

**107 - SPORT AS AN ELEMENT OF DISTINCTION IN SOCIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN YOUNG MEN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PERNAMBUCO (1902 - 1924).**

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The production of this text is given in order to construct a theoretical framework for the basis of our research on the History of Education in Pernambuco in the early twentieth century, more specifically of Physical Education and taking as the unit of analysis to the Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) from Pernambuco.

Having as object of research the development of self through physical education using sport as gymnastics and observable elements of their practice, and Religion in this unit of analysis in the historical period that goes between the year 1902 until the year 1924.

This period covers the year 1902, with the beginning of the search by members of the Evangelical Church of Pernambuco by the installation of a group aspiring YMCA in Pernambuco by the year 1924, since the sources at hand point towards that this year the activities of this institution begin to lose strength.

The aforementioned documents were sent in 2006 by Mr. Luiz Carlos Gonzaga, then Director General of the Brazilian Federation of the Young Men's Christian Associations, located in São Paulo.

These sources are minutes of meetings, financial management reports, photographs, articles of ACM Pernambuco, as a basis for building a collection for the discussion and analysis of research data.

The study of this religious and educational institution, specifically the city of Recife, Pernambuco state, because scientific studies on it have not yet been realized. We hope that this work is set as a starting point incentive for other researchers to use your information to continue this line of investigation.

Imagine a setting where everything was in perfect harmony, that is, relations of power were in the balance of power, the ruling class remained in their condition without which nothing disturbed the order. But here it starts a process of development and thus the structures need to be modified to follow this new model it presents.

Thus, individuals who compose this society need to undergo changes so that they fit and are included in this process. This change will give up in order to follow the directions that the company is taking towards its development as well as the entire social structure will have to participate in this process that is underway.

The construction of this new model of society that demand the development process should occur in all structural configurations and those formed by individuals need to adapt to changes that emerge over time as well as their components should be cast according with the new situation that presented in this new model.

It is undeniable that the development process by which society is occurring in all fields and levels, since they consist of configurations and these are embedded in networks of interdependence among individuals. Networks that arise in relations of interdependence among individuals who provide the social settings and serving as a basis for the construction of society. How to think of a society from a single individual, without suffering any kind of influence the other? How to think of an individual who is not related to each other? How to think of an individual who is part of a group and not interconnected with the same?

These questions lead us to reflect on the modernization model by which our society is and that increasingly values the processes of individualization and internalization of the conduct and control the emotions of the individuals who compose it.

For this we need to think in the transformation process by which this society and these guys were going at that historic moment, because its structure was organized in the figure of "cordial man", in the man who had a different attitude of the new model of man is needed in modern society, one that in the past had an acceptable posture in his time no longer fits this new model, this new structure.

The cordial dealings of men are the behaviors established in his time, in a society where such practices were tolerated slavery. Ownership of slaves was a symbol of social power that was valued by the society that was inserted. You can not make a value judgment building on today's reality, because at that historic moment, that behavior was a common practice, it was accepted by that model of society.

We can not fail to mention that this new model of man is necessary to change society moving from a regime of slavery and a model for agro-industrial production in which the figure of the slave was no longer necessary, because it required a hand paid and consumer of goods produced by this new economic model.

This change in the agrarian and a slave to an industrial production model will change the relationships between individuals within the existing social settings in this society. The change in the behavior of individuals will give up in order to meet the demands of the new economic model and not on the realization that the use of slave labor was mistaken, or does not address the ethical problem of failing to exploit the slave labor, but rather a necessity to meet the demands of the ongoing process.

The result of this process will not necessarily be the direct result of the balance of power relationships within society, but will be determined by a set of events that will occur without a previously programmed sequence, ie the fact that an individual has some ownership the relationship between force and others will not be decisive for the process to change what he wants, he will not have control of the process, but will stand in line with the way things are going.

Unable to parse these structures that comprise society as static pictures, they are in constant motion, made and re-elaboration, a continuous transformation in which the various social actors who compose it are intertwined and relate interdependently.

At the moment we are setting as the unit of analysis as the YMCA, a religious and educational institution located in the city of Recife, we must consider the relationships that exist among its components at different levels, either between the components themselves whether they are among the components of that institution and other individuals in society.

It is worth mentioning that, even in the simplest relationship between two people, it is impossible to think that there is no external influence that affects the way these two people will relate to, that is, one can not think that the relations of interdependence that occurred within that institution did not suffer external interference, and did not depend on other levels of relations.

The YMCA of Pernambuco as configuration comprising a web of interdependent relationships between its

components and between them and other individuals in society Recife is constituted as a locus for the development of elements necessary for formation of this new model of man what was required at that time.

How to develop self-control necessary for the new model of society that had contributed to the educational training of members of the YMCA of Pernambuco? In that sense education helped the development of self, whether through physical education, whether through religious education? What is the relationship of interdependence between education and self-control? What is the role of an educational institution-religious?

ACM Pernambuco was an institution in the construction of self relevant of its members in the sense that it was a religious and educational entity Protestant and was used in addition to gymnastics, the sport as part of physical education classes.

Contained in its structure elements that were used in training and educational assistants who had disciplinarian character development of self-control. For religion has a character and highly disciplinarian who demands a high degree of self-control, as well as the sport requires a high degree of development of internal control to their practice. We can say that, somehow, these two elements complement the function of developing self-control.

The State struggled in trying to maintain order by replacing the use of physical force by the use of self-control comes into play another level of control, the internal, that this new model of society that presents itself is necessary for the maintenance the rules of social life. The internalization of conduct will have an important role in modern society and has as its fundamental element, the development of self.

Violence justified to some extent, through the use of physical force by the state and its agents, will become unnecessary to the process of evolution of society. This new model of society demanded different behaviors of the previous time, these behaviors are seen with some prejudice, with the need for changes in behavior, attitudes more polished, more civilized.

The search for more refined behavior leads us to reflect on the kind of change that occurs in society at this time. For the change of factors external coercion either the state or other entities, to another level of control, the internal points to a process of adaptation of individuals so that they could (con) live in society. The internalization of these behaviors will transform the way individuals live in this society, from a stage of external control a kind of control that uses physical force, in the case of the state through its agents to a stage of internal control, where the individual develops his self-control as a brake to their instincts and desires. Elias gives us an understanding of the civilizing process as a human construction in motion and analyze it to understand what we need the strength that gives movement to this ceaseless pursuit of events. Power relations are examples of how society will be along the molding process, according to the particular interests of ruling classes.

Individuals who hold a major force in the game of power balance has a rule about someone, said the rules are necessary to live at the social model in which they live. This rule will cause the kinds of behaviors dominated search so you can be part of this society and to be accepted by her. At the moment there is this relation of forces between those who dominate and those who are ruled, also shows a relationship of interdependence between the two because the first is only constituted as the existence of a dominator-dominated there is need for other inferior to the ruling class is stated as such.

To have this dominance is necessary that the "other guys", those not belonging to the ruling elites, they need to shape the social practices of that company, but as it appears some concerns that as they reach higher levels of certain types of behaviors these individuals might threaten the hegemony of these groups. In this sense, the ruling elites are using new practices, including the sport as an element of social distinction. There was a need for new forms of differentiation in society that needed new behaviors in the process of modernization which was passing by.

This new element, the sport, comes with a strictly elitist as it is brought by the elite members returning from their studies outside Brazil, especially from Europe, as in the case of football. The sport has a disciplinary character, because his practice demanded a high level of self-control to their practice due to being a highly regulated practice. The use of sport as an element of social distinction it gave toward the search for activities that were intended to control development of pipelines and could only be used by those who held a position to participate in their practices, the ruling elite, which had a high degree internal control, thus serving as a differentiating factor between them and the rest of the population.

Another factor that we must take into consideration is mimicking the character of the sport, its use is giving the sense of extrapolation of the emotions of the participants through a controlled activity, which meant that individuals have real emotions, but they do not bring risks the life of this participant. The control gave controlled by extrapolation of the emotions of the participants, making the subjects lessened their tensions. We use the example of consolidation of football in Manchester, England that points toward the search for an entertainment for the workers as a form of leisure where would cheer for their teams within their "free time", not to work in plants so that through this activity.

There was a reduction of tensions in the workplace, and this form of extrapolation of his drives did not offer physical risks, ie, would not affect its work force in factories. These factories that they needed manpower that could not lose on account of activities that bring physical impossibilities of these workers, namely the use of sport in England was also a search of its goals the development of internal control of his actors social.

In search of a homogenization of body practices can think a little how the hygienic movement in Brazil, as recommended by Rui Barbosa in the late nineteenth century and had one of its elements as physical education, in search of an indoctrination to the defense of national sovereignty.

We can reflect on Education, Physical Education and more specifically served in the early twentieth century to the interests of the Movement hygienists. This movement focused on scientization of Physical Education through the use of the natural sciences, which had valid status for its development. This scientific knowledge was intended to use physical education as "ideological state apparatus" (Soares, 2004).

Rui Barbosa, the Paladin of Physical Education and its Paracas in 1889, one year after the abolition, as well as use of military gymnastics. Deepening on the hygienic movement. Lead the discussion, alienation and involvement of those who participated in the hygienic movement, used as a model for Physical Education.

Thus, the use of Physical Education with the intent to reduce the rates of disease in the population by practice of the same points toward the education of man through the body to maintain the productive force of a country undergoing a modernization process and needed a workforce for their production, as well as a consumer market that absolve this production. Physical education was based on development through gymnastics methods, which bothered to discipline the bodies of individuals who participated. Concerned with the formation of healthy men in order to maintain national sovereignty and demanded that the young.

The use of physical education for the elite leads us to think about how she and other members of society saw this practice. For we can see an appropriation of that activity by that class, indicating a degree of detachment of the company and saw the practice as an element that will serve this society of social differentiation.

From the moment that such members become aware of this new process by which society is now, or moves away,

realizes the importance of adopting new social practices, such as sport, as a way to differentiate other classes in the sense of maintaining its dominant condition.

This degree of consciousness, detachment will lead to a superior balance of power in the face of that class in society. The other part of the population is so involved with the process that is unaware of the movements that occur and their importance as part of the game.

For Elias (2008), there is some degree of awareness by the ruling class in relation to the development process of this society that occurs through intentional movements, but unconscious of individuals that form it.

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#### SPORT AS AN ELEMENT OF DISTINCTION IN SOCIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN YMCA OF PERNAMBUCO (1902 - 1924).

##### ABSTRACT

The History of Education, specifically physical education contributes to understanding the subsidies by which time spent on education in the early twentieth century. Taking as an element of physical education sport, there was a relationship between the practice of this activity, highly subject to controls, with the appearance of differentiation of Recife elite this period, circulated by the YMCA, an institution that has played key role in dissemination of sports in Brazil and worldwide. Through the use of concepts of the theory of Norbert Elias, also tried to demonstrate through the practice of Physical Education in Recife YMCA characteristics of the modernization process by which the city of Recife was passing, and indicate towards the use of religion and sports as elements related to control of pipelines and construction of the citizen that this new model of social relations needed, with greater control of his impulses and thus, with a greater level of self-control.

**KEYWORDS:** YMCA; Recife; Physical Education.

#### LE SPORT COMME ELEMENT DE DISTINCTION DANS SOCIAL COURS D'EDUCATION PHYSIQUE DU YMCA DU PERNAMBUCO (1902 - 1924).

##### RÉSUMÉ

L'histoire de l'éducation, en particulier l'éducation physique contribue à la compréhension des subventions par laquelle le temps consacré à l'éducation dans le début du XXe siècle. Ayant comme un élément du sport éducation physique, il y avait une relation entre la pratique de cette activité, fortement soumis à des contrôles, avec l'apparition de la différenciation des Recife elite de cette période, qui circulait autour de la YMCA, une institution qui a joué un rôle clé dans la diffusion du sport au Brésil et dans le monde. Grâce à l'utilisation des concepts de la théorie de Norbert Elias, a également tenté de démontrer par la pratique de l'éducation physique dans les caractéristiques YMCA Recife du processus de modernisation par lequel la ville de Recife qui se passait, et indiquer à l'utilisation de la religion et le sport éléments liés au contrôle des pipelines et la construction du citoyen que ce nouveau modèle de relations sociales nécessaires, avec un plus grand contrôle de ses impulsions et donc, un niveau supérieur de contrôle de soi.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** YCMA; Recife, l'éducation physique.

#### EL DEPORTE COMO FACTOR SOCIAL DE DISTINCIÓN EN CURSOS DE EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA YMCA Pernambuco (1902 - 1924).

##### RESUMEN

La historia de la educación, en particular la educación física contribuye a la comprensión de las subvenciones por el cual el tiempo dedicado a la educación en el siglo XX. Teniendo como un elemento de la educación física deportiva, existe una

relación entre la práctica de esta actividad, firmemente sujetos a los controles, con el inicio de la élite de la diferenciación recifense de este período, viajando alrededor de la YMCA, una institución que jugó un papel clave en la difusión del deporte en Brasil y en todo el mundo. Mediante el uso de los conceptos de la teoría de Norbert Elias, también trató de demostrar en la práctica de la educación física en YMCA Recife características del proceso de modernización por el cual la ciudad de Recife, que estaba pasando, y decirle al uso de elementos de la religión y el deporte relacionado con el control de oleoductos y la construcción del ciudadano de que este nuevo modelo de relaciones sociales es necesario, con un mayor control de sus impulsos y por lo tanto un mayor nivel de autocontrol.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** YMCA, Recife, Educación Física.

#### **O ESPORTE COMO ELEMENTO DE DISTINÇÃO SOCIAL NAS AULAS DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA NA ASSOCIAÇÃO CRISTÃ DE MOÇOS DE PERNAMBUCO (1902 – 1924).**

##### **RESUMO**

A História da Educação, especificamente da Educação Física contribui com subsídios para a compreensão do momento pelo qual passava a educação no início do século XX. Tendo como elemento da Educação Física o esporte, foi feita uma relação entre a prática desta atividade, altamente subordinada a controles, com o aspecto de diferenciação da elite recifense deste período, que circulava pela ACM, instituição essa que desempenhou fundamental papel na disseminação dos esportes no Brasil e no mundo. Através da utilização de conceitos da teoria de Norbert Elias, tentamos demonstrar também através da prática da Educação Física na ACM Recife características do processo de modernização pelo qual a cidade de Recife estava passando, bem como indicar no sentido da utilização da religião e do esporte como elementos relacionado ao controle das condutas e para a construção do cidadão que esse novo modelo de relações sociais necessitava, com um maior controle de seus impulsos e assim sendo, com um maior nível de autocontrole.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** ACM; Recife; Educação Física.