

Eleventh International Conference on

Sport & Society

Playful Minds: Physical Activity, Social Potential and Cultural Settings

Virtual Conference | 18–19 June 2020









Eleventh International Conference on Sport & Society

"Playful Minds: Assessing the Socio-Cultural Potential of Sport and Physical Activity"

18–19 June 2020 | Virtual Conference



www.SportAndSociety.com

www.facebook.com/SportAndSocietyResearchNetwork

@onsportsociety | #ICSS20





Sport & Society Conference

Curating global interdisciplinary spaces, supporting professionally rewarding relationships

Conference History

Founded in 2010, the International Conference on Sport and Society provides a forum for the examination of sport from various perspectives, including: history, sociology, psychology, medicine, health, education, administration, and management. The discussions that take place range from broad conceptualizations of the fundamental logics of sport, to highly specific readings of sporting practices in particular times and places. The conference is held annually in different locations around the world, many in association with significant sporting events.

The International Conference on Sport and Society is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, Inclusiveness, and Interaction. Conference delegates include leaders in the field as well as emerging scholars, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

Past Conferences:

- 2010 UBC Robeson Square, Vancouver, Canada
- 2012 Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK
- 2013 University Center Chicago, Chicago, USA
- 2014 Universidade Salgado de Oliveira, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 2015 University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
- 2016 University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii
- 2017 Imperial College, London, UK
- 2018 Florida International University, Miami, USA
- 2019 Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Plenary Speaker Highlights:

The International Conference on Sport and Society has a rich history of featuring leading and emerging voices from the field, including:

- Eric Anderson, Professor, University of Winchester, Winchester, UK (2017)
- Richard Giulianotti, Professor, Loughborough University, Loughborough, UK (2014)
- Wilfried Lemke, United Nations Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace, Geneva, Switzerland (2012)
- Paul McDougall, Executive Producer, CBC Sports, Canada (2019)
- Richard Pound, Former Vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, Canada (2010)

Past Partners

Over the years, the International Conference on Sport & Society, has had the pleasure of working with the following organization:



Florida International University, Miami, USA (2018)



Ryerson University - RTA Sport Media Toronto, Canada (2019)

Become a Partner

Common Ground Research Networks has a long history of meaningful and substantive partnerships with universities, research institutes, government bodies, and non-governmental organizations. Developing these partnerships is a pillar of our Research Network agenda. There are a number of ways you can partner with a Common Ground Research Network. Please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en) to learn how to become a partner.



Conference Principles and Features

The structure of the conference is based on four core principles that pervade all aspects of the research network:

International

This conference travels around the world to provide opportunities for delegates to see and experience different countries and locations. But more importantly, the International Conference on Sport & Society offers a tangible and meaningful opportunity to engage with scholars from a diversity of cultures and perspectives. This year, delegates from over 20 countries were in attendance, offering a unique and unparalleled opportunity to engage directly with colleagues from all corners of the globe.

Interdisciplinary

Unlike association conferences attended by delegates with similar backgrounds and specialties, this conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a shared interest in the themes and concerns of this network. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applicated, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged.

Inclusive

Anyone whose scholarly work is sound and relevant is welcome to participate in this network and conference, regardless of discipline, culture, institution, or career path. Whether an emeritus professor, graduate student, researcher, teacher, policymaker, practitioner, or administrator, your work and your voice can contribute to the collective body of knowledge that is created and shared by this network.

Interactive

To take full advantage of the rich diversity of cultures, backgrounds, and perspectives represented at the conference, there must be ample opportunities to speak, listen, engage, and interact. A variety of session formats, from more to less structured, are offered throughout the conference to provide these opportunities.

Local Conference Chairs

Felix Zurita, Professor, University of Granada, Spain



Felix Zurita is a professor at the University of Granada (Spain). He received his PhD in Physical Activity Sciences in 2007 from the University of Granada and in Education in 2015 from the University of Jaen. He is currently the Head of the Divison of Didactics of Musical, Artistic and Corporal Expression. His current focus is physical activity and psychosocial factors. Dr. Zurita's academic interests include strategies to improve physical activity and teaching related to psychosocial factors. He has published more than 10 articles in the last two years and has directed 10 doctoral theses.

José J. Muros, Lecturer, University of Granada, Spain



José J. Muros is a lecturer at the University of Granada (Spain). He received his PhD in Nutrition, Physical Activity and Health in 2013 from the University of Granada. He worked as a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Nottingham (United Kingdom) in the Division of Child Health, Obstetrics and Gynaecology. His current focus is on health, nutrition, physical activity, and quality of life in children. Dr. Muros' scholarly interests include strategies to

enhance physical activity and quality of life related with health and Mediterranean diet habits in school children. He has published over 20 papers in the last two years and he received the 17th John M Kinney Award for Pediatric Nutrition in 2017 as well as the 2018 SENPE award for the best young researcher in the field of clinical nutrition and metabolism.

Research Network Chair

Dr. Jörg Krieger, Aarhus University, Denmark



Since April 2019 Dr. Jörg Krieger is Assistant Professor in Sport and Social Science at Aarhus University. He was formerly employed at the Institute of Sport History and Olympic Studies Centre of the German Sport University Cologne, where he completed his PhD. His main research fields are the history of doping and anti-doping, transformation processes in the International Association of Athletics Federations, the history of the Olympic

Movement and the Youth Olympic Games. In 2016, Jörg published his monograph "Dope Hunters" with Common Ground. In the book, he examines the evolution of scientific knowledge within the international anti-doping community that coalesced during the second half of the twentieth century. Jörg has published in leading international journals and is a member of various international academic networks.



Emily Knox, Member, PROMECO Research Group, University of Granada, Spain



Emily Knox is a member of the PROMECO research group "Infant Nutrition and Metabolism" at the University of Granada (Spain) where she is currently applying for a Marie Skłodowska-Curie European Fellowship. She received a double honours degree in sport, exercise and health sciences in 2011 from the University of Bath (UK), and her PhD in behavioural medicine in 2014 from Loughborough University (UK). She has published 23 peer-reviewed

research articles and 4 book chapters on topics including behaviour change, policy, diet and nutrition, wellbeing and self-esteem, and physical activity and health.

Guillermo F. López Sánchez, Post-Doctoral Researcher, Italy



Guillermo F. López Sánchez completed his PhD at the University of Murcia. His doctoral thesis entitled "Body Composition, Body Image, Physical Activity, and Health in Children and Adolescents"; obtained the qualification of excellent "cum laude," the mention of international doctor, and the extraordinary PhD Award.

He had a predoctoral fellowship at the Seneca Foundation (Agency of Science and Technology of the Region of Murcia) to develop his doctoral thesis in the Department of Physical Activity and Sport at the Faculty of Sport Sciences at the University of Murcia.

He is currently a post-doctoral researcher, and has carried out research stays in different countries such as Czech Republic, Italy, India, Poland, and England. He has presented conference papers in national and international conferences, as well as scientific publications in national and international journals. He is fluent in English and Italian and has some knowledge of the Polish and Czech languages.

Jonatan Ruiz, Professor, University of Granada, Spain



Jonatan Ruiz is a professor at the University of Granada in the Faculty of Sports Sciences. Jonatan graduated in educational sciences with the specialty of physical education. He has a degree in physical activity and sports sciences as well as a PhD in exercise physiology from the University of Granada (Spain). Additionally, Jonatan holds PhD in medical sciences from the prestigious Karolinska Institute in Sweden. Dr. Ruiz earned numerous scholarships

during his research career in Spain, from the Research Initiation Grant to the Ramón y Cajal Post-Doctoral contract. Dr. Ruiz was the first researcher of the prestigious Ramón y Cajal program with training in sports science, being 1 of 6 contracts awarded at the national level within the area of clinical medicine and epidemiology.

Jonatan has dedicated his research career to study the impact of regular activity on cardiovascular health and more specifically on obesity and type 2 diabetes at different stages of life. Thanks to his research, today there is no doubt that the regular practice of physical activity has a protective effect on cardiovascular health in the first few decades of life.

He has published more than 400 articles in the area of physical activity and health, and has received more than 30 national and international research awards. He has an "h" index of 60.

Dr. Ruiz co-directs the research group PROFITH CTS-977 recognized by the government of Andalusia since its creation in January 2013. In the last 5 years, the group has been able to raise funds from public calls and private companies for a total value of more than € 1,500,000. The medium-long term objective of the research group is to train a stable team of young researchers capable of doing research at the highest level.

Veronica Varela Mato, Research Associate, Loughborough University, United Kingdom



Dr. Veronica Varela Mato is a research associate and a project manager of 3-year cluster randomised control trial at Loughborough University (UK). She received her PhD in physical activity and cardiovascular health in 2016 from Loughborough University. Since then, she has worked as post-doctoral researcher at Loughborough University in the Department of Exercise Metabolism (2016–2017) and the Department of Physical Activity and Public Health

(2017–ongoing). Dr. Varela Mato has a strong record of working with industry and research partners. For the seven years, her research has been focused on exploring the links between occupational environments, lifestyle, and health in order to reduce disease risk amongst those most at need. Dr. Varela Mato has also been involved in several grant applications with national recognition in the UK. Her research has international recognition and has been shortlisted for a number of international awards including Early Career Researcher award at ISBNPA (2018).



Kalyn McDonough, University of Delaware, USA

Kalyn McDonough is a third year doctoral candidate at the Joseph R. Biden, Jr. School of Public Policy and Administration at the University of Delaware. She is a graduate research assistant for the Partnership for Healthy Communities- a community engagement initiative and the Center for Community Research and Service. Kalyn also conducts research and evaluation work with Dr. Matthew Robinson, area head of the sport management program at the University of Delaware and director of the International Coaching Enrichment Certificate Program (ICECP) funded by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC). As a part of this work, Kalyn has produced evaluation reports on ICECP for the USOC.

In addition, Kalyn coaches a high school boys lacrosse team at a juvenile correctional facility located outside Wilmington, Delaware and serves as the community relations coordinator for the University of Delaware's Women's Lacrosse team. Her research focus is in sport for development, sport with justice- affiliated youth, and sport policy.

Alex Nuñez, University of Arizona, USA

Alex Nuñez is a doctoral student studying history at the University of Arizona in Tucson. Originally from Chandler, Arizona, his interest lies in understanding the relationship between racial identity and sport in the United States, particularly among Mexican Americans. His professional experiences in the field have included serving in public programming roles with the National Park Service and the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington, DC, as well as advising and instructing first-year students at the University of Arizona Honors College. This is his first time attending the International Conference on Sport & Society.

Pedro Danilo Ponciano, University of Tsukuba, Guatemala

Pedro Danilo Ponciano is currently a researcher at the Autonomous Sports Confederation of Guatemala. He has been working in the area of physical education and sport since 2015. He has a bachelor's degree in physical education and sports and recreation from San Carlos University in Guatemala. Graduate education includes a sports training specialization from the International Coaching Program, Leipzig University, Germany and a master's degree in sport and Olympic studies with the silver medal award for best research from the University of Tsukuba, Japan. His current research interests are related to social psychology, youth development, Olympic studies and sport management.

Sam Schelfhout, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

Sam Schelfhout is a PhD candidate in physical culture & sport studies at the University of Texas at Austin. His primary research interests focus on sport and its role in United States diplomacy and international relations and the history of sport diplomacy during the Cold War. In addition, he is interested in the evolution of esports and video games and their increasing inclusivity with traditional sports in interdisciplinary sport studies.

Schelfhout earned a bachelor of arts degree with a double major in political science and economics from the University of Portland in 2014 and a master of science degree in sport management from the University of Texas at Austin in 2017.

Caroline Voyles, Drexel University, USA

Caroline is a PhD candidate within the Department of Community Health & Prevention at Dornsife School of Public Health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She received her master of public health degree from Dornsife in 2015, having concentrated in community health & prevention. She is passionate about social inclusion and human rights relevant to sexual and gender minority populations and her research currently focuses on participation in athletics among these groups and their real or perceived exclusion from sport. Prior to Drexel, Caroline received her BA in both psychology and russian language & culture at Colby College in Waterville, Maine, where she competed in Division III ice hockey and track & field.

Eva Wolzok, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Eva Wolzok is a full-time PhD student researching community development in expatriate sporting groups at the Graduate Institute of Sport, Leisure, and Hospitality Management in Taiwan. Her principal research interests revolve around acculturation and well-being, community studies, sport and community development, especially social capital development. In her spare time, Eva is an avid sportswoman, exploring everything from swimming to Gaelic football, and, in recent years, has led the Taiwan Gaelic football team when competing throughout Asia.



Christopher Yandle, Mercer University, USA

Dr. Christopher H. Yandle earned his doctorate in higher education leadership in December 2019 at Mercer University in Atlanta, Georgia. His doctoral research focused on the lived academic experiences of NCAA Division I college football student-athletes. Yandle's research interests include the intersection of higher education and intercollegiate athletics, phenomenology, student-athletes' academic identity, self-fulfilling prophecy, and more broadly, the on-going legal fight against amateurism within intercollegiate athletics in the United States. He spent more than a decade in NCAA Division I college athletics at several institutions, including Baylor University (2008-2012), the University of Miami (2012-2014), and the Georgia Institute of Technology (2014–2016). Yandle presented at the 2018 CSRI Conference in Columbia, South Carolina. He holds a master's degree in sport management from Marshall University and a bachelor's degree in public relations from the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

Dana Young, The University of Melbourne, Australia

Dana Young is a research fellow and PhD candidate in the Child & Community Wellbeing Unit, Centre for Health Equity, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health at the University of Melbourne. Dana's research uses mixed-methods to explore the social and environmental influences on child and family health and the impact of community-based interventions. Dana holds a master of public health and a bachelor of human nutrition. Her PhD is exploring the role of local sports participation in building different forms of social capital for adolescent girls from a migrant background in Melbourne, Australia.



Theme 1: Sporting Cultures and Identities

Serena Williams, the Catsuit Ban and the Interplay of Gender and Race

Varsha Gopal, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India

This paper looks at the ban imposed on the catsuit worn by Serena Williams at the 2018 French Open and aims to answer the questions of the shifting social worth of human beings, body boundaries and to explore the notions of accepted body performances. At the French Open 2018, Williams wore a black spandex catsuit. It aided movement and limited the risk of blood clots to which she was prone, especially so after her pregnancy. Shortly after the tournament, French Tennis Federation president Bernard Giudicelli stated that the catsuit would no longer be accepted at the French Open and that "one must respect the game and the place". A qualitative research methodology has been followed, with critical analysis of sport as a method. Literature from cultural studies, women's studies, black feminism and sport sociology have been used to analyse the site and argue that race and gender play a major role in sports, sporting decisions and the ways of perceiving sport. This paper looks at the ways in which the elitist nature of tennis, gender performance, disciplining of female bodies and invisibility, hypervisibility and marginalisation of black female bodies have influenced this sporting decision. This enquiry becomes important because of the occurrence of a trade-off between functionality and body policing when it comes to bodies of black women.

The Americanization of Muscular Judaism (Muskeljudentum)

Udi Carmi, Ohalo College of Education, Israel

The concept of "muscular Judaism" coined by Max Nordau in the late ninteenth century has been interpreted in different ways. For Nordau, the image of a Jew standing fit and tall was an answer to the anti-Semites and the Jews' unmet aspirations for a national home. "Muscular Judaism" in practical terms translated into excellence in sports. As athletes, the Jews could make their mark and move from the fringes of society into the mainstream. This concept evolved over the years, reflecting changing times, shifts in global thinking, political developments, and national needs. After the establishment of the state, Israeli society underwent a process of Americanization that brought with it a new perception of muscular Judaism and body image. I discuss three physical fitness trends that redefined the concept of muscular Judaism: gym training, bodybuilding, and catch wrestling. These were rooted in the American aesthetic ideal, a far cry from the ideology and collective socialist worldview prevalent in Israel. Our principal argument is that muscular Judaism, as an aesthetic shaped in gyms and scripted catch wrestling, heralded the onset of Americanization in Israeli society earlier than is generally accepted in Israeli historiography.

Grappling the Headlocks of Oppression: Female Wrestlers

Terri Cecchine, Teacher, Lompoc Unified School District Jaquelyn Valenzuela, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, United States Gabriela Flores

Rebeca Mireles-Rios, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, United States

This study investigates the relationship between female athletes and their coaches. In particular, this study focuses on the perceptions of both coaches and athletes of Title IX and the treatment and experiences of females participating in maledominated sports. Seventy-Eight female high school wrestlers (mean age 16), were interviewed and surveyed about their thoughts and feelings of participating in a male-dominated sport and how they saw that shaping their thoughts of self. In addition, 7 high school wrestling coaches from seven different schools were interviewed about their perspective of women in the sport, how has it changed over the last 10 years as well as how women are gaining accessibility and adding advantages to a traditionally, and physically male sport. Findings indicate that through battling male dominance and remaining persistent through physical pain and social oppression, women are creating a new idea of what it means to be an athletic woman, and what it means to be strong. Implications from this study can provide coaches with a better understanding of how to approach the increasing number of female athletes. This is especially critical in the realm of physical sports, where women are carving out a space of their own as the mixed martial arts are gaining popularity.



The Concept of Sport Volunteer Tourism: An Overview of Existing Research and Suggestions for Future Research

George Karlis, Full Professor, Human Kinetics, University of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada Ioanna Maria Kantartzi, Ph.D. Student, Health Sciences, University of Ottawa, Canada

Although leadership is a well-known word, have we ever wondered what the word leadership means or why is it so important? Where does leadership comes from? What are those styles of leadership that helped and still are helping individuals or organizations to achieve their goals? The current paper not only answers the above-mentioned questions, but also supports that leadership plays a crucial role in the development and implementation of recreation services. Through an extensive literature review, this paper purports to grasp a deeper understanding of the concept of leadership and its application in recreation services research. In the twenty-first century, recreation services have been subject to ever-changing needs of technology, demographics, and the on-going evolving desire for new recreation experiences. This result has posed a number of challenges on traditional leadership approach explored by the recreation service sector – whether public, private, or non-profit. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to conduct an extensive literature review on (1) the concept of leadership, (2) leadership and its styles, (3) recreation services and their connection to the concept of leadership. This paper concludes with an examination and analysis of the importance of leadership in recreation services.

Keep Her at a Distance: U.S. Public Perceptions of Transgressive Female Athletes

Lance Kinney, Associate Professor, Advertising and Public Relations, University of Alabama

This research reports the results of a 2 (athlete race: Black or White) x 2 (athlete appearance: threatening or non-threatening) experiment incorporating Visual Framing, Social Identity, and Social Categorization theories to investigate responses to a U.S. female athlete accused of steroids use. Participants read a simulated media report, then provided responses concerning an appropriate punishment for the athlete. The participant's self-reported strength of racial identity was used as a control variable in subsequent analyses. Consistent with Visual Framing, SIT and SCT, respondents reporting high levels of racial identity recommended significantly harsher punishments to athletes of other races, especially if the athlete appears visually threatening. Interaction effects were observed regarding recommended punishment based upon the respondent's racial identity and the athlete's appearance. One counter-hypothetical result was observed: White females suggested a significantly longer mean suspension for the threatening White female athlete. It was assumed that a respondent's racial identity would be most salient, thereby impacting recommended suspension. This counter-hypothetical result suggests a depersonalization process whereby these White female respondents have a self-stereotyped identity based upon acceptable norms of appropriate White female appearance and behavior. The White female committing the steroid transgression could be perceived as a threat to normative, White feminine identity. Therefore, a derogation strategy protected the White female respondents from being associated with the transgressing White female, a response termed the black sheep effect.

Sport as a Social Development Tool: Evaluating the Perceived Effectiveness of the Touch NZ Community Projects Kirsten Spencer, Senior Lecturer, AUT, New Zealand

Traditionally, sporting research focusses on the elite sporting environment, globalisation, and performance enhancement. However, it is acknowledged that sport can be a powerful social vehicle for promoting health, education, and social development (Beutler, 2008). Despite this, it has been claimed that there is a paucity of research examining the broader social implications of engaging with communities through sport (Skinner, Zakus, & Cowell, 2008). Touch NZ has introduced a community-focused competition (CT) in 6 high-needs communities in Auckland and Northland. The implementation of each community competition was supported by local authorities, police, and local businesses. The research objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of these community competitions. This involved a high level of interaction with the CT stakeholders including ACC, NZ Police, social services agencies such as E Tu Whanau, TNZ delivery staff and CP Co-ordinators, steering groups and participants The key outcome of the project provided evidence of effectiveness based upon stakeholder feedback. This has helped to NZ Touch to identify future opportunities and challenges to engage with their communities. Quantitative data included participation, ethnicity, and demographics, while qualitative data was obtained from interviews with stakeholders and analysed using thematic analysis (Braun, Clarke and Weate, 2016). Therefore, the focus of this study was to build a partnership with participants that facilitated the mutual construction of meaning, organised and reported as a community case study. The findings will be used to understand the perceived role of a community-focused competition on communities in Auckland.



Investigating the Talent Development Pathway Within Scottish Female Football

Georgios Andronikos, Edinburgh Napier University

Literature in the area of talent development for women's sports is sparse and assumes applicability from existing male talent development research. While some male football research can cross over to the female game, this does not acknowledge the particular needs of female footballers. As such, the purpose of this study was to gain an understanding of the talent development pathway within Scottish female football. Five expert coaches with over ten years of coaching experience and five international players were interviewed regarding their experiences working or developing in Scottish female football. Key findings demonstrated the key stages and transitions of the development pathway and the main constrains of effective development (insufficient coach education, limited resources). Support from the association and regional coaches, coherency, and growth culture were the factors associated with the existing talent development environment. Participants reported psychological characteristics such as resilience, motivation, taking ownership for their own development, and decision making as essential to reach at elite level. Practical implications include the integration of sport psychologists in the development pathway, widening participation, coach education, and increased funding for the women's football.

Fan's Group Bad Blue Boys: Struggling for Democracy and Change since 1986

Matea Milak, Research Assistant, Sociology, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia

This paper examines two major events that took place in the history of fan group Bad Blue Boys and caused two long struggles with club management. A first major event was the name change in the '90s when former president Franjo Tuđman renamed Dinamo to HAŠK Građanski and then Croatia. A second major event was motivated by a global Against Modern Football movement and Bad Blue Boys were struggling against corruption and crime at a local level – in their club. This paper presents the results of field research conducted in the period from July to September 2017. In the context of qualitative methodology, a method of deep interviews was used on a group sample of core members of fan's group Bad Blue Boys and a total of 11 interviews were conducted among them. To get a better insight and understanding of two struggles, fans from both generations of Bad Blue Boys were interviewed. Based on the collected data, this paper presents what motivated them to continue those years-long struggles and what tools they used to accomplish their goals. It is shown that both struggles with the club management represent the struggle for democracy and are partly a product of their defensive and rebellious behavior that was present from the beginning.

We Can Play Football With or Without Our Eyes": The Role of Sporting Capital in Sustaining Blind Football Participation for Students with Visual Impairments in Zimbabwe

Keon Richardson, Master of Art Student in Sport and Olympic Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan

This study examines the impact of a national blind football project, developed by the Zimbabwe National Paralympic Committee (ZNPC), in producing and leveraging sporting capital for people with visual impairments in Zimbabwe to engage in blind football as lifelong participants. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with (10) male and (10) female participants in addition to trained teachers from eight provinces to analyze the sporting capital developed through the project, alongside the barriers faced by the participants in mobilizing their sporting capital. Findings from the interviews were used to produce a 10-point 'sporting capital index' for the participants. The interviewed participants had moderate to high levels of sporting capital, with the majority of the male participants scoring higher sporting capital indexes than the female participants. Sporting capital was predominantly accumulated through weekly blind football training sessions in educational institutions and local communities, coupled with competitive experience in Athletics and Goalball. Players with high levels of sporting capital became assistant blind football coaches or were recruited by the ZNPC to assist with facilitating coaching clinics in different provinces. Barriers such as: audible balls punctured by thorns; lack of support from trained teachers; and availability of teammates decreased both the quality and quantity of training sessions, and in some cases created a long hiatus without training. However, the participants interviewed were motivated to regularly participate because of the multifarious benefits they derived from blind football and the potential to earn a living from the sport.



A Catcher's Mask: Vincent Nava, Baseball's Color Line, and Mexican American Racialization

Alex Nunez, Graduate Student, University of Arizona

For decades before Jackie Robinson broke baseball's color barrier, the sport became a middle ground of citizenship, politics, and ideas about belonging, especially for those whose "race" was unclear. When Vincent Nava, a Mexican American, turned professional in 1882, it forced the sport to question if an ethnically Latin player should participate in a profession designated for white men, complicating the understanding of racial logic among the press, fans, players, and league administrators. For Nava, baseball was a way to demonstrate belonging through the projection of ideal forms of masculinity, social mobility, and other characteristics associated with whiteness, a goal shared with many other Mexican Americans in their pursuit of equality. This line of reasoning suggests that rather than highlighting divergent aspects of their heritage as positives, Mexican Americans often engaged in forms of racial passing in order to gain acceptance and take advantage of the benefits of white racial structures. At the same time, these efforts also illuminate the unique forms of discrimination and exclusion that Mexican Americans experienced in the process as a result of their color and culture. But for Nava and others, in between-ness did not mean powerlessness, and their attempts to circumnavigate the color line in all aspects of American society deepen our understanding of the fluidity of the race-making process, how nonwhite populations resisted oppression, and how sports can enrich those conversations.

Queering Namibian Sport

Tammy Matthews, University of Colorado Boulder

An analysis of power relations is central to the critique of patriarchal social structures that result in the subordination, repression, and othering of marginalized groups (Foucault, 1978). Power domination is produced by "apparatuses, strategies, and mechanisms of control" (hooks, 1992, p. 115). Under this veil, the purpose of this hybrid discourse analysis and ethnographic study, which relies on semi-structured interviews, is to engage in exploratory research in Namibian sport. Emancipation is the ultimate goal of critical research (William & Lozada, 1994). Critical cultural research explores systematic explanations of social and political structures that institutionalize power (Foucault, 1978). Critical theory aims to gain knowledge of the social world (Horkheimer, 1968). It works to transform a dominant social order to achieve desired values. It addresses discrimination and oppression based on gender, ethnicity, race, sexuality, disability, age and geo-cultural relations. Striving to understand the social and cultural factors that infringe on the lived experiences of queer athletes in Namibia, I worked to research in-country challenges that are undertaken by queer civil rights organizations as well as determine the role of media and sports. The aim is to create safe spaces that allow for self-determination in gender identity, expression, and language for Namibian queers in sport.

Exposing the Myth of the Post-national Team: Mesut Özil's Resignation and German Discourses on Race and Soccer during the 2018 World Cup

Matthias Kaelberer, Professor and Chair, Department of Political Science, University of Memphis

This paper examines the public political discourse that evolved in Germany after the publication of a photograph that showed the German-Turkish soccer stars Mesut Özil and Ilkay Gündoğan presenting their soccer club jerseys to Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan shortly before the 2018 World Cup. Özil and Gündoğan were prominent members of the German national soccer squad that was scheduled to go to Russia for World Cup. In particular, Özil had become the most visible symbol for the multi-ethnic make-up of the German national soccer team and the new, tolerant, post-unification Germany. The publication of the photograph triggered a broad political discourse at the intersection of national identity, international power games, the pursuit of human rights, and masculinity (i.e. the questioning of Özil's manhood as a result of his actions). After the World Cup, Özil resigned from the German national team publicly accusing the German soccer association of racism. Guided by critical race theory, this paper seeks to explain the contrast between the German soccer association's success in combatting explicit racism (i.e. racist chants and shouts) in the stadia of top-level soccer and the continuity in underlying structural racism of German soccer exemplified by the discourse over the Erdoğan picture.



Measuring Nationalism and Conflict through the Africa Cup of Nations Qualification Process

Sam Schelfhout, The University of Texas at Austin

Does nationalism make violent conflict more likely, or are its effects largely constrained by strategic realities? International relations scholars have viewed nationalism as an imperative source of interstate violence, as it can undermine international cooperation, motivate societies to fight costly wars, and cause governments to overestimate their relative military power. It is very difficult to show a causal relationship between nationalism and conflict, as existing political disputes underlying the conflict can invoke nationalism or vice versa. Several scholars (Bertoli, 2017; Bairner, 2001; Kellas, 1991) have examined how nationalism leads to international conflicts by investigating several cases where surges of nationalism from sporting events leads to military or political conflict between countries. The Africa Cup of Nations, held every two years in rotating host countries on the continent, is undoubtedly one of the most visible tournaments hosted in the Africa. Scholars have cited the tournament as promoting nationalism in countries participating, much like the World Cup and World Cup qualifying phases. While matches have led to violence, and in some cases resulting in the deaths of over one hundred people, the violence is not always attributable to nationalism and does not spill over into full-fledged interstate conflict. Using Militarized Interstate Disputes to measure aggression and data from the Social Conflict Analysis Database, this study uses data from the Africa Cup of Nations qualifying phases from 1991 to 2008 to exemplify how nationalism is present in international sporting events and how this sentiment is extended beyond the field of play.

Understanding the Socialization Process and Its Influence on the Academic Performance of U.S. Black Male Collegiate Athletes

Monique Ositelu, PhD, Founder & Chief Data Consultant, Data Driven Consulting & Solutions LLC, United States

Although there is recent growth in the literature on Black collegiate athletes in the U.S., the literature on the socialization process for Black male collegiate athletes is scant (Gayles-Gaston & Hu, 2009). Therefore, the purpose of this qualitative inquiry is to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of the socialization process that shape Black male athletes' academic experiences. Historically, Black male collegiate athletes in football and basketball tend to academically underperform among National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I athletes (Martin, Harrison, Stone, & Lawrence, 2011). For this reason, football is the sport of focus. The study (n=1) consist of one Black male football athlete who attends a NCAA Division I, Southeast regional university within the U.S. With a phenomenological approach, four major themes emerged: (i) Black football athletes encounter challenges penetrating a pre-existing three-fold structural system (academic, sport, and social); (ii) Black football athletes experience the oxymoron of isolation; (iii) football athletes have to manage the constant tension between academics and sport, and (iv) the salient identity as a football athlete often overrides their identity as a Black man and student. The findings of this study provide preliminary information of the specific forms of campus socialization that are critical to Black athletes' academic success. Rashad reveals that his difficulty managing his identity as a football athlete, social isolation from peers and faculty, and lack of using academic support services, were major contributors to his socialization process and academic performance. Recommendations for institutional policy and practice are shared.

Amateurism in Athletics, Australian Style: The Golden Age of Australian Sport and its Demise

David Holmes, Academic, School of Humanities and Languages, University of New South Wales, New South Wales, Australia

This paper explores how and why the experiences of amateurism in Australian sport differed from elsewhere in the British World during the second half of the twentieth century. In 1950s Australia the amateur ideal was in full swing with Australia achieving unprecedented success in a range of international sporting competitions. Sporting officials, too, embraced the amateur code to the letter and with unsparing zeal. The 1956 Melbourne Olympics, 'The Friendly Games', was considered something of an apotheosis of the amateur spirit where, for the first time and a tradition which has since continued, athletes walked together in the closing ceremony instead of separately by allotted nations. These Games were also the most successful in the history of Australia's participation at the modern Olympics where it placed third on the medal tally. Amateurism was such an important ideal to the Australian imagination that the country has been accused of overreacting about amateur breaches elsewhere in the British world. This paper addresses why Australia was so enamoured with the principles of amateurism and why they persisted with this ideology when Australia's sporting performances had, for a decade, been disastrous. It also considers why this long-cherished sporting ideology was suddenly abandoned and with such little regret.



Theme Two: Sport and Health

Risk Compensation in High-Impact Sports: A Comparison between Rugby and Football in Canada Cullum Brownbridge, Brock University, Canada

This study examines the impact protective equipment has on injury prevention through the lens of individuals and their perception of risk. Injuries are a significant risk to athletes in any competitive sport at any level, with some injuries being more prominent than others depending on the sport. Head-related injuries have come under scrutiny in contact sports for their short- and long-term consequences on athlete health and well-being. Players and teams that neglect to properly manage such injuries can lead to significant long-term health consequences, including stunts in development and drug abuse. The level of injury risk to an athlete depends on various internal and external factors, as well as the inciting event that lead to the injury. Protective equipment - an external factor - is meant to reduce the risk of injury in athletes. However, if an athlete perceives their level of risk to be lower because of the equipment worn, their behaviour may alter to engage in more risk for a perceived higher reward (such as a game-changing tackle). This behavioural change at least partially offsets the protection provided by equipment and puts other individuals on the field of play at greater risk. In this study, individuals who have played both rugby and gridiron football were interviewed to understand how their perceptions changed based on the protective equipment worn.

A Logistic Regression Analysis of Reported Concussion Risk among National Collegiate Athletic Association Football Bowl Subdivision Players

Brittany Kmush, Syracuse University, USA Madeline Hilton, Syracuse University, USA Bhavneett Walia, Syracuse University, USA Shane Sanders, Syracuse University, USA Justin Ehrlich, Syracuse University, USA

This research aims to uncover the primary risk factors for the occurrence of reported concussions among National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) football players. College football, due to its stronger and more explosive nature than its high school counterpart, can potentially put the younger, weaker players at greater risk of concussion as they become acclimated to this type of play. Lists of concussed players were found on the America Tonight Concussion Map (2013-2015) and foxsports.com. Player rosters were downloaded from the team websites. For the 2013-2015 FBS seasons, there were 42,071 total players, of which 490 (1.12%, 95% CI: 1.03-1.23%) reported concussions. Reported concussions were least common among freshmen. After controlling for position and BMI, sophomores, juniors, and seniors had higher odds of reporting concussions than freshmen (p>0.0001). It is possible that freshmen are less likely to report concussions due to fears of the being removed from play. Future analysis will compare reported concussion prevalence with the prevalence of other injuries to assess the likelihood of reporting bias. Before the start of the 2015, the 5 autonomy conferences initiated a concussion protocol, we will also compare reported concussions before and after the initiation of the protocol. There are little to no prior comprehensive studies as to the risk factors associated with the incidence of reported concussions in NCAA FBS football play. The results of this study are substantially important to college athlete mental health and have the potential to inform the NCAA concussion policy.



Are We Protecting High Performance Athletes' Welfare and Mental Wellbeing?: New Zealand's Litany of Coaching Dramas

Elizabeth Toomey, Professor, School of Law, University of Canterbury, New Zealand

This paper addresses current issues relating to the welfare of high-performance athletes. The failure of cultural and leadership issues across a range of high profile sports in New Zealand has attracted significant media attention. This has resulted in detailed independent reviews of several sporting codes including New Zealand Cycling, Hockey, Rowing, Netball, Swimming, Women's Cricket, and Women's Football. In all these sports New Zealand athletes have achieved podium places at the highest levels – Olympic Games, Paralympics, Commonwealth Games and World Championships in the particular discipline. New Zealand produces world-class athletes but all is not well. The reviews make sobering reading. They unveil instances of bullying, power imbalance between coach and athlete, inappropriate personal relationships, discrimination, harassment, dysfunctional cultures, intoxication, sub-optimal leadership, negative and toxic environments and a significant lack of accountability. As one reviewer noted: "The body needs to be owned, driven and wanted by the athletes themselves. It cannot be imposed on them." This paper investigates the findings of the independent reviews and maps them against the appropriate policy documents of each sport and New Zealand's Health and Safety at Work Act 2015. "It is clear that the drive for success and desire to win should not be at the cost of the individuals involved..... Sport cannot think of itself as special or different and able to behave outside what are considered acceptable behaviour patterns".

Educational Aspirations and Wellbeing of Elite Athletes

Neil Hall, Western Sydney University, Australia Sam Lane, Western Sydney University, Australia Leon Keir, One Wellbeing, Australia

This paper will discuss preliminary findings of research that is examining the connection between the health and wellbeing of elite athletes in Australia and their educational and post-playing career aspirations. Within social determinants of health framework, the research explores multiple indicators that could impact on a player's wellbeing, especially as they develop dual career pathways or consider their career options after retiring as a player. Educational attainment is a key factor in this process.

Putting the Sport in Columbia Sportswear: The Impact of Sport and Physical Activity in an Active Workplace Virlena Crosley, Linfield College, USA Natalie Welch, Linfield College, USA

The acceptance of sport and health as a positive in an individual's life is nearly universal. However, it is often thought of as a recreational activity, something separate from our professional responsibilities. Professional organizations have started to recognize the need to create a balance of work and play for employees, acknowledging that a healthy employee is a much more productive employee. Corporations have started to offer incentives for healthy behaviors and integrated health and fitness activities into the workplace. Internationally, there has been a look at the physical, psychological, and social benefits of sport in the workplace. Specific case studies, especially in the United States, are rare and needed. This case study will explore Columbia Sportswear and the impact of their sports-related programming on the employees and organization as a whole. We will include information on Columbia Sportswear's wellness program and feature insights from the Wellness Program Manager. We will also explore the organizational goals and outcomes to provide a holistic understanding of the impact of sport and physical activity in the workplace.



The Active for Health Programme: The Evaluation of a Sport England Funded Programme

Donna L. Woodhouse, Sheffield Hallam University, UK

Rotherham is one of the 20% most deprived areas in England (UK); life expectancy is lower than average and levels of cancer, hip fracture, and cardiovascular conditions higher. Active for Health (AFH) funded by Sport England, offers physical activity (PA) referral pathways for people with cardiac and heart failure, stroke, COPD, cancer, lower back pain and those at risk of falling/ fractures. Patients take part in programmes of exercise to maintain activity and improve health which encourages long term active lifestyles. Interviews with staff were carried out at baseline, 18 and 30 months. Patient impact was assessed at baseline, 3, 6 and 12 months capturing Quality of Life (QoL) and PA levels. Effective referral was underpinned by universal stakeholder engagement. PA and QoL increased among those remaining in the evaluation, with an increase in patients undertaking one 30 minute bout of moderate to vigorous PA per week. At baseline 15% reported losing at least one day of work to sickness in the previous year; after engaging for a year this reduced to 6.3%. QoL improved in the first three months when staff support was at its peak. Only 20% remained in the evaluation after 12 months. A decline in QoL after six months suggests support is critical in helping people maintain QoL. However EuroQol Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) scores remained significantly higher after 12 months. AFH created a culture where PA is perceived as an important component of enabling patient self-management with professionals endorsing the programme in all stages of care.

Boxing for Development: Exploring the Impact of an Olympic Solidarity Coach Education Program on Women and Communities in Trinidad and Tobago

Kalyn Mc Donough, University of Delaware, Delaware, United States Matthew Robinson, University of Delaware, Delaware, United States Ria Ramnarine, University of Delaware, Delaware, United States

Sport development continues to grow as a field of inquiry. Coalter (2009) divided the concept of sport development into two broad categories: Plus Sport, those projects that use sport to address a variety of societal issues; and Sport Plus, those projects that focus on the development of sport. The majority of sport development research has focused on the Plus Sport type of projects. This study disseminates findings from a mixed-methods study exploring the impact of an Olympic Solidarity funded projected that was designed to achieve both Sport Plus and Plus Sport objectives. Boxing Beyond the Ring was a program established to encourage female participation in boxing through a training program offered in Trinidad and Tobago. From participation in the program, female participants reported improvement in boxing skills, as well as physiological and psychological benefits in the form of increased self-efficacy, empowerment, and a sense of personal safety. These findings represent both Sport Plus and Plus Sport outcomes. Coalter's (2005) Logic Model served as a theoretical base for the development and also the evaluation of the program, and the paper shares within the framework of the logic model: aims and objectives, inputs and outputs, process for participate inclusion, individual and program outcomes, as well as a discussion on the expansion, replication and sustainability beyond the initial 2014 pilot program. The study's findings have implications for both development of Plus Sport and Sport Plus development initiatives.



What Do Adolescent Athletes Think about Anti-doping?

Katharina Gatterer, Senior Scientist, Institute of Sports Medicine, Alpine Medicine and Health Tourism (ISAG), UMIT Health and Life Science University, Tyrol, Austria

The worldwide anti-doping programme is based on detection, deterrence, and education, with rules and responsibilities set in the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) ensuring globally harmonised implementation. Appropriateness and legitimacy are key concepts for compliance to these rules and regulations. Thus, this study aims to investigate adolescent athletes' views on its legitimacy. Adolescent athletes (14-19 years) competing at international sports competitions were investigated using an online questionnaire. The questionnaire included information on anti-doping prevention athletes have (not) received and their perception regarding the legitimacy of the current anti-doping system. 2,252 athletes (16.25 \pm 1.05 years; 53.8% female) participated in the study. Of those, 73.3% have received anti-doping education. Athletes with education had a significantly better perception of the anti-doping system's overall legitimacy than athletes without education (12.10 \pm 2.86 vs. 11.27 \pm 3.41; p < .001). Additionally, significant regional differences were found regarding equal and global implementation of the anti-doping rules. Athletes believe that the anti-doping system is justified and effective, but that the rules and regulations are not implemented equally and globally, which could undermine the effectiveness of the system. Generally, athletes with education have a higher perception than those without education, which calls for education for all athletes. Additionally, as it is more likely that athletes comply with the anti-doping rules if they view them as legitimate, increased focus should be put on global harmonization of anti-doping measures.

UNESCO Anti-doping Programs in Algeria and Contribution to the Blockade of the Phenomenon

Nassereddine Kesri, Professor, Faculty of Physical Education and Sports, University of Algers, Alger, Algeria Dahmani Bensadallah, University of Lagouate, AMMAR Thliji Hannat Abdelkhader, University of Djelfa Zeyanna Achoure

UNESCO seeks to combat doping in sport by mobilizing funds to support government capacity, identify needs, and identify good practices at the national and regional levels. The Fund for the elimination of doping in sport was established in 2008 to assist states parties to the international convention against doping in sport to develop and implement anti-doping projects. Algeria is characterized by a great sports activity in all sports and accompanied by a remarkable development in the level of training and performance this situation led to the emergence of new trends towards achieving excellence in official competitions, which has emerged a distinct interest in drugs and stimulants that contribute to the performance and achieve victory. We study the effectiveness of programs funded by UNESCO and their impact on the reduction of the phenomenon and offer an analysis of the content of programs completed before and after field implementation.



Theme Three: Sports Education

Sport Science in Higher Education Institutions: A Descriptive Profile of Programs and an Analysis of Curriculum Ana Santos, Researcher/Teacher, School of Physical Education and Sport, University of São Paulo, Brazil

The theme of education of professionals who work with sport has been generated great interest in the academic environment recently. However, it must be considered that the conception of how education for training professionals in sport varies in distinct contexts and countries. In this sense, a possible approach to understand these characteristics is the analysis of curricula and programs related to higher education in sports sciences in diverse institutions. The purpose of this exploratory study was to identify the disciplines and areas of knowledge that encompass undergraduate courses related to sport sciences. The methodology used was the content analysis. On the websites of QS World University, Times Higher Education, World University Ranking, and Best Global Education were selected the higher-education institutions. Next, the websites of these universities were investigated and the programs and disciplines of undergraduate courses related to sport sciences were analyzed. The coding scheme registered the name of the institution, country, course name, undergraduate course type, course duration, compulsory and elective disciplines offered, and the knowledge areas related to the disciplines. Based on the results, this study describes and discusses the characteristics of sport sciences study in different institutions around the world, and suggest implications for future research and practice.

Go Big or Go Home? The Effect of College Athletic Reclassification from National Collegiate Athletic Association Division 2 to Division 1

Travis Taylor, Associate Professor, Economics, Christopher Newport University

This paper analyzes the impact of college athletic reclassification for educational institutions in the United States. Most of America's colleges and universities offer athletic opportunities for their students under National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) governance. The level of competition and associated resource requirements range from relatively low (Divisions 3 and 2) to high (Division 1—FCS and FBS). In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of institutions that have either reclassified to a higher division, or publicly considered such a move. The short- and long run effects of reclassification are significant, and administrators must carefully weigh expected benefits and costs with respect to the institution's mission and vision. While numerous studies (e.g., Bell (2017); Schwarzber (2014); Frieder and Fulks (2007); Tomasini (2005)) have focused on reclassification from Division 1 FCS to FBS, less attention has been paid to colleges in Division 2 and 3—which comprise 68% of NCAA membership. Our study addresses a gap in the literature by analyzing athletic reclassification among schools moving up from Division 2 to Division 1 FCS. Drawing upon multiple sources we present a database that includes cross-sectional and time series data since 2003. We construct a panel model to evaluate the impact of collegiate reclassification on several variables including student applications, acceptance rate, and athletic department expenditures.

Understanding the Lived Academic Experiences of NCAA Division I Football Student-Athletes Christopher Yandle, Southeastern Louisiana University

This study explores internal and external factors that contributed to the lived academic experiences and perceptions of academic success for NCAA Division I football student-athletes. The goal of the study is to explore and conceptualize the lived academic experiences of the football student-athletes. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the researcher conducted narrative interviews to understand their lived academic experiences at two private universities in the southeastern United States. Both FBS and FCS participants shared similar and differing academic experiences. Similarities included comparing their academic experiences to a 'roller coaster,' considering themselves a student over an athlete, enduring disappointment by being redshirted as a freshman, and wishing they would have taken different courses or majoring in a different area. Differences included considering themselves an athlete over a student and having a negative or lack of a relationship with their professors. Based on their lived academic experiences, current and incoming student-athletes as well as athletic personnel may find it beneficial to further understand student-athletes' academic perceptions in order to offer a positive and fulfilling college experience



Bourdieusian Analysis of Gendered and Social Class Practices in School Sport Sailing: A Comparative Study of Western France and California

Anne Schmitt, Université Rennes 2 Matthew Atencio, California State University of East Bay Gaëlle Sempé, Université Rennes 2

This paper develops critical ideas about gendered sailing and social class in the context of an 18-month comparative ethnographic study of school-based sailing programs. The study was located in California and Western France, involving 24 interviews and 113 hours of ethnographic field observations conducted with five coaches, three PE teachers, and 16 student sailors. One line of analysis reveals gendered practices and relationships that developed amongst young sailors and supporting adults. Sailing in other contexts has been found to be dominated by male participants who tend to dictate everyday codes of practice and symbolic representation. Female sailors are therefore regularly portrayed as inauthentic members of this activity and their participation also typically reflects much lower rates than males (Bricknell, 1999). Pierre Bourdieu's (2001) theory of embodied power reproduction and masculine domination is concomitantly used to analyse how school sport sailing programs often benefited male participants. Furthermore, we turn to Bourdieu's (1979) concepts of cultural and economic capitals in order to illustrate how school sailing is regularly utilised by students and their families to maintain upper class social values and positions. Our findings indicate that Western French and Californian upper-class participants are differentiated from each other in terms of how they prioritise either socioeconomic or cultural capital acquisition. This "horizontal" social class finding aligns with Bourdieusian conceptual distinctions of culturally dominant class (CDC) and economically dominant class (EDC) values and membership that are influenced by socio-economic structures and cultural beliefs underpinning these comparative contexts.

Making Gymnastics American: German and Swedish Influence on Physical Education in the United States, 1880-1925

Nicholas Capicotto, Masters Student, History, Columbia University

My work reinterprets German-American Turners and Swedish gymnastics experts' contributions to the development of physical education (PE) in United States public schools from 1880-1925, as PE curriculum shifted from prioritizing the physiological benefits of gymnastics to the moral value of play. Existing scholarship cites this change as evidence Turner and Swedish gymnastics experts "lost" a "Battle of the Systems" to proponents of American sports and games by 1918. I argue that this account misrepresents these adaptable reformers, who by the 1890s prioritized the health of American school children over the name attached to a system of PE. Turners and Swedish gymnastics experts led their nascent field by establishing the United States' first public school PE programs and responded to national interests by incorporating play-based recreation into their lessons. While organizations such as the Playground Association of America came to dominate the profession in the early twentieth century, school curriculum continued to draw from German and Swedish gymnastics. I argue that this development was part of a larger transatlantic exchange of information during the period, in which American social reformers adopted and adapted ideas from Northern and Western Europe to confront the degenerative effects of sedentary urban life on the Anglo-Saxon middle class. In an era when politicians tied the strength of the nation to the health of its population, studying the development of PE and how reformers adapted gymnastics for domestic use can tell historians more about early twentieth century citizenship formation and the nationalistic nature of school curriculum.



The Impact of Today's Youth on Organizing in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: Using Sport as an Organizational Methodology

Chelsea Cutright, PhD candidate, Anthropology, University of Kentucky, United States

Youth in Tanzania make up the majority of the current growing population and therefore are increasingly a focus of local and international development concern, specifically as the rates of urban growth and unemployment are also increasing. Through explorations of the ways in which Tanzanian youth are actively and creatively working to improve their own futures, utilizing their own agency to create opportunities, and solving their own "problems" in the absence of successful external intercessions, this research eschews negative stereotypes of this young, urban demographic, and offers insights into how innovation and creativity are shaping the lives of Tanzanian youth and their communities. Pulling from eight months of qualitative/ethnographic research including interviews, participant observation, and surveys, this paper will discuss two local, youth-led organizations which are utilizing sports and games as methodologies for community organizing. The two organizations presented as case studies demonstrate how each of these "new" methods allows these organizations to conduct the work that many other groups are simultaneously involved in, but in such a way that purports to increase effectiveness, sustainability, and creativity. Through their practices involving local youth, and the wider community, engaging in sport (i.e. netball, football/soccer, handball, etc.) these youth-led organizations are demonstrating how this innovative methodology (play to learn) holds great social potential for solving real world problems within the local community. The implications of this research, and conclusions drawn in the paper, champion the multitude of benefits which sports methodology can provide to the field of organizing for social impact.

Changing the Academic Landscape One Button at a Time: The Future of eSports as an Academic Discipline Andrew Miller, Associate Professor, School of Communication, Media and the Arts, Sacred Heart University, Fairfield, United States

Over the past five years, the eSports industry has experienced astronomical growth. Goldman Sachs projects that by 2022, eSports will have close to 300 million unique monthly viewers, and the industry will be worth nearly three billion dollars. Established sports franchises such as the Dallas Cowboys, recently purchased a majority stake in CompLexity Gaming, and the New York Yankees entered into a partnership with the investment group Vision eSports. By 2021, global games market intelligence company Newzoo anticipates that "all major U.S. media conglomerates will have digital eSports media rights," and that eSports will grow into a market bigger than that of traditional professional sports. While there are many collegiate eSports teams (Varsity or Club) throughout the country, only a handful of institutions are offering academic programs in eSports. These include schools like Emerson College, Shenandoah University, and Saint Peters University, with several schools poised to launch new programs including University of New Haven, Sacred Heart University, and Ohio State University. Perhaps not surprisingly for a new academic area, these programs are found across a variety of disciplines such as communication and media studies, sport management, athletic training, and computer gaming. This study explores the variety of eSports academic programs across the United States, examining their construction, their goals and strategies for achieving them, and determining best practices for new programs moving forward. It surveys the current eSports college landscape, as well as offering recommendations for its future development as a site of academic research and practice.



Theme Four: Sports Management & Commercialization

Comparison of Traditional Sport and E-sport Consumers by Their Consumption Motivations

David Papp, University of Debrecen Csilla Csukonyi, University of Debrecen Gyozo Kurucz, University of Debrecen

In this study, we compared traditional sport consumers and e-sport consumers by their consumption motivations. Therefore, first we adapted the Motivational Scale for Sport Consumption (MSSC) to Hungarian language. We used Google forms application to create an internet questionnaire that participants could fill online. The participants were between 17 and 48 years old. We found that there are significant differences between the two sample groups in most factors, however, the two sample groups showed a similar pattern in these factors. In addition to the comparison we used the data collected with the MSSC to identify motivational profiles, with this method we could separate five sport-consumer groups as motivational profiles. The results of this study prove useful in sport-psychology, social-psychology, and even in event organization. It is important to mention that the reliability of the results and the motivational profiles are in need for further research in larger samples. It would also be interesting to look into the differences in sport-types and in gender.

Leadership and Recreation Services: In Search of a Deeper Conceptual Understanding

Ioanna Maria Kantartzi, Ph.D. Student, Health Sciences, University of Ottawa George Karlis, Full Professor, Human Kinetics, University of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Although leadership is a well-known word, have we ever wondered what the word leadership means or why is it so important? Where does leadership comes from? What are those styles of leadership that helped and still are helping individuals or organizations to achieve their goals? The current paper not only answers the above-mentioned questions, but also supports that leadership plays a crucial role in the development and implementation of recreation services. Through an extensive literature review, this paper purports to grasp a deeper understanding of the concept of leadership and its application in recreation services research. In the twenty-first century, recreation services have been subject to ever-changing needs of technology, demographics, and the on-going evolving desire for new recreation experiences. This result has posed a number of challenges on traditional leadership approach explored by the recreation service sector – whether public, private, or non-profit. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to conduct an extensive literature review on (1) the concept of leadership, (2) leadership and its styles, (3) recreation services and their connection to the concept of leadership. This paper concludes with an examination and analysis of the importance of leadership in recreation services.

Open Data For Sport Governance

Joshua Munoz, Nacional Institute of Sport Education and Physical Activity of Catalonia Francesc Solanellas, Nacional Institute of Sport Education and Physical Activity of Catalonia

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the "good" governance has become a must when sports organisations are facing cases of corruption, doping, match fixing, and mismanagement. The overall objective of this project is to create a governance and management tool to analyse, compare and assist European sports organizations (ESO) to manage them in a more efficient and transparent way. The project tackles five gaps identified by ESO managers and the European Commission: 1. Practical Tool 2. Objective indicators 3. Integrated model 4. Transparency and Open Data 5. Risk Management. To accomplish with the objectives, seven partners from seven EU countries develop three Intellectual Outputs:- SPORT GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES TOOL: includes a State of The Art about ESO governance in the EU; a classification of the ESO; a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Key Risk Indicators(KRIs); and a Methodology for Open Data.- SPORT DATA ANALYSIS & MODELLING: This is a data collection, analysis and modelling based on the identified samples ESO.- SPORT GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT IT TOOL: This final Output is an Online Decision Support Tool based on statistical and open data evidences, offered to the wide community of ESO in EUThe project aims at enlarging its impact beyond the seven involved partners and countries by transferring its results towards all the EU ESO. Finally, OD4SG has already received the official support from more than 55 ESO (federations, associations, clubs) in EU, which will be involved in the test and, those of most interest, in the International Advisory Board.



A New Anti-tip System in Handball Goals and Its Influence on the Game

Rafael Baena González, Catholic University of Murcia, España

The anti-tip system used in the goals for the practice of handball begins to be considered a relevant factor to avoid accidents, as factors such as misuse, lack of maintenance, etc., can cause accidents with serious and even fatal damage. Therefore, the aim of this study is to analyse the influence in the handball game of an innovative anti-tip system for the goals (ATS) called Tutigool. For the analysis of game actions the free software Lince has been used, which allows data analysis of the multidimensional observation proposal called the Game Action Observation System influenced by the anti-tip system of the goals (SOATS) composed of 11 criteria and 41 categories of all the influential variables in the offensive actions of the sport. Results show that goals were moved in 25.64% of the 117 body contacts, 93.3% of those 30 movements were caused by the goalkeeper, 66.7% of the displacements occurred after the player's throw, which means 78 times and the goalkeeper's body impulse on the goal was the main reason of moving with 36.8% meaning 43 times. This innovative system should be considered and included in the handball regulations to improve safety and avoid accidents by practitioners.

2020 Special Focus—Playful Minds: Physical Activity, Social Potential and Cultural Settings

A Critical Exploration of Research Trends in Adapted Physical Activity

Gyozo Molnar, Principal Lecturer, Sport and Exercise Science, University of Worcester, United Kingdom Nancy Spencer, University of Alberta, Canada

Who is the expert? Whose knowledge counts and knowledge for whom/by whom is produced? These are critical questions which we ask regarding the field of Adapted Physical Activity (APA). Despite the universal appeal of physical activity, historic practices have excluded particular groups of people who have assumed lesser forms of human capital. APA as a field has responded to some of those segregations with application and relevance to people with impairments. While gradually becoming multidisciplinary, APA research is still dominated by post-positivism tending to position the researcher as expert and the participant as subordinate thereby perpetuating an unequal balance of power. Therefore, there is growing criticism within the field related to the abundance of research 'on' and lack of research 'with' and 'by' people with impairments. Our purpose is to review the state of play in APA and respond to these questions through highlighting prevailing research philosophies, methodologies, and discourses in the field. Guided by values of epistemic and ethical responsibility, we investigate and critique research trends and underlying assumptions in APA. By attending to APA research at the level of epistemology, we go beyond solely reporting the current state of the field to reveal in what ways research and practice in APA does or does not serve and support individuals experiencing disability. Importantly, we offer insight into possibilities for future research integration and exemplify opportunities for interdisciplinary work and the tackling of salient and complex problems in the field through the exchange and testing of ideas and ideologies.

People with Physical Disabilities Have Playful Minds Too

Aubrey Shaw, Ph.D. Candidate, Movement Sciences, University of Idaho, United States Sharon Stoll, Professor, Movement Sciences, University of Idaho, Idaho, United States

Inclusion of people with physical disabilities in sport, recreation, and physical education is necessary for their growth as human beings. Unfortunately, society often does not see the need for this population. For example, teachers are being underprepared to teach this population (Martin, 2018), and opportunities for students and or athletes with physical disabilities are not offered even though there are laws which lessens discrimination (Shaw & Stoll, 2018). Therefore, the purpose of this presentation is threefold: 1) to understand the importance of play opportunities for people with physical disabilities, 2) examine Martin Buber's I-it, I-thou phenomenon and 3) provide skills and tools in perspective taking which helps an individual gain the I-thou instead of the I-it.



Heidi Muller

Ciaran Acton United Kingdom Ulster University Georgios Andronikos Edinburgh Napier University United Kingdom Rafael Baena González España John Bloom Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania **United States** Mark Brewin United States The University of Tulsa Cullum Brownbridge **Brock University** Canada Robert Brustad University of Northern Colorado **United States** Iva Buresova Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University Czech Republic Douglas Callahan Winona State Univerity **United States United States** Nicholas Capicotto Columbia University Udi Carmi Ohalo College of Education Israel Terri Cecchine Lompoc Unified School District **United States** Izram Chaudry University of Leeds United Kingdom Virlena Crosley Linfield College **United States** João Felippe Cury Marinho Mathias Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Brasil Chelsea Cutright **United States** University of Kentucky Peter Donaldson University of Kent United Kingdom **United States** Robert Gregg Dr. Stockton University **United States** Yoav Dubinsky Oregon University John Evans University of Technology Sydney Australia **United States** Amy Farrell Dickinson College Kazutoshi Furukawa Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan Japan Katharina Gatterer UMIT - Private University for Health Sciences, Austria Medical Informatics and Technology Masako Gavin Australia **Bond University** David Geldart United Kingdom Bambisanani Partnership (UK/South Africa Charity) Indian Institute of Technology Madras Varsha Gopal India Krisztina Győri Neil Hall Western Sydney University Australia Chris Hickey Deakin University Australia **David Holmes** University of New South Wales Australia Peter Hughes University of Arizona **United States** Deborah Jump Manchester Metropolitan University United Kingdom Matthias Kaelberer University of Memphis **United States** Ioanna Maria Kantartzi University of Ottawa **United States** Warren Kav **United States** Merrimack College Nassereddine Kesri University of Algers Algeria Lance Kinney University of Alabama **United States Brittany Kmush** Syracuse University **United States** Amanda Kraus University of Arizona **United States** José L. Chamorro **United States** David Leinweber Oxford College of Emory University Michael D Lukkarinen Western Illinois University **United States** Germany Janine Maier University of Passau Tammy Matthews University of Colorado Boulder **United States United States** Kalyn Mc Donough University of Delaware Samantha McLeod **Andrew Miller** Sacred Heart University **United States** Gyozo Molnar University of Worcester United Kingdom Amanda Mooney Deakin University Australia

United States

University of Northern Colorado



Joshua Muñoz

Monique Ositelu, PhD

David Papp Marianna Pavan Jennifer Pharr Mathilde Plard

Pedro Danilo Ponciano

Sean Pradhan Ria Ramnarine Keon Richardson **David Rolling** Zasha Romero Edgar Romero Jara

Ana Santos Sam Schelfhout Anne Schmitt

Robert C. Schneider

Aubrey Shaw Tim Slattery Hannah Smithson Kirsten Spencer

Sharon Stoll Aida Stratas Travis Taylor Elizabeth Toomey Heather Van Mullem

Ulrike Vogl Caroline Voyles Lin Wang

Teresa Willis

Donna L Woodhouse Christopher H Yandle Dana M Young

Eva Wolzok

Sánchez - Casal Academy, Barcelona Data Driven Consulting & Solutions LLC

University of Debrecen Italian Olympic Committee University of Nevada

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Confederación Deportiva Autonoma de Guatemala

Menlo College University of Delaware University of Tsukuba Valparaiso University

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Johan Cruyff Institute University of São Paulo

The University of Texas at Austin

Université Rennes 2

The College at Brockport, New York

University of Idaho

Western Australia Department of Health Manchester Metropolitan University

AUT

University of Idaho University of Ottawa

Christopher Newport University University of Canterbury Lewis-Clark State College

Ghent University Drexel University

University of Texas Pan American

The Open University

National Taiwan Normal University

Sheffield Hallam University Winthrop University

The University of Melbourne

United States United States

Hungary Italy

United States

France Guatemala **United States United States**

Japan

United States United States

Spain Brazil

United States

France

United States United States Australia

United Kingdom

Australia **United States** Canada **United States** New Zealand **United States** Belgium **United States**

United States United Kingdom

Taiwan

United Kingdom **United States** Australia

Sport & Society Research Network
Exploring the cultural, political, and economic relationships of sport to society

Founded in 2010, the Sport & Society Research Network is brought together around a common interest in cultural, political, and economic relationships of sport to society.

Present

The annual Sport & Society Conference is built upon three key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, and Inclusiveness. Delegates include leaders in the field, as well as emerging scholars and practitioners, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

Publish

The Research Network enables members to publish through two media. First, network members can enter a world of journal publication. The International Journal of Sport and Society provides a framework for member based double-blind peer review, enabling authors to publish into academic journals of the highest standard, but also to participate in the validation of knowledge that is produced by the Research Network. The second publication medium is through the Sport & Society Book Imprint, where we publish cutting edge books in print and electronic formats.

Build Community

When you join the Sport & Society Research Network, you become part of an international network of scholars, researchers, and practitioners. Membership makes our independent organization possible. As a Sport & Society Research Network member you have access to a broad range of benefits, tools, and resources:

- Digital subscription to The International Journal of Sport and Society for one year
- Digital subscription to the Sport & Society Book Imprint for one year
- One article publication per year (pending peer review).
- Participation as a reviewer in the peer review process, with the opportunity to be listed as a Reviewer.
- Subscription to the e-newsletter, providing access to news and announcements for and from the Research Network.
- Option to add a video presentation to the research network YouTube channel.
- Free access to the CGScholar social knowledge platform, including:
 - ♦ Personal profile and publication portfolio page;
 - ♦ Ability to interact and form communities with peers away from the clutter and commercialism of other social media;
 - ♦ Optional feeds to Facebook and Twitter;
 - ♦ Complimentary use of CGScholar in your classes—for class interactions in its Community space, multimodal student writing in its Creator space, and managing student peer review, assessment, and sharing of published work.



On sport's motivations, meanings, and purposes

Theme 1: Sporting Cultures and Identities

- Psychology of sport and the interplay between individual identities and access, equity, and participation in sports
- Examines the social and sociological aspects of sport, the impact of cultural traditions and cultural differences on how sports are played or viewed, and the influence of sports on national, ethnic, or community identity
- Individual identity (race, gender, ethnicity, religion, etc) and impacts on sports participation
- Group identities—community, nations, cultures
- Values—as exemplified by athletes, fans, communities
- Cultural differences or traditions
- Psychology or sociology of sport
- Historical perspectives on sport and athletes
- Sport and community building
- Nationalism and ethnic identity in sport
- Exclusionary and inclusionary practices in sport: access, equity, and their social benefits
- Human rights in sport

On the relationship of sports participation to physical, mental, or emotional health and wellbeing

Theme 2: Sport and Health

- Includes the study of health, nutrition, exercise science, sports medicine, and biomechanics
- Examines the relationships between health/physical fitness and other aspects of life (cognitive abilities, work performance, social interactions)
- Exercise, fitness, and physical wellbeing
- Sport and recreation in psycho-social wellbeing
- Sports medicine and health sciences
- Drugs in sport
- Exercise science, sport biomechanics, functional anatomy
- Sports injury—prevention, identification, rehabilitation
- Sports nutrition and exercise metabolism
- Sports and disabilities
- Health and fitness in the workplace



On learning about and through sport

Theme 3: Sports Education

- Includes physical and health education in schools and communities, teaching, and coaching techniques
- Examines how sports programs in schools and communities promote learning, tolerance, social cohesion, and community development.
- Physical and sports education
- Health education in schools and communities
- Community based youth sports
- Sports programs in schools, colleges, and universities
- Coaching and instructional, motivational strategies

On sports organizations, leadership, and management

Theme 4: Sports Management and Commercialization

- Considers sports and sporting events as commercial activities
- Explores the impact of sports and sporting events on communities, nations, and international relations
- Includes sports as a profession and the roles of professionals (athletes, coaches, media, and marketing professionals) within it
- Examines policies, rules and regulations, and laws related to governance and participation
- Management of sports organizations and sporting events
- · Marketing, branding, and building a fan base
- Communications and media coverage of sports
- Sponsorship, licensing, and advertising in sport
- Commercialization, commoditization, and privatization of sport
- Professionals in sport
- Sports facilities: design and management
- Adjudication, refereeing, rule making, and game governance



Game Logic

How do we negotiate game logic? Sport's psycho-social motivations are built around a variety of game logics. Games are spaces of recreation and leisure; they are places of not-work; they stand outside the immediately functional, productive logics of employment and citizenship. However, they also reflect and reinforce the moral meanings of broader society: the values of energetic commitment; the virtue of developing skill; the challenge of striving to achieve; the rigors of competition; the rewards afforded to effort; the ethics of formal equality of opportunity (the level playing field); the vicissitudes of chance; magnanimity in loss; and, in team sports, the ethics of collaboration. The virtues of the 'sporting spirit' are complement aspirational values in a wide variety of practices in education, work, and civic participation.

Yet the spirit of sport sits in tension with other complex and at times contradictory forces, ostensibly less part of its 'true spirit' but which, nevertheless, at times seem intrinsic to its gaming logic. Is sport ritualized aggression, quasi-military in its formation, and to the extent that it is, is it a catharsis or catalyst sublimating other problems? Are values of competition a necessary and proper reflection of the motivations that drive market societies, or do they represent 'survival of the fittest' logic in which a few perennially win at the expense of the many who, game logic dictates, must lose? To what extent does game logic also tempt transgression of rules, from cheating to doping? How do we negotiate racism, sexism, homophobia, and denigratory nationalism in sports?

Body Logic

How do we understand the body? Sport also rests on a range of body logics. One logic is one of health, a counterpoint to work which, for the majority of modern people, is largely sedentary. Sport is a necessary antidote. Another logic is that of body image, captured visually in the ideal type of the physically fit man or woman. Another logic is body-to-body contact, the strictly delimited violence of contact sports or bodily co-ordination in sports of graceful movement. Another is the subtle or not-so-subtle expression of sexuality in sport.

However, sitting in tension with these idealizations are difficulties and challenges intrinsic to the logic of the sporting body itself. How do we make sports accessible to, and inclusive of, bodies outside of the ideal body type? How do we deal with the tendency to lionize unnatural extremes in the sporting body, and the over-exercise, drugs or assistive technologies which may be used to produce extreme effects? How do we reduce violence in sport and connected with sport? How do we address the perils of the sexualization of sport? How do we negotiate polyvalent sexualities?

Aesthetic Logic

How does sport shape aesthetics? There are multiple aesthetics to sport. Sporting activities are driven by stories. The game is an open-ended, participatory narrative. It is a journey in time and space—the race or the match, for instance. Sporting achievements fold into everyday life narratives. Then there is the intrinsic aesthetic of movement, of graceful or impressively forceful bodies in time and space, of being outdoors or in specially designed indoor spaces. Sport is also driven by ritual: formalised beginnings, stages, and ends for participants and the stuff of spectacle and entertainment for viewers. This is the raw material for representation in conversation, media, advertising, and the arts-through discourses, imageries, sounds, and tactile sensations. Sport's sites of representation are print, television, radio, the internet—indeed any and all media, each with its characteristic forms and all in a state today of radical transformation.

However, sitting in tension with positive aesthetics are the often crude functionalism of sporting spaces, the rabid commercialization of popular sport, the passivity of the spectacle, and limited and differential access to the media for different sports or categories of player.



Organizational Logic

How is sport organized? Sports are forms of social organization. They depend upon, and are always supported by, institutional infrastructures and processes of management. Physical facilities are needed. Players need to learn to play. They need times and places to practice, and coaches to lead. These are the pragmatics of doing sport, and doing it well. This is the stuff of sports education, sports medicine, and sports management, practiced by and for amateurs as well as professionals.

However, how does organization logic at times lead to excessive commercialism or even exploitation? When does it become overburdened by bureaucracy? When does leisure become work in a way that perhaps defeats the purpose of sport-as-leisure?

The International Conference on Sport and Society and its companion journal, book imprint, and online community are places for the systematic examination a relationship in which sport oft-times enhances social life, while at other times it reflects broader social challenges as well as raising challenges unique to sport itself.



The Sport & Society Research Network is grateful for the foundational contributions, ongoing support, and continued service of the following world-class scholars and practitioners

Sport & Society Research Network Advisory Board

- Karin Volkwein-Caplan, West Chester University of Pennsylvania, West Chester, USA
- Efthalia Chatzigianni, University of Peloponnese, Greece
- Jean Côté, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada
- Hjunjoo Cho, Korean Institute of Sport Science, South Korea
- Simeon Davies, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Cape Town, South Africa
- Rylee Dionigi, Charles Sturt University, Port Macquarie, Australia
- Yoav Dubinsky, University of Oregon, Eugene, USA
- Austin Duckworth, Aarhus University, Denmark
- Terry Engelberg, James Cook University, Australia
- April Henning, Stirling University, UK
- Jack Jedwab, Association for Canadian Studies and Metropolis Canada, Montreal, Canada
- Jörg Krieger, Aarhus University, Denmark
- Félix Zurita Ortega, University of Granada, Spain
- Peter Omondi-Ochieng, School of Kinesiology, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, USA
- Jennifer Pharr, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA
- Maria Pontes Ferreira, Fulbright Scholar Brazil Scientific Mobility, Wayne State University, USA
- Ian Ritchie, Brock University, Canada



The CGScholar platform is developed by the Common Ground Media Lab, the research and technology arm of Common Ground Research Networks.

The CGScholar platform is today being used by knowledge workers as diverse as: faculty in universities to deliver e-learning experiences; innovative schools wishing to challenge the ways learning and assessment have traditionally worked; and government and non-government organizations connecting local knowledge and experience to wider policy objectives and measurable outcomes. Each of these use cases illustrates the different knowledge communities that CGScholar serves, while also opening spaces for new and emerging voices in the world of scholarly communication.

Our Supporters and Partner

As they say, "it takes a village." CGScholar is a suite of apps based on the theoretical work of world-renowned scholars from the College of Education and Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign and the generous support of:













Use CGScholar to stay connected with your Research Network peers ...









The Common Ground Media Lab is the research and technology arm of Common Ground Research Networks. Common Ground Research Networks has been researching knowledge ecologies and building scholarly communication technologies since 1984.

Since 2009 we have had the fortune of being based the University of Illinois Research Park while building our latest platform – CGScholar. This is a suite of apps based on the theoretical work of world-renowned scholars from the College of Education and Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. CGScholar has been built with the support of funding from the US Department of Education, Illinois Ventures, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The CGScholar platform is today being used by knowledge workers as diverse as: faculty in universities to deliver e-learning experiences; innovative schools wishing to challenge the ways learning and assessment have traditionally worked; and government and non-government organizations connecting local knowledge and experience to wider policy objectives and measurable outcomes. Each of these use cases illustrates the differing of knowledge that CGScholar serves, while also opening spaces for new and emerging voices in the world of scholarly communication.

We aim to synthesize these use cases to build a platform that can become a trusted marketplace for knowledge work, one that rigorously democratizes the process of knowledge-making, rewards participants, and offers a secure basis for the sustainable creation and distribution of digital knowledge artifacts.

Our premise has been that media platforms – pre-digital and now also digital – have often not been designed to structure and facilitate a rigorous, democratic, and a sustainable knowledge economy. The Common Ground Media Lab seeks to leverage our own platform – CGScholar – to explore alternatives based on extended dialogue, reflexive feedback, and formal knowledge ontologies. We are developing Al-informed measures of knowledge artifacts, knowledge actors, and digital knowledge communities. We aim to build a trusted marketplace for knowledge work, that rewards participants and sustains knowledge production.

With 27,000 published works and 200,000 users, we have come a long way since our first web app in twenty years ago. But we still only see this as the beginning.

As a not-for-profit, we are fundamentally guided by mission: to support the building of better societies and informed citizenries through rigorous and inclusive social knowledge practices, offering in-person and online scholarly communication spaces.

CGNetworks.org/MediaLab

The Sport & Society Journal

Committed to fostering an intellectual frame of reference that supports an interdisciplinary conversation on the relationships between sports and societies



Indexing

China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI Scholar) SPORTDiscus with Full Text (EBSCO)

The Australian Research Council (ERA)

DOI:

10.18848/2152-7857/CGP

Founded:

2010

Publication Frequency:

Quarterly (March, June, September, December)

Acceptance Rate:

42% (2019)

ISSN:

2152-7857 (Print) 2152-7865 (Online)

Network Website:

sportandsociety.com

About

The International Journal of Sport and Society provides a forum for wide-ranging and interdisciplinary examination of sport, including: the history, sociology, and psychology of sport; sports medicine and health; physical and health education; and sports administration and management. The discussions in the journal range from broad conceptualizations of the fundamental logic of sport, to highly localized readings of sporting practices in particular times and places.

As well as articles of a traditional scholarly type, this journal invites case studies that take the form of presentations of practice—including documentation of sports practices and exegeses analyzing the social effects of those practices.

The International Journal of Sport and Society is a peer-reviewed, scholarly journal.

Editor



Dr. Jörg Krieger, Aarhus University, Denmark

Reviewers

Articles published in *The International Journal of Sport and Society* are peer reviewed by scholars who are active members of the Sport & Society Research Network. Reviewers may be past or present conference delegates, fellow submitters to the collection, or scholars who have volunteered to review papers (and have been screened by Common Ground's editorial team). This engagement with the Research Network, as well as Common Ground's synergistic and criterion-based evaluation system, distinguishes the peer review process from journals that have a more top-down approach to refereeing.

Reviewers are assigned to papers based on their academic interests and scholarly expertise. In recognition of the valuable feedback and publication recommendations that they provide, reviewers are acknowledged as Reviewers in the volume that includes the paper(s) they reviewed. Thus, in addition to *The International Journal of Sport and Society* Editors and Advisory Board, the Reviewers contribute significantly to the overall editorial quality and content of the journal.

The Publication Process

Step 1: Review the Requirements

All article submissions must meet the requirements listed: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/38. Before submitting your article, please thoroughly review these requirements and revise your article to follow these rules. Initial submissions that do not meet these requirements will be returned to the author(s) for revision.

Step 2: Upload the Submission

Once you have revised your initial submission to meet the article requirements, please visit our Article Submission page: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/39.

Step 3: Initial Submission Accepted for Peer Review

Submitted articles are then verified against the article requirements. If your article satisfies these requirements, your identity and contact details are then removed, and the article is matched to two appropriate reviewers and sent for review. Please note, during this time authors are eligible to be selected as reviewers. Full details regarding the rules, expectations, and policies on peer review can be found on our Publication Ethics page: http://cgnetworks.org/journals/publication-ethics.

Step 4: Peer Review Decision

When both reviewer reports are returned, and after the reviewers' identities have been removed, you will be notified by email and provided with the reports. Articles that have been rejected once in the peer review process are allowed a second opportunity to be reviewed by two new reviewers. To be reviewed by two new reviewers, you will need to make revisions based on the comments and feedback of the first round of review, and these changes must be detailed using a change note: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/41-change-note. If an article is not accepted by peer review after this second opportunity, it will be withdrawn from consideration.

Step 5: Membership Confirmation

If your article has been accepted or accepted with revisions, it will enter the membership confirmation stage. We require at least one author associated with the article to have a unique Network Membership or conference registration: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/33-how-to-register. Please note that a paid conference registration includes a complimentary Research Network membership. The benefits of network membership are listed here: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/65-membership-benefits.

Step 6: Publication Agreement

Next, you will be asked to accept the Publishing Agreement. If you are interested in Hybrid Open Access, this step is the best time to register for Open Access publication: https://cgnetworks.org/journals/hybrid-open-access.

Step 7: Prepare the Final Submission

After the publication agreement is accepted, you will have thirty days to complete any revisions to your final submission. Please ensure your final submission meets the final submission requirements before returning your article: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/53. This includes criteria such as the correct use of the Chicago Manual of Style (seventeenth edition) and the other listed requirements: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/42. Articles that have been accepted with revisions will require a change note to be included with the final submission. Articles that do not meet these requirements will be returned for revision.

Step 8: Final Checks

Once we have received the final submission of your article, our publishing department will review your final article submission.

Step 9: Copy Editing and Proof Inspection

If the final submission meets the final submission requirements, the article will enter copy editing. During copy editing, our editorial staff will note minor problems with citations, references, grammar, spelling, or formatting. The author(s) will be responsible for correcting these noted problems. Careful adherence to the article template and the citation style guide will greatly minimize the need for corrections. After all copy editing notes have been resolved, we will create a typeset proof for the author(s) to inspect.

Step 10: Article Publication

Individual articles are published "Online First" to our CGScholar bookstore: https://cgscholar.com/bookstore. After online-first publication, complete journal issues follow annually, biannually, or quarterly, depending on the journal. Online-first published articles include a full citation and a registered DOI permalink. Be sure to keep your CGScholar profile up-to-date (https://cgscholar.com/identity) and add your ORCID iD (https://orcid.org/register) to maximize article visibility.

Submission Timeline

You may submit your article for publication to the journal at any time throughout the year. The recommended rolling submission deadlines are as follows:

- Submission Round One 15 January
- Submission Round Two 15 April
- Submission Round Three 15 July
- Submission Round Four 15 October



Aligning with our model, works published using Hybrid Open Access are free to download from the CG Scholar webstore. Common Ground's open access journal articles are available in one central location—Common Ground Open. This dedicated space is accessible to open access listing organizations and aggregators. Hybrid Open Access content is also actively promoted across all of our Research Networks. Visit Common Ground Open at https://cgscholar.com/bookstore/collections/common-ground-publishing/series/common-ground-open.

Our Position and Our Model

Common Ground Research Networks believes firmly in the principles of sustainable knowledge production and accessible knowledge. We also have a commitment to our Research Network members to be engaged in the current trends in the publishing industry. Common Ground Open is one such engagement. Common Ground Open offers our authors the ability to make their articles freely available upon publication in our subscription-based journals. It also enables authors to satisfy a variety of trending needs—institutional repositories, academic evaluative criteria, research grants, and academic funding—all of these are often insistent or dependent on published content being free, accessible, and open. When publishing open access is a funding stipulation, Common Ground Open offers the publishing solution.

The standard cost of open access in the publishing industry often excludes authors from open access opportunities. Our standard rate of US\$250 reflects our position that publishing does require skilled labor, but we must keep open access affordable to provide greater opportunities for authors and their audiences. Our open access publications are licensed using the Creative Commons license, "Attribution-Non-Commercial-No-Derivatives 4.0 International" (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0).

Hybrid Open Access

All Common Ground journals are Hybrid Open Access. Hybrid Open Access is an option increasingly offered by both university presses and well-known commercial publishers.

Hybrid Open Access means some articles are available only to subscribers, while others are made available at no charge to anyone searching the web. Authors pay an additional fee for the open access option. Authors may do this because open access is a requirement of their research-funding agency, or they may do this so non-subscribers can access their article for free.

Common Ground's open access charge is US\$250 per article—a very reasonable price compared to our hybrid open access competitors and purely open access journals resourced with an author publication fee. Digital articles are normally only available through individual or institutional subscriptions or for purchase at US\$5 per article. However, if you choose to make your article Open Access, this means anyone on the web may download it for free.

Paying subscribers still receive considerable benefits with access to all articles in the journal, from both current and past volumes, without any restrictions. However, making your article available at no charge through Open Access increases its visibility, accessibility, potential readership, and citation counts. Open Access articles also generate higher citation counts.

Institutional Open Access

Common Ground is proud to announce an exciting new model of scholarly publishing called Institutional Open Access.

Institutional Open Access allows faculty and graduate students to submit articles to Common Ground journals for unrestricted open access publication. These articles will be freely and publicly available to the world through our hybrid open access infrastructure. With Institutional Open Access, instead of the author paying a per-article open access fee, institutions pay a set annual fee that entitles their students and faculty to publish a given number of open access articles each year.

The rights to the articles remain with the subscribing institution. Both the author and the institution can also share the final typeset version of the article in any place they wish, including institutional repositories, personal websites, and privately or publicly accessible course materials.

For more information on how to make your article Open Access, or information on Institutional Open Access, please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).



Research Network Membership and Personal Subscriptions

As part of each conference registration, all conference participants (both virtual and in-person) have a one-year digital subscription to *The International Journal of Sport and Society*. This complimentary personal subscription grants access to the current volume as well as the entire backlist. The period of access is twelve months, beginning on the date that the registration is completed. Delegates may also purchase a personal subscription to extend this access.

To view articles, go to https://cgscholar.com/bookstore and select the "Sign in" option. After logging into your account, you should have free access to download electronic works in the bookstore. If you need assistance, select the "help" button in the top-right corner, or visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

Journal Subscriptions

Common Ground offers print and digital subscriptions to all of its journals. Subscriptions are available to *The International Journal of Sport and Society* and to custom suites based on a given institution's unique content needs. Subscription prices are based on a tiered scale that corresponds to the full-time enrollment (FTE) of the subscribing institution.

For more information, please visit: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/58-institutional-subscriptions

Institutional Open Access

Common Ground is proud to announce an exciting new model of scholarly publishing called Institutional Open Access.

Institutional Open Access allows faculty and graduate students to submit articles to Common Ground journals for unrestricted open access publication. These articles will be freely and publicly available to the world through our hybrid open access infrastructure. With Institutional Open Access, instead of the author paying a per-article open access fee, institutions pay a set annual fee that entitles their students and faculty to publish a given number of open access articles each year.

The rights to the articles remain with the subscribing institution. Both the author and the institution can also share the final typeset version of the article in any place they wish, including institutional repositories, personal websites, and privately or publicly accessible course materials.

For more information on how to make your article Open Access, or information on Institutional Open Access, please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information https://CGScholar.com/cg_support/en).

The International Journal of Sport and Society presents an annual International Award for Excellence for new research or thinking in the area of global studies. All articles submitted for publication in *The International Journal of Sport and Society* are entered into consideration for this award. The review committee for the award is selected from the International Advisory Board for the journal and the annual Sport & Society Conference. The committee selects the winning article from the ten highest-ranked articles emerging from the review process and according to the selection criteria outlined in the reviewer guidelines.

Award Winner, Volume 10

Andy Harper

For the Article

"Repudiate or Replicate: The Delegitimization of Soccer in Australia: 1880–1914," The International Journal of Sport and Society, Volume 10, Issue 2

DOI: 10.18848/2152-7857/CGP/v10i02/11-28

Abstract

Modern Australia hosts a unique football landscape. Its four professional codes (Australian Rules, Rugby Union, Rugby League, Soccer) are supported by a population of just twenty-five million people. As distinct from most other countries and despite its long history in Australia, its British colonial past, and being an anglophile nation, soccer did not become the predominant, hegemonic football sport. In fact, soccer has historically been viewed as un-Australian and existed outside the mainstream and legitimized sports culture. Academic literature insists that Australian soccer's enduring plight has been one of problematic foreignness and ethnicity. Ethnicity becomes a major consideration in Australian soccer as a result of the mass immigration of Europeans post-1950. However, prior to this and since colonization in 1788, Australia was a largely homogenous (British) culture. Based on analysis of primary source material (via digitized newspaper archives) and secondary source sports and social history writing, this article investigates the roles of class and colonialism in the key period between 1850 and 1914, during which time the football games were organizing themselves and when soccer was originally marginalized. In challenging the incumbent ethnicity orthodoxy, this article highlights those elements of British colonial (sporting) culture that were deemed worthy of replication and those to be repudiated in the Australian colony, and how soccer fitted into this matrix.

The article "Repudiate or Replicate – The Delegimization of Soccer in Australia; 1880-1914" was produced as part of my PhD thesis, undertaken at the University of Sydney, Australia. I undertook the PhD journey to formalise my understanding of the reasons for soccer's marginalisation and to challenge the hitherto accepted paradigms that soccer's lowly Australian status was as a function of its ethnicity. Australia, a card-carrying colony of the British Empire had successfully ostracised Britain's most popular game to the margins. Given Australia's homogenous societal makeup, it always seemed strange that ethnicity was used as a reason for this. This paper then, as reflected by its title, sought to understand what parts of British culture needed to be replicated on the Australian landscape and which were to be repudiated. In contending that soccer was actively repudiated by the colonials, this paper articulated an alternative explanation to the soccer-ethnicity nexus in understanding Australian sport. And on a personal level it provided a key foundation for my PhD research which has asserted that Australian sport, and soccer as a subset thereof, remains deeply immersed in the impacts of colonialism. This paper was a scene-setter for my PhD, which sought to understand the actual legitimization of Australian soccer, a process which took place with the sport's re-constitution in the early years of the 21st Century. As a result of this, soccer's performance and societal standing changed acutely to the point where it is now accepted in the matrix of acceptable Australian sports. In order to chronicle the sport's legitimization post 2003, it was therefore necessary to understand how and why the sport was not legitimate previously. And as part of the process of establishing a British colony in the South Pacific Ocean, the colonials decisively replicated and/or repudiated various cultural affectations, of which sport was certainly one category and from which soccer in particular was a major casualty.

— Andy Harper

Sport & Society Book Imprint

Aiming to set new standards in participatory knowledge creation and scholarly publication

About the Book Imprint

Call for Books

The Sport & Society Research Network is setting new standards of rigorous academic knowledge creation and scholarly publication. If your book is a brilliant contribution to a specialist area of knowledge that only serves a small intellectual community, we still want to publish it.

Book Proposal Guidelines

Books should be between 30,000 and 150,000 words in length. They are published simultaneously in print and electronic formats. To publish a book, please send us a proposal including:

- Title
- Author(s)/editor(s)
- Draft back-cover blurb
- Author bio notes(s)
- Table of contents
- Intended audience and significance of contribution
- Sample chapters or complete manuscript
- Manuscript submission date

Submit proposals by email to books@cgnetworks.org. Please note the book imprint to which you are submitting in the subject line

What We Publish?

We welcome proposals or completed manuscripts between 30,000 words and 150,000 words in length that fall into one of the following categories:



New Works

We accept proposals that are individually or jointly authored books.



Collections

Edited collections addressing a clear theme or collections of articles previously published in Common Ground Research Networks journals.



Classics

Re-issued or out-of-copyright classics with new introductions.

Why Publish With Us?

We're not focused solely on the size of potential markets or competition from other books. We're only interested in the quality of the work.



Inclusive

Submissions from across national origins, experiences, and disciplinary perspectives.



Broad or Niche

We are not driven solely by potential sales, but by the quality of the work. Books on niche topics or specialized subjects are welcome.



Better Feedback

Our process pairs authors with reviewers specialized in the area topic.

Author Support

Meet The Author Registration Notify us two months prior to the conference if you plan on attending. **Book Launch**

At the conference you are able to hold a meet and greet with delegates to promote your book.

Five Minute Q&A Video

Newly published authors are encouraged to send in a five minute video about themselves that will allow them to interact with their readers. Once approved, the video will be uploaded to scholar, and shared through Common Ground Research Networks social media.

- What made you write about this subject?
- What is your favorite chapter of the book?
- What is your writing process like?
- What is the message that you would take away from your book?



Scholar Account

Every author is given a Common Ground Scholar Account. This account will allow learners to represent their knowledge multi-modally in the 'cloud' - with text, image, audio, video and dataset, all in the one space. A space to interact with people who have read or who are interested in your book. Scholar acts as your own scholarly social network for you to promote your book and interact with peers in a similar field of study.

Call for Book Reviewers

Common Ground Research Networks is seeking distinguished peer reviewers to evaluate book manuscripts.

As part of our commitment to intellectual excellence and a rigorous reviewing process, Common Ground sends book manuscripts that have received initial editorial approval to peer reviewers to further evaluate and provide constructive feedback. The comments and guidance that these reviewers supply is invaluable to our authors and essential part of the publication process.

We recognize the important role of reviewers by acknowledging book reviewers as members of the Editorial Review Board for a period of at least one year. The list of members of the Editorial Review Board will be posted on our website.

If you would like to review book manuscripts, please send an email to books@cgnetworks.org with:



A brief description of your professional credentials



A list of your areas of interest and expertise



A copy of your CV with current contact details



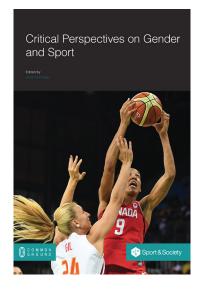
Critical Perspectives on Gender and Sport

Curtis Fogel (ed.)

Sport has long been a social domain created and governed predominantly by and for men. Accordingly, athletic qualities of power, dominance, hyper-competitiveness, strength, and aggression have been culturally defined as masculine traits. The inclusion of women, transgendered, and intersex athletes in sport has been a site of struggle, which has been characterized by significant gains and setbacks. This collection examines how athletes, coaches, sport managers, and journalists experience, understand, and construct gender, sex, and sexuality in contemporary sport. It provides an accessible collection of contemporary research that critically examines new and evolving sports landscapes characterized by ever-changing gender constructions, presentations, identities, and relations.

Editor Bio:

Curtis Fogel is an associate professor in the Department of Sport Management at Brock University in Ontario, Canada. He has written books and research articles on sports law, ethics, doping, and violence.



ISBNs:

978-1-61229-994-5 (hbk) 978-1-61229-995-2 (pbk) 978-1-61229-996-9 (pdf)

334 Pages

Network Website:

sportandsociety.com

DOI:

10.18848/978-1-61229-994-5/ CGP



Case Studies in Sport Socialisation

Mark Brooke

Sport socialisation provides fascinating insights into the tensions between structure and agency particularly in states where there is a strong ideological apparatus, or where capitalist market forces dictate behaviour. It is also concerned with the roles significant more intimate others play in determining a person's self-hood. Additionally, sport socialisation plays an important role in identity construction and enables us to examine the intersections between gender, race, socio-economic status or class, physical ability, and cultural norms. The book takes an international perspective by exploring the topic of sport socialisation through different case studies. The main organising principle is to examine socialisation into, out of, and through sport. The first section analyzes factors that influence initiation and continuation in sport as athlete or consumer. Three case studies of how ideology can socialise people into sport are presented: child athletes in China; Black African Americans in basketball and American football; and adventure racing and dragon boating in Capitalist corporate culture. In the second section, factors that prevent potential athletes from competing are studied in three contexts: female Muslim athletes; women e-sports athletes; and intersex athletes. The final section, socialisation through sport explores how athletes might be empowered or disempowered through sport participation. In this section, we look at athletes with disabilities; women who fight; and the debate on youth character development through sport participation. Much of what is studied in these pages requires transformation; some of it represents possible positive change taking place at the moment.

Author Bio:

Mark Brooke currently designs and teaches on Content and Language Integrated Courses (CLIL) at the National University of Singapore combining Sport Sociology and English for Academic Purposes. Apart from Sport Sociology, he researches practical classroom applications of Systemic Functional Linguistics and Legitimation Code Theory (LCT). He has published extensively in sport journals such as Communication & Sport, Sport in Society, and the Asia-Pacific Journal of Health, Sport and Physical Education as well as journals focusing on English language teaching such as Teaching in Higher Education; and The European Journal of Applied Linguistics and TEFL.





ISBNs:

978-1-86335-142-3 (hbk) 978-1-86335-143-0 (pbk) 978-1-86335-144-7 (pdf)

140 Pages

Network Website:

sportandsociety.com

DOI:

10.18848/978-1-86335-144-7/ CGP



Dark Sides of Sport

Jörg Krieger and Stephan Wassong (eds.)

In the edited collection *Dark Sides of Sport*, leading international scholars explore multifaceted historical and contemporary challenges for sport. The book includes historical case studies, overviews on specific challenges and conceptual frameworks to explore various threats for sport. Selected topics covered in the book are governance, doping, terrorism, gender testing, sustainability, and nationalism. Whilst those aspects have been covered individually by previous research, *Dark Sides of Sport* provides an insightful overview on threats to sport that allows for the identification of similarities and differences. Therewith, the book attempts to contribute to a better understanding of present political and economic actions within the international sport system. Hence, academics and students from the fields of sport history, sport sociology, sport policy, and sport management might find great interest in the book.

Editor Bios:

Jörg Krieger has been assistant professor in sport and social science at Aarhus University since 2019. He was formerly employed at the Institute of Sport History and Olympic Studies Centre of the German Sport University Cologne, where he completed his PhD in 2015. His main research fields are the history of doping and anti-doping, transformation processes in the International Association of Athletics Federations and the Youth Olympic Games.

Stephan Wassong is full professor at the German Sport University Cologne, where he is head of the Institute of Sport History and director of the Olympic Studies Centre. He is the executive director of the international degree programme M.A. Olympic Studies and Member of the IOC's Olympic Education Commission. In 2018, he was elected president of the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee.



ISBNs:

978-1-86335-148-5 (hbk) 978-1-86335-149-2 (pbk) 978-1-86335-150-8 (pdf)

224 Pages

Network Website:

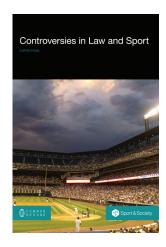
sportandsociety.com

DOI:

10.18848/978-1-86335-150-8/ CGP



Sport & Society Book Imprint



Controversies in Law and Sport

Curtis Fogel

DOI: 10.18848/978-1-61229-905-1/CGP

As the sport industry grows, so too does the significance of law in regulating sport and its commercial aspects. Fogel examines the complicated role of law in sport and makes recommendations for effectively addressing existing and potential legal controversies.



Fighting: Intellectualising Combat Sports

Keith Gilbert (ed.)

DOI: 10.18848/978-1-61229-432-2/CGP

This is a collection of thirty-five cutting-edge chapters by leading practitioners and academics who raise questions and provide answers regarding the broad relationship between fighting and the intellectualisation of the sports that constitute the martial arts.



Taking the Next Step: Social Capital and Athlete Development

Edoardo G.F. Rosso

DOI: 10.18848/978-1-61229-617-3/CGP

This book is a look at the issue of player development that too often remains underappreciated: the influence of others. In particular, it casts light on resources that relationships with others bring about and that have the capacity to affect the ability of players to develop into successful, elite athletes.



Dope Hunters: The Influence of Scientists on the Global Fight against Doping in Sport, 1967-1992

Jörg Krieger

DOI: 10.18848/978-1-61229-835-1/CGP

This book examines the evolution of scientific knowledge within an international anti-doping community and offers a nuanced analysis of the structures and initiatives in the global fight against doping.



Founded in 1984, we are committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities, innovative in their media and forward thinking in their messages.



Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations—of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks which cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge, the changing role of the university—these are deeply important questions of our time which require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations.

Common Ground Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect—differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

Common Ground Research Networks offer integrated programs of action: international conferences, scholarly journals, book imprints, and online dialogue spaces using our path-breaking social knowledge software, *CGScholar.com*



Aging & Social Change Research Network



The Arts in Society Research Network



Books, Publishing & Libraries Research Network



Climate Change: Impacts & Responses Research Network



Communication and Media Studies Research Network



Constructed Environment Research Network



Design Principles & Practices Research Network



Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations Research Network



e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies Research Network



Research Network

The Inclusive Museum

Food Studies



Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network



Health, Wellness & Society Research Network



New Directions in the Humanities Research Network

Research Network

The Image



On Sustainability Research Network

Research Network



Organization Studies Research Network

Global Studies

Research Network



Religion in Society Research Network

Research Network

The Learner



Spaces & Flows Research Network



Sports & Society Research Network



Technology, Knowledge & Society Research Network



Tourism and Leisure Research Network

University of Illinois Research Park 2001 South First Street, Suite 202 Champaign, IL 61820 USA Ph: +1-217-328-0405 Fax: +1-217-328-0435 Web: cgnetworks.org

Common Ground Research Networks
Common Ground Research Networks
CGResearchNetworks

Eleventh International Conference on Sport & Society - Virtual Conference www.sportandsociety.com

First published in 2020 in Champaign, Illinois, USA by Common Ground Research Networks, NFP www.cgnetworks.org

© 2020 Common Ground Research Networks

All rights reserved. Apart from fair dealing for the purpose of study, research, criticism, or review as permitted under the applicable copyright legislation, no part of this work may be reproduced by any process without written permission from the publisher. For permissions and other inquiries, please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

Common Ground Research Networks may at times take pictures of plenary sessions, presentation rooms, and conference activities which may be used on Common Ground's various social media sites or websites. By attending this conference, you consent and hereby grant permission to Common Ground to use pictures which may contain your appearance at this event.

Designed by Ebony Jackson and Brittani Musgrove



Sport & Society

Sport and Society in Crisis

University of Granada | Granada, Spain | 24–25 June 2021

Call for Papers

We invite proposals for paper presentations, workshops/interactive sessions, posters/exhibits, colloquia, innovation showcases, virtual posters, or virtual lightning talks.

Returning Member Registration
We are pleased to offer a Returning Member
Registration Discount to delegates who have
attended the Sport & Society Conference in the
past. Returning research network members receive
a discount off the full conference registration rate.

sportandsociety.com/2021-conference sportandsociety.com/2021-conference/call-for-papers sportandsociety.com/2021-conference/registration





