Budo Path of Ascesis

Fernanda Damasceno Santos, Universidade Estadual Paulista
Carlos José Martins, Universidade Estadual Paulista

Profound structural changes in society occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as industrialization, urbanization and, occidentalization. These transformed the human manifestations and corporal practices. In such sports as martial arts the sportization processes triggered new rules which turned the traditional into the modern. This new mold determined a decrease in violence, formal equality among fighters, limited time and space, and mainly the decline of religious influences. Aikido, a self-defense art, is considered a non-competitive sport, and it was propagated worldwide by Morihei Ueshiba (1883-1969). This work’s objective examines and outlines the facts which promoted its singular way, through a historical and philosophical analysis using Cultural History. At first Japan resisted against the occidental actions. But its forces were insufficient to resist the modernization, which ultimately reflected in its ascension as a world power. Resistant to the occidentalization, Sokaku Takeda (1860-1943) rescued and diffused the samurai art of Aiki Jujutsu Daitoryu. Ueshiba was Takeda’s disciple which provided him with aiki principles and the quest for Xintoism study. Differently from the Japanese development, Ueshiba kept studying the traditional culture that adhered to the Aikido bases. The Budo was the manner he followed to foment corporal and spiritual practice. It agreed with ascesis, a Greek concept, because both addressed body and mind exercises, thus establishing a dialogue between cultures. Both denied the sportization process because they valued only the body. Nowadays the Aikido practitioners should go back to Ueshiba’s fundamentals, because it has little spiritual dialogue that results in modifying the Budo.
Portugal ao ritmo de samba - a influência brasileira na seleção portuguesa de futebol

Francisco Pinheiro, Universidade de Coimbra

No dia 23 de março de 2003, no Estádio das Antas, no Porto, debaixo de uma chuva intensa, o médio luso-brasileiro Deco estreou-se com a camisola de Portugal, precisamente num jogo contra o Brasil, que nunca o havia convocado. Na altura, sob o comando técnico de Luís Filipe Scolari, a Seleção Portuguesa de Futebol abria as suas portas ao mágico Deco, que pouco tempo antes havia conseguido a dupla nacionalidade, após seis anos a jogar em clubes portugueses. A sua convocatória para esse jogo internacional gerou uma onda de contestação entre adeptos, clubes e vários jogadores da seleção portuguesa, que inclusivamente se reuniram clandestinamente para definir as medidas a tomar para defender os interesses dos jogadores portugueses e evitar a entrada na seleção de jogadores naturalizados. Nos anos seguintes, a história voltaria a repetir-se com Pepe e Liedson, dando à seleção de Portugal um cunho brasileiro, nem sempre compreendido pelo público, jogadores, clubes e imprensa portuguesa. Apresentar estes diferentes momentos e as diversas perspectivas discursivas que os envolveram é o objetivo desta comunicação, que pretende contribuir para a reflexão sobre a chegada de jogadores naturalizados às equipas nacionais europeias.
The Six of Stockholm – First Portuguese Olympic Participation in 1912

Francisco Pinheiro, Universidade de Coimbra

In 2012, Portugal commemorates the centenary of its first Olympics participation, in Stockholm-1912. Six young athletes, in three different sports (athletics, Greco-roman wrestling, and fencing), represented Portugal for the first time in Olympic history. However, during the Olympic marathon, run in unusually hot conditions, it witnessed the first Olympic death, that of the Portuguese Francisco Lázaro, who was only 21 years old. He died in a hospital after collapsing during the marathon because of a combination of sun stroke and heart failure. He became a hero in Portugal, presented in the press as an example of determination and sacrifice. I will present the story of Francisco Lázaro and the other five athletes during the Olympics games of Stockholm-1912 as the main goal of this communication.
Sport and Physical Education in the Construction of a Nation

Gerald R. Gems, North Central College

Using the United States as an example this presentation will discuss and analyze the historical role of sport and physical education in the acculturation and assimilation of ethnic groups into the mainstream society. I will present current theories regarding the assimilation process and trace immigration patterns from Europe to the Americas in the nineteenth century. In order to assimilate the various racial, ethnic, and religious groups the United States embarked upon a wholesale educational process to Americanize immigrant youth through physical education and sport programs in the schools, parks, playgrounds, and settlement houses of the urban neighborhoods. Industrial recreation programs were offered to adult migrants. Professional sport offered opportunities for social mobility and celebrity, creating ethnic heroes and a wider fan base. Fans became part of a larger imagined community as they transferred their ethnic loyalties to local, regional, and eventually national teams. Such transitions have been accompanied by contrived nationalistic rituals that include patriotic displays, songs, and exhibitions of military power. Athletic contests have been transformed into spectacles of nationalistic fervor. In order to assess the success of such intentions and the validity of theoretical assumptions, particular ethnic and religious groups will be analyzed to show the extent or lack of assimilation over the course of the past century. Current migratory patterns can be presented as a means for greater discussion of the role of sport in the globalization process.
As práticas femininas de Muay Thai no Rio de Janeiro a partir de 1970

Gabriela Conceição de Souza, Universidade Gama Filho, Ludmila Mourão, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Laís Aló, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro,

Nas últimas décadas, os esportes de combate vêm ganhando espaço entre as mulheres no Brasil, hoje elas os procuram como prática de atividade física e não apenas como defesa pessoal. O Muay Thai (MT), surgiu há milênios na Tailândia, com o propósito de defender o povo e as terras, sem o uso de armas, contra ataques dos povos de países vizinhos. Inicialmente esta luta era proibida às mulheres, mas hoje órgãos internacionais responsáveis pelo esporte regularizaram o MT Feminino. Investigar a entrada desta modalidade no cenário esportivo brasileiro desde a década de 1970 e as razões da adesão das mulheres às aulas de MT são os objetivos deste estudo, realizados através da aplicação de um questionário com quarenta (40) mulheres praticantes do MT e residentes na Zona Norte da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro. Os resultados apontam que a entrada do MT no Rio de Janeiro nos anos 1970 coincide com o período em que as mulheres brasileiras já competiam em esportes como o judô e o futebol feminino. As informantes (61%) relataram ter aderido ao MT com o objetivo de melhorar aspectos relacionados à saúde e à estética. As praticantes mais novas são aquelas que estão há mais tempo no MT e se tornaram competidoras. Apenas uma minoria das entrevistadas relatou sofrer algum tipo de preconceito pela prática do MT, o que nos sugere que a luta vem deflagrando uma naturalização social dos esportes de combate. Observamos que as mulheres não encontram mais barreiras para adentrar nestas práticas.
The Contents of Physical Education in Schools in Caxias do Sul: The First Written Documents

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Maria Eugenia Martínez Gorroño, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

The study aimed to identify the characteristics and circumstances of the beginning of the practices of Physical Education in public schools in the city of Caxias do Sul in Brazil. Sources: The work starts from the analysis of the first official documents written about the physical education in local educational centers. These are documents called “Educational Municipal Projects” that gave basis and have defined the guidelines of education taught in public schools of the city during the Vargas government. The first is the Decree Law No. 8, from April 24, 1936 and the second is the Decree Law No. 43, from November 22, 1943. In these projects, the content relating to physical education are directly related to the discipline of Hygiene and go much further than just provide students learning. To the traditional content has been added a disciplinary code with rules for student behavior and also regulate the teaching, as well as enforce obedience to hygienic principles and to moral and civic values, through the practice of gymnastics. Especially the Decree Law of 1943 clearly reflects the influence of nationalist ideology and the hygienist from the Vargas government, starting from the teaching of physical education in public schools in the city of Caxias do Sul. The bodily practices should contribute to the formation of a new man, which should be stronger and be healthier, to help build a new country, more developed. We conclude that the analyzed documents clearly reflect the political ideology to build a new country, supported on the nationalists and hygienic principles.
Sporting Memories: The Impact of Physical Education on Sporting Activities of Older Adults

Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen

Physical (in)activity is a major topic in current public and scientific debates, which mostly follow a “healthist” approach. It is seemingly a “moral imperative” to be fit and healthy, and an active life-style is considered the best way of achieving this goal. Consequently, numerous quantitative studies have been conducted which provide information about the frequency, duration, intensity and forms of physical activities (Pfister 2011). However, very little is known about factors or processes which facilitate a physically active or an inactive life. Several studies, among them an interview study in Germany about “Sport in Women’s Lives” (Pfister 1999), indicate that “sport-biographies”, in particular, the experiences in physical education (PE) has an influence on sport-related attitudes, habits and practices in later life. Physical education is an important area of socialization, and current theories of socialization provide an excellent insight into the development of (sport-related) discourses and practices. In this paper I present results of an interview study in Denmark where older adults talked about their experiences in PE. Their statements made clear that PE-experiences were interrelated with their sporting practices in later years. The material comes from a qualitative research project. We conducted interviews with 30 adults (50 to 65 years of age) and explored their sporting activities as children and youths as well as the role of sport in their lives. The narratives of the informants will be complemented with historical sources such as the “Tidskrift for Legemsøvelser” (1950-1965) which informs about the aims, contents and teaching styles in PE in the 1950s and 1960s.
Educación del cuerpo y urbanidad: un análisis de las significaciones del cuerpo en el proceso modernizador del Uruguay del ‘900

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Este análisis aborda el proceso de educación del cuerpo, entendido en sentido amplio, más como una realidad compleja que como ciertas instancias concretas, limitadas por su inscripción institucional (la institución escolar podría ser el ejemplo más representativo de esta “institucionalización”, pero existen otros: fábricas, hospitales etc.). Si bien estas instancias institucionales forman parte, naturalmente, de dicho proceso, éste se constituye fundamentalmente a partir de la irrupción del cuerpo, y por tanto tiende a incorporar otras dinámicas generales de la sociedad uruguaya de la época, con una inscripción institucional más bien difusa, pero que ocuparon un lugar importante a ese respecto. Se abordará, entonces, la conformación del cuerpo como “objeto de educación”; podríamos decir, el surgimiento de un objeto pasible (necesario) de educación, y los modos que la sociedad uruguaya del ’900 se dio a sí misma para hacerlo. Las formas de significar el cuerpo, o más precisamente el análisis de estos modos de enunciar “algo” respecto del cuerpo, serán las que den cuenta del lugar, siempre dinámico, que éste ocupó durante el período aquí abordado. Pero al mismo tiempo será importante considerar el carácter “educativo” presente en esos discursos o modos de significación del cuerpo. En tal sentido podría hacerse referencia a cierto “didactismo” respecto al cuerpo, es decir, una traducción a un lenguaje estructurado a partir de ciertos principios generales de organización que conforman toda una metodología de intervención sobre la carne para que ésta devenga “cuerpo”.
Birth, Diffusion and Development of Rhythmic Gymnastics in Europe: the Italian Case

Gigliola Gori, ‘Carlo Bo’ University

In 1963, Budapest hosted the first world championship of women’s competitive rhythmic gymnastics, and in the following years the discipline increased its technical and artistic content considerably. So at the Olympic Games of Los Angeles in 1984, rhythmic gymnastics was officially admitted as an Olympic sport. Preliminarly, the paper draws a synthetic picture of the founders of the discipline in Europe between the 19th and 20th century, such as Delsarte, Demeny, Dalcroze, Bode, Laban; then it focuses on the Italian pioneers of rhythmic gymnastics. Among them two important women, Andreina Sacco (1904-1988) who especially modernized and spread the new discipline at school, and Egle Abruzzini (1936) who worked in favour of the development of competitive rhythmic gymnastics at national and international levels. This lady reorganised the discipline transforming it into a sporting activity that has a technical difficulty and artistic content, setting it on an equal footing with other Olympic events. As a matter of fact Egle Abruzzini served continuously, from 1988 to 2008, as president of the Technical Committee for Rhythmic Gymnastics within the International Federation of Gymnastics (FIG). Her passion for the discipline will be elaborated in greater detail in the paper, by means of written sources and information collected in oral interviews.
Flag Football: uma possibilidade de intervenção pedagógica na Educação Física Escolar Brasileira

Gislane Ferreira, Faculdade Integrado de Campo Mourão
Diego Anderson Gasparelo Colombari, Faculdade Integrado de Campo Mourão

Por meio de uma pesquisa de natureza qualitativa e de caráter pré-experimental buscou-se oportunizar a vivência de um esporte pertencente à cultura de outro país aos estudantes da 8ª série do Ensino Fundamental – Séries Finais do Colégio Estadual Vicente Leporace de Boa Esperança – PR. Através da aplicação das atividades que oportunizaram a aprendizagem do Flag Football, objetivamos avaliar como se deu o processo de aprendizagem sobre o esporte. Também buscamos identificar quais foram os pontos positivos e negativos da prática desse esporte. E por fim, verificamos qual gênero apresentou participação mais efetiva nas aulas ministradas sobre o Flag Football. Fizeram parte da amostra 21 alunos; para coleta de dados, aplicaram-se questionários no intuito de verificar o nível de conhecimento e interesse dos alunos pelo Flag Football, em dois momentos: no início da pesquisa e depois da realização de 14 aulas. Verificamos que os alunos não possuíam conhecimentos prévios sobre o esporte em questão, mas após o conhecerem demonstraram interesse através da participação nas aulas. As meninas apresentaram maior participação. Conclui-se que os alunos tiveram grande aprendizado do esporte ensinado e saíram da rotina de conteúdos apresentada pela Educação Física Escolar tradicional.
Development of Physical Education and Physical Education Teacher Education in Turkey

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Ferman Konukman, The College at Brockport

The purpose of this paper is to review the historical and philosophical development of physical education in Turkey up to modern times. In the process beginning from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic of Turkey, the early physical education courses were offered in Military High School in 1864 and in Navy High Schools since 1884. Application of physical education (PE) courses into other program areas in general teacher education accelerated by the foundation of the young Turkish Republic. The first course to train physical education teachers was offered at Capa Girls Teacher Training School in Istanbul in 1926. In 1932 Gazi Teacher Training School and Terbiye institution Physical Education Training branch were established in Ankara. Recently, 60 higher education institutions have begun providing such services. Physical education courses at primary and secondary education levels are being offered two hours weekly including extracurricular activities such as scouting and sport organizations among schools.
A Comparative Study about the Reception of Georges Hébert’s Method (Natural Method: méthode naturelle) in France and Brazil (1914-1957)

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In France the natural method of Georges Hébert became a success after the Congress of Physical Education of Paris, in 1913. Georges Hébert had been publishing several books since 1909 (Traité d’Education Physique), but his method only became successful in 1911, after the publication of his Leçon d’Education Physique. Some authors (Rauch, 1983, Delaplace, 1999, Gleyse & Bui-Xuân, 2001) link that success to the industrialization of France and to nostalgic feelings about nature of those who lived in the open country before the urbanization process. Although in Brazil, in cities like Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba and Porto Alegre the situation and the concepts of nature were the same as those in France, the reception of the natural method was different. The hypothesis proposed in this paper is that, although Georges Hébert’s titles were well know in both countries, they didn’t seem scientific enough for the Brazilian physicians, an intellectual elite and a country which brings on its flag, in the beginning of the Republic in 1889, the writing “ordem e progresso” (order and progress). That might have been the reason why the methods from Demenji or Tissie were most frequently chosen: they stood on scientific basis. This factor might explain the different reception of the natural method in France and in developed Brazilian towns. The archives visited in order to write this paper were the Old Collection from the Montpellier University as well as the collections from the State Universities of São Paulo (São Paulo, Campinas) and Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre).
The Internet and the History of 100 Meter-Dash

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In 2009, we finished a research concerning the history of the 100-meter dash in athletics. During that study we observed a lot of information on the Internet. Therefore, the aim of this research was to investigate Internet videos, images, websites and blogs related to the history of the 100-meter dash and organize a digital database to support the work of physical education teachers in Brazilian schools. To perform this research we used Google to search images, blogs and websites and to search the videos we used YouTube. For this search we developed four steps. First, we used some key phrases such as: history of the 100-meter dash, history of athletics, sports history and Olympic history. Second, we looked for the names of important athletes of this event, like: Jesse Owens, Thomas Burke, Carl Lewis, Usain Bolt and others. Third, we used keywords from the history of the 100-meter dash as: hysplex, starting block, stadion and photo finish. Fourth, we investigated institutions, websites related to athletics as: International Olympic Committee (IOC) and International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF). After that we organize a digital database of links and a brief description of the collected data. We hope that these results can support physical education teachers in Brazilian schools to teach sport history, especially, the history of the 100-meter dash.
A constituição de um ethos docente na escola normal modelo da capital: reforma do corpo, dos sentidos e das sensibilidades

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Este trabalho tem o objetivo de aprofundar reflexões referentes à formação de professores, especificamente aquela que toma lugar na Escola Normal Modelo da Capital. Essa instituição, criada em 1906 em Belo Horizonte, visava formar professoras para o ensino primário. Muito de sua importância se deve ao fato de ter sido pensada e gestada como um local que deveria “formar bons professores”. Nesse sentido, ela precisou se organizar de maneira que as alunas fossem capazes de adquirir “qualidades pedagógicas indispensáveis” para o magistério público, o que a tornou uma referência para o ensino normal mineiro. Podemos inferir que a formação de professoras nessa instituição ajudou a constituir o que estamos denominando de ethos docente, modos específicos de falar, de gesticular, de estar e de se portar, um conjunto de comportamentos, atitudes e valores próprios do “ser-professora”, e que vai sendo, paulatinamente, aprendido e partilhado. Para se pensar a constituição desse ethos é necessário atentar-se para organização interna da instituição na qual ele está sendo forjado. É interessante perceber como as disciplinas ministradas abarcam, em seus programas, vestígios desse modo de ser-professora. Disciplinas como Hygiene Escolar, Musica, Trabalhos de agulha, Noções de Economia Doméstica e Gymnastica vão, subliminarmente, incidir sobre os gestos, colaborando na constituição de uma corporeidade escolar. Para além de investigar os programas de ensino, foi pertinente lançar nossos olhares para questões que ultrapassam a sala de aula. É potencial perceber que numa instituição escolar também se desenvolveram ações que conformam e indicam determinadas maneiras de se portar. As normas, os regulamentos, o regimento interno dessa escola e as relações que se estabelecem entre esses e os sujeitos escolares confirmam essa possibilidade. Assim, propomo-nos discutir os modos como a cultura escolar, o currículo e as diversas instâncias de sociabilidade da escola forjaram um ethos docente.
In Eretz Israel two Hebrew sports organizations were in existence. Hapoel was committed to the international labor sports movement, and Maccabi aspired to integrate Hebrew sports within world sport institutions. In 1934, Maccabi established, without Hapoel’s participation, the Eretz Israel Olympic Committee which was accepted to the Olympic Movement the following year. In 1936, Eretz Israel was invited to participate in the Berlin Games, but it declined the invitation due to the Nazi policy. When Israel became a State in 1948, it requested participation in the 1948 London Games, but was rejected with the argument that the Olympic Committee in existence at the time represented pre-statehood Israel, not the newly established State. Due to the dispute in Israel between Hapoel and Maccabi, two Olympic Committees were established in preparation for the 1952 Helsinki Games: one by Maccabi and one by Hapoel. The World Olympic Committee did not accept the existence of two committees and obligated Israel to establish one committee based on an equal basis. Consequently, Israel participated for the first time in the Olympic Games in 1952 in Helsinki.
A Historical Study of the Aspects of Sport and Physical Activities in Samuel Smiles’ *Self-Help* (1859) and its Reception during the Early 1870s in Japan

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This study aims to clarify the aspects of sport and physical activities as described in Samuel Smiles’ bestselling *Self-Help* (1859) and examine the reception of these terms during the early 1870s in Japan. The name of Smiles had been engaged in writing whose titles was physical education published in Edinburgh for the year of 1838. Afterwards, Smiles’ remarks on the mode of living involve the subjects of self-culture as elaborated in some chapters of *Self-Help*. He would often add to his expressions that were insisted to wide readership. Smiles would occasionally make notes on prominent persons’ leisure time in the contexts of *Self-Help*. Moreover, Smiles cited some example for hard worker and diligent student to highlight the importance of sport and physical activities among English students and scholars. Smiles had understood that sports had meant not only hunting as traditional English sports, but also athletic sports in early modern times. He considered activity a source of self-education, physical health, and strength. Smiles argued that along with the diligent cultivation of knowledge and intellectual pleasures, a scholar should pursue sport, as it is the best means of ensuring the complete working of the mind. Nakamura Masanao, who had been in England in the late 1860s and early 1870s as a guardian of Japanese exchange students, translated *Self-Help* into Japanese in 1871. While translating *Self-Help*, Nakamura advocated the importance of sport and physical activities to Japanese intellectuals and urged them to cultivate the body and mind and to ensure physical strength and health.
Hannes Schneider’s Arrival in Japan

Hiroshi Arai, Biwako Seikei Sport College

The famous skier Hannes Schneider from Austria visited Japan in order to introduce the Arlberg skiing technique for two months in 1930. His introduction of the Arlberg skiing technique had a significant influence on the progress of skiing techniques in Japan. Up to this time, the most popular skiing technique in Japan was based on the Norwegian Telemark and Jump techniques. Since the 1920s Schneider’s Arlberg skiing technique had already been very popular in Europe. His movie which introduced the Arlberg skiing technique became very popular all over the world in the 1920s and he instructed skiing in many places all over the world. His movie was popular in Japan too. Therefore many Japanese wished to learn the Arlberg skiing technique. Schneider held Arlberg skiing technique lessons and his technique spread throughout Japan quickly and laid the foundation of Japanese skiing, as will be shown in this paper.
The Historical Trace of Football in Ancient China

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Liang, Yu-Fang, Chang-Sing Junior High School, Taiwan

Currently football is the most popular sport worldwide. The ball-kicking game, called Tsu-Ju, has left many trails in ancient Chinese history, the development of which can be classified into five stages. The first stage is the legend period (the Huang Emperor period; dated between 2697 B.C. and 2599 B.C.). In this period, Tsu-Ju was made of stuff filled stomachs of enemies. The purpose of kicking the ball was to boost warriors’ morale. In the second stage (Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.-220 A.D.), Tsu-Ju was made of hair-filled leather, and kicking the ball was for exercising warriors. Meanwhile Tsu-Ju was popular among the common people. In the third stage (Tang Dynasty, 618-907 A.D.), Tsu-Ju was made of hair-filled leather, and kicking the ball was for exercising warriors. Meanwhile Tsu-Ju was popular among the common people. In the third stage (Tang Dynasty, 618-907 A.D.), Tsu-Ju was air-filled and kicked across a net set in the middle, which was popular in the palace as well among the general public, and was spread to Korea and Japan; in the fourth stage (Song Dynasty, 960-1279 A.D.), the prosperity period, Tsu-Ju was sewn with 12 pieces of leather, and there were diverse ways to play. The fifth stage (posterior to Yuan Dynasty 1271-1368 A.D.) is the evolution period, in which games, such as kicking a shuttlecock, was developed.
Gênero e práticas corporais na escola

Ingrid Dittrich Wiggers, Universidade de Brasília
Leiriane Viveiros Gregório, Universidade de Brasília

Uma breve reflexão acerca da história nos mostra que todo e qualquer fenômeno social possui uma dimensão de gênero. No âmbito da Educação Física escolar esta dimensão se traduz em uma tensão constante, fruto de diferenças na participação em práticas corporais. O predomínio masculino sobre práticas referentes ao corpo foi evidenciado em culturas ocidentais. A despeito da repressão às mulheres, por meio de muitos esforços, elas conquistaram espaços significativos nos âmbitos esportivos e de lazer. Apesar disto, a hegemonia masculina sobre o esporte, sobretudo o de alto rendimento, ainda é uma realidade e a sua apropriação pela escola tem reforçado nos alunos a ideia de papéis sociais tradicionais. O presente estudo objetiva analisar a adesão de meninas a práticas corporais no espaço de aulas de Educação Física, visando contribuir para a ampliação da discussão sobre as questões de gênero na escola e elaboração de propostas educativas que permitam a desconstrução de estereótipos. Este trabalho se caracterizou como um estudo de caso, de cunho qualitativo e de nível descritivo. O grupo analisado foi constituído de trinta e oito alunos, de ambos os sexos, do oitavo ano do ensino fundamental de uma escola pública, do Distrito Federal, Brasil. As técnicas utilizadas para coleta de dados foram observação, questionário e intervenção pedagógica mediada por práticas esportivas, rítmicas e não competitivas, além de discussão em grupo com os estudantes. Evidenciou-se que as meninas tenderam a aderir a práticas de dança, apesar da resistência ao contato corporal com os meninos. Elas interessaram-se ainda pela participação em práticas esportivas, contudo não encontrariam espaço para exercitá-las na escola. Observou-se também que as alunas participaram ativamente de práticas corporais não competitivas. Nestas últimas, acrescente-se, a adesão por parte das garotas foi equivalente à dos garotos, com pouca ou nenhuma restrição ao contato corporal. Desse modo, infere-se que a adesão feminina às práticas corporais está sujeita à noção de papéis sociais inerentes às próprias práticas. Além disso, destacaram-se outros fatores como, por exemplo, habilidades motoras específicas de cada prática corporal, aceitação e consentimento por parte dos garotos, bem como a atividade docente.
Primeiras imagens da educação física escolar em Brasília (1960-1972)

Ingrid Dittrich Wiggers, Universidade de Brasília

A pesquisa teve como objetivo analisar atividades de Educação Física presentes no currículo original da Escola-Parque de Brasília, Brasil. A Escola-Parque é um exemplo da peculiaridade de Brasília, uma cidade, caracterizada pela estética modernista do desenho urbano e da arquitetura monumental, inaugurada em 21 de abril de 1960. Como parte do planejamento de Brasília, Anísio Teixeira concebeu um sistema educacional inovador, de modo integrado a outros setores, como cultura e saúde. Para além da importância local – é parte significativa do empreendimento educacional do centro político da nação - a Escola-Parque tem grande relevo nacional. A literatura investigada indicou que o projeto idealizado por Anísio Teixeira se configura no percurso da educação brasileira como uma expressão paradigmática. Utilizamos como referência teórico-metodológica a história cultural, enfocando o tratamento de fontes primárias, como fotografias, documentos oficiais, entrevistas e publicações da época. Um álbum que reúne duzentas e vinte e seis fotografias da Escola-Parque 307/308 Sul, do período compreendido entre 1960 e 1972, constituiu nossa principal fonte de evidências históricas. Trata-se do período inicial de sua trajetória, que foi marcado pela inauguração em 1960 e pelo ato que estabelece novos parâmetros para o seu funcionamento, publicado no início dos anos 1970. A primeira leitura das imagens evidenciou de maneira geral o currículo especial da Escola-Parque, que incluía formação cultural abrangente, visando o desenvolvimento artístico, físico, recreativo, social e ainda a iniciação para o trabalho. As fontes evidenciaram que a Educação Física se realizava na forma de recreação, esportes, competições, desfiles e aulas, ocupando lugar de destaque na cultura escolar analisada. Segundo o currículo da época, a Educação Física seria constituída de “recreação, ginástica de solo, atletismo, ginástica moderna, grandes jogos e pequenos jogos e natação”. De acordo com esse registro, a Educação Física fazia parte do “estudo obrigatório” e era desenvolvida em três aulas por semana. As atividades de Educação Física faziam parte de um projeto renovador, cuja concepção pedagógica, currículo ampliado, turno integral e arquitetura especial valorizavam uma educação do corpo.
Playing the Game “malha and / or Practicing the Sport “malha”: Considerations Related to Game Sportivization

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In 2009 I was introduced to “Clube de Malha Patriarcas de Madureira,” which is located in the square of the Patriarcas, Madureira district, the city of Rio de Janeiro. One of the questions that intrigued me was the establishment of a sports club, recognized by both the participants and by other groups, such as officials affiliated with a federation, but spatially located in a city plaza. The aim of this study is to reflect on issues permeating the sportivization of this game, and considering the ideas of public and private in relation to space. The game takes place in a rectangular track with 36 meters long and 2.5 m wide. There are two circles, one for each end of the runway, with a pin made of wood in the center of cylindrical shape with a rounded tip, compliance with about 18 cm. In each circle are one or two players depending on the type of game. The goal is to lay the “malha” - steel parts in disc form, weighing around 750 grams, toward the pin in order to overthrow him. If you score more points, you win the game. The game appeared in the square between the years 1992 and 1994. With greater numbers of adherents in 1996, players founded the “Clube de Malha Patriarcas de Madureira “ and prepared a status. However, in 2001, the club changed their name to “ Esporte Clube Malha Patriarcas de Madureira,” resizing its status in accordance with the rules established by the Federation of “malha” of Rio de Janeiro. So we have the Club happening in a public space, however in its privatized use; those who pay the tuition are able to play. We can see the issue of moving the game “malha” between a popular game, and while suffering from what Elias & Dunning (1992) call “sportivization process.” In the first case, the game is understood as a voluntary activity, provided both the playfulness and the agonistic, that happens in time and space, with simple rules and that is linked to cultural factors, political and social community. The other is the process of sportivization, setting up the game as a sport activity regulated by more complex rules and follow those proposed by the Federation of “malha” of Rio de Janeiro.
La historia de la educación física en Colombia: 76 años de la formación de profesionales

Jesús María Pinillos García, Fundación Universitaria Luis Amigó

Los resultados de investigaciones de tipo histórico en los que se indaga por la historia de la educación física en Colombia (Pinillos JM, 2004), utilizando la perspectiva histórico-epistemológica de la arqueología del saber de Michel Foucault, se hace visible una problematización: la oposición entre los discursos de la Educación Física y el Deporte en el periodo estudiado (1968-1991), los análisis de esta tensión, tanto en periodos anteriores, como posteriores al estudiado muestran la recurrencia de esta oposición y permiten dar cuenta del proceso de constitución de estos campos de saber y poder. En esta ponencia, con el apoyo de estos resultados, se pretende hacer énfasis en la génesis de la formación de profesionales en el campo de la Educación Física en Colombia, para ello se toma como referencia la creación del Instituto Nacional de Educación Física (INEF) el 25 de junio de 1936, acontecimiento que da cuenta del proceso de institucionalización de este campo de saber en el país, siguiendo el ejemplo de otros países latinoamericanos con el apoyo de asesorías de expertos tanto de la región, como europeos. En el texto se relatan aspectos que dan cuenta del proceso de transformación de esta institución, atendiendo a factores de tipo político, económico y cultural, hasta lograr su ingreso definitivo a la Universidad en el año de 1962. Se resaltan, también, otros hitos históricos relacionados con otras instituciones que continuaron con la tarea de la formación de profesionales en Colombia, todo ello con el ánimo de brindar un homenaje a los 76 años de la formación de profesionales en Colombia en este año.
Idosos homens e atividade física

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Sebastião Josué Votre, Universidade Gama Filho

Com o notório crescimento do número de idosos no mundo em nível internacional, ocorrem mudanças sobre aposentadoria e sobre envelhecimento. O surgimento de termos como “melhor idade”, “boa idade” reforça as construções sociais que procuram segmentar as etapas da vida inculcando atitudes, condutas, roupas e práticas de atividades físicas (TELLES, 2008). Novas concepções sobre o corpo também começam a surgir. Segundo Prost, na metade dos anos 1960 as propagandas em alguns países europeus realçavam um novo estilo de vida, afeto ao tão esperado período de férias. Com as transformações sociais, o idoso passa a ser alvo de preocupações, e a prática da atividade física passa a ser-lhe uma vivência mais acessível. Alves Jr relata que em países como a França o incentivo à prática das atividades físicas e esportivas vem sendo há muitas décadas apontado como uma saída para manter os idosos e aposentados participativos dentro da sociedade. No Brasil, vemos uma tentativa similar em desenvolvimento. Entretanto, na prática, os resultados são pouco animadores. Em estudo de 2009, em comunidades carentes da cidade do Rio de Janeiro, constatamos que os idosos homens representavam uma parcela muito pequena dos participantes inscritos. Concluímos que, para a implantação de políticas inclusivas eficientes deste segmento, é necessário considerar não somente os fatores biológicos da atividade física, mas também os aspectos culturais, sociais e psicológicos.
Rio de Janeiro and the Beginning of the International Sports Mega-Events Era (1919 and 1922)

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Due the small number of works in Economic History that use sports as a research object and the proximity of international sports mega-events to be hosted in Brazil, this work intends to contribute to a closer look on sports as objects for economic historians. This will be done by analysing the two first great sports competitions held in the country: the South American Football Championships in 1919, and the South American Games in 1922. This last event was part of the celebrations of the independence centenary. Beyond presenting the infrastructure of these events, the problems in the election of athletes who represented the country and the participation of the public spectator, the supporters, we want to show some methodological possibilities in the treatment of sport to sharpen the critical look for important contemporary question.
Sports and Health. Doping in Sports Movies

Joaquin Marin Montin, Universidad de Sevilla

Influences of mass media have reached in professional sports due its commercial viability, has increased the physical demand levels in elite athletes, difficult to achieve only with training. The use of prohibited substances or methods designed to enhance an athlete’s physical abilities has increased considerably in different sports disciplines. As a result, arbitration mechanisms have been created to monitor these practices unbalanced competition and endanger human health. Cinema as a reflection of society, was inspired by this problem to construct stories that reveal negative aspects of sport as doping. This paper examines this phenomenon through the analysis of three movies that present negative values but both are a necessary teaching tool to extol the positive aspects.
Portugal, Spain and the Football - The Historical Construction of a Friendship

Joaquin Marin Montin, Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco Pinheiro, Universidade de Coimbra

Football has become a major social and cultural phenomenon in Portugal and Spain, building bridges of friendship between the two countries in the 20th century. This paper aims to identify the reasons that led to the historical construction of this Iberian football relationship, referring some of the main moments that helped to create this affinity. The analysis focuses on the first half of the twentieth century, a period in which it was born, grew and developed this relationship. Recall that in December 18, 1921, Portuguese National Football team debuted internationally with a match in Madrid against Spain team. It started as a friendship, and rivalry, important in European sport, reinforced in the dictatorships of Salazar and Franco, during which they played 18 games of football between two teams (from 1926 to 1974). In 1937, during the Civil War of Spain would play, even a friendly game between two teams that had more political component football. UEFA did not recognize him as an official match, but rather as a mere act of propaganda. Remember this game and others for their political, sporting, social or cultural, is the intention of this paper, presenting the views of the two Iberian countries, especially focusing on the vision of the Portuguese and Spanish press in these historic moments.
La tecnología 3D aplicada al entretenimiento: evolución histórica en la difusión de contenidos deportivos

Joaquín Marin Montin, Universidad de Sevilla

Los grandes eventos deportivos continúan siendo los contenidos mediáticos con mayores índices de audiencia. Durante la primera década del siglo XXI la evolución en las técnicas de producción y realización televisiva ha permitido desarrollar diferentes fórmulas narrativas en la difusión del deporte. El objetivo principal de esta ponencia es analizar la evolución histórica de las aplicaciones específicas basándose en la tecnología 3D. El primer gran impacto de las imágenes tridimensionales se produjo con la llegada de la imagen en movimiento con el cine. Posteriormente, las principales compañías televisivas han ido recurriendo a esta tecnología para satisfacer la demanda del mercado audiovisual en contenidos deportivos de alta calidad y que además generan una gran rentabilidad. Con la vista puesta en los Juegos Olímpicos de Londres 2012, la tecnología 3D se perfila como una de las razones de mayor peso para un cambio sustancial en la narración del deporte.
Sport, Social Movements and Human Rights

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This paper investigates the structure, organization and ideologies of selected social movements that have been associated with human rights and sport. Much has been written recently about globalization and anti-globalization processes and dynamics in general in relation to sport and other cultural forms. Less attention has been paid to sport and alterglobalization – the multifaceted forms of resistance to neo-liberal globalization that emerged with the first World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 2001. Alterglobalization is instantiated through the large spectrum of global social movements that present themselves as supporting new forms of globalization, urging that values of democracy, justice, environmental protection, and human rights be considered as well as economic concerns. Many different struggles in varied social, economic, political and ideological contexts are wrapped up under the phrase ‘human rights’ – civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and solidarity rights. This discussion of social movements and organizations associated with sport makes no a priori assumption that sport can be a force for human good. It will focus on selected movements and campaigns involving athletes, sports workers, children, housing evictions and sports mega-events, and indigenous and aboriginal peoples and sport. The paper will outline the attempts of social scientists to develop an understanding of these movements, as well as engage with their struggles, and thus demonstrate the intersections with other social movements in sport and global society. This presentation stems from and expands upon a paper published in the Sociology of Sport Journal by the author and two co-authors (Harvey et al., 2009). This paper made a call for empirical research on alterglobalization and the influence of global social movements on sport. The goal of this presentation is to provide some empirical answers to the above questions. Reference: Harvey, J, Horne, J, & Safai, P. (2009) Alterglobalization, Global Social Movements, and the Possibility of Political Transformation Through Sport. Sociology of Sport Journal, 26(3), pp. 383-403.
Entre a navalha e o berimbau: As relações entre a capoeira e a malandragem

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Simone Freitas Chaves, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Nilda Teves Ferreira, Universidade Gama Filho

Este estudo tem como objetivo explicitar as relações entre a capoeira e a malandragem. Admitimos a existência de interfaces, presentes na história e expressas no imaginário social de mestres de capoeira radicados no estado do Rio de Janeiro. Para tanto, propomos a investigação das seguintes questões: Que relações históricas existem entre a capoeira e a malandragem? Quais os sentidos de malandragem que se instituem no imaginário de mestres de capoeira, a partir de seus discursos? A pesquisa apresenta dois momentos, um de revisão bibliográfica, em que foram selecionadas obras de leitura corrente, de referência e publicações periódicas, que discorrem sobre a malandragem e capoeira. Apresenta análise qualitativa dos discursos na perspectivas de Eni P. Orlandi. A partir das obras pesquisadas identificamos o antigo capoeira como possível precursor da figura do malandro do Rio Antigo, presente até hoje no imaginário carioca. Os discursos dos mestres de capoeira apontam a capoeira de antigamente como detentora de uma tradição ligada às suas raízes, o que na visão do grupo perdeu-se atualmente. Foram identificados alguns códigos simbólicos como a religiosidade afro-brasileira, a indumentária, ligada a uma malandragem do Rio Antigo; e a ginga como representação da malícia, do jeito de corpo e de uma gestualidade ligada ao universo da rua, representado pela figura mítica de Zé Pelintra.
The future architectonic traces of national sports on the campus of the Department of Physical Education at the Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro recall, in a somehow incongruous way, an Olympic past damaged by the effects of perpetuating the high level sports within an institution that had been born under an architectonic sign of a rural university. This text arises from ongoing research about the golden era of the university sports at UFRRJ, which looked forward to a sports identity within a rural university. The research methodology includes photographs of the first decades of the 20th century, interviews, and oral reports from sportspersons of the university. In this combination of intertextual sources, we arrive at some historical reconstructions; having photographic history as the mediator of multiple feelings peculiar to the corporeal culture that happened within a past portrayed as advanced in the national sports field as a whole.
Liga Militar de Football e Liga de Sports da Marinha: uma análise comparativa do processo de fundação das primeiras entidades de organização esportiva militar do Brasil

Karina Barbosa Cancella, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Leonardo José Mataruna dos Santos, Universidade Gama Filho

O esporte é um fenômeno consagrado e praticado no meio militar em todo o mundo como ferramenta de preparação do corpo, forma de competição e lazer, além de elemento de projeção do poder e força das instituições. No Brasil, apesar de algumas atividades esportivas já serem praticadas por militares desde o século XIX, foi somente em 1915 que as Forças Armadas, até então Marinha do Brasil (MB) e Exército Brasileiro (EB), passaram a desenvolver processos de normatização das participações de seus integrantes na prática esportiva e organização de competições entre as Forças e com equipes civis. Esta regulamentação se concretizou a partir da criação de duas entidades: Liga Militar de Football e Liga de Sports da Marinha. Este trabalho, utilizando as abordagens da História Comparada e o método de análise crítica de documentos, discute o processo de fundação das ligas esportivas militares e suas principais preocupações e áreas de atuação nos anos iniciais de atividade (1915-1920). A Liga Militar de Football, fundada pelo EB, dedicou-se ao desenvolvimento da modalidade que dava nome à entidade uma vez que muitos de seus integrantes já praticavam o futebol em meio civil desde o início do século XX. No entanto, nas competições entre Forças Militares organizadas no período de análise registrou-se a participação do Exército em outras modalidades esportivas. Já a Liga de Sports da Marinha iniciou suas atividades já contemplando competições em diferentes esportes como Futebol, Remo, Vela, Water Polo e Natação. As duas ligas apresentavam configurações de organização similares com o corpo diretivo composto basicamente por oficiais, ficando as camadas hierárquicas mais baixas fora das ações decisivas e com possibilidade apenas de participação nas competições. A hierarquia era determinante na organização destas entidades e definia os espaços esportivos de atuação, já que pelas normativas internas indivíduos de diferentes círculos hierárquicos não poderiam participar de uma mesma competição.
A Cultural Theory of Fusion of ‘WAKON-YOSAI’ (Japanese Spirit’ & Western Knowledge) in Japanese Modern Sport History through Images and Visual Approaches

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The key term ‘WAKON-YOSAI’ means ‘a fusion of Japanese spirit and Western knowledge’. This idiom inherits the connotation of the similar word, ‘WAKON-KANSAI’, used in the Heian period (A.D.794-1185 or 1192). It meant ‘a fusion of Japanese spirit and Chinese knowledge’. Through this paper, we would like to take notice of a significant ideological transition with respect to a cultural fusion of two separate foreign strands of influence upon Japan. The first was drawn from ‘KANSAI’: a classical Chinese knowledge. The second was ‘YOSAI’: a new modern Western Knowledge filtered through the images and visual studies of physical and sport culture from Pre-modern times through to the important period of change during the late Edo era in mid and late nineteenth century Japan. For this purpose, we would like to use a visual study on Hokusai’s Manga: A Sketchbook of the Society illustrated by Katsushika Hokusai, a worldly famous artist of Ukiyoe- literally ‘pictures of the worldly world’. All series of his Manga were published from 1814 to 1878 and became most popular throughout the Edo period and nineteenth century. We provide eight ideas which stem from hints in his Manga and other visual sources and underpin the fundamental structure of Japanese continuous complex culture whether it is a fusion of Chinese or Western one.
Assessment of Sports Participation of Learners in Thohoyandou Secondary Schools: The Case of Mbilwi Secondary School

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Sports participation among learners in rural areas of Thohoyandou was compromised in the past due to unavailability of sports resources in the communities and also in schools. Time availability, the different domestic demands and responsibilities for male and female learners determines their capacity for sports participation today. The aim of this study was to assess sports participation of learners in Thohoyandou secondary schools. A systematic random sampling technique was used to select 150 respondents; Quantitative research approach was used to analyze data using descriptive statistics. The findings show that sports participation level of learners in Thohoyandou secondary schools is low due to variety of factors that influence sports participation. Gender differences in sports participation exists among learners. Sports participation of learners in Thohoyandou secondary schools is influenced by variety of factors such as availability of sports resources, time and extrinsic motivation. The way learners view and use their discretionary time was different.
Relationship between Religion and Olympism, a Settled Debate?

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This article aims at shedding light on the relationship between Olympism and religion. At first glance, and if we take for granted the Olympics charter which ruled out any racial, ethnic or religious considerations from its origin, these two entities appear to share no common grounds. However, one cannot ignore that, throughout history, some necessary arbitrations have been, and are still made when some denominational movements try to take part in sports, or even engage in developing sports practicing. Although religion on the playing-field was never a main concern when it came to Olympics issues, it shows nevertheless how difficult it is to implement the principle of neutrality the charter enacted. The fact that the Olympic world remains silent on religious matters suggests that it is possible to lead the institution in spite of the core social cleavage that rules the world. But, on the contrary, doesn’t this silence make the inconvenient religious issue even more acute? Myth or reality, the aim of this article is to shed light on little-explored beams of the Olympics’ history, whose heritage of neutrality is put forward as one of its strongest pillars inherent to its modern origins, when others have collapsed. The archives available at the Lausanne IOC allow us to scrutinise how the world of sport interacts with individuals and religious institutions, be it Protestantism, with Brown and the Y.M.C.A in the 1920’s, the well-documented Israeli movement the Maccabis, scattered information on the International Physical Education Catholic Federation, or Muslim federations. These sources, when confronted with the information given by the federations themselves, offer a new perspective on the matter.
Os legionários alemães no Brasil e o elemento identitário: discussões preliminares

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Paralympic Sports in Brazil: From Barcelona 1992 to London 2012

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Since 1988, Paralympic Games (PG) take place in the same city as the Olympic Games. It was the Barcelona PG that left the most positive legacy for adapted sport. The inclusion of the classification system for athletes in 1992, which was intended to promote more equity within sports, became a strong argument for a broader social inclusion for all. This system was fundamental to prepare athletes specifically for each category and class, which changed the way training was organized, and also made possible for athletes to train in different parts of the country. By this token, different sports were introduced in special schools aiming to promote more participation during next PG.

Just one year before the Atlanta PG, the Ministry of Sport in Brazil was created, which led to many changes to sport and Paralympic Sports (PS) organization until nowadays. From 1933 to 1993 sport were administered by the Ministry of Education, which mostly focused of using sport for educational purposes. After the PG in Atlanta, the Brazilian Paralympic Committee was created, but was just after moving to Brasilia in 2002 that it was a full developed organization. In the 2000 Sydney PG, the perception in Brazil started to change from a sport participation point of view to a sport performance one, where the focus by the media shifted from the disabilities to the athlete. These processes were the results of 3 PG and promoted a stronger interest on athletes’ performances and results than on their inabilities. Through an historical research methodology that used written sources from the press and primary sources-published as official documents we aimed to shed light on the history of the PS in Brazil between 1992-2012. In conclusion, PS in Brazil faster grow in the last 20 years promoted a wider acceptance of individuals with disabilities, helped and underpinned by the shift on the media accounts during the Games, and also by a marketing strategy that portrayed parathletes as super-athletes.
Chronica da capoeira (gem) – “uma raiz da capoeira é a Ringa-Moringue Malgache?”

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Busca-se a ancestralidade da Capoeira, jogo/luta brasileiro, de origem africana pelo perfil étnico predominante dos capoeiras brasileiros do passado, pela existência na África – Moçambique – e no Oceano Índico – Ilha de Reunião, Madagascar – de práticas similares, como o Moringue. Hipótese da Pesquisa (RUBIERA CUERVO, 2009): (a) Jogo Malaio - Bersilat versão demonstração (técnica de malicia); Luta Malaya-Bersilat versão luta - do jogo malicioso à Luta (verão luta); (b) Jogo Malgache (falar de malgaches é falar de malaios, primeiros habitantes de Madagascar (Luta Diamanga, Ring-Morainguy afro-malgache-Bantú); (c) Jogo de Angola - Moringue Malgache versão demonstração (mantida por Pastinha) e o jogo dos bosquimanos ao sul de Angola; (d) Jogo de Regional - Moringue Malgache versão Luta como exceção do Moringue Malgache promovida por Bimba por influência de Cisnando (jiu-jitsu) buscando uma luta Brasileira sem levar em conta o Fair Play; (d) Jogo da Capoeira Desportiva: Resgate da versão - Jogo das técnicas ancestrais do Bersilat tendo em conta o Fair Play. Recordando as palavras de Canjiquinha “a capoeira não tem um fim até que não esteja desportivizada”. REFLEXIÓN: Cuando la Capoeira Deportiva, como tal, sea reconocida como deporte a nivel mundial, podremos, rescatar la versión lucha (Bersilat, capoeiragem de rua (savate), lucha de navaja (faca, sardinha) pero primero debemos tener en cuenta el FAIR PLAY y seguidamente rescataremos la Capoeira como Lucha en un contexto deportivo reglado. En esta situación Caiquiunha vería realizada su reflexión. Optou-se pelo uso da “Chrônica (do latim), termo que indica narração histórica, ou registro de fatos comuns, feitos por ordem cronológica; como também é conjunto das notícias ou rumores relativos a determinados assuntos.” (RUBIERA CUERVO, 2009).
A corrida entre os índios Canela

Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão
Delzuite Dantas Brito Vaz, CEM - Liceu Maranhense

Chronica da capoeira(gem): O “Chausson/Savate” influenciou a capoeira?

Leopoldo Gil Dulcio Vaz, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Maranhão

Busca-se a ancestralidade da Capoeira, comprovada africana não apenas pelo perfil étnico predominante dos capoeiras brasileiros do passado. Encontramos uma influência européia, configurada através da Chausson/Savate, praticado por marinheiros no porto do sul de Marselha, do século XVII, aprendidos pelos ‘leões marinhos’ em suas viagens aos países do Oceano Índico e o Mar da China. Houve intenso tráfico entre os portos brasileiros - Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Recife, São Luis e Belém - e Marselha. Encontramos em nossas pesquisas artes marciais que se localizavam justamente nas rotas dos navios dos impérios coloniais assim como nas rotas ancestrais dos malaios e induz que povoaram Madagascar. Levantam-se as questões: a semelhança dos golpes da capoeira com a savate; as referências que se faz aos praticantes da capoeira em colégios de elite (carioca), dentro das aulas de “gymnástica”; o uso de métodos ginásticos no Brasil, da escola francesa, em especial a de Amóros. A Capoeira do século XIX tem, no Rio, com as maltas de capoeiras, e em Recife, com as gangues de Rua dos Brabos e Valentões, foram movimentos muito semelhantes aos das gangues de savate (boxe francês) em Paris e das maltas de fadistas de Lisboa do século XIX. Chama atenção que os gestuais dessas lutas também são parecidos, ou seja, os golpes usados na aguerrida comunicação gestual eram análogos. Optou-se pelo uso da “Chrônica (do latim), termo que indica narração histórica, ou registro de fatos comuns, feitos por ordem cronológica; como também é conjunto das notícias ou rumores relativos a determinados assuntos”.
Historical Development of Physical Fitness Test in Taiwan (1953-2012)

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In recent years, the Taiwanese government has been concerned about the decline in students’ physical fitness. Thus, physical fitness has become one of the Taiwanese government’s most important policies. In this paper, we will discuss how physical fitness became a policy and how it is put into practice, what concepts have changed, and how many items are included in the policy. The research shows: (1) Physical fitness in Taiwan has been influenced deeply. Through the formation of the policy, the promotion of the policy, and the concept about interference, it has become Taiwan Sports’ important policy. (2) In 1953, China Youth Corps (CYC) carried out the first implementation of physical fitness tests and promotion. The education unit of the government did not start such systematic action until 1970. It was for reducing the bad influences on the students’ physical development caused by credentialism. Graduates were asked to take physical fitness tests, and some were randomly tested. (3) After 1990, the education unit paid much attention to physical fitness again, making policies. Physical fitness changed from “sports related fitness” to “health related fitness”. Items and difficulties were decreased. The items were Body Mass Index (BMI), sit-and-reach, standing long jump, one-minute sit-ups, and 800-meter running or 1600-meter running. The items have not changed since then. (4) In the past decade, every student must take the test every year. Every situation of the students can be seen through such large-scale test. The education unit also built a reference standard which is the physical fitness norm. It stipulates the standard of students’ bodies and health. Physical fitness medal, student physical fitness passport and physical fitness tests were made to be the policies, molding physical fitness into a ranked and measured image. Physical fitness became the PE teachers’ unavoidable job. Thus, the PE is easily replaced by physical education.
Os primeiros passos do futebol na nova capital das Minas Gerais

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Os modos de viver, de ser, de agir adequados à modernidade eram – ao final do século XIX e início do século XX – influenciados pelas grandes nações imperialistas da época, principalmente Inglaterra no caso específico do Brasil. As mercadorias produzidas nas indústrias não eram os únicos artigos de exportação dos ingleses: o modelo sócio-cultural, político-econômico e todo um conjunto de valores inexoravelmente acompanhavam essas mercadorias. Neste sentido, chama atenção a massiva disseminação das práticas esportivas, que figuravam como expressões marcantes deste novo modus vivendi moderno. Praticar esportes era, à época, sinônimo de ser moderno e sofisticado. Mas por que o futebol e não o cricket ou o rugby logrou grande sucesso e aceitação no Brasil em fins do século XIX e início do século XX? A resposta a esta pergunta depende inteiramente da contemplação de aspectos históricos, sociais e culturais, os quais culminam na formação – num sentido amplo - de um campo esportivo no Brasil. Esta tarefa se mostra sobremaneira árdua, principalmente, devido à complexidade e heterogeneidade dos processos histórico-sociais verificados ao longo da história do Brasil. Desta forma, este estudo pretende restringir o recorte espacial à cidade de Belo Horizonte. Ora, compreender as formas pelas quais o futebol foi introduzido e disseminado na nova capital mineira na virada do século XIX para o XX pode lançar luz sobre o processo de introdução e popularização deste esporte no país como um todo. Este estudo pretende compreender como se deu a formação de um campo esportivo em Belo Horizonte, tomando como referência especial o futebol.
Dance Representation in Lavoura Arcaica, of Raduan Nassar and Luiz Fernando Carvalho.

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This article presents some reflections and analyses on how dance is represented in Raduan Nassar’s novel Lavoura arcaica, and in Luiz Fernando de Carvalho’s movie, LavourArcaica. In order to achieve these objectives, the manifestations of dance in both pieces were analyzed. These analyses were made from studies on the religious, social and cultural aspects that have contributed to the historical construction of the human body, as well as studies on the history of dance and the human movement, according with Rudolf Von Laban. At the end of this study, it was possible to verify that all the poetry and lyricism existent in the literary piece was maintained in the cinematographic piece. It was also concluded that the dance presented in both pieces is the Dabke, a typical folk dance from Lebanon. It was also noticed that the character Ana, who does not verbalize in any moment throughout the narratives, presents a differentiated body language from the other characters. The dances, both in the novel and in the movie, happen in two different moments. In the first one, Ana’s movements are essentially flexible, light, sustained and free. However, in the second one, they suffer a great change, and become more direct, firm, sudden and controlled. Ana expresses in her first dance happiness, union, sensuality and acceptance. In contrast, in her second and last dance, she expresses anguish, dissolution, eroticism and revolt, finally, transgression and rupture. Thus, it can be perceived that Ana uses her dance as her language, letting her body break her silence.
Sports Clothes in Review in the City of Belo Horizonte (1929 – 1950)

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This thesis aimed to comprehend and analyze the configuration of sportswear in the city of Belo Horizonte, indicating traces of an education of the body associated to it. We also tried to identify ideas of the body, clothing and behavior that circulated throughout that capital seeking to recognize interlocutors, projects and institutions involved in those prescriptions of fashion. For that, we defined as sources, documents that circulated throughout the city from 1929 and 1950, such as magazines, memoirs and iconographic documents. The development of this research allowed us to realize the importance of sportswear for the reconfiguration of bodies and behaviors in Belo Horizonte. The new urban culture, based on the modernization of habits and customs of the population, proposes a new model of body which configures new dressing patterns. The clothes destined to body practices become a necessity along the time slowly drawing new ways of “appearing to be”, exhibiting parts of the body that were once hidden and modeling the outline of the new body, stiffed by sports. In order to make all those conceptions of clothing and body circulate, the magazines were driven to publicize images through the sections of fashion, publicity and photographs of sporting events. Thus, sportswear, in its materiality, meanings and purposes, effectively took place in a revolution of the appearances and behaviors of the capital of the State of Minas Gerais.
The Arab’s Regional Games: Pan-Arab Games
(1953-1965)

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Hans-Dieter Gerber, Qatar Olympic & Sports Museum

This paper aims to understand the establishment of the Arab Games and their role as Regional Games during the Pan-Arab movement in the 1950s and 1960s. Analyzing the historical context of the first four Arab Games (Alexandria 1953, Beirut 1957, Casablanca 1961 and Egypt 1965), the paper follows the hypothesis that the first Arab Games strengthened the bonds of Arab identity and created a representation of an imagined community as defined by Benedict Anderson. The Arab Games offered an opportunity to temporarily overcome the borders of the individual Arab countries set by the colonial powers after World War I, to experience communion and comradeship with athletes from different parts of the Arab world. This real experience reinforced the imagined community. This aspect was explored using Arabic documents dated from 1953 to 1965 from the Egyptian Olympic Committee (EOC) as primary sources (newsletters, programs and official report) as well as historical documents from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) such as IOC minutes (Sessions 1894-2008 and Executive Board 1921-1979), IOC Arab members files, Arab Games files, circulars and correspondence in Arabic and French. The paper is divided in two chapters. The first chapter contextualizes the Arab world at the beginning of the 20th century; the events in this period culminate in the creation of the Arab League, the institution which established and directed the Arab Games. The second chapter explores the establishment of the Arab Games and its first four editions. To do that this chapter is sub-divided in two. The first part deals with the aims of the Arab Games and later their attempts to gain patronage from the International Olympic Committee. The second part goes through the first four editions and explores the Arab ideal of unity and identity expressed in those editions.
Desistência de atletas em categoria de base em voleibol no Rio de Janeiro – histórias do passado recente

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A passagem das atletas pelas categorias de base é o processo inicial na formação de suas carreiras no voleibol. A transição se torna difícil e, para obter sucesso, elas enfrentam vários obstáculos. A desistência de atletas de voleibol que não conseguem permanecer até a chegada na carreira profissional não é uma tendência recente, essa desistência vem ocorrendo ao longo de décadas. O objetivo desta pesquisa é identificar os motivos que levaram jovens atletas a desistir da carreira profissional de voleibol a partir de 1960. O principal objetivo do estudo é fazer uma comparação entre os motivos que levaram atletas a desistir em gerações anteriores e as que desistem na geração atual. Os dados das décadas de 1960 a 2012 foram coletados por entrevistas de profundidade. A análise revelou que entre os motivos para desistir sobressaem o tempo necessário a ser dedicado aos estudos, o biotipo inadequado, a pressão realizada por técnicos e familiares na busca pelo resultado e conflitos entre atletas e dirigentes no local de treinamento e atletas que seguiram outros esportes.
Iranian Traditional Games, the Past and the Present

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Traditional games are originated from general and common needs in tribes, villages, small towns and big cities. In a vast ancient culture like Iran with its varied climates and lifestyles, a great variety of games and entertainments have been commonly given life to its people. The history and whereabouts of games have not been recorded. There have been different factors involved in games like type, age, range, gender, number of players, location, time, roles, means, etc. Some of the games were played with a little difference or different names in several parts of Iran, the profound investigation of which can open one’s eyes to the Iranians’ vital needs in local or national domain. Altogether there are around 2500 various recorded games in Iran. At least hundreds of them are not repetitive with different names. This record is evidence of diversity of local and traditional games. Traditional group games have deep links with Iranian culture. Games such as Amoo Zanjirbaf, Atal Matal Tootooleh, Qayem Bashak (Hide and Seek), Gorgam be Hava, Alak Dolak, Aftab Mahtab, Laylay or Ganiyeh (Hopscotch), Kalagh Par, etc. were played in every part of Iran and passed from one generation to another. First the games might seem quite simple unimportant games, but they can each reflect various cultures of different corners of Iran. It is worth notifying that the cultural, social, climatic, historical, geographical and many other aspects of each locality are the determining factors of the games played there. Based on their needed skills and purpose, Iranian games can roughly be categorized into three major groups of sports games, theatrical games and recreational games. “Sports Games” demand physical motions and skills and “Theatrical Games” demand (semi) professional skills under the level of serious theatrical plays and are performed in parties, feasts, celebrations and similar occasions and finally “Recreational Games” target aims like amusement. Modernization and industrialization have initiated radical changes in the lives of the people all over the world. Iran is not an exception to such developments.
Presença cigana na história do movimento humano

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A proposta deste estudo, de natureza bibliográfica, inter e transdisciplinar, foi investigar a presença cigana na história da Dança e da Educação Física, verificando sua atuação no campo da história da educação pelo movimento humano, apresentando-a como um elemento contribuidor para sua evolução nestas áreas específicas do desenvolvimento humano. Justifica-se a pesquisa pelo fato de a humanidade estar inserida num contexto social abrangente onde devem ser revistos conceitos em relação a todos que estão implicados na construção da nossa própria história e que, no caso do cigano, até onde se tem conhecimento, ainda são discriminados e não possuem o reconhecimento como sujeitos da referida história. Os dados obtidos neste trabalho trouxeram relevantes indicadores sobre a presença dos ciganos na história do movimento humano, incidindo sobre o campo da dança e da educação física, assumidos na pesquisa como um único contexto: atividades físicas. Apoiada em textos relativos à educação transdisciplinar, tais como as obras de Krisnamurti, D’Ambrosio e dos docentes do Curso “Educação Transdisciplinar: a arte de aprender” realizado na Universidade Federal da Bahia, esta pesquisa pôde contribuir também para a investigação da pertinência de uma educação transdisciplinar no contexto das referidas áreas do movimento humano, uma vez que elas carecem de uma visão de inteireza relacionada à corporeidade, quando se opta trabalhar o corpo sob a ótica da transdisciplinaridade. Nessa dimensão, todo o aparato envolvido na discussão é considerado relevante, motivo pelo qual os ciganos foram alvo de considerações neste estudo, verificando-se sua real significância como elemento contribuidor para a edificação da história do movimento humano. As constantes migrações dos ciganos proporcionaram o enriquecimento de suas atividades físicas influenciando também a construção da história do movimento humano. Através de suas danças e da maneira peculiar de trabalhar sua própria cultura e a cultura alheia, passaram a ser vistos como presença relevante na história da dança e da educação física. Por conseguinte, a história da educação, de uma maneira geral, não pode deixar de considerá-los em seus discursos pedagógicos.
Doping Use as Unfair Means? A Discourse Analytical Study on the Fairness Argument of Olympic Sports

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Sport is considered as fair when all participants have an equitable chance to pursue victory. Doping, in contrast, counts as a factor which produces unfair advantages and therefore has to be eliminated. Anti-doping serves as an instrument to level the playing field and guarantee equal conditions for every competitor. In this view, an anti-doping regime serves as a provider of equal chances. This constitutes an important moral argument for International Olympic Committee’s (IOC) anti-doping fight since official testing on the Olympic level began in 1968. The American shot putter Beer, in contrast to this view, was cited in the Olympic Review in 1973 as follows: “Nowadays all the really big shot putters take anabolic substances (...) Everyone wants to be absolutely sure that he is competing on equal terms with everyone else.” This is just one example for the view that doping was not categorically considered unfair by athletes but a means to level the playing field. This discourse analytical approach considers how fairness is discursively constructed firstly from IOC’s and secondly from athlete’s perspective. The study in particular tries to reveal the fundamental assumptions on which the different views are based and the reasons for this differences. It focuses on the first two decades of Olympic testing until certain organizational changes happened during the 1980s. The work is primarily based on minutes of the IOC Medical Commission, the IOC Executive Board and the IOC sessions. Apart from the analysis of this archive material, athlete’s perspective will be reconstructed by analyzing published statements on doping primarily in the Olympic Review.
A história do rúgbi em cadeira de rodas no Brasil

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The Invention of Tradition in Chinese Martial Arts in Brazil: A Brief Historical Review

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Chinese martial arts, better known in the West as Kung Fu, have historical references that allude to periods crossing millennia, currently remaining in contexts very different from those of their origin. This ancestrality is brought out in numerous references, including the Shaolin Temple in Henan province in northern China, considered the birthplace of Kung-Fu. The aim of this paper is to analyze, in light of the theoretical referential of “invented traditions”, established the contrast between the records about the martial arts in China and the appeal to the element of “traditional” evoked nowadays in their teaching. For this, there will be done a literature review of two periods of Chinese history: the first, from XIV to the XVI century, corresponding to the domination of the Ming 明 Dynasty, when a leap occurs in the production of stories about the martial arts at the Shaolin Temple and the second corresponding to the turn of the XIX to the XX century, a period that predates the arrival of the first masters of Kung-Fu in Brazil, in which several changes occurred in the Chinese social and political context with direct influences over the body culture of that country. The various changes occurring throughout the history of Chinese martial arts, especially in the late nineteenth century, let us at least questioning certain elements involved in the current concepts and pedagogical practices, and some of them can be associated to a search for legitimacy through invented traditions.
Club de sports hygienicos e a educação dos corpos
na cidade de Belo Horizonte

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Este trabalho, em andamento, discute o processo de educação dos corpos na cidade de Belo Horizonte, na segunda década do século XX, a partir de ações desenvolvidas pelo Club de Sports Hygienicos. O clube constituiu-se pela reunião de importantes pessoas da elite belo-horizontina, especialmente médicos e/ou professores que, embasados por preceitos e valores da higiene, buscavam intervir nos corpos, que se pretendiam modernos como a cidade, tendo o esporte como uma de suas principais ações. Para isso, buscou-se implantar e difundir modalidades esportivas que respeitassem “regras higiênicas”, como o tênis, o criquete e a patinação. A partir de fontes documentais impressas e manuscritas disponibilizadas em arquivos físicos e virtuais, como estatutos, relatórios, jornais e revistas, este trabalho estabelece relações entre as intenções e as prescrições dos sócios fundadores do Club de Sports Hygienicos, propostas especialmente nos seus estatutos, com as diferentes atividades adotadas pelo mesmo. Até o momento, encontramos algumas ações que não se efetivaram, ou não deixaram rastros, como a patinação; outras práticas esportivas aconteceram com intensidade, como o tênis; ao mesmo tempo ações inicialmente não propostas se concretizaram, como o futebol, dando-nos interessantes pistas para pensar o processo de educação dos corpos a partir de uma instituição em que a interação entre esporte e saúde foi a essência.
Physical Education in the Institución Libre de Enseñanza and in Coubertin’s Ideology: From Military Perspective to the Idea of Pacifism

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At the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century, those disciplined and gymnastics based Physical Education systems which included military training purposes were gathering momentum in many European countries. Various groups wanted schools to provide the first steps in military training for male pupils. Pierre de Coubertin and the Spanish Institución Libre de Enseñanza (ILE) (created in 1876) took a different social and educational perspective which opposed that trend and eyed with concern the rise of gymnastics which seemed to prepare the young men for war. This work analyses both viewpoints from the primary sources offered by the epistolary exchange between Pierre de Coubertin, Francisco Giner de los Ríos and other Spanish members of the ILE. For a source this correspondence has been analysed and checked against the articles published in the Institución Libre de Enseñanza Bulletin (BILE). It clearly proves, not only the connection between both lines of educational reform (connection which they kept in different events, as for instance the participation of member teachers of the ILE in the 1894 Sorbonne Conference), but the similarities between the Institution’s lines and the educational reform that Pierre de Coubertin was trying to foster. It can be concluded that a reform of both systems bolstered the alternative of sporting Physical Education with the aim of modernizing and invigorating it in schools, but also with the aim of offering a peaceful alternative to the warlike problems of the European society of the time.
The Organization of the Collection of the School of Physical Education in Muzambinho (1971/1976)

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The School of Physical Education in Muzambinho (ESEFM) was the second educational institution of physical education teachers of Minas Gerais. It functioned approximately 40 years (1971-2010), when it was taken over by the Federal Institute South of Minas - Muzambinho campus, the movement of expansion of public higher education implemented by the last government of President Lula da Silva (2002-2010). In 2011, the Memory Center of Physical Education, Sport and Leisure IFSULDEMINAS - Muzambinho campus was founded, beginning the work of organizing, cleaning, cataloging, digitization and publicizing the achievements of ESEFM, specifically the period between 1971 and 1976. The time period is defined by landmarks, with the beginning of activities of the college (1971) until the first steps to build its own headquarters (1976). We currently work with administrative documents (acts, books section, books, crafts, regiments, etc.), education (transcripts, daily class, exams etc), didactic teaching (books, slides, movies on VHS) and iconographic (photographs). We are also producing oral sources, through interviews with teachers, students and servants of the first phase of the school. At this point our goal is to understand the existing documentation and give it an appropriate archival treatment in order to preserve and foster research on the history of physical education, sport and leisure in South of Minas. Based on manual NOBRADE (Brazilian Standards Organization Archives) (BRAZIL, 2006) these procedures are essential for defining the framework of the institution ESEFM arrangement, identifying its effective functioning in everyday life. The establishment of such work intends to contribute to the growth of research in the history of physical education, sport and leisure in Brazil, and the South of Minas Gerais as producer of knowledge and preservation of stories and memories, as well as forming researchers for themes related. We also aim toward the general population, and to sensitize educational administrators and local politicians to the need to increase opportunities for preservation of documents, necessary for the construction of the identity of the peoples of the region.
Beyond their Anglo-American Roots: The Diffusion of Country Clubs and Athletic Clubs to the Global South in the Early Twentieth Century

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Historians frequently frame the main narrative of the development of modern sport in the context of the diffusion of a series of sports first developed or standardized in the British Isles and the United States (i.e. soccer, rugby, cricket, baseball, basketball, golf, and tennis) that eventually spread to the rest of the world. Within this narrative, country clubs and athletic clubs played a crucial role as sites where most of these sports were played and gained popularity. As such, country clubs and athletic clubs are seen as Anglo-American creations, which also underwent their own process of diffusion throughout the rest of the world. Behind the idea of diffusion is an understanding of the idea of sport as a vehicle for the transmission of British and American “soft power,” even when the receiving cultures reinterpreted and adapted these sports to their own cultures and eventually matched or outplayed their “teachers” as the histories of the above-mentioned sports amply show. Throughout the second half of the 19th century, not only did country clubs and athletic clubs in Britain and the United States become the main sites for the development of many sports; they also served as sites where the growing urban elites could meet and associate with their social peers. They spread throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America which were under British or American direct rule or hegemonic rule, and became sites where the British or American expatriate elites associated on their own, or where local elites mingled with the expatriate elites. The paper looks at the development of these clubs in four areas, two of which under British direct or hegemonic rule, and two under American direct or hegemonic rule. In the former category I will focus on the Gezira Sporting Club of Cairo and the Club Atlético San Isidro in Buenos Aires to examine broader questions concerning the development of clubs in Egypt and Argentina. For the latter I will focus on several country clubs in Colombia (Club Campestre in Medellín and Club Los Lagartos in Bogotá) and the Philippines (the Manila Athletic Club and the Wack Wack Club, also in Manila). Through an examination of these country clubs and athletic clubs the paper will help revisit concepts that have informed the history of sport, such as diffusion and associativity. It will also help address issues connected to the roles of British and American expatriate elites in these nations and their interaction with local elites.
Historical Study on the Preservation of Martial Arts and the Importation of the Western Military Drill in the Domain of Ohmura

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The purpose of this study is to clarify the preservation of martial arts and the importation of the Western military drill in Ohmura from the end of the Tokugawa period to the early regime of Emperor Meiji. This paper is based on two historical sources, Kuyo jitsuroku and Ohmura-han shikou. After Ohmura Sumihiro had ascended the 12th domanial lord in Ohmura in 1847, the domain of Ohmura intensified a sense of military crisis. He and his retainer, Egashira Kandayu, built the fortresses in 1853. According to Kuyo jitsuroku, they intended to acquire the Western military drill because they caught the trend of introducing the Western military drill in 1855. But in that year they reformed a school (ryuha) of swordsmanship in Ohmura. In 1864 Japanese-style guns changed into Western-style guns. The domain of Ohmura laid the foundation of the Western military drill by 1866 and trained the British military drill with the domain of Satsuma. With the collapse of the Tokugawa shogunate and the advent of the Meiji Restoration in 1870, Ohmura turned from the British military drill to the French one. However the Gokoukan’s (the domanial school in Ohmura) reformation implemented in 1864 commanded clansmen to train in swordsmanship, spearmanship, horsemanship. While it was obvious that the domanial lord and one of his retainers, Watanabe Nobori who drafted the Gokoukan’s reformation, had known about the importation of the Western military drill and had information about it, they regarded martial arts as important too.
Wheelchair Dance Sport: Emergence and Evolution of the Sport in Brazil

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Wheelchair dance sport is a competitive form of dance for people with physical disability developed from ballroom dancing competitions. It has two categories, the standard dances (waltz, Viennese waltz, fox trot, slow fox trot and tango), and the Latin dances (samba, rumba, cha cha cha, jive e paso doble). Wheelchair dance consists of two styles: the duo dance – in which two wheelchair users make up a couple to compete; and the combi dance – where the wheelchair user is paired with a non-disabled person. This descriptive, qualitative research study describes the historical development of wheelchair dance sport in Brazil using documentary sources such as meeting minutes, bylaws, competition summaries, conferences proceedings, videos and photos. It shows that unlike most other countries, Brazil’s wheelchair dance sport did not originate from dance sport federations, rather through a scientific event. In 2001 scholars from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas organized the International Symposium of Wheelchair Dance Sport and created the Brazilian Confederation of dance sport. Since then, the Confederation has administered and promoted the sport, hosting annual national championships and participating in international competition. The Confederation also organizes biannual scientific events to discuss the sport. Because this sport is new, is not a Paralympic sport, and does not receive government funding, its relationship to the university has developed and maintained of wheelchair dance sport in Brazil.
A beira da piscina como um campo masculino: um lugar ainda a ser conquistado pelas mulheres da natação paranaense

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O mundo esportivo fica aparentemente demarcado como um espaço onde a mulher, para provar sua competência, muitas vezes deixa de lado seu lado “feminino” e necessita em alguns momentos ter atos em sua atuação técnica que remetam ao masculino, “se impor” uma atitude masculina para provar sua competência. Dessa forma, poderíamos dizer que o olhar público possui o olhar do homem, e o esporte também não foge a esta regra, o mundo do esporte se constitui em um campo masculino. Quando buscamos na história a presença da mulher no campo esportivo ela surge timidamente como atleta. A modalidade da natação no Brasil foi considerada como a porta de entrada das mulheres no esporte competitivo, interpretado como o esporte ideal para a mulher “atleta”. Quando pensamos na natação brasileira, nos remetemos a três campos masculinos: o campo da água que é do atleta; o campo da piscina que é o mundo do técnico(a) e o campo administrativo que foge ao atleta. Desta forma, o mundo da água já foi conquistado pela mulher atleta que teve real destaque na última olimpíada. O mundo técnico aqui será representado pela beira da piscina, que na natação paranaense ainda é um campo masculino: é um lugar a ser conquistado pelas mulheres. Remetemos-nos aqui ao espaço que é área de atuação direta do técnico(a) de natação e na esfera da administração temos várias mulheres como presidentes de Federações de Natação a frente de seus estados; podemos destacar os estados de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasília e Paraná. Partindo dessa premissa, e focando nossa lente para o campo aquático, verificou-se, a partir dos dados da Federação de Desportos Aquáticos do Paraná, que na natação paranaense este espaço é predominantemente masculino. Desta forma, os dados sugerem que o espaço é desigual nas oportunidades entre homens e mulheres na sua atuação como técnico(a) esportiva. O mundo do esporte muitas vezes se constitui como um setor que reforça as diferenças entre homens e mulheres.
Monarchy, Socialism, Capitalism - Hungary’s Participation in the London Olympic Games

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Olympic sport is a double-edged sword: it has the potential to bring nations together and to transmit values, but it can also demonstrate international political tensions and conflicting national structural characteristics. Hungary, being part of the International Olympic Movement from the very beginning, is one of the few nations which are taking part in (Summer) Olympic Games in London for the third time. The Olympic presence of Hungary has been almost absolutely continuous in spite of the significant transformations of the state ideology, sport structures and the political background. In 1908 - within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy - the Hungarian Kingdom endeavoured to demonstrate in London its autonomy and courage with its memorable Olympic successes. A People’s Republic was being formed in Hungary at the time of the second London Olympic Games in 1948. The socialist ideology and the self-display of socialist-communist ambitions characterized the preparation and the participation of the Hungarian athletes. Hungary is celebrating the year of its third London Games with a new Constitution, and a new Sport Act which gives increased power to the Hungarian Olympic Committee and may provide a solution to the financial problems of Hungarian sport.
Theories of Physical Education and Outdoor Games
Activities in 1890s’ England with Reference to
Physique: Journal of Physical Education (1891)

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The purpose of this study is to clarify the context and content of theories of physical education in America and England during the 1890s, with reference to Physique: The Journal of Physical Education, published in England from February to August 1891, and to provide an evaluation of the state of English sport at that time. In the late 19th century, the situation was characterised as a ‘battle of systems’, because principles and theories promulgated by specialists in physical training—prominently including German and Swedish systems of gymnastics—were being developed in America under the insistence of scholars such as doctors of medicine and university professors. Especially from the late 1880s, that situation also obtained in England. However, sport and games didn’t attract so much interest among specialists in those days. A physical training conference held in Boston in 1889 served as a forum for these specialists to argue about the relative merits of their systems of physical training. However, in England, physical education was not included as part of the regular curriculum in schools. Physique: Journal of Physical Education has great worth as historical material for the study of theories of physical education in late–nineteenth century England, making reference to physical education and outdoor game activities from different perspectives.
Obstacles to the “Sportification” Process. Rigidity of the French Sports System

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Nowadays, various forms of emerging sports practices are faced with the process of being officially turned into a sport. Confronted with a sports system which was set up according to common standards, the legitimization of these activities sometimes begins with clashes. The actors concerned have conflicting views due to differentiated logics and contradictory values. The object of this paper is to try and draw up a transverse picture of the problems that can be posed by the “sportification” of certain practices in France through analyzing the resistances and constraints of the various circles, using the example of three different practices: a combat sport (mixed martial art), an artistic discipline (hip-hop), and a natural activity (speleology). If the process of sportification is clearly identified by the works of Guttmann (1978) or Guay (1993), it seems relevant to question it again, as suggested by Terret (2003), to identify new elements in a more recent context and to go beyond case studies that consider one activity after the other. We shall attempt to bring to light the various forms of resistances and impositions used by the French sports system to shape the practices to its standards, even at the risk of distorting them, and the difficulties and obstacles met in order to subscribe to it. Two axes in particular will be investigated: the difficulty for the latest practices to exist as institutions and the organization of their competitions which may clash with ways of functioning and values which are not really compatible with their original source of inspiration. This work is based on written sources (private archives) and interviews with the actors of the sports concerned.  

Bibliography
In the Shade of the “Civilizing Mission”: A Socio-History of the Body, Sports and Physical Education in Black Africa (1920-1960)

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During the 20th century, the implementation of sport and physical education in Black Africa contributed to the incorporation of a Western specific body culture. This process of acculturation can be an analyzer of the challenges and paradoxes of the “civilizing mission” like process of civilization (Elias, 1994) in the name of which France got busy to transform the base radically on which had been constituted the body practices called “traditional” in Black Africa. The aim of this paper is to analyze these dynamic socio-cultural in Cameroon at the conclusion of the colonial division between the French and British by the League of Nations (LON, 1919) and its independence in 1960. In particular, conditions of possibility of the introduction and the diffusion of a new cultural model; the use of the natural method of Georges Hébert based on the body practices of primitive, but paradoxically given to the service of this last “to civilize it” (Gleyse, 2004); and finally to show, that the future of African body practices called “traditional” at the conclusion of the cultural shock which generates the refusal of this acculturation, calls into question the contemporary concepts of “interbreeding” and “cultural hybridization” (Taguieff, 2007). Thus, the colonial question is posed under a new prospect since it makes it possible to revisit the springs of modernity (Martuccelli, 1999) towards a tradition which would be thought a fortiori like inert (Balandier, 1971), essential and immutable; dialectical however which is the base of the speech and practices generated by the “civilizing mission” Western and more specifically French.
Development Assistance with the African Sport and Sporting Apartheid: Challenges and Paradoxes of the Strategies of Colonial and Postcolonial Influences at the International Olympic Committee (1945-1973)

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The constitution of a new international order after the Second World War transforms the relationship between the metropolises of Empire and their colonies under the combined actions: the creation of United Nations Organization (UNO, Manchester) and the impulse of the Pan-Africanism (1945), appearance of the cold war; rise of African nationalisms and the support of the Third World (Bandōung, 1955), contribute to a strategic use of the international scene in order to affirm a African unit. Under these conditions the movements of decolonization of the empires gradually integrate the young nations on the international scene as first partners (Nye, 2004) supporting the constitution of the international African sport and its integration into the Olympic movement (Charitas, 2010). We argue that this process is crossed by a double strategic interdependence at the International Olympic committee (IOC): Initially, with the emergence of the development assistance to the Olympic sport like postcolonial matrix of an African policy issued in the IOC (1961-1963); then the fight against apartheid and racial discrimination in sport (1950-1964) which involved the sets of influences for Olympic recognition of the African regional Games (Congo-Brazzaville, 1965), followed by the stage of formation of a Pan-African unit within the IOC (1963-1965); finally, the reactivation of these postcolonial challenges with the creation of the Superior council of the Sport in Africa (SCSA, 1966-1968). This interdependence becomes thus the architecture of the African sporting system as an analyzer of the challenges which cross Africa in its accession to the international sport (Olympic Games: 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972; and African Games: 1965, 1973).
A construção dos corpos de ferro: um estudo sobre a academia Fênix e a musculação competitiva em Pelotas-RS

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Nossa pesquisa se caracteriza por um estudo documental que teve por meta entender o processo de construção e consolidação da musculação competitiva no sul do Brasil, assim como o trânsito entre as modalidades de força e a construção de corpos no interior desses esportes. Entendemos por esportes de força os esportes derivados da musculação: levantamento básico, fisiculturismo e strongman. Através do estudo da academia Fênix, localizada em Pelotas, no Rio Grande do Sul, abarcamos treze anos de Mister Pelotas (completos em 2008), duas competições de powerman e diversas competições de levantamento básico, sendo que estas são três modalidades reconhecidas em seu conjunto como esportes de força ligados à musculação competitiva. Ao discutir o corpo como uma construção cultural nas práticas sociais, problematizamos seu trânsito nas diferentes modalidades de força e a sua relação com as variáveis: classe social, raça e etnia, idade e gênero. Nosso recorte temporal foi do ano de 1988 até 2008. O estudo englobou três tipos de documentos: bibliográficos, documentos da ou sobre a academia Fênix em Pelotas e imagens. Dentre os jornais da região encontrados destacamos: Diário Popular e Diário da Manha, de Pelotas; Opinião Pública e A Opinião, de Rio Grande; Folha da Cidade e Informativo da Federação Gaúcha de fisiculturismo, de Porto Alegre. No Diário Popular foram encontradas 126 matérias de divulgação do esporte e da academia Fênix entre os anos de 1988 até 2008; no Diário da Manha foram encontradas 95 matérias, sendo que estes números são significativos para pensarmos a importância que os esportes de força vêm adquirindo na imprensa local. Além desses materiais a própria academia elaborou o “Informativo da Academia Fênix” em abril de 2007. Na organização dos documentos proposta por Bardin (2004) realizamos uma “pré-análise”, que corresponderia à fase de levantamento e seleção dos documentos a serem estudados, seguida da “exploração dos materiais” e, por fim, a “interpretação dos dados” para a utilização de análise com fins teóricos e/ou pragmáticos. Os dados encontrados apontam um trânsito entre as modalidades e remetem à diversidade e solidariedade entre praticantes que se autodenominam irmãos de ferro.
Do pódio para a gerência: as histórias de vida de seis medalhistas olímpicas e suas experiências em cargos administrativos do esporte olímpico brasileiro

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Foi nos Jogos Olímpicos de Atlanta, em 1996, que mulheres brasileiras conquistaram medalhas pela primeira vez na história dos Jogos Olímpicos da Era Moderna. Com componentes que vão da disposição individual a uma nova realidade econômica que alcançou algumas modalidades (caso do basquete, do vôlei e do vôlei de praia), essas medalhas tornaram-se emblemáticas para o esporte olímpico brasileiro. A conquista pioneira do pódio olímpico por mulheres brasileiras que aconteceu nos Jogos de Atlanta foi a demonstração concreta do êxito na prática do esporte que essas mulheres alcançaram no final do século XX. Nos dias de hoje, com a carreira de atletas encerrada, algumas dessas medalhistas continuam envolvidas com o esporte, agora em funções de administração e gerência, pública ou privada, do esporte olímpico no Brasil. Assim como em suas carreiras de atletas, em que o referencial de excelência sempre foi masculino, essas mulheres hoje, em suas carreiras de administradoras e gerentes, continuam tendo que lidar com um referencial que associa diretamente masculinidade a sucesso, êxito e competência. E ao contrário do que se viu nas delegações brasileiras em edições dos Jogos Olímpicos posteriores aos de Atlanta, onde o número de homens e mulheres passou a cada vez mais se equivaler, nas federações, confederações, institutos, organizações não-governamentais e demais instituições que gerem o esporte olímpico no Brasil, a discrepância na quantidade de homens e mulheres permanece. Este trabalho tem por objetivo apresentar as histórias de vida de seis das vinte e oito medalhistas olímpicas brasileiras. A escolha dessas mulheres se deu pelo fato de estarem elas, hoje, ocupando cargos de administração no esporte olímpico brasileiro. Essas mulheres, que foram pioneiras nas conquistas esportivas dentro das quadras demonstram, agora, suas habilidades, seus méritos e seus desafios na gerência do esporte olímpico brasileiro.
Bodies in Motion: Sport Photography at the 1930 FIFA World Cup

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This paper analyzes sport photographs published at the time of the 1930 Football World Cup, which took place in Montevideo, from 13 July to 30 July 1930. By exploring the performative dimensions of these images published in newspapers and sport magazines that were circulating in both Buenos Aires and Montevideo, I demonstrate the ways in which football in the Río de la Plata region was visually produced by the circulation of images during the 1930 World Cup. In short, I argue that during the international tournament, photography played a central role in the making of football not only as a technology of representation but also as a gendered spectacle. Sport photojournalism from both Montevideo and Buenos Aires portrayed football players as models of embodied masculinity. For example, in examining the work of the Chasirettes (Photographers) such as the Uruguayan José Silva, who worked for the Argentine magazine El Gráfico during the international tournament, I develop a historical critique of individual and team portraits disseminated in the Río de la Plata sport media. In these pictures I discuss cultural sensibilities and social meanings that represent women, black, disabled, and smoker players that seem to shape—and contest—traditional gender values associated with the hygienic trends around the 1930s.
Instrução militar, educação cívica e hygiene: práticas corporais constitutivas do Atheneu Sergipense (1909-1929)

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Este trabalho teve como objetivo pesquisar as práticas corporais que constituíram as disciplinas do Colégio Atheneu Sergipense - cadeiras ligadas a ginástica enquanto modelo disciplinar. Tal temática é concernente aos estudos da história da educação física enquanto área e que discutem a maneira como a história da ginástica, enquanto prática corporal, esteve presente na escola e vem sendo estudada e disseminada. Enquanto pesquisa histórica, tal trabalho problematizou a constituição da ginástica no final do século XIX e início do século XX em Aracaju, a estrutura pensada para a mesma e os saberes sobre ela veiculados para a compreensão do seu enraizamento no âmbito escolar. Para tal optou-se por dialogar com as fontes do CEMAS Centro de Memória do Atheneu Sergipense acerca da higiene, instrução militar e a educação cívica como forma de entender o caráter pedagógico da educação ginástica pretendida. O Atheneu Sergipense foi criado com a preocupação das autoridades de Sergipe em agregar os filhos de lideranças políticas e da elite da época para que pudessem encontrar reunidas num mesmo local as matérias dos exames preparatórios para o ingresso nas Academias do Império, sem que fosse necessário deixar a Província. Tais indícios apontam a necessidade da criação de uma boa educação secundária aos jovens das classes abastadas que antes saíam de suas terras para estudar em escolas particulares nos principais centros urbanos do país. A constituição do Atheneu Sergipense tem relação direta com o Colégio Pedro II do Rio de Janeiro. A criação do Pedro II é considerada um marco inicial na sistematização do Governo Central da Província do ensino secundário no país, inspirando outros estados como Sergipe, com a finalidade da formação educativa das elites. Nos estudos sergipanos foi possível verificar que não obstante o que ocorria no restante do país, o projeto de educação do corpo estava pautado principalmente na ginástica e tinha como bases os princípios da medicina com suas vertentes higiênicas e eugênicas, de caráter amplamente disciplinador. A preocupação dos intelectuais sergipanos era diversa relativa ao corpo, porém destacamos aqui a forte presença das práticas militares no Atheneu, principalmente as de tiro, bem como as cadeiras relacionadas a essas práticas e os personagens que a executavam.
Hygiene, doença e divertimento: as práticas corporais e a água no Jornal do Aracaju (1871-1875)

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Este trabalho problematiza, a partir do olhar da história cultural, a história do corpo e da água em Aracaju de 1871 a 1875. O período foi delimitado a partir da análise das fontes do Jornal do Aracaju que possibilitou o levantamento das práticas relativas às doenças, ao divertimento e à higiene, aliadas ao modelo de civilidade pretendido ao corpo. A pesquisa tenta traçar as relações da água com a constituição da cidade de Aracaju e seus sujeitos ao longo do período histórico supracitado. Tais fontes foram coletadas e organizadas no formato de “Guia de fontes” acerca dos temas água, doença, divertimento e higiene no Jornal do Aracaju, localizado no Instituto Histórico Geográfico de Sergipe. Tal escolha remete a priori à criação da cidade de Aracaju e à institucionalização de uma série de práticas, dentre elas a higiene, o controle sanitário, a implantação da água encanada, o esporte e os divertimentos que nos ajudaram a contar uma história sobre a água desse período. A nova e tão sonhada capital de Sergipe, em meados do século XIX acometida pela peste, nos remete a pensar quais foram os cuidados com a limpeza dos corpos, quais hábitos eram praticados pela população, quais hábitos foram implantados pelos sujeitos durante e após a devastadora epidemia. Nas epidemias de cólera, banhos públicos ao divertimento do entrudo, nas festas, feiras e no esporte, é possível identificar a água como local de uma educação corporal. Tal educação pretendida era também regulada pelos Códigos de Posturas publicados no jornal os quais atribuíam todas as responsabilidades pela Higiene Pública às Câmaras Municipais, determinando os cuidados e obrigações referentes ao meio ambiente e à saúde na cidade como uma das formas de educar os sujeitos.
De Arte Gymnastico: elementos gímnicos, arte e práticas científicas a partir do livro de J. Mercurial

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Pautado pelo ideal de harmonia entre corpo e espírito, o termo ginástica se origina do grego como: arte de exercitar o corpo nu ou como arte das exibições corporais humanas. A partir dessa significação, oriunda da antiguidade, algumas aproximações gímnicas e artísticas podem ser claramente observadas em 1530; no auge do movimento renascentista nasce J. Mercurial, um típico humanista da época. O período que está sendo estudado, o renascimento, é aqui analisado sob o olhar de Peter Burke (1997) para quem o Renascimento foi muito mais do que um milagre cultural isolado, ou um súbito emergir da modernidade. Foi mais um movimento do que um mero período, um “movimento” que se estabeleceu de maneira irrestrita. Tal trabalho apresenta levantamento bibliográfico inicial sobre o livro Arte Gymnastico, o primeiro tratado sobre fisioterapia e ginástica ligada ao antigo e ao moderno, onde a ginástica é examinada do ponto de vista histórico, médico e higiênico. Na obra de J. Mercurial são apresentados vários exercícios ginásticos com ênfase nos efeitos que os mesmos produzem em benefício à saúde do indivíduo, relembrando os exercícios de força, destreza e agilidade, bem como seu uso entre os gregos e romanos. Na mesma obra o autor procura ainda diferenciar as três espécies/eixos gímnicas - Médica, Militar e Atlética- como base nos propósitos pelos quais são instituídas as suas finalidades. A partir de uma concepção de construção do objeto da arte sob esses três eixos (espécies) gímnicos apresentadas por J. Mercurial, este trabalho pretende pautar relações entre Arte e Ginástica/ Artista e Atleta pensando então em quais são essas aproximações no período renascentista e o que J. Mercurial entende por arte no contexto do Arte Gimnástico. O estudo se encontra em andamento.
Guiding Principles of the Graduate Field of Physical Education: Reflections about the Scientific and Graduate Fields in the United States

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We can recognize the existence of traits that the predominant scientific conception in graduate field of United States since the 1960s influenced the constitution of the graduate field in Physical Education (PE) in Brazil. So, to understand how the Brazilian graduate system was constituted, it is necessary to investigate the American scientific and graduate scenarios. Our objectives were: (a) identify what were the principles that sustained the articulation between the scientific and graduate fields in the USA and; (b) analyze how these principles impacted in the definition of specific rules that supported the operation of the scientific and graduate field in PE in the USA, since 1960. To conduct the study, we used document and contend analysis, based in the qualitative approach with support of Pierre Bourdieu’s theory. We identified that the principles of the graduate field in the USA, consolidated after the II World War, had their properties related with the scientific field. Research funding became an object of dispute (specific property); as the quantification of the basic knowledge, unrelated to practical application and following the natural science tendency, was valued as a specific interest, other property of the scientific and graduate field. We considered that the PE sought, as survival strategies, to adjust to the rules of the graduate field, but this resulted in a hierarchy between the kinds of scientific production and in the quantification of the studies. The consequences were the specialization, fragmentation of research and disconnection of the knowledge produced in graduate programs in PE with the application in the professional field of the area.
Between Myth and History: Genesis and Development of the Athletic Manifestations in Ancient Greece

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Even though it is impossible to determine the origins of athletic practices in ancient Greece, we can say that they exited and were part of the daily life of those people at that time, as shown by the poetry of Homer. The priests responsible for these ancient rituals decided to make an athletic competition to determine who would be responsible for its completion. They believed that anything important happened without the interference of the gods, therefore, the winners of each competition were successful, because that was determined by their destinations, becoming heroes, and consequently, chosen by the gods. The origins of the main rituals were attributed to mythological heroes, whose cosmogonic structure shown by Hesiod, placed them on a higher plane of existence. Then, beyond to search for an actualization of the sacred act performed at the origin, trying to give continuity to the world as they know, the ceremonials tried at the same time, update the actions of heroes held in a timeless mythical moment, which coincides with reality. In this way, the Games were the materialization of this mythological structure, having heroes in the consolidation of that image, at the same time that supplying a character of humanity, responsible for all its greatness. So, through a literature review on topics related to history, mythology and culture, we conducted this research with an analytical approach that resulted in my doctoral thesis.
Quest for the Aryan Athlete: Riefenstahl and the “Olympia”-n Influence

Rebecca Dawson, Georgetown College

The 20th century witnessed the rise of German athleticism and prowess of the German nation on the world’s athletic stage. Just as the German regimes and societies have changed, so too did the nation’s athletic influence. Through the manifold transformations Germany has undergone, sport in all its manifestations persisted as a foil for German media’s political and social imagination. The most notorious era of German history over the past century, the Third Reich, displays the immense power athletics held not only within Germany, but also over the world. The German sport world endured a massive overhaul during the Second World War, whereby athletics became an intimate detail of the political and cultural dictatorship of the Nazi regime. One need only think of the popularity and notoriety of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin to see the intimate relationship between the Nazi Party and the athletic world. Indeed, Adolf Hitler even praised the merit of athletics in Mein Kampf: “… so sport does not exist only to make the individual strong, agile and bold; it should also toughen him and teach him to bear hardships.” To be sure, sport was viewed as a method through which to relay the physical and mental ideals of the new order within Germany. The propagation of sport became the supreme method through which to posit and disseminate the idyllic Aryan prototype. The continued immense popularity of Leni Riefenstahl’s film Olympia (1938) attests to the power films wielded over the viewing public. In such films, athletes play the pivotal and vital role of visually creating the ideal Aryan. In this paper, I elucidate how Riefenstahl’s iconic film Olympia uses athletics in conjunction with nature as the canvas on which the Nazi regime visually constructed the fantasy of the Aryan male. By materializing and historicizing the linguistically described body posed in Nazi philosophy, Riefenstahl makes the Aryan superman manifest for the viewing public. By bringing the official Nazi philosopher Alfred Rosenberg’s theories on race and the German nation from his infamous The Myth of the Twentieth Century (1930) to bear on Riefenstahl’s film, I illuminate the integral role the sportsman held in constructing the physical embodiment of the Aryan citizen. Moreover, I reveal that this visual adoration was only accessible through the unique connection between German athletes, nature, and the purported Aryan link to Greek Antiquity.
A braço e a remo: uma pequena história da relação entre esporte e cidade

Ricardo de Figueiredo Lucena, Universidade Federal da Paraíba

A formação urbana no Brasil é muitas vezes tratada como fruto apenas da relação de classes a partir da categoria trabalho. Considerando este aspecto, mas não nos deixando cercar apenas por ele, vimos nesse texto discutir o papel do esporte e particularmente do remo, como fator relevante na compreensão das formações sociais urbanas no Brasil, especialmente, a partir do início do século XX. A cidade, como campo de convivência e embates entre grupos distintos, é o *locus* privilegiado de nossa análise. E o esporte, como fator de inter-relação entre grupos distintos e sua capacidade de criar espaços e ocupar lugares nas cidades, aparece como um elemento privilegiado de nossa análise.
Da história do vale tudo no Brasil ao surgimento das artes marciais mistas: luta por afirmação e mercado da luta

Roberto Alves Garcia, Universidade Gama Filho
Alvaro Rego Millen Neto, Centro Universitário Barra Mansa

O estudo analisa o processo de construção das artes marciais mistas (MMA) a partir da história do vale tudo no Brasil e de sua internacionalização. Para tal, identifica marcas de ruptura entre o vale tudo e o MMA que puderam ser localizadas no relato histórico. A versão historiográfica da qual nos nutrimos, através das fontes consultadas, tem como pano de fundo a história da família Gracie. Assumimos, nesse sentido, a opção por um determinado recorte historiográfico — numa perspectiva da história em migalhas ou da história fragmentada (REIS, 2000). A opção por este recorte específico foi consequência tanto da disponibilidade das fontes como do protagonismo exercido pela família Gracie, especialmente no momento de internacionalização do vale tudo. Entendemos que outras versões seriam importantes — inclusive estamos iniciando essa nova fase da pesquisa —, mas para o nosso objeto a história da família Gracie é fundamental. A partir da análise dos relatos, consideramos como características próprias da transição do vale tudo para o MMA: 1) a padronização das regras, com a inserção de restrições com relação a alguns golpes e ao uso material de proteção; 2) a própria forma de se designar a luta; 3) a estratégia de marketing bem-sucedida que amenizou o impacto negativo do nome vale-tudo e abriu espaço para a aceitação do MMA pelos veículos de comunicação; 4) a criação de um novo modelo de lutas, no qual não basta ser eficiente em apenas uma modalidade, o que acabou por deslocar a identidade dos lutadores de sua luta de origem para o próprio MMA; 5) o acirramento do controle do corpo e dos códigos de moralidade no ethos dos lutadores — como o verificado por Wacquant (2002); 6) a criação de um novo produto para o mercado da luta.
Baianos na ENEFD: memórias de pioneiros da Educação Física baiana

Roberto Gondim, Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia

O Estado da Bahia é um dos principais Estados do Brasil em vários aspectos, inclusive no pioneirismo na Educação Superior Nacional. Entretanto, no que se refere à consolidação de cursos de formação em Educação Física, teve um histórico muito confuso e pouco inteligível. Destacamos que, em que pese a sua influência nos aspectos econômicos e culturais nacionais, a Bahia foi um dos últimos Estados da Federação que assistiu ao surgimento de um Curso Superior de Educação Física (1973); até os idos de 1938, não há registros de profissionais graduados em Educação Física. Com a criação da ENEFD, em 1939, e com o mecanismo de bolsas de estudos para os Estados da Federação que ainda não tivessem um sistema de formação profissional consolidado em Educação Física, começava-se na Bahia toda uma movimentação para envio de estudantes que posteriormente supririam a carência de profissionais, até então verificada. Este estudo tem por objetivo apresentar personagens baianos que estudaram na ENEFD, tentando identificar quais motivos os impulsionaram a ir para o Rio de Janeiro cursar Educação Física. Pretende também mostrar como se dava o processo de seleção para o curso e de distribuição de bolsas de estudos, como se manifesta nas suas falas o cotidiano da escola e de suas vidas, além de mostrar como se deu a participação desses estudantes/entrevistados no movimento estudantil. As fontes orais mostraram-se fundamentais nesta pesquisa, como forma de complementação dos dados, por conta da dificuldade de obtenção de outras fontes documentais. A possibilidade de ouvir indivíduos que até então não tiveram sua compreensão apreendida, nos possibilitou novas representações, novas possibilidades de interpretações para o que aqui se pretende.
Rio de Janeiro, automóveis e automobilismo: públicos e privados nos anos 1950

Rodrigo Vilela Elias, Universidade Gama Filho

Esta pesquisa objetiva discutir e entender, na história, as transformações urbanas e sociais que envolvem a cidade do Rio de Janeiro a partir da relação entre o automóvel e o automobilismo. Para tanto escolhemos como fonte de pesquisa a “Revista de Automóveis” publicada entre 1954 e 1959, que tinha entre seus objetivos acompanhar o automobilismo carioca e a relação entre os automóveis o Rio de Janeiro e a sociedade. Os resultados apontaram para um desenvolvimento urbano liderado pelo automóvel; uma sociedade que os transformou em testemunhas e cúmplices de sua vida pública e privada, e um automobilismo mal administrado, que se deslocou pelo espaço urbano de acordo com o seu crescimento.
Diálogos fragmentados das artes marciais chinesas no Brasil: passado, presente e futuro

Romulo da Silva Lima, UNIRB
Manon Toscano Lopes Silva Pinto, UFBA e UNIRB

Este artigo, de natureza bibliográfica, objetiva apresentar, a partir da análise dos estudos selecionados, uma reflexão sobre a fragmentação das artes marciais chinesas em território brasileiro. Postula-se que as artes marciais chinesas, a partir do kung fu, contribuíram para a evolução da Educação Física. Entretanto, sua diversificação provoca um questionamento sobre a própria aplicabilidade dessas atividades, quando interferem nas possibilidades pedagógicas na Educação Física Escolar, o que justifica seu estudo pelo fato de o Brasil, considerado celeiro do mundo, tender a mistificar a cultura alheia. As questões do estudo são: Até que ponto as artes marciais chinesas no Brasil são produtos da multiculturalidade presente no país ou se mantêm autênticas, como atividades propiciadoras do desenvolvimento humano? As artes marciais chinesas deveriam ou não estar contextualizadas com a realidade social e histórica expressa na produção cultural humana brasileira? O estudo aponta ser viável a inclusão do kung fu no contexto de arte-educação, dentro do próprio universo da Educação Física, se houver uma proposta pedagógica de natureza holística que dê prioridade ao desenvolvimento da espontaneidade, da criatividade e da intuição.
Reaching across the Decolonization Divide: Latin American Participation in Indonesia’s Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO), November 1963

Russell Field, University of Manitoba

This paper examines Latin American, primarily Argentinean, Bolivian, Brazilian, and Mexican participation in the Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO), an international multi-sport event that took place in Jakarta, Indonesia, in November, 1963. Approximately 3000 athletes and officials from – but not necessarily officially representing – 48 nations met in the Indonesian capital and competed in 20 athletic events (virtually all of them Olympic and Western sports) as well as cultural festivities. Athletes hailed primarily from recently decolonized countries in Asia and Africa, and former colonies in Latin America, which were labelled the “new emerging forces” by Indonesian President Sukarno. For Sukarno, GANEFO was an explicit attempt to link sport to the politics of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and the emergence of the Third World or non-aligned movement following the 1955 Bandung conference. GANEFO though had repercussions as far away as Latin America, attracting athletes from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Dominica, and Mexico, many of whom represented politicized local university student associations and calling into question whether the South American participants understood their participation within a global context of decolonization and Third Worldism or within local and/or regional frames. This paper examines the issues surrounding Latin American participation in GANEFO using archival material from the Olympic Studies Centre in Lausanne, the Avery Brundage Papers, and the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.
The Social Construction of Gendered Sporting Bodies.  
A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of  
Caster Semenya in Swiss Print Media

Sandra Guenter, University of Berne, Institute of Sport Science

A debate about Caster Semenya’s female sex began shortly after the South African runner won gold in the women’s’ 800m final at the 2009 Athletic World Championships held in Berlin. Her victory was disputed through questions about her right to compete as a ‘women’, with the International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF) announcing she would be required to undergo a gender verification test before her victory could be confirmed. Using the theoretical frame of social constructionism (Berger & Luckmann), poststructuralism (Foucault), gender- and postcolonial theories (Butler; Hall; Spivak) and the methodology of critical discourse analysis (Jaeger), the paper explores the way the possible intersexuality of Caster Semenya was contextualised in mainstream Swiss German-language print media. The analyses will firstly look at the way in which Caster Semenya was constructed as a “fallen hero“ and stigmatised as a double-dealer and unacceptable deviant body. Through theoretical discussion the paper argues that the media response to Caster Semenya exemplifies Butler’s claim that the discursive framework of gender constructs and naturalises sex. A key question is therefore whether the designation of deviant bodies to a ‘field of deformation‘ (Butler) works to pluralise the field of gender, or rather, as Butler suggests, it tends that those bodies might call into questions. The final part of the paper discusses how gender, ethnicity and sexuality combine to constitute the black female sporting body as a spectacle of otherness. It is evident that this otherness is made manifest through the function of those bodies as a site of transgression, as the boundary between male and female, and often as the boundary between culture and nature (Hall). Using the example of the controversy surrounding Caster Semenya, this paper aims to demonstrate how the post/colonial white female body is reproduced by western norms of gender, sexuality, beauty and sporting behaviour, in the sense of a feminine sporting gender performance.
William Penny Brookes – the Founding Father of the Modern Pentathlon?

Sandra Heck, Ruhr-University Bochum

For a long time William Penny Brookes’ influence on the reestablishment of the Olympic Games has been neglected thanks to a focus on Pierre de Coubertin’s creative force. Meanwhile Brookes’ general work for the Olympic movement has been officially acknowledged by the IOC. However, the British Olympic origins have not been proved yet for the modern pentathlon which is – just like the Olympics – widely presented to be Coubertin’s child. The two sport officials have been in touch since the 1890s and while the Olympic Games included the modern pentathlon not before 1912, a pentathlon was organised on occasion of the Wenlock Games as early as 1868. This combined event had not the same shape than later the modern pentathlon; however, other ideological similarities were as obvious as Brookes’ general impact on Coubertin. The research is mainly based on archival documents located in the IOC Archives in Lausanne/Switzerland, in the Archives of the Wenlock Olympian Society in Much Wenlock/UK and the National Archives of Sweden in Stockholm. It finally allows proving to what extent Brookes had an influence on the birth of the modern pentathlon. Thus, the study reinterprets another established interpretation of an Olympic invention dedicated (till today) exclusively to an influential, egotistic Frenchman.
Teaching Athletic History in Physical Education Classes: the Production of a Didactic Material on the History of the Races

Sara Quenzer Matthiesen, UNESP - Rio Claro
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The Curriculum Proposal of the State of São Paulo for the Physical education, implemented in 2008, provides the teaching of the athletics history. However, we identified that the national books that approaches this history only emphasis some competitions, athletes’ life or information about rules and sporting entities. This fact motivated us to investigate the history of athletics, seeking to contribute for the teaching of this knowledge in Physical education classes. In particular, this research investigated the history of the races, particularly the history of the 100-meter dash, the marathon, the relay races and hurdles, gathering, in a didactic material, elements that revels some of the modifications for which passed those events along the times, especially about the athletics, the rules and the technical adaptations, for example. In a first moment, we did a documental research, based in books of the area, web sites and scientific articles that reveled that were several the modifications in each of these events. In a second moment, we collected historical data, suggesting some didactic activities, such as: crossword puzzles, word hunt, puzzles, among others, supplying subsidies for the teaching of that knowledge in school. The results demonstrated that can be several the forms of teaching the history of the races in Physical education classes. However, the students should not only know this historical knowledge, but pass through it, practicing each one of the modifications that happened in each of these events, for what the suggestions of practical activities, that also integrate that didactic material, contributes, helping to teach part of the history of the athletics in school. The study was supported by FUNDUNESP.
The Body and Martial Arts: From Martial Asceticism, to the Modern Wushu - between Art and Technique

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Carlos José Martins, Universidade Estadual Paulista

This study analyzes and relates the practice of Wushu (known in the west as Kung-fu), placing it as a martial art component of Chinese culture before and after the emergence of Communism. It explores the transformation of Wushu into its modern form in the post-Maoist revolutionary period and focuses on the changing conceptions of art and technique. Through this transformation the technique in relation to martial arts, distanced itself from “arts” and now shows elements of modern sport.
O democratismo educacional na educação física brasileira, ou simplesmente o “rola bola” nas aulas de educação física: aspectos históricos de uma tendência pedagógica invisível

Sergio Servulo Ribeiro Barbosa, Centro Universitário do Triangulo e Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

“We Need Stadium!”: Sportsmen, State and Street Politics at the “Meeting Sportivo” in Chile, 1909

Shunsuke Matsuo, University of Tokyo

In May 1909, thousands of sportsmen gathered at the center of Santiago de Chile to demand a series of substantial aid from the government in favor of sporting activities, including the construction of a national stadium. After impassioned speeches by the leaders, all the participants, representing their own clubs, schools or affiliated associations by uniforms and banners, marched through the city making visits to various ministries and other authorities to deliver the petition. My paper highlights the historical importance of this peculiar street protest as a beginning of a process that might be called “nationalization” of sport, which evolved during the first half of the 20th century in Chile: institutionally through the bureaucratic organization and support and symbolically through its connection to nationalism. In fact, the committee members of this event formed a Federación Sportiva Nacional responsible for pressuring the government and, not less importantly, organizing all the institutions related to sport and gymnastics in the country. This federation was later recognized by the government and succeeded in obtaining financial support. From the 1920s on, various entities in charge of the organization and promotion of sport were created within the bureaucratic structure. I argue that, although none of the demands was materialized immediately, the discourse about the values and virtue of physical exercise required for the subsequent nationalization of sport was already employed in the demonstration of 1909. I also examine this incident as part of the popular claim for the expansion of the state’s role in the daily life, which is surely the most fundamental change in the transformation of Chilean nation from liberal-oligarchic model to welfare state. Analyzing the “Meeting Sportivo” in this way allows us to find signs of the transition of state structure not in the political sphere but in a social and cultural movement led by the popular initiative.
Breve história da Associação Portuguesa Mulheres e Desporto: agir para mudar

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Ludmila Mourão, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora
Paula Botelho Gomes, Universidade do Porto
Paula Silva, Universidade do Porto

Criada em 1998, a Associação Portuguesa Mulheres e Desporto (APMD) é uma organização não governamental que tem como objetivo denunciar as discriminações entre homens e mulheres no âmbito do esporte, bem como desenvolver estratégias para ampliar a participação das mulheres em todos os seus níveis, funções e esferas de competência. Desde então, tem desenvolvido várias atividades a partir de cinco eixos de atuação: a representação institucional, a produção editorial, o trabalho conjunto com outras instituições, a organização de eventos e o desenvolvimento de projetos financiados. Tem sido também a referência, em Portugal, para o diálogo com outras organizações congêneres, tais como: European Women and Sport (EWS); International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women (IAPESGW); International Working Group – Groupe International de Travail (IWG-GIT) e Women Sport International (WSI). Face à ausência de uma ação política pública que enfrente o enorme desequilíbrio entre a participação de homens e mulheres no esporte português, as ações implementadas pela APMD, além de promover maior visibilidade à temática, têm proporcionado uma intervenção cujos resultados já se fazem sentir no contexto, inclusive, da produção de conhecimento sobre gênero e esporte. Considerando o pioneirismo da Associação Portuguesa Mulheres e Desporto no âmbito da Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa, este trabalho tem como objetivo descrever a breve trajetória desta organização, destacando que sua intervenção tem possibilitado a emergência de novos olhares sobre a história do esporte em Portugal.
As Japan is surrounded by water, Japanese people could swim in the natural environment, in water bodies such as oceans and rivers. However, since the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the number of pools in Japan increased, and Japanese people began swimming in pools instead of the natural environment. Owing these changes, people could swim faster since pools do not have waves and currents as oceans and rivers do. As a result, people lack water safety abilities. According to the data of WHO, the number of people drowned in Japan is the highest among OECD countries. Therefore, it is important that the Japanese receive water safety training. This study gives examples of water safety activities and shows the result of water safety training for children aged 7 to 12 and adults. Nine classes were organized, which were held every Sunday from 29th May to 17th July. The number of the students was 56 (41 boys and 15 girls). The students were trained not only in four styles swimming but also in water safety activities (for example, swimming with clothes on and jumping into the water from a 5-m-high board). The results of the questionnaire, which the students answered after the classes ended, indicated an increase in their recognition of the importance of water safety.
Emerging Process of the Competitive Spirit in Student Judo: From Self-discipline to Competition

Tetsuya, Nakajima, Waseda University

Although a large number of studies have been made on how the judo was changed to sport, little is known the several stages for changing to sport. Because a great deal of efforts have been concentrated on the first stage. The prior studies are mainly based on the discourses by Jigoro Kano, a founder of judo in 1889. Judo was changed from the dangerous jujitsu to the safe physical education by Kano. Kano encouraged students to learn self-discipline through judo with the view of developing the human resources that contribute to the nation. Therefore he didn’t lead a competitive spirit of his students. If so, when the competitive spirit of the students came to emerge? The purpose of this study is to clarify the emerging process of the competitive spirit in judo. This study is focused on the judo in the past high schools. Usually the high school students weren’t trained directly by Kano, and so they could appropriate for their intention. The subject of this study is in the inter-school match between the Sankoh (the third high school in Kyoto) and the Shikoh (the fourth high school in Kanazawa). The results are as follows:

1) The aims of the inter-school match were to cultivate the spirit of the players and to promote mutual friendship. To win the match was not an important thing in 1897-1906.

2) In the inter-school match in 1907, both schools had been warned not to stick to the victory or defeat. But actually the Shikoh had stuck to a victory in the background to lead the regional athletic community and the Sankoh was defeated by the Shikoh. It was the first defeat for the Sankoh, and they felt mortified by that defeat. Since then the Sankoh pursued a victory. The competitive spirit emerged from both schools in this time.

3) After 1907, the competitive spirit got to be radical between the Sankoh and the Shikoh. To win the match became more important than to cultivate the spirit of the players in the inter-school match. The negotiations to play the match had been often broken down. In 1914, the environment was prepared in the National High school and Vocational school competition (NHVC) to dissolve these futile negotiations and to open the inter-school match periodically. NHVC was held by the students in Kyoto Imperial University to determine the strongest high school or the vocational school. In this way, the competitive spirits of each school emerged from the different process and were integrated into NHVC.
Replaying the Ancient Theme of Hero Creation in and through Sport – Contemporary Athletes in Commercials

Thomas Koenecke, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz

The research question for this presentation is: Can the tasks identified as relevant for the construction and perception of sport heroes in the past hold true if double-checked with popular commercials involving socially exposed athletes? To answer it, a scientifically sound categorization of the different types of exposed athletes based on extensive qualitative meta-analysis was derived. This model takes into consideration the omnipresence of sport and its special characteristics addressed in rather classic literature (c.f. e.g. Elias 1975 and 1983), the fact that the terms “hero” and “heroism” are very frequently used and regularly overused in the sport system (c.f. Barney 1985), and other key factors identified in more recent publications (e.g. Emrich & Messing 2001; Bette 2008a and 2008b; Könecke & Schunk 2012). At first, three major characteristics of the sport-system were identified, that enable it to produce exposed figures and “athletic heroes”. Apart from these rather general “environmental” characteristics, more specific “great tasks” were pointed out, sportsmen are (very often implicitly) expected to fulfill. The research presented here aims at testing these characteristics and tasks by looking at commercial communication involving more or less prominent athletes. This seems very insightful because using these social figures for marketing purposes should be done by stressing very specific characteristics and behaviors that are considered very typical and admirable. The three classical “great tasks” of sportsmen introduced above could be found to be very dominant features in commercials using athlete-based communication involving prominent sport figures. It seems that it is even more important for athletes to not only excel in sport (first task) but to also “deserve” this excellence by fulfilling the second and third tasks. These two tasks are actually very often stressed and seem to be key factors in guaranteeing an athlete’s perception as a positive role model. Interestingly, this sometimes even seems to hold true if the athlete is not (very) successful in sport, i.e. if he seemingly fails to fulfill the first task.
O esporte e o lazer na relação campo e cidade

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O que representavam as práticas de esporte e de lazer para as pessoas que viviam na cidade de Londrina/PR, segundo os jornais impressos no período entre 1934 e 1960? Os objetivos deste estudo consistem em: a) interpretar uma história do esporte e do lazer em Londrina (1934-1960), cidade do Estado do Paraná, Brasil; b) identificar a partir dos jornais de época quais eram as representações e práticas de esporte e de lazer na cidade de Londrina, em um contexto de modernidade onde se vivia um processo de urbanização interdependente com o campo. A orientação metodológica recaiu sobre os fundamentos da Teoria dos Processos Civilizadores e da Sociologia Figuracional propostos nas obras de Norbert Elias. A discussão sobre periodismo assumiu como referência os estudos historiográficos de Cruz (2000; 2007). Tem-se a cidade como locus de tensões sociais e culturais passível de interpretação a partir das manifestações esportivas e de lazer. O jornal Parana Norte, órgão da Companhia de Terras Norte do Paraná (CTNP), propagava em suas páginas “o novo eldorado” para possíveis compradores; assim, para impulsionar a colonização e os negócios de terra, seu corpo editorial se preocupava com as diretrizes políticas, econômicas e práticas socioculturais (como as de esporte e lazer) da cidade de Londrina. As práticas de esporte e de lazer eram representadas como elementos de progresso urbano num contexto jornalístico de propaganda das terras do “ouro verde”.
A mandinga cabe no regulamento? Reflexões sobre capoeira, esporte e olimpismo

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O presente trabalho se propõe a analisar os recentes embates no campo da capoeira, tendo em vista os esforços em estabelecer-la como esporte, com ênfase para um possível enquadramento olímpico. No momento em que a capoeira é registrada como patrimônio imaterial e conquista, finalmente se fortalece o status de manifestação cultural reconhecida pela sociedade e amparada pelos órgãos governamentais comprometidos com a preservação de suas tradições e de sua ancestralidade; por outro lado, cresce o discurso pela difusão de uma versão olímpica da prática. Essa polarização não é um fenômeno recente, mas o ingresso do Estado no debate e a sinalização da formulação de políticas públicas efetivas contribuem para acirrar a disputa por espaço na agenda governamental. Outros fatores, como o fato de o Brasil sediar, nos próximos anos, grandes eventos esportivos e, por outro lado, o reconhecimento internacional da capoeira como representação da cultura brasileira também interferem nesse processo. Dessa forma, setores da capoeira (mestres, praticantes, pesquisadores) que, antes, se acostumaram a coexistir com um convívio limitado precisam ingressar na mesma arena e estruturar seus discursos de forma a se legitimarem perante os níveis decisórios do setor público. Nesse sentido, pretende-se analisar quais os projetos e significados políticos atribuídos à capoeira nessas ações, identificando quem são os agentes sociais defensores de uma “capoeira-esporte” e/ou “olímpica” e como eles dialogam com as diferentes instâncias de poder no campo da capoeira e da política stricto sensu.
From a Cowboy to a Taiwanese Golf Ambassador: Liang-Juan Lu, a Legendary Golf Player

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The legendary player Lu Liang-Huan made an original contribution to the world of golf as a Taiwanese ‘ambassador’. He was born in 1936, and at the age of 15 was a cattle herder near the Tamsui golf course, where he worked to helped supplement his family’s income. Gradually, he became interested in the sport and in his spare time he used a bamboo pole and hard guavas as instruments to practice golf in his own way. By age 16, he won the first place in the caddie golf competition held by the US Army Advisory Body, and within two years he had won his own set of clubs. In 1960, at the age of 24, Lu participated in the first session of the Hong Kong Championship and won the first title of his career. He gained world-wide fame when he won 2nd place in the 100th British Open in 1971, beaten by Lee Trevino by just one stroke. That same year, Lu won the French Open Championship with 262 strokes (71-63-62-66), the lowest score of his career. In 1979, both the King of Morocco and the President of the Ivory Coast invited him to play golf with them in their respective countries. Lu introduced them to developments in Taiwan and took the opportunity to invite them to visit his hometown to play golf. One foreign ambassador, Lui (芮正臬), said that Lu’s informal diplomacy through golf was even more successful than the embassy’s diplomatic work. Lu became known as “the most friendly ambassador” and “patriotic king of golf-players.” For decades, his performances won him many trophies. Although he once claimed modestly, “I was hardly educated!”, he diligently acquired foreign languages – English, Japanese, and Cantonese - that helped develop international relationships. Even the late President Chiang Ching-kuo and the First Lady called him “Teacher Lu.”
Women’s Physical Education in Japan (1895-1925): Focusing on the Concept of “good wife and wise mother”

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The objective of this study is to consider how changes in the concept of “good wife and wise mother” influenced the widespread spread of physical education for women in Japan. In Japan, traditional roles of women in society changed after the First World War. In the face of imminent all-out war, women who worked outside the home became necessary. It means that the concept of “good wife and wise mother” has changed. Meanwhile, when physical education for women was first introduced in school education in Japan, it met great opposition from parents for the reason that it is “not feminine”. With a view that it is “disgraceful” for women to work on physical exercise, not a few men were critical such an activity. However, it may be considered that the changes which took place in the concept of “good wife and wise mother” in Japan with the First World War as the turning point came to provide grounds for educators to advocate physical education for women as not being contrary to the ideals of women’s education. Because they thought that Women’s Physical education make it possible to build a positive Women’s attitude toward the Japanese society.
An Introduction to Korea’s Cultural Heritage Sport Relics Catalogue Project

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In 2011 the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea propositioned for the necessity in preserving sport relics that bear cultural heritage. A research was conducted to investigate sport relics between the times of 1876-1960. The research proceeded in identifying valuable sport relics to catalogue. With the endeavor to seek out the widespread cultural assets possessed both privately and publicly. To eventually aid the study of sport history and evaluate relic preservation methods. This research illustrates the identification process of Korea’s cultural heritage sport relics and elaborates in detail on each relic. In doing so, it attempts to bring awareness to our cultural assets and its values. Method: 10 researchers travelled to sites in search of these sport relics located within Korea exploring through private and public collections. The list was catalogued by date, characteristic and value. On site visitations were accompanied by interviews to aid the cataloguing procedure. The final list was composed through validation by 10 formal peer-debriefing, 3 advisory debriefing and frequent online peer-debriefing were conducted. Conclusion: The final report catalogues 580 relics and illustrates 169 relics in elaborate detail. Through this research 8 sport relics were registered as cultural assets and further instigated an authentication of cultural heritage sport relics.
A Study about the Process of Introducing Physical Education in Modern Japan - From the Points of View of Publications and Reprinted Textbooks.

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Education in modern Japan was started when a new educational system “Gakusei” promulgated. After the introduction of the “Gakusei”, the education system in Japan followed Western ideas, and extended its influence throughout Japan. With the adoption of the new curriculum, western methods of physical education were introduced into primary education. The new curriculum provided materials for health and for physical education through “gymnastics” education. However school teachers could not teach the exercises, because they had never seen gymnastics. So the gymnastic textbooks which provided illustrations showing how to move their bodies were helpful. Some of these gymnastic textbooks named “Taiso-Zukai” were edited into separate volumes. And some were edited to be included in a larger volume for use in primary education which included all subjects. The larger volumes became popular and spread throughout Japan very rapidly. However the smaller volume became even more popular because they were easier to use while doing the gymnastic exercises. Eventually these volumes became small enough to fit in one’s breast pocket or in the sleeve of the Kimono. Some of the new publishers that entered into the market were originally samurai class people during the Edo period. After repealing the social rank system, most of Samurai became job hunters. Many former Samurai found a big business as textbook publishers. In this way, the dawn of physical education in modern Japan started by way of publication and the spreading of educational textbooks throughout the country. However at this time, physical education teachers had not appeared yet.
Non-Compulsory Physical Education Classes and First Teacher of Physical Exercise in Croatia

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The aim of this study is to analyse activities and events that preceded introduction of non-compulsory Physical Education classes and arrival of first teachers of Physical Education and general physical exercise in Croatia. A number of archive and library documents from the Croatian State Archives, the Croatian Sports Museum and the National and University Library of Zagreb were also used. In Rijeka the Viennese Friedrich Singer, the first PE teacher in the Croatia, taught non-compulsory PE at the Lower Modern School since May 1855. In Budapest Municipal Archives there are 49 documents, from 1857 and 1858, related to F. Singer and his request to be transferred to Budapest. The applications reveal he was living in poverty. Principle J. Premru invited F. Singer to come to Zagreb and teach PE in their schools. Singer started to give PE instructions three times a week to 104 grammar school students. Singer lived and worked in Zagreb until his death on November 4, 1876. Constitutional (state-right) position of Croatia and unfavourable political circumstances in the 19th century influenced the process of introducing PE classes in the Croatian educational system. Two reasons motivated Premru to introduce non-compulsory PE classes in his schools. His ideal schools were those of Prussia and Austria – and they had PE classes. One German teacher among the personnel of his High School, who spoke no Croatian and who instructed his students in German, was advantageous to absolutistic regimen, strong Germanisation and demise of the Croatian language in Croatian schools. Dominant political motives in relation with strong Germanization process during 1850s conditioned the appearance of non-compulsory PE and arrival of first teacher of PE in Croatia - Friedrich Singer. The PE classes were held according to the principles of German gymnastic system. Nevertheless, arrival of Friedrich Singer had tremendous influence on history of PE and exercise movement in Croatia. He changed his name, and during time he was entirely assimilated in the Croatian national body. As one of the founding members and first instructor in the Croatian Sokol, Friedrich Singer, played crucial role in the development of not only PE, but of the entire movement of physical exercise of the than Croatia as well.