100 - BLACK WOMAN IN THE SPORTS WORKING MARKET: SOME CONSIDERATIONS

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In the studies on gender one of the most promising tendencies suggests to think the feminine not as a natural essence, but as being constituted in accord with a structure that can only be understood if it is contextualized and if other categories are considered as class, race and ethnic. According to Butler (2003) "... it became impossible to separate the notion of gender from the political and cultural intersections in which invariably it is produced and maintained." Therefore, one of the ways to understand the situation of the black woman in Brazil is through the indicators that point to its social-economic and occupational condition.

The effects of the prejudice in the working market grieve the black people, who as consequence, when admitted in this market earn inferior incomes than the whites. When we study the relation gender and race, we realize that the black men occupy a place below of that of the white women for as the wage’s income. By their turn, the black women, who find themselves even further in the wages, even in the cases when they attend command positions. The black women are doubly discriminated, for being women and for being black.

According to IBGE’s data (2005, p. 259), in the international agreements in which Brazil has been signatory, the conditions of gender equality have been pointed as one of the priority objectives. "... in the Brazilian case, the education matters do not reflect the recognized gender equalities common in other societies: women already have an average of years of study of 8.1 (ibid, 2001) positive aspect of the women’s higher participation, however, does not reproduce in terms of income in the work market. Women earn less than men, in all school levels (ibid, 261). In the period of eleven years or more of study, the relation between the incomes remained practically unchanged, women earned 58.6% from the men’s income (ibid, p.261).

As for the completion, the situation is not encouraging at all. The classification system used by IBGE in its domiciliary researches is constituted of five categories: white, mulatto, black, yellow and indigenous (ibid, p.315). The table below (aggregated since IBGE, 2005, p. 331), illustrates the inequalities of monthly average income of all the works of the busy population, in Reals, by complexion and sex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White complexion</td>
<td>831,70</td>
<td>1037,20</td>
<td>681,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black and mulatto</td>
<td>442,90</td>
<td>481,00</td>
<td>361,50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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According to Futema (2003), a research carried through by Diecee affirms that in the São Paulo’s metropolitan region, the rate of unemployment of the black woman is 26.2% against 18,8% of non-blacks. The unemployment of the black woman is higher than the rate of the black man (19,9%) and of the non-black (13,3%).

Not even the high school level is able to reduce the impediments for the ascension of the black woman in the work market. In the Federal District, for example, the ratio of unemployment for the black women with superior education is 10,3%, against an unemployment of 9,5% for the non-blacks. Among the blacks with incomplete middle education the unemployment raises to 40.3%. In the public field, where the hiring are made by public concourse and without the burden of the discrimination for the hiring, the occupation is higher for the non-blacks.

These data reveals that the black women occupy less command positions in the companies. In São Paulo, only 4,2% of black women occupy command positions, against 15,7% of the command positions occupied by non-black women.

From the situation presented above we may infer that the inter-ethnic relations between blacks and whites express a complementarily: the prejudice and the discrimination against the black workers serve to designate them to the most discredited and badly remunerated positions. On the other hand, predominates in the positions that concentrate greater prestige, power and income those workers who mostly get closer to the white man stereotype, European descendant.

When thinking on the situation of the black woman in the current Brazil we have to take into consideration that in a democratic society its fundamental the respect to the differences of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and physical appearance, not abandoning each segment to its own luck but questioning the power relations that hierarchize the different positions. In what concerns the physicist-sporting activities, is necessary also take into account the patriarchalism in the management and administration of sports.

Black woman and sports

In what concerns the sports, we have the sensation that in the Brazilian society, predominates the representation that the black man and the black woman may socially ascend, through the sport of efficiency or through the art. In fact, the success models, for the blacks, come from these two types of activities.

To deprive black men and black women of the hope to conquer a place under the sun contributes to keep them in the delinquent situation in which they find themselves. The blacks’ problem while racial and social discrimination is not only their problem. It is an aspect of the reigning injustice in Brazil, as well as the hunger and the poverty ones are in general. Therefore, it requires effective positioning and actions of blacks and whites, in the sense of being faced and of searching alternatives of its own context and reality. All native activities contribute to solve the problem of the Brazilian social racism, but depending on its force and cohesion they will call the attention of the Brazilians to it contribute to decrease it. Allied to a sensible improvement in the job’s levels, in the distribution of income and in the social politics, will be able to contribute in a permanent improvement of the standard of living of the white and black Brazilians and, particularly, of the black women.

In this article we will offer evidences that the black women, ignored and kept out of society in some sectors of the it, are also in the sports. Therefore, the discrimination and the closing of chances are verified when they are searching for a job, or maintenance and ascension in their profession, either when they are in their daily activities of going to the market, doctor; or

1- Somente a partir de 1987 foi que as pesquisas do IBGE passaram a incorporar investigações sobre indicadores relacionados à cor da pessoa.
2- A observação da existência de desigualdade racial no mercado de trabalho pode ser comprovada através de dados do Diceme (Departamento Intersindical de Estudos Sócio-Econômicos).
3- Consideramos que, no caso de efetuação profissional via concurso público, a discriminação se dá pelo fato de as negras terem menores oportunidades de preparo para concorrerem em igualdade de condições.
4- Observe-se que o esporte não aparece como categoria específica na síntese dos indicadores sociais, e sim reunido a atividades recreativas e culturais, por sua vez incluídas na megacategoria Outros serviços coletivos, sociais e pessoais.
5- Em outubro 1988, deu-se seguimento a esta Conferência em Windock, Namíbia. Em 2002 a Conferência foi em Montreal, Canadá. Os principios da Conferência estão desenvolvidos em uma declaração com dez tópicos: igualdade na sociedade e no esporte; escola e esporte Juvenil; desenvolvimento da participação; esporte de alta performance; liderança no esporte; educação; treinamento e desenvolvimento; informação e pesquisa no esporte; fontes e cooperação internacional.
they look for alternatives of leisure or the practice of their physical and sporting activities.

We refer to the gender inequality to interpret the differences of opportunities between men and women (with emphasis with the blacks) in the field of sports, in the most diverse areas and sports, organized in 1994, in Brighton - Great Britain, with support of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.), one looks to accelerate the process of correction of the inequalities that women face in their participation in sports, as well as the inequalities that are verified in the opportunities to which women have access (Sports Council, 1994). In Brazil, few black women, succeeded in transposing barriers, in using breaches of the sports' patriarchal culture itself and in ascending as high level athletes, as is.

We can affirm, in general, that the situation of the black woman in the sport of efficiency in Brazil is "darker" than what we think. Although the ciphers of participation and wages for the woman in sports in general, and above all for the black woman still remain in shade area, we claim to be valid, for her, what is evidenced in other countries: a) the female practitioners or athletes receive different trophies or prizes and of lesser value than the youngsters or the men; b) the feminine teams do not have access to the sportive installations, or always train in late schedules; c) the female trainers receive inferior remuneration; d) the female referees or arbitraries have difficulty to progress in their careers; e) clubs extinguish the feminine modalities alleging lack of money; f) the public resources applied to the feminine sports are precarious and g) clubs or confederacies confer little space to women in the directive positions, among others.

Following we will present some of these black female athletes who, with its trajectory, pointed out to critical points of strangulation in the categories of gender and race, which they had to face in their sporting careers in the sports of high efficiency.

1. AÍDA DOS SANTOS:

The lack of a Physical Education teacher took Aída Dos Santos to the athletics. She trained volleyball in Niterói and one day, when the teacher was absent, her friend invited her to do athletics. "I did not want, but the threat to lose the bicycle hitchhiking ended up convincing me."

Her evolution in the modality was fast, and already in the first jumps she obtained impressive marks. In 1957, in her 20's, she marked 1,50m and beat the state record. In 1958 participated of her first competition. After that, she interrupted her career. "I had to work to help at home and I stopped to train for three years."

In 1961 she went back to sports, by the Vasco da Gama Regatas' Club, won a South American in Peru and she did not stop anymore, although more than once she trained with hunger. That because since the beginning of her involvement with sports, she hardly had money to go from her house to the training places. I even fainted of hunger some times during the training for not having money to eat. "To continue competing, Aída managed to conciliate sports to the studies. She graduated in Physical Education, for the UFRJ and, with scholarship, in Pedagogy and Geography, for the Gama Filho University.

Aída never surrendered to the fatigue, as she had to study, to train and still to help in the services of the house, which was in the Monte do Arroz, in Niterói. On the eve of the selective that would define the only vacant for the Olympic 1964 in Japan, the Brazilian Athletics Confederation suggested that she stayed concentrated with the other athletes. But her mother was insisitve: "You are going to concentrate, for sure, but at home, carrying water and rubbing the floor."

Carried by this Olympic, carried through the Olympic, she was the only black woman to compete in the finals of the high jump. She ended up in the fourth place in the high jump with 1,74m and she was applauded inside of Brazil and abroad as a champion. Without medal nor trophy, Aída Dos Santos entered to the history of the Brazilian sports. This is the best Olympic mark already conquered, individually, by a Brazilian woman in the athletics (COB, 2005). What makes her a heroine beyond this mark, were the obstacles faced before getting in the track. At the time, with 27 years, she was the only woman enrolled in the competition, but she was far from being a positive bet for the country. Aída faced the indifference before and after embarking for Japan. Besides the lack of friends, she suffered with the lack of official support, since nobody believed that she could obtain a good result. Before the embarkation, Aída had to resolve even the lack of the uniform.

Aída Dos Santos disputed the pentathlon in the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968, when Brazil took 84 athletes, of which 3 women. Aída was the great hope of Brazil in such way she struggled in the preparatives that she disrupted the thigh muscle, and even thus she concurred, after seriously injured.

Aída was bronze in pentathlon in the Pan-American Games of Winnipeg in 1967 and Cali, in 1971. In this occasion, she went to jump by request of a Mexican photographer and twisted the left foot, needing to be hospitalized. She did not conform to the situation, ran away from the hospital and went to the Olympics, determined to jump no matter how she had to sign a term of responsibility demanded by the head of mission of the Brazilian delegation. She finished in the 20th place, but broke the South American record.

After the Olympiad, she received proposals of several sporting clubs, as well as offers of a scholarship in the United States. But she discarded the offers to take care of her parents, already quite aged. In the beginning of the 70's decade, she got married, had three children, and left the athletics.

At the end of the 80's decade and beginning of the 90's decade, Aída became athletics'manager of the Botafogo Soccer and Regattas, and was athleticism's technician in the Mangueira's project and in the Vasco da Gama Regattas. She retired as Physical Education professor in the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

Today, still in Niterói, Aída cannot live far from the sport and disputes master tournaments in her specialty, the athletics. "I stopped during 15 years. I didn't do anything. But then I had an anaemia, I ended up in the ITU and I had to get back to the track to get better". In July of 1997, she conquered four second places in the world-wide championship of athletics in Durban, South Africa. In October of 1993, in Utah, United States, her team got the second place in the volleyball championship and her, the first one in the 200 meters of the athletics. "It was a competition for people with more than 60 years", speaks, proud.

Aída faced the color prejudices during the whole career, but above all in its beginning: "go to the stove, you black woman", was the expression she frequently heard. Instead of relieving to the offence, Aída reacted readily with a phrase that is typical to her: "I will take the challenge, even if I break the neck".

As one can imagine, Aída, multipurpose athlete, heard more racial offences in the whiter sporting modalities, asin the case of the volleyball:

"I saw, the person spoke like this: get out of there Creole, your place is in the kitchen. I saw this very often in the volleyball, you know? (...) In volleyball days they used to go with percussion instruments, these things, they went there, were dancing, the girls I can't bear it they are beating, I said: they are beating, is to dance for them, this is what you have to do, go there, they beat we dance. So, those things make me grow."

2. ELIANE PEREIRA:

In the years of 1960, becomes the swimmer with the better international results the only

6-As outras duas atletas foram: Irene Maria da Conceição Cyprano nos 400m e 800m e Maria da Conceição Cyprano que chegou a alcançar 1,74m no salto em altura nas provas de classificação, terminando com a marca de 1,711 em 11º lugar (Sousa de Oliveira 2005).

7- Aída é mãe da atleta Valeskinsa, que integra a seleção brasileira de vôlei (foi eleita a melhor bloqueadora do Grande Prêmio da Ásia, em 2003), Mas a trajetória da jogadora foi oposta à da mãe. Aída teve de enfrentar a resistência dos pais para competir. Valeskinsa, ao contrário, começou na natação aos dois anos, também fez sapateado, jazz e, claro, atletismo; o vôlei foi um dos últimos esportes que praticou.
black athlete of the team, coming across racism during the sportive career. In the 1960's decade, no Brazilian swimmer was
summoned for the Olympic Games. Eliane Pereira was the best positioned in the Pan-American Games of Winnipeg, in 1967.
Born in the 1st of July 1952, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, daughter of Wilson Pereira and Georgina Maria Pereira, Eliane had a
humble infancy. She attended elementary public school, and secondary private school, in the Brazilian College of São
Cristóvão, paid by Vasco; she formed as a elementary school teacher, and later she concluded the course of Physical
Education of the State University of Rio De Janeiro (UERJ).
Her grandfather was the responsible for her initiation in swimming, in gratuitous classes in the swimming pool of the
Leão XIII Foundation: at seven years old, Eliane was the only black in the group and one of the most distinguished. When
the Leão's father's moving she stopped swimming, but at nine years old her father registered her in the Vasco's swimming
school, from which she left before one month, to integrate the team. In the first competition she equaled the record of the test which she
participated, without at least knowing what this meant. With financial difficulties, she started to gain the sportive material from the
school.

Training hard, she became Carioca and Brazilian champion, winning, at twelve years old, the 100 meters chest
in the Brazil Trophy, in the Cornithons' swimming pool, after receive hiss from the group of rooters for being the only black in
the game. She was trained by Basalone, Denyr de Freitas and, as youthful, by Carlos Robert Pável, who, according to her,
stimulated her to practice the athleticism and to abandon swimming, for she could be more successful in this modality.
Her parents did not use to attend the competitions, but they stimulated her in the trainings, that she would rather
take with the men, for the girls used to discriminate her, supposedly for being better athlete but, the main reason, according
to our interpretation, was for being black. She started to integrate the Brazilian team as the best one of the Country. In 1967,
with fourteen years old, she had the best rank of a Brazilian in the Pan-American Games of Winnipeg: the fourth place in the
100 meters chest.

"The first Pan-American in Canada ... when the referee was going to whistle, the bleacher crowded, and only me black, in front... I took the forth place... that, for me, was the first place".
She was South American champion in the same contest, in Lima, Peru, in the XX South American Championship,
1970. She did not go to the Olympic Games, according to her statement, because at the time the women would only be
convoked if there was a complete relay team.

3. ELISANGELA MARIA ADRIANO was born in 27 of July of 1972 in São Paulo. Since 18 years old, the athlete
dominatesthe tests of Weight and Discus Throw of the country, being thirteen times champion of the Brazil Trophy. She started

to train with twelve years old. Poor and black, Elisângelawent through many difficulties to train and to compete in a test that is
not traditional in Brazil.
The 32 years old athlete, considers herself privileged for belonging to the 32% of the black population of the country,
that is the BMF/Mizuno/São Caetano/Pão de Açúcar, has training and expenses allowance.
Elisangela was gold medal in the Discus Throw in the Pan-Americans Games of Winnipeg in 1999, took part
in the Atlântico Olympiad in 1996, silver medal in the Weight Throw in the Pan-American Games of Saint Domingo in 2003 and
was he director of the South American in 2003, keeping a ten year hegemony. In the Athens Olympiad (2004), she was in the
18th position in the Weight Throw, 13th in the Discus Throw (BOC, 2003).
The athlete is Physical Education teacher, postgraduate in physiology and wants to be technician to form new
athletes. She intends to give lessons in beginners' schools to work in the precarious renewal of the modality of Weight and
Discus Throw.

4. DELMA GONCALVES (PRETINHA): The feminine soccer player born in May 19 of 1975 in the neighborhood of
Senador Camará in Rio de Janeiro, daughter of a maison and a housewife. With a family who loves soccer, Delma Gonçalves,
also known as Little black, begin to play soccer with only seven years of age. Her mother forbade her to play ball with the boys,
but her father followed her in the games.

Little black who has only incomplete basic education, is offensive player of the San Jose CyberRays of the
American league, began to play professionally for the Nova iguaçu team, began to play and lead her to the pass sold to the Radar, arriving
at the Brazilian team, in 1991.
She was athlete of the Vasco, and for the club she conquered the titles of Brazilian champion of 1998 and the
Carioca pent-champion (1996/2000). With Brazil's shirt, her main titles are the conquest of 4th place in the Atlântico Olympiad

5. SOLANGE CHAGAS DO VALLE: She was one of the great runners of the country, being athlete of the Vasco da
Gama Regattas Club in the period from 1967 to 1976. She started running with thirteen years old, earning more than 800
medals. She won gold medal in the South American of 1968; in the South American of 1970 she won one gold and two silver
medals and in the South American of 1973 she won gold again (Souza de Oliveira, 2002).
In 1976, she stopped running because of a rupture of ligaments during a jump; it was then that she decided to invest
in the technician career. She formed in the first class of Physical Education of the State University of Rio de Janeiro, in 1979,
and turned to be technician of Vasco, where she works to this day. With two other technicians, Francisco de Carvalho and
Carlos Alberto Cavaleiro, she developed an Internal Olympiad to choose athletes, in 1980. They also organized the I Festival
of the periphery of São Cristóvão, placing in the club two thousand athletes, who after go through a selection, became athletes of Vasco.
In 1983, the year when she was technician of the Carioca team for the first time, she started to break the hegemony
of the Gama Filho team in the activism of Brazil, forming with her team Brazilian and South American athletes, champions,
mainly in the feminine sector.
In 1984, she was technician of the Brazilian masculine the feminine team in the Pan-American in the Bahamas and
in the South-American of Venezuela. In 1989, she was again technician of the Brazilian Feminine and masculine team in the
South-American in Montevideo, in Uruguay and in the Pan-American in Danta Fé, Argentina, in which Brazil ended up in the 4th
place.
In 1990, the team of Vasco by her command, was three times Brazilian champion of athleticism. In 1991, the club
was eight times state feminine champion of athleticism, adult category and Solange was consecrated as technician of the
athletes, who carried her in the arms and made great compliments to her, who was a big mother for them.
Solange was invited to work in many clubs, but she never left Vasco, where she was consecrated as athlete,
obtained her first job as operator, was married in the chapel of the club and took her daughter for the trainings of athleticism.
Solange is proud for having made many friends in the athleticism and for always opening way for her athletes, who
did not have chance to study, taking many of them out of the marginality. Currently, she has accords with many schools and

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universities. It’s been five years since she left the track to co-ordinate the whole athleticism of Vasco. It was a chance that the club offered so that other professionals enter as male and female technicians. She counts on seventeen male and female technical workers in her team.

Today, with 51 years old, she said to be gratified for her life in the sport. She was technician of the Brazilian team many times, classified athletes in all possible categories, in the Brazilian, in the World Championship, in the Pan-American, in all the South American competitions and in the Olympic Games of Sydney in 2000.

6. DAIANE GARCIA DOS SANTOS: The 22 years old athlete, was born in 10° of February of 1983 in a poor family of Porto Alegre, and only initiated in the Olympic gymnastics modality with 11 years old, when most of the gymnasts already dispute international competitions.

Fortunately Daiane always had at home her parents’ support for the practice of the sport. Her mother who is a school cook, played Handball and practiced athleticism. Her father played soccer.

In the beginning of the career, besides the difficulty of training far from home and going alone for the trainings, Daiane faced prejudice of many technicians who doubted the possibility of that black girl to win in a sport dominated by the European Olympic potencies. They suggested, also moved by the prejudice, that she abandoned everything and tried the athleticism, more commonly associated to the poor and blacks. They could not dissuade her.


Final Considerations
The black athletes congregated here show that the color of the skin discriminates, most in some sportive modalities than in others, most in some athletes than in others. It also reveals that the effect of the discrimination is not determinant, in the sense that many athletes had made the way with the own feet, succeeded in carrying through their career, made alliances, collected votes of confidence made their dreams come true. What constitutes in reference point for the fight of the candidates to the sport of endurance, independently of their ethnic characteristics.

When revealing ourselves as sole people and, at the same time, dependents of others to recognize on one hand, our personal characteristics and, on the other the differences between those who surround us, we become capable to define our own values constructed in the multi-ethnicity, the multi-culturalism, in the fight against prejudice and all types of exclusion.

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BLACK WOMAN IN THE SPORTS WORKING MARKET: SOME CONSIDERATIONS

ABSTRACT
When we think about the situation of the black woman in Brazil, we have to take many things into consideration: in a democratic society it is fundamental to have respect toward differences of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and physical appearance, without abandoning every segment to its own luck, but questioning the relationships of power that create hierarchy among different positions in society. In what concerns physical-sporting activities, it is necessary to take into consideration the racialism present in conduction and administration of sport. In Brazil, a few black women have overpassed barriers, by using tools of their own culture to succeed as icons of sport. The goal of this study is to present some black athletes of high level who, by their trajectory, show us critical points of resistance in the categories of gender, race; they have to overcome. Aida dos Santos, Eliane Pereira, Elsângela Maria Adriano, Delma Gonçalves, Solange Chagas do Vale and Daiane dos Santos show us that the color of their skin has discriminated them, more in some modalities of other, more for some athletes than for other. They also show us that discrimination is not determinate, in the sense that many of these athletes have made their way with their own feet, they have made agreements, they have won confidence and, most of all, they have conquered their dreams. They have been established themselves as points of reference in their fight in sports of high level, independently of their racial characteristics.

Key-words: gender, race, sport.

RÉSUMÉ
Quand on pense sur la situation de la femme noire au Brésil, on doit considérer que, dans une société démocratique, il est fondamental avoir du respect aux différences de race, ethnie, genre, orientation sexuelle et apparence physique, sans abandonner chaque segment à sa propre sorte, mais en questionant les relations de pouvoir que
hierarchizan las diferentes posiciones. En este caso se plantea la actividad física-desportiva, ya que es necesario considerar también el patriarcado en la gestión administrativa del deporte. En Brasil, pocas mujeres negras han conseguido transponer las barreras, utilizando los espacios de la propia cultura patriarcal del deporte y ascender como atletas de alto nivel. El objetivo de este estudio es presentar algunas de esas atletas que, con su trayectoria, nos apuntan para aspectos estratégicos de dificultades de género y raza, que tuvieron que enfrentar en sus carreras, en el deporte de alto rendimiento. Aída dos Santos, Eliane Pereira, Elisângela Maria Adriano, Delma Gonçalves, Solange Chagas do Vale y Daiane dos Santos nos muestran que el color de la piel discrimina, más en algunas modalidades que en otras, más para algunas atletas que para otras. Afirmamos también, que el efecto de la discriminación no es determinante, en el sentido que muchas de esas atletas hicieron el camino con sus propios pies, completaron sus carreras, han hecho alianzas, ganado votos de confianza y realizaron sus sueños. Lo que se constiye en punto de referencia para la lucha de las candidatas al deporte de rendimiento, sin atención para sus características raciales.

Palabras claves: género, raza, deporte

RESUMO

Cuando uno piensa sobre la situación de la mujer negra en Brasil, hay que pensar que en una sociedad democrática es fundamental el respeto a las diferencias de raza, etnia, género, orientación sexual y apariencia física, sin abandonar cada segmento a su propia suerte, mas cuestionando, siempre, las relaciones de poder que hierarchizan las diferentes posiciones. En este estudio, las actividades físico-deportivas, es necesario tener en cuenta también el patriarcado en la gestión administrativa del deporte. En Brasil, pocas mujeres negras han conseguido transponer las barreras, utilizando los espacios de la propia cultura patriarcal del deporte y ascender como atletas de alto nivel. El objetivo de este estudio es presentar algunas de esas atletas que, con su trayectoria, nos apuntan para aspectos estratégicos de dificultades de género y raza, que tuvieron que enfrentar en sus carreras, en el deporte de alto rendimiento. Aída dos Santos, Eliane Pereira, Elisângela Maria Adriano, Delma Gonçalves, Solange Chagas do Vale y Daiane dos Santos son muestran que el color de la piel discrimina, más en algunas modalidades que en otras, más para algunas atletas que para otras. Afirmamos también, que el efecto de la discriminación no es determinante, en el sentido que muchas de esas atletas hicieron el camino con sus propios pies, completaron sus carreras, han hecho alianzas, ganado votos de confianza y realizaron sus sueños. Lo que se constiye en punto de referencia para la lucha de las candidatas al deporte de rendimiento, sin atención para sus características raciales.

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