

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Political Science 3311B - Sport and Politics

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:05-2:25

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Item 1: In March 1994, Italy elects a new right-wing Prime Minister, Silvio Berlusconi. He is founder and leader of a new political party, **Forza Italia** ("Let's go, Italy"). The party takes its name from a football slogan, and Mr. Berlusconi's personal fortune comes largely from the symbiotic relationship between the three television stations he owns and his football team, AC Milan. His party's electoral success has been achieved with the help of supporters' clubs of AC Milan and his media empire. He goes on to serve as Italy's Prime Minister on three separate occasions, up to 2011.

Item 2: In a June 2006 commentary on "Why we Envy the World Cup," UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan argues that the World Cup (and world sport) has several important lessons for the international community. He argues that: "...the World Cup is an event which takes place on a level playing field, where every country has a chance to participate on equal terms. Only two commodities matter in this game: talent and team work. I wish we had more levellers like that in the global arena. Free and fair exchanges without the interference of subsidies, barriers or tariffs. Every country getting a real chance to field its strengths on the world stage." Most importantly, "...the World Cup is an event in which we actually see goals being reached. I'm not talking only about the goals a country scores; I also mean the most important goal of all -- being there, part of the family of nations and peoples, celebrating our common humanity."

Item 3: In June of 2013 Brazil – South America's 'miracle economy' for much of the past decade - is rocked by sustained mass protests coinciding with the Confederations Cup Football Tournament. Initiated in response to a hike in bus fares despite chronically poor service, they quickly became the outlet for widespread discontent over the persistence of inadequate public services and vast inequalities while tens of billions of dollars were being invested in back-to-back sport mega events – the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Rio Summer Olympics. These events, greeted euphorically when they were announced as unprecedented development opportunities and symbolic expressions of Brazil's global 'arrival', had become graphic manifestations of the jarring clash between 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' visions of development.

These vignettes underscore the centrality of sport in popular culture worldwide, and its importance as a source of wealth, power, pride and prestige. The nationalistic passions it arouses are regularly illustrated by such events as the World Cup of Soccer and the Olympic Games. Yet many scholars in the social sciences and humanities, notably political scientists, have been reluctant to view sport as a subject warranting serious analysis.

There are at least two long-standing and widely held views of sport that have reinforced this tendency. The first is that it is "play" - an escape from the serious pursuits of politics and wealth-creation. The second, illustrated in Kofi Annan's commentary above, exaggerates the nobility of sport, viewing it as "above" these sordid and worldly preoccupations. It takes only a few moments' reflection to recognize these views as myths, albeit resilient ones. Still, the task of analyzing and weighing the political significance of sport can be elusive and challenging.

The worlds of sport and politics interconnect on a number of levels. There is, most obviously, politics within the world of sport - that is, within and between the bureaucracies and organizations that govern it, such as soccer's scandal-plagued FIFA, hockey's NHL and its owners and players, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and Sport Canada. There is, secondly, the attempted use of sport by governments as instruments of domestic and foreign policy; for example, to promote national unity and development, to foster societal health and welfare, or as vehicles for enhancing national prestige. Thirdly, there are sport-based controversies with wider social roots and implications that must be "managed" politically, such as controversies over doping, corruption, or "hooliganism". At a fourth and deeper level, there is the political economy of sport - the way in which major sports events and franchises intersect with the politics of accumulation, and become valued sources of wealth and prestige for owners, corporations and governments. Finally, there is the role of sport in (political) socialization - that is, in constructing - or deconstructing -- social structures of race, class, ethnic, and gender power and identity. This is arguably the most pervasive but also elusive way in which sport influences politics. For example, sport participation as both athlete and fan is experienced very differently by men and women. How does this influence the wider politics of gender relations in various societies?

These are some of the issues this course addresses. After an initial consideration of theoretical and conceptual issues, we will look at sport, world politics and globalization; sport in the politics of national societies; and sport and politics in North America. The approach is broadly comparative, dealing with cases from a wide range of events and societies. It is also interdisciplinary, drawing on work from sociology, history, and cultural studies as well as political science to illuminate the intricate relationship between politics and sport.

Structure

The course is organized around two weekly sessions – the first centred on instructor-led seminar discussion and the second on group presentations. Each weekly topic is linked to a set of readings designed to focus discussion, presentations and debates. All class members should come prepared to discuss these assigned readings. In addition, each student will be assigned to a group that will provide leadership of one class session through a group presentation. Discussion questions are provided to help frame the presentations.

Evaluation

Assessment will be based on written work, a final exam, the group presentation, and contributions to class discussions. There will be two evaluation "plans"; students can opt for either plan A or plan B. Assessment will be based approximately as follows:

Plan A:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Attendance and participation | 10% |
| Group presentation (max. 45 minutes) | 15% |
| Short essay I on a set topic (6-8 pages – due 11 Feb.) | 25% |
| Short essay II on a set topic (6-8 pages – due 31 March) | 25% |
| Final Exam | 25% |

(note: the exam will cover material from assigned readings, lecture/discussions, and group presentations)

Plan B:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Attendance and participation | 10% |
| Group presentation (max. 45 minutes) | 15% |
| Essay outline (3-4 pages - due 11 Feb.) | 10% |
| Research essay (12-14 pages – due 31 March) | 40% |
| Final Exam | 25% |

(note: the exam will cover material from assigned readings, lecture/discussions, and group presentations)

You **must** complete all elements of the course in order to pass.

For **group presentations**, remember that the purpose of the presentation is to advance an argument and stimulate debate and discussion. Merely summarizing the assigned readings is **not** sufficient. Groups should carefully coordinate individual contributions. Creative formats are encouraged. Please consult the instructor about your planned focus and format.

Please note: essay extensions will only be granted under extraordinary circumstances, **not including** having too much other work to do! Late papers will be penalized.

Texts, Readings, and Research Sources

The required text for the course is A. Markovits and L. Rensmann, *Gaming the World: How Sports are Reshaping Global Politics and Culture* (Princeton University Press, 2010). All other required readings will be available online from the Killam Library or weblinks.

In the preparation of essays, students will need to keep in mind the relatively limited number of secondary sources on sport and politics. You will have to reach beyond political science to sources from other disciplines (for example, Sport in Society, the Sociology of Sport Journal, the International Journal of the History of Sport, the Journal of Sport and Social Issues, and the Journal of Sport History, as well as monographs in these disciplines). You may also need to use inter-library loan services. In addition, you will have to explore and utilize documentary sources where relevant, and particularly media sources from both the "quality" and "popular" press (for example, the work of Cathal Kelly and John Doyle in The Globe and Mail; occasional stories in Magazines such as The Economist; and indeed feature stories in Sports Illustrated). These sources must of course be read and analyzed **critically**.

Statement on Academic Integrity

All students in this class are to read and understand the policies on academic integrity and plagiarism referenced in the Policies and Student Resources sections of the academicintegrity.dal.ca website. Ignorance of such policies is no excuse for violations.

Any paper submitted by a student at Dalhousie University may be checked for originality to confirm that the student has not plagiarized from other sources. Plagiarism is considered a serious academic offence which may lead to loss of credit, suspension or expulsion from the University, or even to the revocation of a degree. It is essential that there be correct attribution of authorities from which facts and opinions have been derived. At Dalhousie there are University Regulations which deal with plagiarism and, prior to submitting any paper in a course, students should read the Policy on Intellectual Honesty contained in the Calendar or on the Online Dalhousie website. The Senate has affirmed the right of any instructor to require that student papers be submitted in both written and computer-readable format, and to submit any paper to be checked electronically for originality.

Requests for Student Accommodation

Students may request accommodation as a result of barriers related to disability, religious obligation, or any characteristic under the Nova Scotia Human Rights Act. Students who require academic accommodation for either classroom participation or the writing of tests and exams

should make their request to the Advising and Access Services Center (AASC) prior to or at the outset of the regular academic year. Please visit www.dal.ca/access for more information and to obtain the Request for Accommodation – Form A.

A note taker may be required as part of a student's accommodation. There is an honorarium of \$75/course/term (with some exceptions). If you are interested, please contact AASC at 494-2836 for more information.

Please note that your classroom may contain specialized accessible furniture and equipment. It is important that these items remain in the classroom, untouched, so that students who require their usage will be able to participate in the class.

Topics and Assignments

Week 1: Introduction to the course

S. Jackson and S. Haigh, "Between and beyond politics: sport and foreign policy in a globalizing world," *Sport in Society*, 11:4 (2008), 349-358.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430430802019169>

Week 2: Conceptual and Theoretical Perspectives on Sport, Culture, and Politics

Markovits and Rensmann, ch. 1.

Robert Redeker, "Sport, Opiate of International Relations." *Sport in Society*, 11:4 (2008), 494-500.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430430802019482>

Recommended:

D. Black and J. Nauright, *Rugby and the South African Nation* (1998), ch. 1, "Sport, Culture and Politics."

P. Gilchrist, "Local heroes and global stars," in *The Global Politics of Sport*, ch.8 (11-139).

J. Hoberman, "Sport and Ideology in the Post-Communist Age," in Allison (ed), *The Changing Politics of Sport*.

Lincoln Allison, "Sport and Civil Society," *Political Studies*, XLVI (1998), 709-726

T. Monnington, "Politicians and Sport: Uses and Abuses," in L. Allison (ed.), *The Changing Politics of Sport* (1993).

SPORT AND WORLD POLITICS

Week 3: Sport and International Diplomacy - an overview

S. Murray and G. Pigman, "Mapping the relationship between international sport and diplomacy," *Sport in Society*, 17:9 (2014), 1098-1118.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.856616>

L. Allison and T. Monnington, "Sport, prestige, and international relations." *Government and Opposition*, 37:1 (2002), 106-134.

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/store/10.1111/1477-](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/store/10.1111/1477-7053.00089/asset/1477-7053.00089.pdf?v=1&t=i3cq8fmt&s=9fac2b3d96d444493a1f0682121b876bb5c6e4c2)

[7053.00089/asset/1477-](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/store/10.1111/1477-7053.00089/asset/1477-7053.00089.pdf?v=1&t=i3cq8fmt&s=9fac2b3d96d444493a1f0682121b876bb5c6e4c2)

[7053.00089.pdf?v=1&t=i3cq8fmt&s=9fac2b3d96d444493a1f0682121b876bb5c6e4c2](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/store/10.1111/1477-7053.00089.pdf?v=1&t=i3cq8fmt&s=9fac2b3d96d444493a1f0682121b876bb5c6e4c2)

J. Simon Rofe, "it is a squad game: Manchester United as a diplomatic non-state actor in international affairs," *Sport in Society*, 17:9 (2014), 1136-1154.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.856610>

Recommended:

D. Black and J. van der Westhuizen, "The Allure of Global Games for 'Semi-Peripheral' Polities and Spaces: A Research Agenda." *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (1994).

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713998370~db=all~order=page>

K. Foster, "Alternative Models for the Regulation of Global Sport." In *The Global Politics of Sport*, ch. 5 (63-86).

B. Houlihan, *Sport and International Politics*.

J. Bale and J. Sang, *Kenyan Running* (1996), ch. 5, "Modernisation: Sport as a Global System."

T. Taylor, "Sport and World Politics: Functionalism and the State System," in *International Journal* XLIII (autumn 1988), 531-553.

Week 4: Sport and Globalization

Markovits and Rensmann, chs. 2 and 3.

Recommended:

L. Allison, "Sport and globalisation." In *The Global Politics of Sport*, ch. 1 (1-4).

B. Wheaton, "Selling out? The commercialisation and globalisation of lifestyle sport." In *The Global Politics of Sport*, ch. 9 (140-161).

J. Ammirante, "Globalization in Professional Sport: Comparisons and Contrasts between Hockey and European Football." In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 12 (237-261).

J. Maguire, "Sport, Globalisation and Migration: Implications for Nation-State Policies." *Sport in Society*, 11:4 (2008).

Focus for Presentation #1:

To what extent, and in what ways, has sport both reflected and driven globalisation? What are

the limits to this process?

Week 5: Politics in/of the “Beautiful Game”

A. Tomlinson, “The supreme leader sails on: leadership, ethics, and governance in FIFA.” *Sport in Society*, 17:9 (2014), 1155-1169.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.856590>

A. Law, “Playing with tension: national charisma and disgrace at Euro 2012,” *Soccer and Society*, 15:2 (2013), 203-221.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/14660970.2013.849187>

J. Rockwood and C. Palmer, “Invasion games in war-torn nations: can football help to build peace?” *Soccer & Society*, 12:2 (2011) 184–200.

<http://web.b.ebscohost.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=14&sid=1051b993-b401-4c99-92fd-6224ae534e4e%40sessionmgr198&hid=105>

Recommended:

P. Darby, *Africa, Football, and FIFA: Politics, Colonialism and Resistance* (Frank Cass, 2002).

F. Foer, *How Soccer Explains the World*.

J. Sugden and A. Tomlinson, “Football and FIFA in the Postcolonial World.” In J. Bale and M. Cronin (eds.), *Sport and Postcolonialism* (Berg, 2003).

J. Horne, “The Global Game of Football, the 2002 World Cup and Regional Development in Japan,” *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (2004).

E. Galeano, *Soccer in Sun and Shadow*.

Focus for Presentation #2:

How does soccer reflect and reinforce political power? How does it enable the contestation of political power?

Week 6: Politics and the Olympics: from amateurism and (inter)nationalism to globalization and commercialization

International Olympic Committee (IOC), “Olympic Agenda 2020 Recommendations” (December 2014). http://www.olympic.org/documents/olympic_agenda_2020/olympic_agenda_2020-20-20_recommendations-eng.pdf

J-L Chappelet, “Managing the size of the Olympic Games,” *Sport in Society*, 17:5 (2014), 581-592.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.834621>

H. Bonde, “Between Tightness and Looseness: the politics of the London games in the light of the Beijing games,” *Sport in Society*, 17:5 (2014), 674-687.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.834620>

K. Toohey, “The Sydney Olympics: Striving for Legacies – Overcoming Short-Term

Disappointments and Long-Term Deficiencies," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 25:14 (2008) 1953–1971.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/09523360802439270>

Recommended:

R. Giulianotti et al., "Sport Mega-Events and Public Opposition: A Sociological Study of the London 2012 Olympics," *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 39 (2), 2015, 99-119.

<http://jss.sagepub.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/content/39/2/99.full.pdf+html>

L. Bennett et al., "The Political and Civic Implications of Chicago's Unsuccessful Bid to Host the 2016 Olympic Games," *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 37 (4), 2013, 364-383.

<http://jss.sagepub.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/content/37/4/364.full.pdf+html>

J. McAloon, "'Legacy' as Managerial/Magical Discourse in Contemporary Olympic Affairs," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 25:14 (2008), 2060-2071.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/09523360802439221>

K. Toohey, "Terrorism, Sport and Public Policy in the Risk Society." *Sport in Society*, 11:4 (2008), 429-442.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430430802019367>

J. Bale and M. Christensen (eds.), *Post-Olympism? Questioning Sport in the 21st Century* (Berg, 2004).

C. Hill, *Olympic Politics*, second edition (1996).

J. Hoberman, "Toward a Theory of Olympic Internationalism," *Journal of Sport History*, 22, 1 (1995), 1-37.

A. Guttman, *The Olympics, A History of the Modern Games* (1992)

H. Lenskyj, "The Case Against Toronto's Bid for the 2008 Olympics," *Policy Options* 18, 3 (May 1997).

D. Macintosh and M. Hawes, *Sport and Canadian Diplomacy*, ch. 9, "The IOC as a Transnational Organization."

J. Larson and H-S Park, *Global Television and the Politics of the Seoul Olympics*.

"The Politics of Sydney's Olympic Bid: A Debate," *Sporting Traditions*, 11, 1 (1994), 3-35 (with contributions from Douglas Booth & Colin Tatz, Bruce Kidd, and Max Howell).

J. Hargreaves, *Sporting Females*, ch. 9, "Olympic Women: a struggle for recognition."

Focus for Presentation #3:

Are the Olympic Games a force for good in the world and a boon to their hosts, or a corrupt and corrupting institution that has outlived its usefulness?

Week 7: "The South African Question": Apartheid and Beyond

D. Booth, "Hitting Apartheid for Six? The Politics of the South African Sports Boycott," *Journal of Contemporary History*, 38:3 (2003), 477-493.

<http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/stable/pdfplus/3180648.pdf?acceptTC=true&jpdCo>

[nfirm=true](#)

D. Booth, "Mandela and Amabokoboko: the Political and Linguistic Nationalisation of South Africa?" *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 34, 3 (1996), 459-477.

<http://www.istor.org.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/stable/pdf/161381.pdf?acceptTC=true>

J. van der Westhuizen and K. Swart, "Bread or circuses? The 2010 World Cup and South Africa's quest for marketing power," *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 28:1 (2011), 168-180.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/09523367.2011.525313>

Recommended:

S. Cornellissen and K. Swart, "The 2010 Football World Cup as a political construct: the challenge of making good on an African promise," in J. Horne and W. Manzenreiter (eds.), *Sports Mega-Events*, *The Sociological Review* (2006).

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/toc/sore/54/s2>

A. Guelke, "Sport and the End of Apartheid," in L. Allison (ed.), *The Changing Politics of Sport* (1993).

A. Guelke, "The Politicisation of South African Sport," in L. Allison (ed), *The Politics of Sport* (1986).

D. Black and J. Nauright, *Rugby and the South African Nation* (1998).

D. Black, "'Not Cricket': The Effects and Effectiveness of the Sport Boycott," in N. Crawford and A. Klotz (eds.), *How Sanctions Work: Lessons from South Africa* (1999).

A. Payne, "The International Politics of the Gleneagles Agreement," *The Round Table*, 320 (1991), 417-430. R. Archer and A. Bouillon, *The South African Game, Sport and Racism* (Zed Press, 1981).

D. Macintosh, H. Cantelon, and L. McDermott, "The IOC and South Africa: A Lesson in Transnational Relations," *International Review for Sociology of Sport* 28 (1993), 373-392.

Focus for presentation #4:

How does the historical and contemporary experience of South Africa illustrate both the political uses to which sport can be put, and the limits to its usefulness?

SPORT, SOCIETY, AND "NATIONAL" POLITICS

Week 8: Sport and the Politics of National Identity in "Western" societies

Markovits and Rensmann, ch. 5.

Alan Bairner, "National Sports and National Landscapes: In defence of primordialism," *National Identities*, 11:3 (2009), 223-239.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/14608940903081101>

Recommended:

Alan Bairner, "Sport and the Nation in the Global Era." In *The Global Politics of Sport*, ch. 6 (87-

100).

John Marks, "The French National Team and National Identity: 'Cette France d'un 'bleu metis'," in H. Dauncey and G. Hare (eds.), *France and the 1998 World Cup* (1999).

M. Dyreson, "Globalizing the Nation-Making Process: Modern Sport in World History." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (2003), 91-106.

G. Jarvie, "Sport, Nationalism and Cultural Identity," in Allison (ed), *The Changing Politics of Sport*.

Alan Bairner, "Sportive Nationalism and Nationalist Politics: A Comparative Analysis of Scotland, the Republic of Ireland, and Sweden," *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 20, 3 (1996), 314-334.

Focus for Presentation #5:

To what extent, and in what ways, does sport remain a vital source for national identity and nation-building in an era of globalization? Is its influence predominantly integrative and progressive or divisive and regressive?

Week 9: Sport and Political Development in the global "South"

S. Darnell and D. Black, "Mainstreaming Sport into International Development Studies," *Third World Quarterly*, 32:3 (2011), 367-378.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/01436597.2011.573934>

C. Gaffney, "The mega-event city as neo-liberal laboratory: the case of Rio de Janeiro." Working paper presented at the second mega-event Think Tank, UBC, Vancouver, November 2011.

http://www.academia.edu/3085574/The_mega-event_city_as_neo-liberal_laboratory

A. Klein, "Baseball as Underdevelopment: The Political-Economy of Sport in the Dominican Republic," *Sport in Society*, 10:6 (2007), pp. 896–915.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430430701550330>

Recommended:

J. Bale and J. Sang, *Kenyan Running* (1996), ch. 7, "Development, Underdevelopment, Resistance."

C. Cameron, "'Happiness' and 'Holes': Questions for the Future of Development through Sport," *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, 27, 4 (2006), 567-72.

X. Xu, "Modernizing China in the Olympic spotlight: China's national identity and the 2008 Beijing Olympiad," in J. Horne and W. Manzenreiter, *Sports Mega-events*, *The Sociological Review* (2006).

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/toc/sore/54/s2>

A. Appadurai, "Playing with Modernity: The Decolonization of Indian Cricket," ch. 5 of *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*, University of Minnesota Press, 1996.

Dong-Jhy Hwang and Grant Jarvie, "Sport, Postcolonialism and Modern China: Some Preliminary Thoughts." In J. Bale and M. Cronin (eds.), *Sport and Postcolonialism* (Berg 2003),

73-90.

O. Willis, "Sport and Development: The Significance of Mathare Youth Sports Association." *Canadian Journal of Development Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (2000), 825-849.

J. Bale and M. Cronin (eds.), *Sport and Postcolonialism* (Berg, 2003).

Special Issue of *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 7 (2004) on "Global Games."

Larson and Park, *Global Television and the Politics of the Seoul Olympics*, ch. 6, "The 1988 Olympics and the Transformation of Korea."

T. Monington, "The Politics of Black African Sport," in Allison (ed.), *The Politics of Sport* (1993).

B. Stoddart, "Caribbean Cricket: The Role of Sport in Emerging Small-Nation Politics," *International Journal* XLIII (autumn 1988), 618-642.

T. Mason, *Passion of the People? Football in South America* (1995), ch. 5, "Futbol and Politics."

T. Slack and D. Whitson, "The Place of Sport in Cuba's Foreign Relations," *International Journal* XLIII (autumn 1988), 596-617.

Focus for Presentation #6:

How has modern sport been diffused to the "developing world," and what role(s) has it played there? To what extent has it been a force for incorporation and/or resistance? Can it become an effective vehicle for "participatory" and "sustainable" development?

Week 10: Sport and the Politics of Gender

Markovits and Rensmann, ch. 4.

M. Sikes and J. Bale, "Introduction: women's sport and gender in sub-Saharan Africa," *Sport in Society*, 17:4 (2014), 449-465.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.815518>

B. Kidd, "Sport and Masculinity," *Sport in Society*, 16:4 (2013), 553-564.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.785757>

Recommended:

Shona Thompson, "Sport, Gender, Feminism." In J. Maguire and K. Young (eds.), *Theory, Sport and Society* (Elsevier, 2002), 105-127.

Mary Louise Adams, "The Game of Whose Lives? Gender, Race, and Entitlement in Canada's 'National' Game." In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 3 (71-84).

Julie Stevens, "Women's Hockey in Canada: After the 'Gold Rush'." In *Artificial Ice*. Ch. 4 (85-99).

M. Messner and N. Solomon, "Social Justice and Men's Interests: the Case of Title IX," *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 31, 2 (2007), 162-178.

S. Cahn, *Coming on Strong*, Gender and Sexuality in Twentieth-Century Women's Sport, (1994), ch. 10, "You've Come a Long Way, Maybe: A 'Revolution' in Women's Sport?"

J. Ryan, *Little Girls in Pretty Boxes*, The Making and Breaking of Elite Gymnasts and Figure Skaters (1996).

J. Hargreaves, *Heroines of Sport* (Routledge 2000).
J. Hargreaves, *Sporting Females* (Routledge 1994).

Focus for Presentation #7:

How does sport “construct” masculinity and femininity? How has the role of women in sport changed, and with what wider socio-political repercussions?

Week 11: Sport, Capitalism, and "The Politics of Accumulation"

S. Jackson, “Globalization, corporate nationalism and masculinity in Canada: sport, Molson beer advertising, and corporate citizenship,” *Sport in Society*, 17:7 (2014), 901-916.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430430802019482>

K. Delaney and R. Eckstein, “Local Growth Coalitions, Publicly Subsidized Sports Stadiums, and Social Inequality,” *Humanity & Society* 30 (2006), 84-108.

<http://has.sagepub.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/content/30/1/84.full.pdf+html>

J. Scherer et al., “The Media Sports Cultural Complex Local–Global Disjuncture in New Zealand/Aotearoa,” *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 32:1 (2008), 48-71.

<http://jss.sagepub.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/content/32/1/48.full.pdf+html>

Recommended:

M. Rosentraub, “Playing with the Big Boys: Smaller Markets, Competitive Balance, and the Hope for a Championship Team.” In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 7 (143-162).

R. Bellamy and K. Shultz, “Hockey Night in the United States?” In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 8 (163-180).

D. Mason, “Expanding the Footprint? Questioning the NHL’s Expansion and Relocation Strategy,” In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 9 (181-199).

J. Hannigan, “From Maple Leaf Gardens to the Air Canada Centre: The Downtown Entertainment Economy in ‘World Class’ Toronto.” In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 10 (201-214).

K. Schimmel, “Deep Play: sports mega-events and urban social conditions in the USA,” in J. Horne and W. Manzenreiter, *Sports Mega-events*, The Sociological Review (2006).

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/toc/sore/54/s2>

J. Nauright and K. Schimmel (eds.), *The Political Economy of Sport*, Palgrave (2005).

M. Rosentraub, *Major League Losers*, The Real Cost of Sports and Who's Paying for It (1997).

G. Hare, “Buying and Selling the World Cup,” in Dauncey and Hare (eds.), *France and the 1998 World Cup* (1999).

D. Whitson and D. Macintosh, “Becoming a World-Class City: Hallmark Events and Sport Franchises in the Growth Strategies of Western Canadian Cities,” *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 10 (1993), 221-240.

B. Houlihan, *Sport and International Politics*, ch. 7, “Business and Sport.”

Focus for Presentation #8:

How has the nexus between professional sport, the mass media, and wealth creation affected politics at local, national, and transnational levels? Who has been empowered and

marginalized in this process?

SPORT AND POLITICS IN NORTH AMERICA

Week 12: Sport and American Exceptionalism

Markovits and Rensmann, ch. 6.

D. Wiggins, "'Black Athletes in White Man's Games': Race, Sport, and American National Pastimes", *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 31:1-2 (2014), 181-202.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/09523367.2013.857313>

Recommended:

P. Grundy et al., "The Emergence of Basketball as an American National Pastime: From a Popular Participant Sport to a Spectacle of Nationhood," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 31:1-2 (2014), 134-155.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/09523367.2013.865016>

M. Fischer, "Commerorating 9/11 NFL-Style: Insights into America's Culture of Militarism," *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 38:3 (2014), 199-221.

<http://jss.sagepub.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/content/38/3/199.full.pdf+html>

L. Allison, "The curious role of the USA in world sport." In *The Global Politics of Sport*, ch. 7 (101-117).

Focus for presentation #9: What are the causes and consequences of American sporting exceptionalism? What political effects does it have?

Week 13: Hockey and the Canadian Nation

J. Scherer and L. McDermott, "Playing Promotional Politics: Mythologizing Hockey and Manufacturing "Ordinary" Canadians," *International Journal of Canadian Studies / Revue internationale d'études canadiennes*, 43, 2011, p. 107-134.

<http://www.erudit.org.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/revue/ijcs/2011/v/n43/1009457ar.pdf>

T. Elcombe, "Hockey New Year's Eve in Canada: Nation-Making at the Montreal Forum," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 27:8 (2010), 1287-1312.

<http://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/09523361003714347>

Recommended:

Jean Harvey, "Whose Sweater Is This? The Changing Meanings of Hockey in Quebec." In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 1 (29-52).

Brian Wilson, "Selective Memory in a Global Culture: Links Between Youth, Hockey, and Canadian Identity." In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 2 (53-70).

M. Robidoux and P. Trudel, "Hockey Canada and the Bodychecking Debate in Minor Hockey." In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 5 (101-122).

H. Cantelon, "Have Skates, Will Travel: Canada, International Hockey, and the Changing Hockey Labour Market." In *Artificial Ice*, ch. 11 (215-235).

R. Gruneau and D. Whitson, *Hockey Night in Canada* (1993).

D. Macintosh and M. Hawes, *Sport and Canadian Diplomacy*, (McGill-Queen's 1994), ch. 2.

J. Silver, *Thin Ice*, Money, politics and the demise of an NHL Franchise (1996).

P. Donnelly and R. Sparks, "Child Sexual Abuse in Sport," *Policy Options* 18, 3 (May 1997).

Focus for Presentation #10:

How does hockey relate to "Canadianness"? What policy actors and dilemmas does it give rise to?