95 - THE TRAJECTORY OF A HEROINE IN ADAPTED SPORT

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INTRODUCTION

This research is based on the interview from an ex-athlete who had her last participation in Seoul Paralympic, 1988, in the speech analysis and the recent history of the disable woman in high level sports. The focus of this research is the configuration and interdependences study through her experiences. Talking about goals, we intend to identify how the interdependences and the relations established constitute at this moment in the configuration dynamics of this ex paralympic athlete.

Elias and Scotson based the method used in this work on established-outsiders. The choice of the qualitative boarding is a method option that applies to this study and is justified for being the adjusted to understand the nature of the social phenomenon in analysis.

The interview was June 16th, 2005, at the interviewed apartment, with previous contact by telephone. We adopt the interview half-structuralized applied with twenty questions, average of twenty and five minutes. The used equipment was a portable recorder Sony, TCM-20DV, and a ribbon BASF-FE cassette, 60 minutes. The interview was made by researcher-interviewer. After recorded, the complete ribbon was transcribing and used the pertinent excerpts from this essay. We search to understand the dynamic processes lived by the athlete and ex paralympic athlete, and to relate to the expectation and the stigma. Through the analyses we understand three perspectives: 1.How to become a parlympic athlete; 2.Interdependence and configuration concepts from Norbert Elias; 3.The representation characteristic in established-outsiders by Elias and Scotson.

1.Describing how to become a paralympic athlete.

Anelise Hermany, was the first Brazilian blind female athlete winning three medals in New York Paralympic, 1984 in track and field: jump in distance (her record 4,49m), 100 m and 800m.

From the beginning until the Seoul Paralympic, 1988 with silver medal-800m and bronze-400m, she reveals "[...] a wonderful history [...]" from her life that she loves to talk and shares details from being a paralympic athlete.

She was born with cataract and glaucoma in Rio Grande do Sul state. She studied in Santa Luzia Institute (Internal school for blind people from five to the fifteen years). Where the games had started called olympics, "[...] everything very amateur... to run we used ropes. To have an idea, to run 100m we used straws on the rope [...]".

Even without planning her participation in the sports she followed competing. When happened the First Brazilian Championship, in 1983, in Rio de Janeiro she was selected to go to New York. In this same time ABDC was formed (Brazilian Association of Sports for Blind people), the biggest entity for blind people in Brazil. In January 19th, 1984, a session of the National Advice of Sports-CND was achieved (ABDC, 2005).

Having the ABDC support, other competitions had been organized and the sport started to be part of her goals. Thus after her work routine as operator until 5:30 pm, the training were part of the day "[...] I usually finished my shift and would come to practice, the difficulties were many, very cold and much more, but very good [...]".

In the Latin American Games in Venezuela, 1985, Anelise won five gold medals "[...] very good the Brazilian distinction [...] ". In the next year the focus would be the World Champion in Sweden, 1986. Her training continued intense, every day. When in March of 1986 she suffered a motorcycle accident, femur with other problems. It was one year without training, "[...] she was very sad, it was a time very delicate in my life, but I also took off great advantages, right, great lesson. And I was very persistent and I came back to train in 87[...]".

Stimulated from ABDC leaders and her two coaches, Anelise came back to training being successful in the SEOUL Paralympic, 1988, with a silver medal, 800m. She was sure about what she was doing "[...] I did, I represent my Country very well [...] ".

2.Interdependence and Configuration

To think Interdependence with Elias are to abandon the intellectual paradigm of our time where the world is divided between citizens and objects, man and environment, causes and effect and to think about the interactive human being. The notion of Interdependence is based on the idea that we are part ones of the others. To be part ones of the others means that "you" do not exist "I" without, without "us", that each individual is a link in the chains that connect to other people, a true net of relations (ELIAS, 1994).

Another notion of concept of Elias is Configuration that means the net of interdependences formed by individuals as a continuous process of formation and transformation. The configurations cannot be planned, be programmed because they are constructed and rebuild all the time. They can be internal or external to one determined group, they are unexpected consequences of the innumerable possibilities of social interactions lived by the individual or the group. The power is situated always as basic element of any configuration (ELIAS, 1995).

Anelise Hermany, while paralympic athlete was inserted in the group of the athletes and her friendship were composed for the heads of sport /athletes/ABDC members. Today, as the configurations are rebuild all the time, those people are not part of her daily life. Today she has around her daughter, the family and some friends. In this way, how the individuals see their group among others and themselves as members of the group?

3. The relation established-outsiders

Published in 1965, "The established and the Outsiders" are a study on an urban community of London, approximately 5000 inhabitants with the name of Wiston Parva. From Elias and Scotson "they had undertaken a reflection there theoretical ambitious, that revolutionized the route of the social theory contemporary" (CIDADE, 2004).

According to Elias and Scotson, in the figuration established-outsiders is possible to perceive, in many different contexts, characteristic common and constant:

•the fact the established group tends to attribute to the outsider group "the bad" characteristics of its "worse" portion, in contrast, the auto-image of the established group tends if to look each other in the minority of its "better" members.

•the possibility of a group to affix on another one an inferiority *label* human being and to make to prevail it.

•*the social stigma* tax for established to outsiders use to penetrate in the auto-image of this last e, with this, to weaken it and to disarm it.

•*the unstable balance of power* where a group alone can stigmatize the other with effectiveness when well is installed in position of being able of which the stigmatized group is excluded.

•the difference accented in the *cohesion between the groups*, or either, one narrowly is integrated the other not.

•*protection of the group identity,* to close rows against outsiders is the one of the forms of affirmation of the group established in relation its superiority. Between already established, to close rows it has the social function to preserve the superiority of being able of the group.

•*the image* that each person makes among others of the position of its group and of its proper status as member of this group.

•*subjection from specific behavior standards*, or either, this is the price to be paid for each member of the established group.

•the similarity of the stigma standard generated from the proper conditions of its position of outsiders and for the humiliation and oppression that it are concomitant. When analyzing the figuration established-outsiders, of Norbert Elias and Scotson (CIDADE, 2004) in its study raises some aspects as group cohesion, strategies, mechanisms, representations and values. It evidences innovative processes, reproduction and reevaluation of historical experiences, processes macro and micro social, passed and trends.

Articulating...

In this study, it was possible to relate and to articulate the representation idea that each person makes among others of the position of its group and its proper status as member of this group, as one of the *established-outsiders* characteristics of the relation. The term representation is related to all activity of an individual that if passes ahead in a period characterized for its continuous presence of a particular group of observers and that it has on these some to power/influence (GOFFMAN, 1988; JOSEPH, 2000). Thus, the social representation is a way of knowledge with the purpose to construct to behaviors and communication between the individuals (AMARAL, 1995).

In this study, for the established group, the representation corresponds to the belief in the favor and in the same virtue collective that attributes it or those others who consider as inferior attribute them. Therefore...

... the dominant groups with one raised superiority of same forces attribute itself, as collectives, and also to that they integrate them, as the families and the individuals, charisma a group characteristic. (ELIAS; SCOTSON, 2000, p. 26)

How much the outsider group is contemptuous in typical insults and gossip that they take them to a position of inferiority and group dishonor. This dependence that the individuals have of the position and of the representation of the group the one that they belong influences significantly in the identification and in the evaluation of its proper one they esteem and in the comparison of its group in relation to others. The group projection - positive or negative - deeply impregnates the personal representation of the individual. Beyond the one that, the perception that the individual has of itself in the group and its group among others helps to define and keeping the borders between groups (ELIAS; SCOTSON, 2000).

GOFFMAN (1988), belief in the paper that the individual is playing calls representation and, when an individual exerts a paper, implicitly it requires of its observers who take the serious an impression supported for them. Some social representations can be considered as being instituted, as the social rules and values gifts in the daily one. The stigma in relation to the person with deficiency, for example, leads to the representation of the total inefficiency. It is necessary to consider that the social representations are not static, always has a reconstruction of ideas, slight knowledge and values as resulted of the constants and dynamic interactions.

In the sport, the exploration of the figure of the athlete is a reality. This is because, besides being public people of great prominence in the media, it has enormous interest in associating the ideation of the club or an event to the figure of the winning athlete. It does not have doubt of that the athletes are understood as artists and the commercial exploration of their position is more than natural (RUBIO, 2003). Even between the athletes of the common sports we know the possibilities are a few. But was not always like that... as Anelise says:

"[...] I see myself well, but at the time that we trained we did not have support none of the press, of agencies, sponsorship media nothing nothing, nothing, he was very in the claw, in the fight, much in the passion, very strong adrenalin and nowadays I see there, by the way, the staff that are not with the life earn but it has the support we have the Paralympic Committee, ABDC, entrepreneurs now I am much more calm. I feel a little frustrate for suddenly not having obtained to also arrive at this time, that. I know there [...]"

To think the deficiency about society, she is necessary to consider that this if finds involved for normalization criteria. Such criteria share people and behaviors in result of the speech of the normality, that if confirms in the little tolerance to the difference (BRIDGES; NAUJORKS; SHERER, 2001). Considering the international competition a significant moment for the athlete, it was analyzed representation, the self-portrait of the paralympic athlete at this moment. When asked if it had suffered some preconception identified the episode of New York, the lack of an aerial ticket. With only eight tickets for six visual deficient athletes and three controllers, somebody would have that to be cut "[...] I age the only woman... they wanted to cut to me, right, then... does not leave of being a preconception [...] ". The preconception means judgment there previous, before knowing. It is an attitude favorable or favorable, positive or negative, previous to any knowledge (AMARAL, 1995).

The given justification was for the fact of Anelise not to have "[...] no result is there, no experience is there [...]". The ignorance, as one of the components of these relations, finishes being to the base them preconceptions, in different situations. "However they are referring false slight knowledge to the physical characteristics, cultural traditions or beliefs of a people" (CIDADE/FREITAS, 2002; 19).

The situation if did not aggravate in such a way because in the last day they had obtained plus an aerial ticket and Anelise was enclosed again in the group. Same E with the daily pay-judgment that had was "[...] the only person, only woman there, I had prominence, was the first one, the first one to bring medal for Brazil [...] ". Bringing three medals from New York Paralympics, 1984. Exactly that the reality of the societies contemporaries is composed for an exculpatory and characteristic to separate ", marked for the search of the efficiency and the competition that stigmatizes and segregates "it makes necessary the recognition of the differences" (RODRIGUES 2004; 44).

Is what Anelise desires when says "[...] to them waits that the people in see them as normal people who we are [...] ". Because we consider the way life in society is, as the relation and the time together gives to people, can say that "the integration constitutes a way of double hand, in which the deficient ones and not deficient they must interact in the construction of a common agreement" (MATTOS, 2005). [...] Who does not have a deficiency today. Who does not have? It does not need to be visual deficiency, a motor deficiency, but everyone has a difficulty in the life, everyone has [...] "

In the case of the paralympic athlete, it perceives that this moment goes to all unchain a world of feelings, ideas, representations that, a time been born, celebrate the positive results public, strengthening the social identities and its power. It understands, in a way or another one that passes of common athlete of the suitable sport and starts to acquire a new status. As consequence, spreads out and strengthens the representation, the ideation of the athlete and of the institution, they become public the recognition of the individual merits, stimulate similar efforts and they emphasize the social value of the observance of the rules. In the reality, these moments of significances and identification confirm the hierarchy and show to the individual, which are its place/roll in the institution (SILVA, 2001).

The ABDC recognition to athletes who had conquered medal in some editions of the Paralympic, was given with Anelise Hermany's name, the first Brazilian to conquer a medal in the Paralympic Games. The medal was granted to the Joinvilenses athlete. Anaelise tells being pride to be remembered and to become an example.

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THE TRAJECTORY OF A HEROINE IN ADAPTED SPORT

ABSTRACT
A configuration called Adapted Sport concentrate athletes in its organization, favoring the relations between members in the constitution of this specific group, without that the total set of members, or either, other disable people to participate. In the instance of the high performance, the institution promotes the competition, analysis, comparison and classification of performances and individuals. However, also it provides the meeting of identification and the construction of the belonging idea of the group by rules and rituals (training and competitions), therefore "the individuals are always presented in configurations and these always are formed by individuals" (ELIAS; DUNNING, 1992, p. 291). Transformed into spectacle by media, the sport, as sign of the contemporary society, sells the good life idea, self confidence, to be victorious, to be transmitted as ideal for the average of the population achieve (RUBIO, 2003).
When telling a part of the history from a pioneering paralympic athlete in our country, we did not discover only the concrete facts of gotten results, but the human beings who surround our heroine. On this configuration that the individual is part of is formed by the emotions structure. Sensitivity and behavior are changes and variations' component influencing the individual in self-constitution (ELIAS, 1994).
Key words: Adapted Sport-configuration-paralympic athlete

LA TRAJECTOIRE D'UN HEROINE DANS LE SPORT APPROPRIÉ

RÉSUMÉ
Une configuration appelée de Paradesporto ou d'athlète approprié de concentré de Desporto dans son organisation, favorisant les relations entre ses membres dans la formation de ce groupe spécifique, sans cela tout le ensemble de membres, ou de l'un ou l'autre, d'autres avec l'insuffisance, participent. Dans l'exemple du revenu élevé, l'établissement favorise la concurrence, la concurrence, l'analyse, la comparaison et la classification des exécutions et des individus. Cependant, également il fournit à la réunion de l'identification et de la construction de l'idée d'appartenir du groupe au moyen de ses règles et rituels (des treinos et des concours), donc "les individus sont toujours présentés dans les configurations et ceux-ci toujours sont constitués par des individus" (ELIAS; DUNNING, 1992, p. 291). Transformé en spectacle pour les medias, le sport, comme signe du contemporain de société, envoie à l'ideário de la vie bien, pour être bon obtient, victorieux, pour être transmis en tant qu'idéal à atteindre pour la moyenne de la population (RUBIO, 2003).
En disant une partie de l'histoire d'un athlète pilote de paraolímpica dans notre pays, nous découvrons non seulement dans notre recherche les faits concrets des résultats obtenus, mais les êtres humains qui entourent notre heroine. De cette configuration en laquelle l'individu consiste, il est constitué par la structure des émotions. Sont cette sensibilité et le comportement composant des changements et variations l'influençant de son constitution appropriée (ELIAS, 1994).
Mots-clés: Le sport aproprié-configuration-athlète parolimpico

EL TRAYECTO DE UNA HEROINA EN EL DEPORTE ADAPTADO

RESUMEN
Una configuración llamada de Paradeporto o Deporto Adaptado concentra atletas en su organización, favoreciendo las relaciones entre sus miembros en la formación de este grupo específico, sin que el sistema total de miembros, o de cualquiera, la gente con deficiencia, participa. En el caso de la alta renta, la institución promueve la competición, el análisis, la comparación y la clasificación de funcionamientos y de individuos. Sin embargo, también proporciona a la reunión de la identificación y de la construcción de la idea de pertenecer del grupo por medio de sus reglas y rituales (los treinos y las competiciones), por lo tanto "presentan los individuos siempre en configuraciones y éstos son formados siempre por los individuos" (ELIAS; DUNNING, 1992, p. 29) Transformado en el espectáculo para los medias, el deporte, como muestra del contemporáneo de la sociedad, envía al ideario de la vida bien, para estar bien obtiene, victorioso, para ser transmitido como ideal que se alcanzará para el promedio de la población (RUBIO, 2003)
Al decir una parte de la historia de un atleta pionero del paraolímpica en nuestro país, nosotros no solamente para descubrir en nuestra investigación los hechos concretos de resultados conseguidos, pero los seres humanos que rodean mi

heroína. De esta configuración en la cual el individuo consista, es formado por la estructura de las emociones. Están siendo esa sensibilidad y el comportamiento componente de cambios y variaciones que lo influencian en su constitución apropiada (ELIAS, 1994)

Palabras clave: Deporto adaptado- configuración-atleta paraolimpica

A TRAJETÓRIA DE UMA HEROÍNA NO DESPORTO ADAPTADO

RESUMO

A configuração denominada de *Paradesporto* ou *Desporto Adaptado* concentra atletas em sua organização, favorecendo as relações entre seus membros na formação desse grupo específico, sem que o conjunto total de membros, ou seja, outras pessoas com deficiência, participem. Na instância do alto rendimento, a instituição promove a concorrência, competição, análise, comparação e classificação de desempenhos e de indivíduos. No entanto, também proporciona o encontro de identificação e a construção da idéia de pertencimento do grupo por meio de suas regras e rituais (treinos e competições), pois "os indivíduos apresentam-se sempre em configurações e estas são sempre formadas por indivíduos" (ELIAS; DUNNING, 1992, p. 291). Transformado em espetáculo pelos meios de comunicação, o esporte, como signo da sociedade contemporânea, remete ao ideário do viver bem, estar bem consigo, ser vitorioso, transmitido como ideais a serem atingidos pela média da população (RUBIO, 2003).

Ao relatar uma parte da história de uma atleta paraolímpica pioneira em nosso País, descobrimos em nossa pesquisa não somente os fatos concretos de resultados obtidos, mas os humanos que circundam nossa heroína. Dessa configuração na qual o indivíduo constitui-se, ele é formado pela estrutura das emoções. Sendo que a sensibilidade e o comportamento são componentes de mudanças e variações influenciando-o em sua própria constituição (ELIAS, 1994).

Palavras chave: Desporto adaptado-configuração-atleta paraolímpica.