Considerações Finais

O fetichismo da técnica esportiva atravessa a história do esporte e se apresenta em diferentes roupagens. Diante da valorização excessiva de determinadas competições (preparação física, técnica ou tática) (6) torna-se necessário minimizar aspectos fetichistas da técnica esportiva, destacando valores positivos no confronto com os negativos. Além disso, as exigências do mundo atual ao confirmar o destaque para o papel da técnica no mundo do esporte, evidenciam que os processos de ensino-aprendizagem e treino devem ser orientados por uma perspectiva ampla que possa igualizar o rife da preparação "física-técnica-tática" equilibrando-se fazer em consonância com as finais éticas do esporte. No que se refere aos esportes coletivos, o modelo de abordagem progressiva ao jogo conforme Mesquita destaca e privilegia a técnica e sua compreensão. (7) Por fim, é preciso assumir, para os tempos atuais, a busca de liberdade humana pelo esporte, não como desejo frenético mas como possibilidade criativa diante das mutações do conceito de técnica esportiva.

Referências

INCOME JUSTICE IN PROFESSIONAL SPORTS LEAGUES: THE CASE OF THE MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

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Abstract

The issue of income justice in professional sports, while a topic of high ethical and social interest, is nevertheless not at the forefront of research. The differences between team and individual sports are significant, and this article will focus on team sports, where income is generally set by fixed contracts rather than bonuses or money prizes. First, I will illustrate the overall problem by presenting some figures on the relation of athletes' salaries from Major League Baseball (MLB) to the median income of the overall population in the USA. I will then outline a model of income justice based on David Miller's definition of social justice, and will discuss which player salaries ought to be considered just for citizens and those of fellow statesmen. They fulfill both demands, I argue, if the premature high salaries of MLB are socially unjust, either by the governing bodies of the state.

Keywords: income, social justice, Major League Baseball

1. Introduction

Professional sports have become a part of the fabric of life throughout the world. Football, basketball, baseball, soccer, ice hockey, roller skating, swimming, running, skiing—all generate billions of dollars in ticket sales, TV contracts, and endorsement deals. The upper-tier athletes earn millions of dollars, and the players earn far more than they ever dreamed of. The salaries such as these raise a significant economic and ethical and social questions. The incomes of players are high, and the measures are being implemented to ensure that such compensation is seen as reasonable, not unearned. The incomes of athletes are high, and the philosophy of sports has always been one of hard work, dedication, and achievement. The salary of Rodriguez’s physical gifts are committed to the sum the New York Yankees season. In this paper, I will provide an overview of the incomes earned by professional athletes. As such, I will present the case of the Major League Baseball (MLB) the highest professional baseball league in America and widely acknowledged as the best league in the world. The main argument is David Miller’s definition of social justice, particularly his differentiation of the idea of justice and equality (14). I will then outline the model of income justice, and to compare these figures with the income distribution of the USA.

2. The case of the Major League Baseball

The financial data of MLB is extensively studied. I here wish to present figures of the average salary, the median salary, and to compare these figures with the income distribution of the USA. MLB’s gross revenue rose from $3.3 billion in 2010, a 400% increase

Legend: PF = Preparação Física; PT = Preparação Técnica; P = Preparação Tática

Figura 3 - Esporte Moderno - Período Científico - por volta dos anos 1960 - Início Sociabilismo

Figura 4 - Esporte Pós-moderno - Diante das tensões renovadas

Figura 5 - Esporte Pós-moderno - Saúde e qualidade de vida

Figura 6 - Esporte Pós-moderno - Aula e treino profissional

PF PTc PTt
The financial data of MLB is well-documented and has been extensively studied. I wish to provide only a brief outline of the average salary, the median salary and the top earners, and to compare these figures with data on the general population of the USA.

MLB’s gross revenue rose from $1.4 billion in 1995 to $7 billion in 2010, a 400% increase (6), even after accounting for inflation, the increase is still extraordinary 254%. There are, in general, huge financial disparities between MLB teams. In 2011, the New York Yankees were the team with the highest revenues, at $330 million, followed by the Boston Red Sox, at $310 million (10). In comparison, the teams with the lowest revenues were the Miami Marlins, at $148 million, and the Oakland Athletics, at $160 million. Team salaries are also highly unequal. As opposed to the other North American sports leagues, such as the National Hockey League, MLB eschews a hard salary cap in favor of only a luxury tax system. This system imposes a tax on teams which spend more than $170 million (in 2010) on salaries. Since the inception of the tax, only four teams have been forced to pay, and the Yankees have paid more than 90% of the total amount of $210 million paid between 2003 and 2010 (11). The team payroll of the Yankees was of Opening Day of the 2012 season sits at $198 million; the next closest team payroll is that of the Philadelphia Phillies, with a payroll of $172 million. By way of contrast, the team at the bottom of this table, the San Diego Padres, have a team payroll of just $55 million (18). The combined payroll of the top five spenders is only slightly less than the combined payroll of the bottom five.

These figures detailing the financial power of MLB are mirrored by the players’ individual salaries. The average salary of an MLB player rose from $600,000 in 1990 to $1.9 million in 2012 to more than $3 million in 2010 (1); the median salary in 2009 was $1.15 million (5). The minimum salary over the same timeframe has quadrupled, rose from $100,000 in 1990 to $400,000 in 2010. The salary distribution, however, is highly unequal. The top 25 players each earn in excess of $17 million per year, with Alex Rodriguez leading the way at $30 million, followed by Vernon Wells of the Los Angeles Angels at $24 million (19). The two highest paid players on the Yankees—Rodriguez and Mark Teixeira, who will earn $23 million during the 2012 season—make combined nearly as much as the Padres spend on their entire 25-man roster. Maury Brown writes about this unequal distribution:

“Eighty-Six players, or 11 percent of the 818 players on Opening Day player payrolls will earn $10 million or more. All told, these 86 players will earn $1,178,536,759. In other words, 11 percent of the players earn 44 percent of the total amount spent on player payroll heading into Opening Day.” (5)

These numbers are even more interesting when compared with salary figures for the general population of the USA. In 2010, the median income of full-time working men in the USA was $47,715, for women, the median figure was $36,931 (9). The median household income was $49,445, which represents a decrease of 2.3% from the prior year. In 2009. In the years since the onset of the financial crisis in 2007, median household income has declined by 6.4%, in total. In this same period, unemployment and poverty rates have skyrocketed, with 4.62 million people—15.1% of the US population—now living in poverty, the highest such number since the US began tracking poverty rates in 1959. While MLB players are getting more and more, millions of others in the US are suffering from unemployment and poverty.

The median salary of a MLB player is around 24 times as much as the median income of a full-time worker, and 22 times as much as the median US household income. The income of just the top 25 earners is 356 times as much as the median income,
the MLB minimum salary. $400,000 is approximately 8 times as much as the median income of a full-time male worker. Even if the brief span of a professional MLB career is taken into account, the lifetime earning potential greatly exceeds that of an average full-time worker. This comparison clearly indicates that major income inequality exists, but the philosophical question is whether or not this inequality is also unjust, and therefore morally wrong. I will attempt to bypass this issue by examining these numbers within a social justice framework.

3. David Miller on social justice

David Miller has identified three principles which, taken together, constitute a framework of social justice—need, desert, and equality. While need refers to a set of "basic functioning" (17)—education, work, basic material goods—which every member of society should be able to access in the pursuit of a decent life (14, 203-229), desert identifies justice as the principle that positions and rewards are distributed based on effort and talent (14, 131-202) and, lastly, equality implies that all members of society are treated with equal respect and possess equal rights and responsibilities (14, 230-244). To judge the distribution of specific goods, positions or rewards as just or unjust, the principle to be applied must be made clear—namely, do the goods, positions or rewards in question fall under the category of need, desert or equality? Certain goods can occupy multiple categories depending on context. For Miller and others—such as Axel Honneth and myself—a general classificatory scheme applies the principle of need in contexts in which people seek out solidarity from one another, while the principle of desert should be applied in contexts of "instrumental associations", such as the market. The principle of equality is particularly relevant in contexts such as dealings with the state and before the law, where people should be seen as fellow citizens to be treated with equal respect. Furthermore, there are certain conflicts and trade-offs between these three principles, as there are cases in which the distribution based on one principle negatively affects the distribution based on another. As all three principles are equally important, a violation of any one must be justified, and the aim should be to respect all. As it concerns income distribution, modern welfare state distributions of some kind are required, but, the principle of desert, for instance, may work against the principle of need. It is currently unclear as to what extent the state can and should interfere with the market—in other words, how high should the threshold of need be set—and when the principle of desert ought to be applied. Relevant to the case presented here, I began with the assumption that incomes are socially just if they fulfill all three principles, which means that an income should not be so low as to preclude an individual from living a decent life—from performing the "basic functioning"—but also that it ought to reflect the individual's talent and effort. Income ought to be earned, and it should not contribute to social inequality by leading people to suffer from low respect and leaving them unable to exercise their rights and duties as citizens. As incomes belong mainly to the sphere of markets, or "instrumental associations", the principle of desert should be applied but without suspending the demands of the principles of needs and equality. A just distribution according to desert does not justify vio-

rating the individual's basic needs or the ideas of equality and respect. Miller writes: "[T]he meritorietic allocation of jobs and rewards needs to be offset by a robust form of equal citizenship—robust in the sense that people have a strong understanding of their equality as citizens regardless of their economic deserts, and robust in the sense that equal citizenship is the contributing principle for benefits such as health care and education. Merit of any sort should only be allowed to govern the distribution of a certain range of goods and services, and in particular not those goods and services that people regard as necessities, such as health care." (14, 200)

The question now is whether or not the income of MLB players is socially just in this sense; to answer this question, we must also consider the context. While Miller targets the society as a whole, his principles can be applied in smaller settings such as an organization or within a regional community as well. This study uses both the society-wide context as well as the MLB-specific context, which allows me to ask both about the distribution of baseball player's incomes are socially just within US society; and whether they are socially just within MLB. It is my opinion that it is necessary that these salary figures be considered just in both instances, as both all other fellow US citizens and all other fellow MLB players have the right to be recognized as equal citizens. One could consider other contexts of social justice in which the income of MLB players might be judged, such as compared to other athletes, to baseball players in other countries or against the worldwide distribution of income but, due in part to space restrictions, I will focus on the two instances described above.

The first condition which must be met in order for an income to be considered socially just is that it must be subject to the principle of a decent life in society—which, in this context, means both in comparison to fellow citizens and to fellow players. There is not a single indication that MLB salaries are below this threshold, or that they introduce any restrictions which would preclude recipients from living normal, decent lives in the US. On the contrary, it is most likely that even those MLB players earning only the minimum salary of $400,000 enjoy a standard of living far above that of the average citizen. Regarding the principle of need, the salaries paid in MLB are therefore to be seen as socially just; this holds true when compared to both the overall population and to fellow MLB players.

The second condition—desert—demands that incomes reflect the talents and efforts of the players compared to the talents and efforts of their fellow citizens and fellow players. This is the trickiest question considered here because it requires that benchmarks or standards be set, against which talent and effort can not only be judged, but which also allow us to determine how much a specific talent—here, the talent of being a good baseball player—should be worth. Despite these obstacles, an internal perspective the income inequalities inherent to MLB appear to be unjustified and the top salaries of star players are vastly exaggerated. There are obviously differences in talent, effort and performance, but those players who earn exponentially more than the average player are not that much better than their fellow players. Take the Win-Above-Replacement (WAR) statistic, which is an attempt to capture the overall performance of a player. In 2011 Jose Bautista had the highest WAR of all players leading this statistics with 8.9 while the replacement player would be nowhere close to being in the major leagues. It is quite clear that the players are well below average and have a WAR of 0. Thus there is no case of having a WAR of 9.35 better than an average player. This is about three times as much as some of the top salaries are. The income of around $3 million could not substantiate such assumption. Another possible example—well, a visage of players in different salary levels, is the 70 players in different salary levels, is the range of $1.15 million and are extraordinary athletes who why they should earn so much? Their income is tied to their performance and the performance of their teams, and the performance of their teams is tied to the efforts of their teammates and the impact of their teammates. It is difficult to adequately compensate the players for their efforts and the impact of their efforts, which is why the value of payroll is so high. The market bears this difference, and its value is given to the players. The market is giving the players what they deserve. The third and final condition is to make sure the point to be made is that the distribution of income between players might lead to a society where the players are not treated fairly and are not treated equally. Furthermore, high incomes can lead to further benefits better social benefits that can increase the influence, power and wealth of the players. And a star player in a disproportionately high income is the capital, which in turn leads to more inequality. While the inequality is caused by an unequal distribution of talent and impact, the distribution of income in the MLB is caused by the impact of the players and incomes of a few are a result of the distribution of talent and impact to those of the many. This advantage is a concept not only...
the ideas of equality and justice. Given that this is the case, rewards need to be factored in to the equation—robust in the case of the stance of their equality. In addition, the way the system is structured, and the way the players are compensated, has to be taken into consideration. The way in which players are rewarded affects the way in which they play the game, and the way in which the game is played affects the way in which players are rewarded.

In the case of the players in the MLB, the rewards are directly related to the performance of the players. The higher the performance of the player, the higher the rewards. This is in line with the principles of justice and equality, as the rewards are based on the merit of the player, and not on factors such as the salary cap or the league minimum.

However, this does not mean that the rewards are just. The rewards are not equal, as there is a significant disparity between the rewards of the players in the top 1% of the league, and the rewards of the players in the bottom 99%. This disparity is further exacerbated by the fact that the rewards are not evenly distributed across the league. The rewards are concentrated in the hands of a few, while the majority of the players receive much less.

Moreover, the rewards are not only concentrated in the hands of a few, but they are also concentrated in the hands of a few owners, who are able to make a substantial amount of money from the success of the franchise. This concentration of wealth and power is in direct conflict with the principles of justice and equality, as it leads to a situation where a small group of people are able to maintain their power and their wealth, while the majority of the people are left behind.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, the issue of the rewards of the players in the MLB is a complex one, and it requires a comprehensive approach to address it. A fair and just system of rewards should be established, where the rewards are based on merit, and are distributed in a manner that reflects the principles of justice and equality.

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WHAT WE CAN GET IN SPORT
BETWEEN VICTORY AND ACHIEVEMENT
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Abstract
In this essay, we argue what is important for us besides victory, when everybody cannot necessarily win a victory in competitive sport? We begin by exploring the concept of victory itself and its vagueness, and then consider the problem following in the footsteps of several sport philosophers. What we examine are the following: (a) relations between victory and achievement; (b) victory, defeat and self-overcoming; (c) sport and the martial arts. It may be strange to hear that we get defeat from sport. There exists a chance for us in a decisive defeat without an evaluation of having done mutual pursuit for excellence. It is in an attitude of accepting defeat that a chance for self-overcoming besides victory is given. Defeat is neither an object to be evaluated nor an object of comfort. It is the starting point for self-overcoming besides victory. Defeat is neither an object to be evaluated nor an object of comfort. It is the starting point for self-overcoming besides victory. Defeat is neither an object to be evaluated nor an object of comfort.

Keywords: Japanese martial arts, Kyudo, victory, self-achievement.

Introduction

Torrès and Hager (9) pointed out the importance of understanding the role of competitive sport to children. Back (1) made a question to the morality of competitive sport. In modern competitive sport, however, it is structurally incorporated into a match to aim at victory. If we would win, we should try to win, should strive to win, and should want to win. To obtain maximum results in a match, we must give ourselves to it. We can then sometimes come close to getting what we desire. We will do this if we are true athletes. Athletes must have a strong urge to defeat their opponents. They must carry out that urge in the form of actions which will enable them to outdistance all (10).

While in many cases it is difficult to win, athletes are able to win, even if they play a match without an intention of winning. An element of luck in every match though there may be, this is a structural problem in competitive sport, and it establishes a winner and losers in the match. What is important besides winning for those who cannot win if that is the case? What is given to those who cannot attain the excellence that they want to?

Vagueness of victory and defeat

Suppose there existed certain victory in competitive sport, and an individual athlete or a team could win, we should define what victory means, because the concept of victory itself has a kind of vagueness. It may be understood that even if a loser has symbolic victory in a match. We consider this problem following in the footsteps of our predecessors in sport philosophy.

Victory based on rules
Victory based on rules is understood as the most definite concept. An individual athlete and a team win a match when they keep more score than the opponent within the given time or they score a definite point earlier than the opponent. Even in figure skating and gymnastics, score is marked by the judge, and it decides whose performance the best is based on rules. These are unquestionably victory.

Accidental victory that is not excellence
Simon (11) said about "the idea of the sports contest as a test of skill, a mutual quest for excellence by the participants." What makes us worth paying to see is the test of excellence they provide. In this case certain difficulty occurs. Excellence may not accord with victory. The winner who is unsuitable for the result of mutual excellence may exist. Dixon (12) pointed out that the judgment whether the winner is really excellent or not is difficult, and that sometimes this judgment may bring a wrong result: refereeing errors, cheating, gamesmanship, and bad luck. Refereeing error and cheating need consideration in particular.

Dixon (12) described the case that away team fought against home team in soccer as an example of refereeing errors. A refereeing error or cheating may lead to victory for the home team. There is a case reported that a referee gave a bad decision, the player who made a definite point was not recognized. The away team scored this point. In such cases, the away team won the match. It is difficult to determine whether the away team won the match or not. There is another case that the away team fought against the home team in a soccer match. The home team scored a point by cheating. In such cases, the winning of the away team was questioned. In such cases, the winning of the away team was questioned.

Ethical or mental victory
Even if a player of another team may be not accepted to reflect excellence properly, it does not mean that we accept victory as a result of this situation. Dixon said that the difficulty in accepting excellence as a result of the match shows also here. In such situations, also the absence of evidence not a sign of a problem.

Victory and the achievement

If victory is indeed possible, there may be various kinds of victory. What is the importance of victory? This question can be separated into the concept of victory and achievement. It is necessary to separate victory and achievement, the ethical victory or the ethical achievement.

There is a difficulty in explaining what athletic achievement is. We may think about athletic achievement as a process that athletic achievement is an individual, an athlete or a team. However, this kind of athletic achievement is called "achievements of performance" or "achievements of physical performance." It is clear that there is a difference between athletic achievements and athletic achievements based on rules, but a distinction is difficult in the latter.

According to rules, the result of some kind of game mentioned here may not be objective.

Victory, defeat and self-overcoming
Victory and defeat, as might be expected both the winner and the non-winner in competitive sport. We might avoid such interpretation under the idea of sports contest in the past, above, and discuss the role of self-overcoming. Self-overcoming is a criterion to assess the reach perfection when the non-winner concludes the competition. This leads to the question: What is the role of victory? Does anybody needs victory or defeat in our society? We want to consider the relation between victory and self-overcoming from this point of view. 

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