ARTICLE BY M. TUBINO - FOUR LANGUAGES ABSTRACTS(E)(F)(S)(P)

FIEP – 80 YEARS COMMITTED TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION

After many attempts to create an international organism for Physical Education, FIEP was founded in 1923. When it was created, it had close commitments with Ling Swedish Gymnastics.

After the administration of Lefebure (Belgium), Einar Nerman (Sweden) and Joseph Thulin (Sweden), FIEP breaks its original ties to Swedish Gymnastics Guidelines and starts taking universal positions under the presidency of Antonio Leal de Oliveira (Portugal).

The World Physical Education Manifesto was published in 1970, when Pierre Seurin (France) was FIEP's president. Later, John Andrews (England) consolidated FIEP's movement worldwide.

Currently FIEP's President is Manoel Tubino and FIEP once again adopts a World Physical Education Manifesto. It has been making its international goals even wider and has also reinforced its initial statutes.

FIEP – 80 AÑOS DE COMPROMISO CON LA EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA

La FIEP, fundada en 1923, después de varias tentativas de creación de un organismo internacional para la Educación Física, nació compromisada con la Gimnasia Sueca Ling.

Después de pasar por las gestiones de Lefebure (Bélgica), Einar Nerman (Suecia) y Joseph Thulin (Suecia), la FIEP rompió su compromiso de genesis con la Línea Sueca de Gimnasia y pasó a universalizar sus caminos bajo la presidencia de Antonio Leal de Oliveira (Portugal).

En 1970 editó el Manifiesto Mundial de Educación Física, durante la gestión del Presidente Pierre Seurin (Francia). Después, John Andrews (Inglaterra) consolidó la mundialización de la FIEP.

Hoy, con el brasileño Manoel Tubino en la presidencia, la FIEP vuelve a adoptar un Manifiesto Mundial de Educación Física y a ampliar sus finalidades internacionales, de acuerdo, incluso, con sus estatutos iniciales.

FIEP - 80 ANS D'ENGAGEMENT AVEC L'ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

La Fiep, née en 1923, après beaucoup de tentatives de création d'un organisme international pour l'Éducation Physique, est depuis son commencement liée à la Gymnastique Suédoise Ling.

Après avoir passé par les gestions de Lefebure (Belgique), Einar Nerman (Suède) et Joseph Thulin (Suède), la FIEP a coupé son compromis de genèse avec la Ligne Suédoise de Gymnastique e a passé a universaliser ses chemins sous la présidence d'Antonio Leal de Oliveira (Portugal).

En 1970, a publié le Manifeste Mondial de l'Éducation Physique, pendant la gestion du président Pierre Seurin (France), Puis, John Andrews (Angleterre) a consolidé sa mondialisation.

À présent, avec le brésilien Manoel Tubino à la présidence, la FIEP adopte de nouveau un Manifeste Mondial de 'Éducation Physique et a augmenté ses finalités internationales d'après ses statuts des debuts.

FIEP – 80 ANOS DE COMPROMISSO COM A EDUCAÇÃO FISICA

A FIEP, fundada em 1923, após várias tentativas de criação de um organismo internacional para a Educação Física, nasceu comprometida com a Ginástica Sueca Ling.

Depois de passar pelas gestões de Lefebure (Bélgica), Einar Nerman (Suécia) e Joseph Thulin (Suécia), a FIEP rompeu o seu compromisso de gênesis com a Linha Sueca de Ginástica e passou a universalizar seus caminhos sob a presidência de Antonio Leal de Oliveira (Portugal).

Em 1970, editou o Manifesto Mundial da Educação Física, na gestão do presidente Pierre Seurin (França). Depois, John Andrews (Inglaterra) consolidou a mundialização da FIEP.

Atualmente, com o brasileiro Manoel Tubino na presidência, a FIEP volta a adotar um Manifesto Mundial da Educação Física e a alargar suas finalidades internacionais de acordo, inclusive, com os seus estatutos iniciais.

FIEP – 80 YEARS COMMITTED TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION (E)

MANOEL TUBINO

FIEP World President

Introduction

Founded in 1923, the Fédération Internationale d'Education Physique – FIEP, has complied with its historical commitments and has left deep marks in the History of Physical Education around the world. It has certainly played the main role within the knowledge of the area in the 20th century.

At the commemoration of its 20th anniversary, an overview of its historical background and its interrelations with the development of Physical Education itself will bring some remarkable facts back to the international debate.

The reconstitution of FIEP's long life must start with the Idea of creating an international organism for Physical Education, and it culminates nowadays with FIEP's World Manifesto – launched in the year 2000. Doubtlessly, this Manifesto was FIEP's greatest achievement before its 80th anniversary.

The Idea and Its Evolution

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the Physical Education community in Europe defended the creation of an international organization for Physical Education. This determination was clear in the Paris Physical Education International Congress, held between August 30th and September 9th, 1900. On this occasion a Permanent Commission for Physical Education was instituted including 16 countries. The President of the Commission was D'Mosso (Italy), the Vice-President was Démeny (France), and some of its members had international prestige, such as Fosseprez (Belgium), Cabezas (Chile), Klez (Denmark), Chryssafiz (Greece), Torngren (Sweden), among others.

The Institute Internationale de l'Education Physique was created in July 1911, at the International Congress of Odensée (Denmark). It relied upon the following names in the contemporary Physical Education world: N.F. Sellen (Sweden) as the President, Philippe Tissié (France) and Knudsen (Denmark) as Vice-Presidents), De Genst (Belgium) was the General-Secretary and Meijers (Holland) was the Treasurer. The Institute Internationale de l'Education Physique preceded FIEP, and its work was discontinued during the I World War (1914-1918).

The Birth of FIEP through the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Educative – FIGE, in 1923

During the International Congress of Brussels (Belgium), in 1923, Nerman, from Sweden, President of the Congress, advocated the creation of the *Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Suedoise* (Swedish Gymnastics International Federation) in order to integrate Physical Education to the Olympic Games. Gymnastic performances had already taken place in the Games in 1908, 1912 and 1920 (London, Stockholm and Antwerp). Nerman's idea spread and *Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Educative* – FIGE was founded on July 11th, 1923. This fact is the creation of FIEP itself, which was initially named so. Its original statutes, approved in 1923, were written in its original language (French), and already reveal the great responsibilities FIEP took over at its very origin.

> *Article 1 – Il est fondé une Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Educative, reunissant des Fédérations, ligues ou Unions de différentes nationalités qui basent le devéloppement physiques de la jeunesse sur la gymnastique éducative dérivant des principles scientifiques dont P.H. Ling a été le principal iniciateur.*
>
> *Article 2 – La Fédération a pour buts:*
> *1º) D'etablir une coopération internationale entre les associations;*
> *2º) D'agir auprés des Pouvoirs Publics, de l'Université, des Etablissements D'Enseignement, et de l'opinion publique, au moyen de Congrés, Conferences, publications etc. afin de généraliser la réforme de l'EP de la Jeunesse sur des bases scientifiques.*

The two first articles in its statutes clearly state that FIEP was born under the influence of Per Henrick Ling, and was committed to unite the world of Physical Education by establishing events and publications as its means of intervention.

The first Board of Directors was made up by:

President: Lefebure (Belgium)
Vice-Presidents: Einar Nerman (Sweden)
Adolf Chéron (France)
General-Secretary: M. de Genst (Belgium)
Treasurer: Van Blijenburg (Holland)

FIEP's first years

According to what has been established in its statutes, the early years of FIGE (FIEP) were marked by the Swedish Physical Education Doctrines' influence.

There were a few conflicts in FIEP's early years. Among them, the war of methods between the Union des Societés d'Education Physique, and the military that used Physical Education in their training. FIGE also struggled for the exclusive rights to make gymnastics performances in the Olympic Games. Those conflicts increased considerably until the year of 1930, when FIGE changed its name to Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Ling – FIGL.

In 1930, FIEP has a new Board of Directors:

President: Einar Nerman (Sweden)
General-Secretary: Berg Von Lide (Sweden)

Einar Nerman, FIEP's second president, managed to consolidate it as Ling Gymnastic's international organism.

Bulletin FIEP (FIEP Journal) was first launched in 1931, in Swedish. The publication content was the History of FIGE. In *Bulletin FIEP*'s second issue (1932), the content was the application of Ling's System in Modern gymnastics and in Sweden. The article was signed by the great name in Physical Education in those days, Joseph Thulin, who would become FIEP's next president.

Thulin's days (1935-1958)

In 1935, FIEP has a new Board of Directors:

President: Joseph Gottfrid Thulin (Sweden) (1930-1958)
Secretaries: Berg Von Lide (Sweden) (1930-1939)
O. Kragh (Sweden) (1939-1958)

Thulin established ties between FIEP and the Lingiads in 1939, and managed to hold several world congresses such as the ones in: Brussels/1935 (Belgium), Stockholm/1939 (Sweden), Lisbon/1947 (Portugal), Stockholm/1949 (Sweden), Bordeaux /1952 (France), Istanbul/1953 (Turkey), Madrid /1956 (Spain) and Brussels/1958 (Belgium).

President Thulin also promoted several international courses through FIEP, among which were the ones in Lillsved (Sweden, 1946/1947), Genval (Belgium, 1950), Nivelle (Belgium, 1953), among others. He made an important trip to South America in 1951, when he brought FIEP to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Thulin promoted the Swedish Method around the world and managed to keep FIEP alive through the II World War by publishing its Journal.

At the Assembly Meeting of the FIEP World Congress in Istanbul (1953), Joseph Thulin proposes and the members approve the new title to the federation: Fédération Internationale d'Education Physique – FIEP.

In the 1950's, Thulin realizes that Physical Education is no longer ruled by doctrines and to guarantee participation in the History of Physical education, FIEP had to resign its absolute dependence to Ling Swedish Method. That was his perspective at the time he transferred his position to the Portuguese Antonio Leal de Oliveira, who was FIEP President until 1970.

Leal de Oliveira's days (1958-1970)

When Antonio Leal de Oliveira was elected president, FIEP's Board of Directors was constituted as follows:

President: Antonio Leal de Oliveira (Portugal)
1º Vice-President: Luis Bisquertt (Chile)
2º Vice-President: Asmussen (Denmark)
General-Secretary: Pierre Seurin (France)
Treasurer: Fernando Lacerda (Portugal)

Leal de Oliveira's administration was marked by several world congresses such as: Brussels/1958 (Belgium), Helsinque/1959 (Finland), Lisbon/Luso-Brazilian/1960 (Portugal), Liege/1962 (Belgium), Rio de Janeiro/Luso- Brazilian /1963 (Brazil), Paris/1963 (France, with UNESCO), Luanda/Luso-Brazilian/1970 (Angola), Lisbon/1970 (Portugal) and Lourenço Marques/1970 (Mozambique).

During his administration FIEP organized several courses and training programs in Bordeaux (France, 1959/1965/1968), Lisbon (Portugal, 1962/1965/ 1967/1970), Brussels (Belgium, 1963/1967), Aix-de-Provence (France, 1963/1966), Warsaw (Poland, 1964) and Helsinki (Finland, 1970).

Antonio Leal de Oliveira's main accomplishment dates to the year of 1958, when he created a commission to write the FIEP Physical Education World Manifesto, which would be published in 1970, under Pierre Seurin's administration.

Pierre Seurin (1970-1984): FIEP's world spreading movement for 14 years

Pierre Seurin succeeded Antonio Leal de Oliveira in FIEP's presidency. He was responsible for the publication and divulgation of FIEP Physical Education World Manifesto. During his administration, FIEP arrived, for the first time, in the four continents of the world. His Board of Directors was constituted as follows:

President: Pierre Seurin (France)
Vice-Presidents
Africa: Noronha Feio (Mozambique)
Americas: Jayr Jordão Ramos (Brazil)
Asia: Ikai (Japan)
Oceania: A. Willie (Australia)
Europe: José Maria Cagigal (Spain)
General-Secretaries
M. Raymond Benoit (Canada)
Albano Estrela (Portugal)
Note: John Andrews took office as General-Secretary in 1974
Treasurer: Fernando Lacerda (Portugal)
Note: Monsinat took office as Treasurer in 1974

That was the period when FIEP Manifesto reached every corner of the world. That document became a conceptual reference for Physical Education worldwide.

During Pierre Seurin's administration FIEP underwent important structural changes and

developed relevant actions for the international Physical Education scenario. Among those actions are:

a) The divulgation of the Manifesto in several languages;
b) At Gdansk Assembly Meeting (Poland/1974), FIEP was divided in sections: School Physical Education, Sports for All and Voluntary Gymnastics;

FIEP joined other international organisms, and engaged in the creation of new institutions. It also became stronger in Latin America. In 1966 it promoted the Thulin Award, which was conquered by Hermann Brandtt, who conceived Tchouckball.

After a long disease, Pierre Seurin was deceased in 1984, when General-Secretary took office as FIEP President. FIEP and the world had also lost José Maria Cagigal in an airplane accident a year earlier, and Walter Duffour replaced him as the new FIEP vice-president for Europe.

John Andrews' period (1984-2000)

The historical period in which John Andrews presided FIEP was characterized by the consolidation of the institution in Latin America and its expansion to Arabian countries. The Board of directors in his administration was made up by:

President: John Andrews (England)
Vice-presidents
North America: Moolinizer (USA) and later Robert Koehler (USA)
Europe: Walter Duffour (Belgium) and later Robert Decker (Luxembourg)
Central America and Caribbean: Cevadas (Costa Rica) and later Arnaldo Rivero Fuxa (Cuba)
South America: Jacintho Targa (Brazil) and later Manoel Tubino (Brazil)
General-Secretary: Ghislaine Ouvrard (France)
Treasurer: Jacky Bourguignon (France)

Some of FIEP's major advancements in John Andrews' administration were:

a) The establishment of FIEP's Scientific Section, initially started by Liisa Heinila, and later under Pierre Parlebas' responsibility;
b) FIEP organized three sections: Scientific, School Physical Education and Sports for All Sections;
c) A Portuguese language edition of FIEP JOURNAL published by the Brazilian delegate Hebert Dutra and another edition in Spanish, published by the Spanish delegate Acosta;
d) Latin America became the region where FIEP's administration was most effective, with events in Foz de Iguaçu (Brazil), Cordoba (Spain) and San Luis de Potosi (Mexico);
e) FIEP managed to establish important partnership with the Arabian Confederation of Sports for the promotion of Prince Faisal Prize;
f) The number of countries with FIEP delegates increased everywhere in the world, going beyond 120;
g) FIEP collaborated with the Foundation of Sport and Olympic Education – FOSE in the development of Olympic Education;
h) In 1996, John Andrews assigns the coordination and writing of Physical Education Manifesto to Manoel Tubino. The document would be adopted in 2000.

FIEP at the onset of the 21st Century

FIEP's new Board of Directors is elected at the World Congress in Foz de Iguaçu (Brazil):

President: Manoel Tubino (Brazil)
International Vice-president: Othman Al Saad (Saudi Arabia)
Vice-presidents
North America: Robert Koehler (USA)
Europe: Robert Decker (Luxembourg)
Central America and Caribbean: Arnaldo Rivero Fuxa (Cuba)
South America: Jorge Otañez (Argentina)
Oceania: Grant Jones (New Zealand)
General-Secretary: Almir Gruhn (Brazil)
Treasurer: Paulo Antonelli (Brazil)

John Andrews transfers FIEP's presidency to Manoel Tubino, and is elected FIEP's Honor President. Tubino is the first Latin American to become president of the Fédération Internationale d'Education Physique.

At Foz de Iguaçu Congress (January/2000), the FIEP 2000 Physical Education World Manifesto, organized and written by current president Manoel Tubino, is unanimously approved by the Federation's General Assembly Meeting. The creation of Olympic Education Section is also approved in the same meeting, and Deanna Binder (Canada) takes office as its president.

FIEP's historical landmarks

Along its 80-year history, FIEP was responsible for some relevant moments in the history of world Physical Education History:

1ª) FIEP is the oldest Physical Education organism in the world.
2ª) FIEP published the oldest international Journal in Physical Education in the world, and its publication was regular even during war years (since 1931).
3ª) FIEP published two Physical Education World Manifestos (1970 and 2000), which establish concepts of Physical Education, its values, its relationships and its commitments.
4ª) FIEP is the Physical Education international organism with the highest number of participating countries.

FIEP's Current Mission

In the exercise of its responsibilities and commitments, FIEP has a well-defined mission for

the coming years that can be expressed in the precepts below:

1. Divulge the Physical Education World Manifesto FIEP 2000.
2. Promote Physical Education Congresses, Courses, Meetings etc. in the whole world.
3. Publish its Journal and divulge it worldwide.
4. Integrate its actions to the actions of other international organisms.
5. Promote studies and debates in its Scientific, Sports for All, School Physical Education and Olympic Education Sections.
6. Develop, in a joint effort with the Arab Sports Confederation – ASC, the promotion and evaluation of Prince Faisal Bin Fahad International Prize.
7. Acknowledge great names in world Physical Education and those who have made great contributions to FIEP by awarding them the International FIEP Cross of Honor.
8. Make efforts to conquer more members to the FIEP's World Community and encourage national delegates to create nets of vice-delegates.

Last words

From FIEP's background brief presentation it is easy to conclude "the History of Physical Education in the 20th Century and onset of the 21st Century and FIEP's own History were written on the same lines".

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

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CONVOCATION

FIEP GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In the use of his statutory rights, FIEP World President summons every and all Individual and Group Members to participate in the General Assembly to choose the FIEP Executive Board for the 2004/2008 Mandate.

In compliance with the Statutes, Chapter III, Article 4th, Items A, B, C, D E, the Delegates who keep good records of their obligations are allowed to vote.

Venue: Hotel Bella Itália
Address: Av. República Argentina c/Venanti Otremba
City: Foz do Iguaçu / PR – Brazil
Date: January 11th, 2004
Time: 9 a.m.

The inauguration of the new President, General Secretary and General Treasurer will take place on January 11th, 2004, at Hotel Bella Italia at 10 pm, during FIEP dinner. The members of the new FIEP Board, the Regional Vice-Presidents, International Session Presidents and the Executive Board will be presented on the same occasion.

A meeting with the Delegates will be held on January 12th, 2004, in order to discuss FIEP issues for the new mandate.

Prof. Almir Adolfo Gruhn — ***General Secretary***

Prof. Dr. Manoel José Gomes Tubino — ***President***