

100 - SPORTS MEMORY: REFLECTIONS ON BASKETBALL IN THE CITY OF RIO GRANDE / RS

VIVIANE TEIXEIRA SILVEIRA¹
 MATEUS TREVISAN FRANÇA
 TATIANA TEIXEIRA SILVEIRA²

1 - PPGICH/UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA/FLORIANÓPOLIS/SANTA CATARINA/BRASIL
 2 - IFRS/CAMPUS RIO GRANDE/RIO GRANDE DO SUL/BRASIL e PPGE/UFPR/CURITIBA/PARANÁ/BRASIL
 vividich@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

One of the main reasons this research is given by Rio Grande is the oldest city in the state (RS), and have very strong cultural features of ancient sports clubs, through facts and achievements, outlined a sports and cultural history very strong. In actuality, this story is relegated to the background by the population and the institutions responsible for implementing policies sports. Thus, the memories that passed through there will be left behind, having lost over time.

Giving back to the community in Rio Grande, through this study, write a history "from below" by the people who built and lived in a historic town in the interior of Brazil and, sometimes, is void for not address the "real story", define the importance of this study for several areas of academic knowledge, such as History, Physical Education, Public Policy and Education, among others.

We do not pretend to discover the official truth, but to do another story, from the testimony collected and crossovers to official history written and spoken. We think of to describe the paths followed by basketball in the city and its importance for the construction of the collective memory of people who experienced the sport as a social local, state and national phenomenon. In this work, the focus will be given to people who actually practiced the sport - athletes.

We also seek to point out ways in which the subjectivities of actors which can use this history constituted, or how to process the memories and recollections individual of events that directly and indirectly influenced the diffusion, the gains and hence the disappearance of current practice the city through these statements and events described in official documents of the time. Thus, we intend to map the memories of basketball in the city in a given historical period (1965-1975). Rio Grande is not out of a gradual process of change, especially in terms of production and activities in the time available. This change is directly linked to the framework of industrialization in this city between the end of the centuries XIX and early XX.

The sport began being practiced by the master class in the clubs, and may point the Clube de Regatas Rio Grande (CRRG) as one of the pioneers in this field and the workers unions and clubs are responsible for the proliferation of practices for the rest of the city.

Thus, questions arise when we consider the current situation of sport in the city: how and how much appear in the speeches of the oldest inhabitants of a basketball story of success and achievements? When is that historical memory goes out the present time for a sport like this in town? Because this history of basketball has no visibility and importance in the current sports culture? As a past with a strong influence of the sport might become a context of almost complete erasure of culture in the city?

THE MEMORY SPORTS RECONFIGURES THE CITY OF RIO GRANDE

To understand the expansion of the basketball club that started with rowing and the "indoor soccer", one must understand the history of Rio Grande, which has one of struggle and resistance training at the expense of industrial growth, leveraged by large industries, the creation of the first oil refinery in the country and, consequently, their struggles made by union and labor.

This tradition of struggle and resistance, built early in its history and reaffirmed by the workers in the first half of the twentieth century through the first half of the 60's, was interrupted by the military coup of 1964 that banned and persecuted its opponents, and dismantled, as we see today, the memory of the city. Rio Grande was transformed into a National Security Area. The city and the entire country, underwent a process of "deletion" of his memory.

As in political and economic spheres, the social effects were also felt that change. Rio Grande, the birthplace of basketball in Rio Grande do Sul, the scene of the great road races, the evidence of rowing and swimming, football clubs, the "indoor soccer", volleyball and handball and his great disputes who packed stadiums and arenas, major cinemas and theaters, cradle of great artists: the land of the oldest football club in Brazil, today is experiencing a "hollowing out culture" which is perplexing to those who know their history and realize the importance given to some sports emergencies and their pioneer status.

The testimony of Curi (2009) corroborates the historical importance that sport has for the city: "They could be our kids there playing, playing, now you have sport in Rio Grande? In indoor soccer the same thing happened, because the Ipiranga [club] stopped the bickering stopped there! No more volleyball in Rio Grande."

We realize the importance in oral evidence that the sport had in the city, not only taking into account the titles, but also by the possibility of appropriation of these practices in the city. Thus, the historical setting of the sport, even when we try another version of history, was characterized as a significant element due to the factors that influenced the appropriation of basketball in memory of respondents.

For an understanding of the sport, which was landmark in the city for decades, and trainer of subjectivity, it is necessary to insert an overview of the activities and behaviors sportivization. The phenomenon of sports needs to be understood in that it can bring contributions to the discussions on a specific group of people and their relationships, such as basketball, where this study.

The historical review, this research, it became important when using the oral memory and hear the stories told by the city their own actors. Thus, basketball, as part of this story is the object of its own language of its actors, of infinite worlds experienced by them as practitioners of the sport. Far from the discourse of social mobility or any other kind of basketball that won her own outlines with other meanings for these people.

MEMORY AND NARRATIVE

Explain the memory is not easy, and demonstrations by various crossings present in the act. It is an exercise

accompanied by emotions, thought and spirit, to remember is that the cut and become a reappearance, and not a repetition of an ancient state. Confronting facts, opinions, images, discuss with friends and save what was experienced by a partnership is to those who somehow lived, heard, and today helps pass the memory that both the values as subjects. (Bosi, 2007).

In this work, memory and narrative play a central role. We started from the narratives and memories of ex-athletes and/or former practitioners of basketball in Rio Grande, to dive into the importance given to the sport for them. We discussed the memories that emerged from these narratives that, ultimately, help develop the plot of this discussion.

When we participate in a recall, either from another person or our own, we are entering a part that still exists in the form of remembrance, but certainly wandered forgotten, impossible at present. These athletes make us have the feelings, emotions and the moves of the games, questions and training, fights and friendships, as if we were present ourselves living a little of that. Thus, we can understand a little of what this experience to represent them and how the lack of basketball today leaves them powerless and nostalgic. However, this time to "vent" pass the buck to future generations. Curi (2009), twice state champion at Club Regatas, describes:

Well then, how do you assess the relationship to the detriment of basketball today than it was in the past? [...] Oh no comparison! From zero to one hundred! Zero, zero. Just is not zero because of the veterans, that in terms of basketball means nothing, adds nothing. Because it's nostalgic. It's a nostalgia. Some aficionados, this is most passionate.

The process of narrative is constructed by the narrator and the listener, the narrator, telling the facts, memories, evoke feelings in a part as important as him in that case, the listener. The narrative itself is not just the narrator, but as much on the listener (Bósi, 2007).

This exchange is a unique moment. When it comes to stories near and distant at the same time, we can then understand the subject fully expressing their desires, wishes, desires, opinions, finally, there in that moment, the narrative becomes a memory in a shared experience. As described by Bosi (2007, p. 85): "The art of narration is not contained in the books, its shaft is oral epic. The storyteller takes what he tells of his own experience and transforms it into the experience of those who listen."

Upon hearing the stories of our interviewees, we understand the many personal experiences with the basketball. Upon hearing a knowledge embedded in other ways, we are also reaffirming our own story as subjects.

Among those interviewed, the notion of community was present in the recognition of identity of teammates. The discourse of manhood among the interviewees, for example, was very present, though disparate narratives. However, the proximity of the stories is recognizing the other as a crew member for several common characteristics that collective and those conditions which were submitted together.

Curi (2009) helps clarify the recognition of group identity, remembering another friend, Eduardo Lawson, who was also interviewed:

No, but entered the scheme! Joined fought well. At the time he needed he would raise his finger, would put the finger in their face and went. It was all male in the court! The guy with all personality. Everyone would already know what I had to do on the court.

The build collective memories do not necessarily depend on the accuracy of the memories of one another and because, as we have seen, the evocation of a memory is processed differently in each subject. This difference, we see the subjective processes of memories.

For Foucault, the idea of experience leads to another notion of the formation processes of the subjects, rather than by the social construction of which would be connected only accepted the hegemonic ideas and institutions of social power. This author also suggests that the subject is constituted through the appropriation of the discourses that often are experienced in unique ways by each, giving unique features to experience a unique social culture (Rago, 2002).

The training should be considered subjective, first as a collective experience of people who experienced remarkable experiences for group and, secondly, as a personal experience and forming a sense of their own within a group.

One of the challenges of working with oral history is to validate that the statements carry as a contribution to the creation of a story. Therefore, there is not the method of collection (oral testimony) that will provide this expiration, but the treatment they will receive this information, from the standpoint of theoretical and methodological. We do not seek reality/ truth universal through oral history, rather than showing the story through her, a peculiar version.

Oral history can be well described by the simple phrase: "a history from below" (Simson, 1997, p. 207). This methodology does not want the truth as a fixed thing that must be accessed in order to unravel the mysteries of the world, but as another version that is being placed, or search "[...] but other meanings to the story" (Simson, 1997, p. 208).

The main obstacle to the significance of this oral history is in the events we face in order to describe in advance the goal to be achieved in telling a story thus becomes clear that the use of oral history in fact does not serve the "true story" as it has other functions in terms of groups or individuals (subjective processes) is not remarkable for the story.

Permeate the process of building the memories of basketball in the city of Rio Grande means the feel stories and experience them making connections with what we ourselves live, thus analyzing the destruction and abandonment of the clubs today, questioning why the vast majority of these athletes still playing basketball selections from veterans, think of the structural gap through which passed the clubs that once were characterized by foci of spread of basketball in the city, examining the political, economic and social structure may have affected the sport in which society has this time interval.

Some of these oral statements bring out the passion for the sport, the impact that this sport has brought to the job market these athletes, the trial while their political leaders or teachers of sports academies, the idea that sports excludes drugs and that the Rio Grande was a pioneer in various sporting events because of their location at sea. Living history that is still part of these athletes and it shows that if we give due attention to these memories, we can perhaps draw another map sports and culture for the city.

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- *The story required for this work, is not that which bends to the will of the absolute truth understood by those who "really understands the history (historians), she just wants to let the facts, wills, dissociation, disruptions, omissions, and speak in Tells the story of the ways that present themselves well, whether their own or in some cases whatsoever.*

- *For more, see: HALBWACHS, Maurice. A memória coletiva. São Paulo: Centauro, 2006.*

- *Subjectivity is understood in this study from the perspective of its production, whether produced by instances of individual, collective and / or institutional. It is also understood as a plural, as it is constituted by the claims of a subjective singularity. As defined Guattari (1993, p.17): "all the conditions that make it possible for the individual and / or collectively in a position to emerge as self-referential existential territory, in the adjacent area or in a relationship with otherness in delimitation itself subjectively."*

- *During the interviews, there was disagreement about this historical period, but we opted to use that date as a reference, since two out of three respondents used it as the pinnacle of basketball in the city. As a record, one of them referenced the decade of 1936-1946 as the peak.*

- *Sport Clube Rio Grande (S.C.R.G). For more, see: RIGO, Luiz Carlos. Memórias de um Futebol de Fronteira. Pelotas: Editora da UFPel, 2004.*

- *To detail the relevance of basketball in the city, we can cite a few titles and victories of this sport. First, through the Club de Regatas Rio Grande (CRRG), which was enshrined in the Basketball State Champion Amateur in 1967 and 1973 and runner-up in 1968 and 1972. In the youth category, won the deputy state championship in 1968 and 1971. The Regatas is the oldest club in the state. In the early years, the activities of this club were concentrated around the rowing and swimming, and function of social change, subsequently been extended to activities like water polo, diving and basketball (1921). We can also cite the creation of departments women (1933), volleyball (1951), athletics and tennis (1950). (GAUTÉRIO, 2000).*

- *For more, see: ELIAS, Norbert. O processo civilizador. vol. 2. Ed. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar, 1992.*

- *Option is to use this nomenclature in order to question the narrative, stories, fables that term carries, also considering the possibility of working a word/definition that escapes the traditional classification of the Portuguese language, cultural norms, and she travels to the colloquial language, also very present in the speeches of ex-basketball players, describing the sport and its meanings.*

- *How basketball came to the state through the Club de Regatas Rio Grande (CRRG) in principle only those who could afford it would have access to this practice, therefore, the social mobility associated with the sport becomes a reality only later, when there is a spread sports among the most popular layers of society, and when the city's clubs lose control over these practices. In Rio Grande, there is a chance this spread be linked to the creation of clubs factory workers who settled there, accessing thus sports in general.*

- *I consider close to me these stories because my father was a protagonist of some of them, since he played basketball at Rio Grande and had some for me as a child. (Mateus França).*

- *For more, see: POLLAK, Michael. Memória e Identidade Social. In: Estudos Históricos, Rio de Janeiro, vol. 5, n. 10, 1992, p. 200-212.*

- *Thinking about basketball, we can categorize it has universal rules, which allow the Rio Grande, for example, play the same game that is played in China. However, knowing the shapes "invented" by both, would recognize different ways of understanding who is playing basketball in each location. The modern sport is bound to this remarkable feature, which can be distinguished as enriching as a process of experimentation. For more, see: STIGGER, Marco Paulo. Educação Física, esporte e diversidade. Autores Associados. Campinas SP, 2005. – (Coleção Educação física e esportes).*

- *This study worked from the perspective of memory construction of basketball in the city from the treatment given by the production of the collection of statements which were conducted with former basketball players. Para mais, ver: ALBERTI, Verena. História Oral: A experiência do CPDOC. Rio de Janeiro: Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de História Contemporânea do Brasil, 1989.*

Rua Gardênio Scorzato 1296B/sobrado2
Bairro Vista Alegre, Curitiba/PR
tatisilve@hotmail.com

SPORTS MEMORY: REFLECTIONS ON BASKETBALL IN THE CITY OF RIO GRANDE/RS

ABSTRACT:

This article is the result of a research that aimed, through orality of former basketball players in the city of Rio Grande/RS, to present a version of the history from the memories of these personalities, as well as pointing some conditions of possibilities which caused recognizing of these memories' collectivity. A historical survey (1935-1975), in which we collected oral testimonies from players of the time, analyzed newspapers reports about the appearing of basketball in the city, competitions and historical characters involved with the sport was made. This period presented elements about the city being a pioneer of the sport in the state, the influence of the clubs in the sportive conformation, the winning of championships and the athletes' notoriety, which allowed us to think about the importance of this work, together with the oral testimonies of former athletes. These data were very important for mapping the local sportive memory, which relates to the selectivity of the souvenirs and their tension with the historical facts presented by the official documents. This work used the Oral History theoretical and methodological principles, through which those interviewed describe facts that are unknown to the social memory, as well as show elements which tension the sportive spectacle. This way, we can say that the historical versions presented by each one of the interviewed set up a new framework to the "history" of Rio Grande's basketball and, with this, allowed to understand better the orality and the sportive memory of this space.

KEY-WORDS: memory, basketball, city of Rio Grande/RS.

SPORTS MÉMOIRE: RÉFLEXIONS SUR DE BASKET-BALL DANS LA VILLE DE RIO GRANDE/RS

RÉSUMÉ:

cet article est le resultat d'une recherche qui a eu pour but, à travers l'oralité d'ex-pratiquants de basket-ball de la ville de Rio Grande/RS, de présenter une version de l'histoire à partir de la mémoire de ces personnages, aussi comme montrer quelques conditions de possibilités qui ont conduit à une reconnaissance de la collectivité de ces mémoires. Un relevé historique (1935-1975) a été fait, dans lequel ont été réalisés des collections de témoignages oraux des joueurs de l'époque, de l'analyse de reportages de journaux sur l'émergence du basket-ball dans la ville, des compétitions et des personnalités historiques qui ont entouré ce sport. Cette période a présenté des éléments sur le pionnier de ce sport dans l'état, l'influence des clubs dans la formation sportive, la conquête de championnats et la notoriété des athlètes, lesquels nous ont permis de penser à l'importance de ce travail, ensemble aux témoignages oraux des ex-athlètes. Ces données ont été très importantes pour la cartographie d'une mémoire sportive locale qui est liée à la sélectivité des souvenirs et ses tensions avec les faits historiques présents dans les documents officiels. Ce travail a utilisé les principes théoriques et méthodologiques de l'Histoire Orale, à travers lesquels les interviewés décrivent des faits inconnus par la mémoire sociale, aussi comme montrent des éléments qui tensionnent le spectacle sportif. De cette manière, on peut dire que les versions historiques présentées pour chacun des interviewés ont mis en place un nouveau cadre pour l'« histoire » du basket-ball de Rio Grande, et ainsi ont possibilité de mieux comprendre l'oralité et la mémoire sportive de cet espace.

MOTS-CLÉS: mémoire, basket-ball, la ville de Rio Grande/RS.

MEMORIA DEPORTIVA: REFLEXIONES SOBRE BALONCESTO EN LA CIUDAD DE RIO GRANDE/RS**RESUMEN:**

Este artículo es el resultado de un estudio de la solicitada por los agentes orales ex baloncesto de Rio Grande/RS presentar una versión de la historia de la memoria de estos personajes, así como señalar algunas condiciones de posibilidad que llevaron reconocimiento de las memorias colectivas. Este fue un estudio histórico (1935-1975), en los que se realizaron recolecciones de testimonios orales de los jugadores de la época, el análisis de los informes periódicos sobre el ascenso del baloncesto en la ciudad, concursos y personajes históricos en torno a este deporte. Este período presenta detalles de los pioneros de este deporte en el estado, la influencia de los clubes deportivos en la formación, la consecución de los títulos de deportes y se destacan los atletas que nos han permitido reflexionar sobre la importancia de trabajar junto con los testimonios orales de ex atletas. Estos datos son de vital importancia para la asignación de una memoria deportiva local que se refiere a la selectividad de la memoria y sus tensiones con los hechos históricos contenidos en los documentos oficiales. Este trabajo ha utilizado los principios teóricos y metodológicos de la historia oral, a través del cual los encuestados describen hechos desconocidos para la memoria social, y mostrar los elementos que intensifican el espectáculo deportivo. Por lo tanto, podemos decir que la versión histórica presentada por cada uno de los encuestados han puesto en marcha un nuevo marco para la "historia" del baloncesto en Río Grande y por lo tanto permitido una mejor comprensión del oralidad y la memoria de ese deporte.

PALABRAS CLAVE: memoria, baloncesto, Rio Grande/RS.

MEMÓRIA ESPORTIVA: CONSIDERAÇÕES ACERCA DO BASQUETEBOL NA CIDADE DO RIO GRANDE/RS**RESUMO:**

Esse artigo é resultado de uma pesquisa que buscou através da oralidade de ex-praticantes de basquetebol da cidade do Rio Grande/RS apresentar uma versão da história a partir da memória desses personagens, assim como, apontar algumas condições de possibilidades que levaram ao reconhecimento da coletividade dessas memórias. Foi feito um levantamento histórico (1935-1975), no qual foram realizadas coletas de depoimentos orais de jogadores da época, análise de reportagens de jornais sobre o surgimento do basquete na cidade, competições e figuras históricas que envolveram esse esporte. Esse período apresentou elementos sobre o pioneirismo desse esporte no estado, a influência dos clubes na formação esportiva, a conquista de títulos esportivos e destaques de atletas que nos permitiram pensar a importância desse trabalho juntamente com os depoimentos orais de ex-atletas. Esses dados foram de suma importância para o mapeamento de uma memória esportiva local que se relaciona com a seletividade das lembranças e suas tensões com os fatos históricos presentes nos documentos oficiais. Esse trabalho utilizou-se dos pressupostos teórico-metodológicos da História Oral, através dos quais os entrevistados descrevem fatos desconhecidos pela memória social, bem como mostram elementos que tensionam o espetáculo esportivo. Desse modo, podemos dizer que as versões históricas apresentadas por cada um dos entrevistados montaram um novo arcabouço para a "história" do basquetebol rio-grandino e, com isso, possibilitaram entender melhor a oralidade e a memória esportiva desse espaço.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: memória, basquetebol, cidade do Rio Grande/RS.