

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Political Science 3311A - Sport and Politics

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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 from the symbiotic relationship between the three television stations he owns and his football team, AC Milan. His party's electoral success is achieved with the help of supporters' clubs of AC Milan and his media empire. He serves as Italy's Prime Minister on three separate occasions, up to 2011.

Item 2: In 2005, war-torn Ivory Coast had to wait and watch as its place in the 2006 FIFA World Cup hung on Cameroon losing or drawing its final qualifying match against Egypt. When Cameroon missed a late penalty, Ivory Coast's place in the final was secured. Ivorian players erupted, and then pleaded for peace in their country. Captain Didier Drogba spoke to the nation: "We proved today that all Ivorians can co-exist and play together." Joining his teammates on their knees, he added, "We beg you on our knees... please lay down your weapons and hold elections." The clip was played repeatedly on national television; within months, a ceasefire was in place between the warring parties and by 2007 they had agreed to peace.

Item 3: While the Russian government of Vladimir Putin has made extensive use of international sport to enhance its prestige, including hosting the 2014 Winter Olympics at Sochi and the 2018 FIFA World Cup, its invasion of Ukraine shortly after the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing prompted "one of the most comprehensive and harshest waves of sanctions in the history of international sport" (Goretti 2022). Russia was banned from competing and/or hosting events in a diverse array of sports, including the Paralympics, Athletics, Football, and Formula One. Ironically, while International Sports Federations led by the International Olympic Committee defended these sanctions as necessary to protect the political neutrality of sport, Putin's government decried them as a violation of sport's political neutrality.

These vignettes underscore the centrality of sport in popular culture worldwide, and its importance as a source of wealth, power, prestige, identity, resistance, and possibility. The nationalistic passions it arouses are regularly illustrated by events like the World Cup of

Football and the Olympic Games, among many others. Sport is often portrayed as an influential 'binding agent' within and between countries. Yet many scholars in the social sciences and humanities, notably political scientists, have been reluctant to view sport as a subject warranting serious analysis.

Historically, there were two long-standing views of sport that reinforced this tendency. The first view it as "play" - an escape from the serious pursuits of politics and wealth-creation. The second exaggerates the nobility of sport, viewing it as "above" these sordid and worldly concerns. It takes only a few moments' reflection to recognize these views as myths. Still, the task of weighing the political significance of sport can be elusive and challenging.

The worlds of sport and politics interconnect on multiple levels. Most obviously, there is politics within the world of sport - that is, within and between the organizations that govern it, such as soccer's scandal-plagued FIFA, hockey's NHL and its owners and players, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Sport Canada, and local sports clubs and organizations everywhere. Secondly, there is 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 to enhance national prestige. Thirdly, there are sport-based controversies with wider social roots and implications that must be "managed" politically, such as controversies over racial injustice, doping, corruption, abuse, or violence. At a fourth and deeper level, there is the political economy of sport - the way in which major sports events, leagues, and franchises intersect with the politics of wealth accumulation, and become valued sources of profit and prestige for owners, corporations and governments. Finally, there is the role of sport in political socialization - that is, in constructing (and deconstructing) social structures of race, class, ethnicity, and/or gender. This is arguably the most pervasive yet elusive way in which sport influences politics. For example, sport participation (as both athlete and fan) is experienced differently by women and men. How does this influence the wider politics of gender relations?

Learning Outcomes: This course introduces you to these issues, and enables you think and write critically about them. It takes a broadly comparative approach, drawing on examples from diverse events and societies. It also draws on interdisciplinary insights from sociology, history, and cultural studies as well as political science. More specifically:

- You will become familiar with key theories and concepts concerning the socio-political significance of sport.
- You will gain an understanding of key issues concerning:
 - sport, international relations and globalization;
 - sport in the politics of national societies;
 - sport, policy, and politics in the 'deep politics' of identity, with a focus on race, gender, doping, and hockey in Canada.

Structure

This course will be delivered in person, though we will hold open the option of shifting to online delivery should the public health situation require it. It is organized around two weekly meetings. Typically, the first meeting is centred on instructor-led discussion, while the second meeting (from week 5 onward) is organized around group presentations. Each weekly topic is linked to set of readings that focus discussion, presentations and debates. All class members must come prepared to discuss the 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 a combination of participation in class discussions, relatively brief written assignments, a research essay, a final exam, and participation in a group presentation. Assessment will be based approximately as follows:

Sporting Autobiography (approximately 500 words – due 12 September)	5%
Attendance and Participation)	5%
Movie/Documentary review (<i>maximum</i> 1000 words – due 7 October)	
Or	15%
Blogpost (<i>maximum</i> 1000 words - due 7 October)	
Group Presentation (max. 45 minutes)	15%
Research essay (approximately 2500 words excluding references – due 25 November)	30%
Final exam	30%

(**note:** the exam will cover material from throughout the semester, including class discussions and presentations as well as required readings)

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

The course's grading scheme follows the Dalhousie undergraduate academic calendar.

https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/academic-support/grades-and-student-records/grade-scale-and-definitions.html

Assignment Descriptions:

Sporting autobiographies (approximately 500 words): Your sporting autobiography should reflect on two things: the way in which you have been impacted by sport, and at least one example in which you have observed or experienced the connection between sport and politics. It should be written in clear and compelling prose. This is *not* an assessment of how much experience or knowledge you have concerning sport; while some of you will have been actively or even deeply involved in sport, others will have been largely indifferent to or even alienated by it, and may (for example) want to explore the puzzle of why it has so much cultural and political significance, or what its consequences are for those who are not particularly “athletic”.

Attendance and Participation: It is important to come to each class ready to discuss the required readings and the questions for discussion linked to each week’s focus. Engaging with the readings and presentations is also essential to doing well on the Final Exam.

Choose ONE of:

Movie/documentary reviews will focus on one of the many outstanding movies or documentaries on sport-based events, controversies, and/or characters. A list of suggestion movies/documentaries will be circulated in the first week of classes. Your review can be either submitted in writing (as in a newspaper or magazine review), or video-recorded. It should be approximately 750-1000 words in length, or the equivalent in a scripted video-recording. The review should provide a statement of your core argument (thesis) regarding the film, a synopsis of what you saw as the key elements of the film (or what you particularly liked/disliked about it), and reflections on what it teaches us about the relationship between sport and politics, broadly understood (including social power, processes of socio-political change, etc). It should be written in direct, succinct, and engaging prose. For a good summary of how to write an excellent movie review, see <https://owlcation.com/academia/How-to-Review-a-Film#:~:text=The%20standard%20medium%20length%20review,serve%20your%20purposes%20the%20best.>

Or:

Blogposts: Posts this year will focus on a key political controversy associated with *one of* the three ‘first order’ Sports Mega-Events (SMEs) occurring in 2021 and 2022: the covid-delayed 2021 Tokyo Summer Olympics, the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics, or the 2022 Qatar FIFA World Cup. For example, you might focus on the domestic political controversy in Japan over whether to persist with the hosting of the Games in the midst of the pandemic; the ‘soft power’ impacts of the Beijing Games in light of intense controversy over China’s human rights record; or the motives behind FIFA’s decision to award the World Cup to such an improbable host as Qatar.

Your post should have a clear central argument, be clearly and accessibly written, and include full citations (electronic or otherwise) as well as hyperlinks (where available) for all sources consulted. For models of blogposts, see the posts on the Centre for International Policy Studies (CIPS) website (<http://www.cips-cepi.ca/blog/>) or *Australian Outlook* (e.g., <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/game-logic-ramifications-diplomatic-boycott-2022-beijing-winter-olympics/>).

Research essays will be from a choice of topics that will be circulated in September. If you wish to write on a subject *other than* those on the topic list, please consult me: I will be happy to consider it.

Reference Style: All written assignments must provide full and proper citations, using the style that is most comfortable for you. Style guides are available on the Dal Library website: <http://libraries.dal.ca/help/style-guides.html>. Please ensure that whichever style you choose, you use it consistently and completely throughout the assignment.

The **Final Exam** will take place during the university's scheduled Christmas exam period (December 9-20).

Please note: extensions on written assignments will only be granted under extraordinary circumstances, **not including** having too much other work to do! Late papers will be penalized 2% per day.

Please also note: Oct. 3rd is the last day to withdraw from a Fall term course without a "W", and Nov. 1st is the last day to withdraw from a Fall term course with a "W".

Copyright

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Texts, Readings, and Research Sources

The required text for the course is: Jonathan Grix, *Sport Politics: An Introduction* (Palgrave 2016). It will be available in hard copy from the Dalhousie bookstore ([Dal Bookstore: POLI 3311](#)), as a kindle book from amazon (<https://www.amazon.ca/Sport-Politics-Introduction-Jonathan-Grix/dp/0230295479>), or as an e-book (e.g., <https://www.ebooks.com/en-ca/book/210394388/sport-politics/ionathan-grix/>).

All other required readings will be available online from the Killam Library or via weblinks.

In the preparation of written assignments, students will need to keep in mind the relatively limited (though growing) range of secondary sources on sport and politics. You will have to reach beyond political science sources (e.g., International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics) to interdisciplinary sources or sources from other disciplines (e.g., Sport in Society, the International Review for the Sociology of Sport, 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 should explore and utilize key documents where relevant, and 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 news magazines such as The Economist; and feature stories in Sports Illustrated). These sources must be read and analyzed *critically*.

Topics and Assignments

Week 1: Introduction – Sport in Politics and Politics in Sport

Read:

Grix, *Sport Politics*, chs. 1 and 2.

Media:

L. Thomas, "The NFL's Change of Tone, and the Limits of Merely Listening," *The New Yorker*, 9 June 2020. https://www.newyorker.com/sports/sporting-scene/the-nfls-change-of-tone-and-the-limits-of-merely-listening#intcid=recommendations_the-new-yorker-bottom-recirc_a5bc5d17-d9b6-4800-98a4-4f3e299d6912_similar2-3-mab

A. Martinez, "Sport's post-pandemic reckoning," *Slate*, 23 April 2020.

<https://slate.com/technology/2020/04/sports-pandemic-fandom-globalism.html>

Week 2: Concepts and Theories in the study of Sport, Politics, and Policy

Read:

Grix, *Sport Politics*, chs. 6 and 7.

H. Schaillée et al., "Community sport and social inclusion: international perspectives." *Sport in Society*, 22 (6), 885-896. <https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/17430437.2019.1565380>

Robert Redeker, "Sport, Opiate of International Relations." *Sport in Society*, 11:4 (2008), 494-500. <https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/17430430802019482>

Media:

C. Kelly, "NBA Players took a principled stand and are now in charge." *Globe and Mail*, 26 August 2020. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/sports/basketball/article-if-raptors-and-celtics-stage-a-boycott-it-would-be-worth-remembering/>

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

Questions for Discussion:

- In what ways does sport *shape or drive* political life, and in which ways does it *reflect* it?
- Is sport principally a positive or "emancipatory" social force, or a negative and oppressive one?
 - o How would different theories of sport answer this question?

SPORT AND WORLD POLITICSWeek 3: Sport, International Relations, and Globalization**Read:**

Grix, *Sport Politics*, chs. 8, 10.

A. Markovits, "The Global and the Local in our Contemporary Sports Cultures." *Society*, 47 (6), 2010, 503-509. <https://link.springer.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs12115-010-9369-4.pdf>

L. Goretti, "The Sporting Sanctions Against Russia: Debunking the Myth of Sport's Neutrality." *IAI Papers* 22.09, May 2022, 1-30. <https://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/iaip2209.pdf>

Recommended:

L. Allison and T. Monnington, "Sport, prestige, and international relations." *Government and Opposition*, 37:1 (2002), 106-134. <https://onlinelibrary-wiley-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/epdf/10.1111/1477-7053.00089>

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>

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>

Markovits and Rensmann, *Gaming the World: how sports are re-shaping global politics and culture*. Princeton University Press, 2010, chs. 2 and 3.

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>

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

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 (2004).

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

Questions for discussion:

- How, and how much, does sport matter in International relations?
- Why has it been historically neglected by scholars of International Relations?
- Does an increasingly fractured world order mean that sport will inevitably become more overtly politicized?

Week 4: Politics and the Olympics I - amateurism and (inter)nationalism

Read:

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

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265240163_Toward_a_Theory_of_Olympic_Internationalism

C. Hill, "The Cold War and the Olympic Movement." *History Today*, 49, 1 (1999), 19-25.

<https://www.proquest.com/docview/202814032/fulltextPDF/A76EC8BBC0844ADFPQ/8?accountid=10406>

R. Beamish and I. Ritchie, "Chapter 1: Totalitarian regimes and Cold War sport." "In S. Wagg and D. Andrews (eds.). *East Plays West: Sport and the Cold War*. London: Routledge (2007), 13-26. <https://web-p-ebSCOhost-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/ehost/detail/detail?vid=0&sid=56ce45f9-528a-450d-8632-a8b2865ec2d5%40redis&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZwhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=482401&db=e000xna>

- We will also view the first part of the movie *Olympia*, by Leni Riefenstahl

Week 5: Politics and the Olympics II - globalization and commercialization

Read:

J-L Chappelet, "Managing the size of the Olympic Games," *Sport in Society*, 17:5 (2014), 581-592. <https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/17430437.2013.834621>

J-L Chappelet. "The Olympics Evolving Relationship with Human Rights: an ongoing affair." *Sport in Society*, 25:1, 1-22. <https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/17430437.2022.2005289>

Postlethwaite, V and Grix, Jonathan (2016). "Beyond the Acronyms: Sport Diplomacy and the Classification of the International Olympic Committee." *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, 27 (2). pp. 295-313. <https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/09592296.2016.1169796>

Media:

J. Nauright, "A single, permanent, Olympic site would help us reclaim the integrity of sport." *The Conversation*, 16 Nov. 2015, <https://theconversation.com/a-single-permanent-olympic-site-would-help-us-reclaim-the-integrity-of-sport-50571>

Recommended:

J. Boykoff, "Protest, Activism, and the Olympic Games: An Overview of Key Issues and Iconic Moments," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 34, 3-4 (2017), 162-183. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2017.1356822>

J. McAloon, "Agenda 2020 and the Olympic Movement." *Sport in Society*, 19:6 (2016), 767-785. <https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/17430437.2015.1119960>
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

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/full/10.1080/17430430802019367>

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>

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

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

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

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).

Questions for discussion:

- How did the Olympic Games/movement become such a popular and influential global institution?
- 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 6: "The South African Question": making and unmaking racial oppression?

Read:

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&jpdConfirm=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.jstor.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.

<https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/09523367.2011.525313>

Media:

S. Xabanisa, "SA Rugby must run with this World Cup win." *Mail and Guardian*, 4 Nov. 2019.

<https://mg.co.za/article/2019-11-04-sa-rugby-must-run-with-this-world-cup-win-1/>

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).

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).

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.

Questions for Discussion:

- How important was sport in both making and unmaking the racist political order of *apartheid* in South Africa?
- How important has it been in overcoming the country's history of racial division?
- What does it teach us about the opportunities and limitations of hosting Sports Mega-Events (SME's) for 'rising states' in the global South?

MOVIE REVIEW or BLOGPOSTS ARE DUE

SPORT, SOCIETY, AND NATIONAL POLITICS

Week 7: Sport and the Politics of National Identity in "Western" societies

Read:

Grix, *Sport Politics*, ch. 3.

Alan Bairner, "National Sports and National Landscapes: In defence of primordialism," *National Identities*, 11:3 (2009), 223-239. <https://www-tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/14608940903081101>

J. Montez de Oca and S. Cho Suh, "Ethics of Patriotism: NFL Players' Protests Against Police Violence," *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 55 (5), 563-587. <https://journals-sagepub-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1177/1012690218825210>

Recommended:

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.

<https://www-tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/714001839>

Markovits and Rensmann, *Gaming the World: how sports are re-shaping global politics and culture*. Princeton University Press, 2010, ch. 5.

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).

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.

Questions for Discussion:

- To what extent, and in what ways, does sport remain a vital source of national identity and nation-building? Has its prominence increased in an era of heightened nationalist populism?
- Is its influence predominantly integrative and progressive or divisive and regressive within national communities?

Week 8: Sport and (Political) Development in the global South

Read:

Alan Klein, "Baseball as Underdevelopment: The Political-Economy of Sport in the Dominican Republic," *Sport in Society*, 10:6 (2007), pp. 896–915. <https://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/17430430701550330>

D. Charway and B. Houlihan, "Country profile of Ghana: Sports, politics, and nation building," *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 2020, 1-16, DOI: 10.1080/19406940.2020.1775677 <https://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/abs/10.1080/19406940.2020.1775677>

Christopher Gaffney, "Can we blame it on Rio?" *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, 38:3 (2019), 267-283. <https://onlinelibrary-wiley.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/epdf/10.1111/blar.12748>

Media:

Alexander Wolff, "Sport Saves the World." *Sports Illustrated*, 26 September 2011. <https://vault.si.com/vault/2011/09/26/sports-saves-the-world>

Recommended:

Grant Jarvie & Michelle Sikes (2012). Running as a resource of hope? Voices from Eldoret, *Review of African Political Economy*, 39:134, 629-644. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03056244.2012.738416>

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>

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

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.

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

Questions for Discussion:

- How has modern sport spread to the Global South or "developing world," and what role(s) has it played there?
- To what extent has it been a force for incorporation in and/or resistance to unequal global structures of wealth and power?
- Can it become an effective vehicle for "participatory" and "sustainable" development?

Week 9: Sport, Capitalism, and "The Politics of Accumulation"

Read:

Grix, chs. 4 and 5.

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

<https://www-tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.806039>

K. Delaney and R. Eckstein, "Local Growth Coalitions, Publicly Subsidized Sports Stadiums, and Social Inequality," *Humanity & Society* 30 (2006), 84-108. <https://journals-sagepub-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1177/016059760603000106>

Media:

"How the IPL reflects India's strengths – and weaknesses." *The Economist*, 26 March 2022.

<https://www.economist.com/asia/2022/03/26/how-the-ipl-reflects-indias-strengths-and-weaknesses>

Watch "China's fight with the NBA explained," *Vox* 11 Nov. 2019.

<https://www.vox.com/videos/2019/11/11/20959250/china-nba-houston-rockets-hong-kong>

Recommended

J. Drape et al., "2020: The Year in Sports Where Everyone Lost." *New York Times*, 14 Dec. 2020.

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J. Scherer. "Resisting the world-class city: Community opposition and the politics of a local arena development." *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 33:1 (2016), 39–53.

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>

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).

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).

Questions for Discussion:

- How has the nexus between professional sport, the mass media, corporate sponsorship, and wealth creation affected politics at local, national, and transnational levels?
- Who has been empowered and marginalized in this process?

READING WEEK

SPORT AND 'DEEP' POLITICS: THE POLITICS OF THE PERSONAL

Week 10: Sport and the Politics of Gender

Read:

A. Martin and M. McDonald, "Covering women's sport? An analysis of *Sports Illustrated* covers from 1987-2009 and *ESPN the Magazine* covers from 1998-2009." *Graduate Journal of Sport, Exercise & Physical Education Research*, 2012, 1, 81-97.

http://www.worcester.ac.uk/gjseper/documents/Covering_womens_sport_An_analysis_of_Sports_Illustrated_covers_2012_1_81-97.pdf

B. Kidd, "Sport and Masculinity," *Sport in Society*, 16:4 (2013), 553-564. <https://www-tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17430437.2013.785757>

B. Wheaton et al., "Caster Semenya, the surveillance of Sportswomen's bodies, feminism, and transdisciplinary research." In C. Taylor et al., *Transdisciplinary Feminist Research: Innovations in Theory, Method and Practice*. New York: Routledge, 2020.

<https://books.google.ca/books?hl=en&lr=&id=22XnDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT212&dq=caster+semenya+controversy&ots=z-gcunDb1l&sig=uO73QsqC7CEJFqBDP5dzjpiIw8#v=onepage&q=caster%20semenya%20controversy&f=false>

G. Kerr, B. Kidd and P. Donnelly, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back: The Struggle for Child Protection in Canadian Sport." *Social Sciences* 2020, 9, 1-16. <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/9/5/68>

Media:

C. Kelly, "The Caster Semenya ruling thrusts the Olympics to the frontlines of the culture wars," *The Globe and Mail*, 1 May 2019. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/sports/article-the-caster-semenya-ruling-thrusts-the-olympics-to-the-front-lines-of/>

L. Misener, "[As a former elite gymnast, I know sport needs a cultural shift to ensure athlete safety.](#)" *The Conversation*, 3 April 2022.

Recommended:

K. Karkazis and R. Jordan-Young, "The Powers of Testosterone: Obscuring Race and Regional Bias in the Regulation of Women Athletes," *Feminist Formations*, 30:2 (2018), 1-39.

<https://muse-jhu-edu.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/article/702853/pdf>

Human Rights Watch, "'They're chasing us away from sports': Human Rights Violations in sex testing of elite women athletes." 4 December 2020.

https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2020/12/lgbt_athletes1120_web.pdf

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>

Markovits and Rensmann, *Gaming the World*, ch. 4.

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.

Questions for discussion:

- How does sport "construct" masculinity and femininity?
- How has the role of women in sport changed, and with what wider socio-political repercussions?
- Reflecting on the case of Caster Semenya, how does gender inequality intersect with other forms of inequality – e.g., of race and sexual identity?
- Why has abuse been so persistent in sport, and what should be done about it?

Week 11: The Politics of Doping

Grix, *Sport Politics*, ch.9.

Ian Ritchie, "Cops and robbers? The roots of anti-doping policies in Olympic sport." *Origins: current events in historical perspective*, 9:6, March 2016. <http://origins.osu.edu/article/cops-and-robbers-roots-anti-doping-policies-olympic-sport>

Vincent Geeraets, "Ideology, Doping and the Spirit of Sport," *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, 12:3 (2018), 255-271.

<https://www.tandfonline-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/pdf/10.1080/17511321.2017.1351483>

Recommended:

Verner Møller & Paul Dimeo, "Anti-doping – the end of sport," *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 6:2 (2014), 259-272.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/19406940.2013.798740?needAccess=true>

I. Ritchie and G. Jackson, "Politics and 'shock': reactionary anti-doping policy objectives in Canadian and international sport." *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 6:2 (2014), 195-212.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/19406940.2013.773358?needAccess=true>

Barrie Houlihan, Dag Vidar Hanstad, Sigmund Loland & Ivan Waddington (2019) The World Anti-Doping Agency at 20: progress and challenges, *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 11:2, 193-201, DOI: 10.1080/19406940.2019.1617765

Questions for discussion:

- What makes the pursuit of "clean sport" so compelling politically, yet so difficult to achieve?
- Can this battle ever be won – and should it be fought?

RESEARCH ESSAYS DUEWeek 12: Hockey and the Canadian Nation**Read:**

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. <https://www.tandfonline.com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/doi/full/10.1080/09523361003714347>

Media:

K. Allain, "If hockey is our game, then its history of violence is our legacy – one that Canada must reckon with." *The Globe and Mail*, 28 July 2022.

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/article-if-hockey-is-our-game-then-its-history-of-violence-is-also-our-legacy/>

C. Kelly, "Canada's Team? Winning Raptors may fulfil a lofty ambition," *The Globe and Mail*, 25 May 2019. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/sports/basketball/article-canadas-team-winning-raptors-may-fulfill-owners-lofty-ambition/>

Recommended:

Watch, "How racism in hockey affects Indigenous communities," *TSN*, 9 June 2020.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pGO_HycXqZA

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).

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

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

Questions for Discussion:

- How does hockey relate to "Canadianness"? What conception of "Canada" does it privilege?
- What policy actors and dilemmas does it give rise to?
- If there is a crisis in Canadian men's hockey, what should be done about it?

Academic Integrity and Accessibility

Academic Integrity http://www.dal.ca/dept/university_secretariat/academic-integrity.html

At Dalhousie University, we are guided in all of our work by the values of academic integrity: honesty, trust, fairness, responsibility and respect (The Center for Academic Integrity, Duke University, 1999). As a student, you are required to demonstrate these values in all of the work you do. The University provides policies and procedures that every member of the university community is required to follow to ensure academic integrity.

Accessibility https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/academic-support/accessibility.html

The Advising and Access Services Centre is Dalhousie's centre of expertise for student accessibility and accommodation. The advising team works with students who request accommodation as a result of: a disability, religious obligation, or any barrier related to any other characteristic protected under Human Rights legislation (NS, NB, PEI, NFLD).

Student Code of Conduct

https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/safety-respect/student-rights-and-responsibilities/student-life-policies/code-of-student-conduct.html

Everyone at Dalhousie is expected to treat others with dignity and respect. The Code of Student Conduct allows Dalhousie to take disciplinary action if students don't follow this

community expectation. When appropriate, violations of the code can be resolved in a reasonable and informal manner—perhaps through a restorative justice process. If an informal resolution can't be reached, or would be inappropriate, procedures exist for formal dispute resolution.

Diversity and Inclusion – Culture of Respect

Every person at Dalhousie has a right to be respected and safe. We believe inclusiveness is fundamental to education. We stand for equality. Dalhousie is strengthened in our diversity. We are a respectful and inclusive community. We are committed to being a place where everyone feels welcome and supported, which is why our Strategic Direction prioritizes fostering a culture of diversity and inclusiveness (Strategic Priority 5.2).

(read more: <http://www.dal.ca/cultureofrespect.html>)

Recognition of Mi'kmaq Territory

Dalhousie University acknowledges that the University is on Traditional Mi'kmaq Territory. The Elders in Residence program provides students with access to First Nations elders for guidance, counsel and support. Contact the program at elders@dal.ca.

UNIVERSITY POLICIES, GUIDELINES and RESOURCES for SUPPORT

Dalhousie courses are governed by the academic rules and regulations set forth in the University Calendar and the Senate.

(<https://academiccalendar.dal.ca/catalog/viewcatalog.aspx>)

Important student information, services and resources are available as follows:

University Policies and Programs

- Important Dates in the Academic Year (including add/drop dates)
http://www.dal.ca/academics/important_dates.html
- Classroom Recording Protocol
https://www.dal.ca/dept/university_secretariat/policies/academic/classroom-recording-protocol.html
- Dalhousie Grading Practices Policy

https://www.dal.ca/dept/university_secretariat/policies/academic/grading-practices-policy.html

- Grade Appeal Process

https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/academic-support/grades-and-student-records/appealing-a-grade.html

- Sexualized Violence Policy

https://www.dal.ca/dept/university_secretariat/policies/health-and-safety/sexualized-violence-policy.html

- Scent-Free Program

<https://www.dal.ca/dept/safety/programs-services/occupational-safety/scent-free.html>

Learning and Support Resources

- General Academic Support – Advising

https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/academic-support/advising.html (Halifax)

<https://www.dal.ca/about-dal/agricultural-campus/ssc/academic-support/advising.html> (Truro)

- Student Health & Wellness Centre: https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/health-and-wellness.html

- On Track (helps you transition into university, and supports you through your first year at

Dalhousie and beyond) https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/academic-support/On-track.html

- Indigenous Student Centre

https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/communities/indigenous.html See also: Indigenous Connection: <https://www.dal.ca/about-dal/indigenous-connection.html>

- Elders-in-Residence (The Elders in Residence program provides students with access to First Nations elders for guidance, counsel and support. Visit the office in the Indigenous Student Centre or contact the program at elders@dal.ca or 902-494-6803.)

- <https://cdn.dal.ca/content/dam/dalhousie/pdf/academics/UG/indigenous-studies/Elder-Protocol-July2018.pdf>

- Black Student Advising Centre

https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/communities/black-student-advising.html

- International Centre https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/international-centre.html

- South House Sexual and Gender Resource Centre <https://southhousehalifax.ca/about/>

- LGBTQ2SIA+ Collaborative - <https://www.dal.ca/dept/hres/education-campaigns/LGBTQ2SIA-collaborative.html>

- Dalhousie Libraries <http://libraries.dal.ca>

- Copyright Office <https://libraries.dal.ca/services/copyright-office.html>

- Dalhousie Student Advocacy Services
<https://www.dsu.ca/dsas?rq=student%20advocacy>
- Dalhousie Ombudsperson https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/safety-respect/student-rights-and-responsibilities/where-to-get-help/ombudsperson.html
- Human Rights and Equity Services <https://www.dal.ca/dept/hres.html>
- Writing Centre https://www.dal.ca/campus_life/academic-support/writing-and-study-skills.html
- Study Skills/Tutoring

http://www.dal.ca/campus_life/academic-support/study-skills-and-tutoring.html

NB: Faculty or Departmental Advising Support (Note: there is a different link for each faculty, and possibly for different departments or programs)

Safety

- Biosafety <http://www.dal.ca/dept/safety/programs-services/biosafety.html>
- Chemical Safety <https://www.dal.ca/dept/safety/programs-services/chemical-safety.html>
- Radiation Safety <http://www.dal.ca/dept/safety/programs-services/radiation-safety.html>
- Laser Safety <https://www.dal.ca/dept/safety/programs-services/radiation-safety/laser-safety.html>