

CODESRIA DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE

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**CODESRIA GENDER SYMPOSIUM / SYMPOSIUM SUR LE GENRE DU CODESRIA
Cairo/Le Caire - Egypt/Egypte, 23-25/11/2009**

**GENDER AND SPORTS IN AFRICA'S
DEVELOPMENT**

**SPORT ET GENRE DANS LE
DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'AFRIQUE**

Bibliography / Bibliographie

CODICE, 2009

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Introduction

In line with its mandate of developing, promoting, consolidating, and disseminating the highest quality of research on and about Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) will hold a **Gender Symposium** from **November 23rd to 25th in Cairo, Egypt**. The Gender Symposium is an annual event that provides a platform for gender-focused debates. The theme for the 2009 symposium is "**Gender and Sports in Africa's Development**".

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format which are available in the CD-ROM. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English.

The Call for Application for the Gender Symposium is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful symposium.

En conformité avec son mandat de développement, de promotion, de consolidation et de diffusion d'une recherche de haute facture sur l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un **symposium sur le genre** du **23 au 25 novembre 2009 au Caire (Egypte)**. Le symposium sur le genre est un forum annuel portant sur les questions de genre dont l'édition 2009 porte sur le thème « **Sport et genre dans le développement de l'Afrique** ».

Dans cette perspective le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. A cet effet, différentes sources d'information bibliographique ont été utilisées et parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique qui sont disponibles dans le CD-ROM. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins du symposium sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l'écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon symposium.

**CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre
Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

I – Documents in Hard Copy – Documents en copie dure

1. ADEYANJU, F.B.; ALIU, J.S. CHADO, M.A.

Mobilising women for sports development in Nigeria: the challenge of our time
Kaduna : Lantern Printers, 1993. - VI, 167 p.

2. ALEXANDER, Sue

Newspaper Coverage of Athletics as a Function of Gender
Women's Studies International Forum. Vol.17, No.6, 1994 November-December, p655-662

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/WOMEN'S SPORT/*

3. ARMSTRONG, Gary; GIULIANOTTI, Richard, ed.

Football in Africa: Conflict, Conciliation and Community
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.- xi-301p.

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FOOTBALLERS/*

4. AUGUSTIN, J.-P. ; DRABO, Y.K.

"Au sport, citoyens!"
Politique africaine. N°. 33, 1989, p. 59-65

5. AUTHIER, Christian

Voyage au cœur du football mondialisé
Recherches Internationales. N°. 60/61(2/3), 2000, p.129-144

*/SPORTS/ /MONNAIE/ /MONDIALISATION/ /SOCIETES TRANSNATIONALES/ /FRANCE/
/FOOTBALL/ /SUPPORTER/*

6. BAKER, William J.; MANGAN, James A. ed.

Sport in Africa: essays in social history
London: Africana, cop. 1987. – XIII-309 p.

7. BALE, John

Imagined Olympians: Body Culture and Colonial Representation in Rwanda
Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2002.- xxx-277p.

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8. BALE, John; SANG, Joe

Kenyan Running: Movement Culture, Geography and Global Change
London: Frank Cass, 1999.- xvi-209p.

/SPORTS//SOCIAL ASPECTS//CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY//KENYA//ATHLETICS/

9. BLACK, David R.; NAURIGHT, John

Rugby and the South African nation: sport, cultures, politics and power in the old and new South Africa's

Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1998. - XII, 163 p.

10. BODIS, Jean-Pierre

Le Rugby sud-africain : histoire d'un sport en politique

Paris: Karthala, 1995.- 210p.

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Les faux rebonds de l'ovale

Politique africaine. N°. 48, 1992, p. 89-102

12. BODIS, Jean-Pierre

Le rugby sud-africain : histoire d'un sport en politique

Paris : Karthala, 1995. - 210 p.

13. BOGOPA, David

Sports Development: Obstacles and Solutions in South Africa

African Anthropologist. Vol. 8, N°. 1, p. 85-95

14. BOOTH, Douglas

The Race Game: Sport and Politics in South Africa

London: Frank Cass, 1998.- xxi-250p.

/SPORTS//POLITICAL ASPECTS//APARTHEID//RACE RELATIONS//SOUTH AFRICA/

15. BOSE, Mihir

Sporting colours: sport and politics in South Africa

London : Robson Books, 1994. - XII, 256 p.

16. BOUCHET, Patrick; KAACH, Mohammed

Afrique francophone et développement du sport: du mythe à la réalité?

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2004.- 353p.

/SPORTS//INTERVENTION DE L'ETAT//POLITIQUE NATIONALE//DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL//TOURISME//AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE//PROFESSIONNALISATION/

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Africa Football and FIFA: Politics, Colonialism and Resistance

London: Frank Cass, 2002.- xvi-236p.

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Politics, sport and education in South Africa

African Affairs. Vol. 85, 1986, N°. 340, p. 351-363

19. DARBY, Paul

Africa, the FIFA presidency, and the governance of world football: 1974, 1998, and 2002 / *Africa Today*. Vol. 50, N°. 1, 2003, p. 3-24

20. DEVILLE-DANTHU, Bernadette

Le développement des activités sportives en Afrique occidentale française: un bras de fer entre sportifs et administration coloniale (1920-1956)
Revue française d'histoire d'outre-mer. Tome 85, N°. 318, 1998, p. 105-118

21. FAYE, Ousseynou

Sport, argent et politique: la lutte libre à Dakar (1800-2000), p. 309-340
In: Le Sénégal contemporain / sous la dir. de Momar-Coumba Diop. - Paris : Karthala, 2002

22. GALAND, Patrice

Le rugby sud-africain : le "sport de l'homme blanc" ambassadeur d'une nation multiraciale?
Politique africaine. N°. 61, 1996, p. 139-144

23. GOERG, Odile

L'électricité, le pouvoir et le football en Guinée (Coupe du monde 2002)
Politique africaine. N°. 88, 2002, p. 168-173

24. JARVIE, Grant

Class, race, and sport in South Africa's political economy
London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1985. - IX, 107 p.

25. JEFFREY, Ian

Street Rivalry and Patron-Managers: Football in Shapeville, 1943-1985
African Studies. 51, N°. 1, 1992, p. 69-93

26. KEITA, Aly Badara

Légendes et vérités du football malien
[S.l.] : EDIM, [ca. 2002]. - 106 p.

27. KELLEY, R.

The role of the international sports boycott in the liberation of South Africa
Ufahamu. Vol. 13, N°. 2/3, 1983-84, p. 26-38

28. KRIMI, B.; MANFRED, Paul de

African Soccer : 24ème Coupe d'Afrique des Nations
Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens. Vol. 59, N°. 3037, 2003, p. 143-150

29. LANFRANCHI, Pierre; TAYLOR, Mathew

Moving with the Ball: The Migration of Professional Footballers
Oxford: Berg Publishers, 2001

30. MAHJOUB, Faouzi

Le football africain : trente ans de Coupe d'Afrique des nations
Paris: Groupe Jeune Afrique, 1988. - 237 p.

31. MAHLMANN, Peter

The Role of Sport in the Process of Modernisation: the Kenyan Case
Journal of Eastern African Research and Development. Vol 22, 1992, p.120-131

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32. MAHLMANN, Peter

Physical activity and development in Kenya
Transafrican Journal of History. Vol. 19, 1990, p. 165-179

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Perception of sport in Kenya
Journal of Eastern African Research and Development. Vol. 19, 1989, p. 119-145

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An analysis of sports in Kenyan educational institutions
Journal of Eastern African Research and Development. Vol. 23, 1993, p. 160-175

35. MARTIN, P.

South African sport : Apartheid's Achilles heel?
World Today. Vol. 40, N°. 6, 1984, p. 234-243

36. MCHENRY, Dean E.

The use of sports in policy implementation : the case of Tanzania
Journal of Modern African Studies. Vol. 18, N°. 2, 1980, p. 237-256

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Afrique : Jeunesses Uniques, Jeunesse Encadrée : Institutions de Jeunesse d'Education
Populaire et de Sports dans Onze Pays d'Afrique Francophone
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1984.- 260p.

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Les associations sportives au Sénégal
Talence : Centre d'Étude d'Afrique Noire, 1987. - 16 p.

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L'Espérance sportive de Tunis : genèse d'un mythe bourguibien
Monde arabe-Maghreb-Machrek. N°. 157, juillet-septembre 1997, p. 69-77

40. NAURIGHT, John

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London: Leicester University Press, 1997.- x-214p.

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AFRICA//SOCCER//RUGBY//CRIKET/*

41. SAAVEDRA, Martha

Football Feminine: Development of the African Game: Senegal, Nigeria and South Africa
Soccer and Society. Vol. 4, 2/3, 2003, p. 225-253

42. STREEK, Barry

Illusion and reality in South Africa's sport policy
South Africa International. Vol. 16, N° 1, 1985-86, p. 29-41

43. WHITEHEAD, Stephen M.; BARRETT, Frank J., Ed.

The Masculinities Reader
Cambridge: Polity, 2001.- ix-388p.

*/MEN/ /SEXUALITY/ /SPORT/ /VIOLENCE/ /FAMILY/ /MEDIA/ /FEMINISM/
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44. WOLLHEIM, J. Cornell, O.

Recreational facilities, sport and voluntary organisations, p. 211-236
In: Race discrimination in South Africa: a review / ed. by S.T. van der Horst
Cape Town: Centre for Inter-group Studies, 1981. - 247

II – Electronic Documents – Documents électroniques

1. ANDERSON, Kristin L.

Snowboarding: The Construction of Gender in and Emerging Sport
Journal of Sport & Social Issues. Vol. 23, Issue 1, Feb 99, p. 55, 25p.

Abstract: Previous research has identified sport as a practice that creates and legitimizes notions of male dominance. However, gender is constructed and resisted differently within various sporting activities. This article addresses the diversity of masculinities in sport through an exploration of the construction of gender in an emerging sport-snowboarding. The analysis identifies four social practices used by male snowboarders to construct their sport as a masculine practice: (a) appropriation of other cultural masculinities, (b) interaction and clothing styles, (c) violence and aggression, and (d) emphasized heterosexuality. The findings indicate that the historical context of snow boarding and the social class, race-ethnicity, and age of snowboarding participants influence the social practices used to create masculinity. Although snowboarders rely on different social practices to construct masculinity than those used in organized sports, these practices also serve to support notions of male dominance and difference from women.

Source: <http://www.li.suu.edu/library/circulation/Ostrowsky/soc4700moSnowboardingGenderFall09.pdf>

2. ARMSTRONG, Gary

Talking Up the Game: Football and the Reconstruction of Liberia, West Africa
Identities. Vol. 9, Issue 4, Oct-Dec. 2002, 24 p.

Abstract: Provides information on the role of football in the construction of national identity and rehabilitation of Liberia in West Africa. Discussion on the social responsibility of football clubs in the country; Aim of the football tournament, County Meet, organized by Liberian President William Tubman; Objectives of the fund allotted by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association for the National Assistance Programme of the Liberian Football Association.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=8821484&site=ehost-live>

3. BANDY, Susan J.

From Women in Sport to Cultural Critique: A Review of Books about Women in Sport and Physical Culture

Women's Studies Quarterly. Vol. 33, No. 1/2, Spring - Summer, 2005, p. 246-261

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40005523.pdf>

4. BHANA, Deevia

'Six packs and big muscles, and stuff like that'. Primary school-aged South African boys, black and white, on sport

British Journal of Sociology of Education. Vol. 29, Issue 1, Jan 2008, p. 3-14

Abstract: This paper explores the salience of sport in the lives of eight-year-old and nine-year-old South African primary school boys. Drawing on ethnographic and interview data, I argue that young boys' developing relationship with sport is inscribed within particular gendered, raced and classed discourses in South Africa. Throughout the paper I show differences and durability of meanings across the social sites that affect and position blacks, white, boys and girls. It is argued that young boys' early association with sport is centrally about identity and doing sport, or at least establishing interest in sport is one important way in claiming to be a real boy. The findings have implications for the call by the South African Government to get the nation to play.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=28389361&site=ehost-live>

5. BILLINGS, Andrew C.; HALONE, Kelby K.; DENHAM, Bryan E.

Man, That Was a Pretty Shot": An Analysis of Gendered Broadcast Commentary Surrounding the 2000 Men's and Women's NCAA Final Four Basketball Championships
Mass Communication & Society. Vol. 5, Issue 3, Summer 2002, p. 295-315

Abstract: Current research on sports broadcast commentary indicates that the commentary type employed to evaluate athletic performance by men and women is implicated through the language of gendered assumptions about the respective athlete and the respective sport. This study analyzed the broadcast commentary surrounding the 2000 Men's and Women's National Collegiate Athletic Association Final Four tournament games to assess the prevalence and degree to which gender-based evaluations characterized athletic performance by men and women. A content analysis of 2,367 lines of broadcast commentary revealed significant differences that categorically accounted for male athletes primarily in terms of physicality and athleticism, whereas female athletes were categorically evaluated in terms of (a) positive consonance, (b) personality, (c) looks and appearance, and (d) background. Results also revealed that, irrespective of broadcast commentator sex, the men's games generated significantly more lines of broadcast commentary than did the women's games. Male broadcast commentators also significantly monopolized airtime, even in the presence of female sportscasters, across men's and women's games. The results have implications for future research in the domain of sports communication in particular, and the domain of synthesis scholarship (O'Sullivan, 1999) in the communication discipline in general.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=7195816&site=ehost-live>

6. BLINDE, Elaine M.; TAUB, Diane E.

Homophobia and Women's Sport: The Disempowerment of Athletes
Sociological Focus. Vol. 25 Issue 2, May 92, p. 151-166

Abstract: One meant to discredit women who engage in non traditional gender role behavior, and thus challenge the prevailing patriarchal and heterosexist normative system, is to label them lesbian. This strategy is particularly effective given the homophobic attitudes so prevalent in society. Women athletes, in particular, are susceptible targets of lesbian labeling because of the historical linkage of masculinity with athleticism. The present study explores the dynamics of how this labeling of women athletes as lesbians and the accompanying homophobia fostering this label impact female intercollegiate athletes. Based on in-depth telephone interviews with 24 athletes, two major themes emerged: (1) a silence surrounding the issue of lesbianism in women's sport, and (2) athletes' internalization of societal stereotypes concerning lesbians and women athletes. These two processes disempower women athletes as they detract from the self-actualizing potential of sport participation. Paralleling other socially marginalized groups, women athletes internalize their oppression and adopt blame the victim strategies.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=11648355&site=ehost-live>

7. BLINDE, Elaine M.; TAUB, Diane E ; HAN, Lingling

Sport as a Site for Women's Group and Societal Empowerment: Perspectives From the College Athlete
Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 11, Issue 1, 1994, p. 51-59

Abstract: This exploratory study examines the potential of intercollegiate sport participation to empower women at the group and societal levels. Telephone interviews were conducted with 24 women athletes from various sport teams at three Division I universities. Findings demonstrate that at the group level, sport facilitates female bonding and the development of a group identity and common goals. Empowerment at the societal level was noted when athletes indicated that their participation in sport challenged societal perceptions of women as well as making them more aware of gender inequalities in sport. However, the sport context did not appear to be an effective vehicle in enhancing athletes' consciousness as women or encouraging their activism in support of women's issues.

Résumé : Cette étude exploratoire porte sur le potentiel de la participation au sport inter collégial comme moyen de 'prise en charge' des femmes au niveau du groupe et au niveau social. Des entrevues téléphoniques ont été réalisées avec 24 athlètes impliquées dans différentes équipes sportives au sein de trois universités de la Division I. Les résultats démontrent qu'au niveau du groupe, le sport facilite l'établissement de liens entre les femmes et le développement d'une identité de groupe ainsi que de communs. Au niveau social, la prise en charge a été notée quand les athlètes ont indiqué que leur participation sportive remettait en question la perception sociale des femmes et leur permettait de se conscientiser en ce qui a trait aux inégalités entre les sexes dans le domaine du sport. Le contexte sportif, cependant, n'est pas apparu comme étant un véhicule efficace pour améliorer le niveau de conscientisation des athlètes en tant que femmes ou pour encourager leur activisme au niveau des questions féministes.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=22812687&site=ehost-live>

8. BRADY, Martha

Laying the Foundation for Girls' Healthy Futures: Can Sports Play a Role?
Studies in Family Planning. Vol. 29, No. 1, Mar., 1998, p. 79-82
Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/172183.pdf>

9. BROOK, Heather

Big Boofy Blokes in Frocks: Feminism, Football & Sexuality
Social Alternatives. Vol. 16, Issue 1, Jan 97, p. 5-9

Abstract: The article focuses on the fascination Australian women seem to be experiencing with football and footballers to comment on the relationship between feminism, football and sexuality. It discusses the probable reasons why football has emerged as a site of feminine heterosexual intrigue. The approach adopted by the women's magazine "Cosmopolitan," tries to objectify men's bodies in much the same way that men have historically objectified women. Part of the mythical allure of football as a political microcosm is its insistence that any man--working class, aboriginal and other oppressed men continue to find, in football, an otherwise denied chance to win.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=24229832&site=ehost-live>

10. BROWN, David

Pierre Bourdieu's "Masculine Domination" Thesis and the Gendered Body in Sport and Physical Culture
Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 23, Issue 2, Jun 2006, p. 162-188

Abstract: This paper explores the central thesis of one of Pierre Bourdieu's last texts before his death in 2001, *La Domination Masculine* (1999). This text was subsequently translated and published in English in 2001 as *Masculine Domination*. I present the view that this text is not merely his only sustained commentary on gender relations but a potentially important intellectual contribution to the way in which we might view the embodiment of gender relations in sport and physical culture. Accordingly, I examine Bourdieu's relational thesis of masculine domination as a three-part process of observation, somatization, and naturalization. I then give consideration to how sociologists of sport might use such critical analytical tools to render more transparent what Bourdieu refers to as the 'illusio' of this phenomenon that is constructed by the practical everyday embodied enactments of gender relations in sport and physical culture.

Abstract : Cet article explore la thèse centrale d'un des derniers textes de Pierre Bourdieu publiés avant sa mort en 2001, soit *La domination masculine* (sorti en 1999 puis traduit et publié en anglais en 2001). Je suggère que ce texte ne constitue pas simplement son commentaire sur les relations de sexe/genre mais plutôt une contribution potentiellement importante à la façon dont nous pouvons voir l'incorporation (« embodiment ») des relations de sexe/genre en sport et plus largement dans la culture physique. J'examine donc la thèse de Bourdieu sur la domination masculine en tant que processus comportant trois parties soit l'observation, la somatisation et la naturalisation. Je considère ensuite comment les sociologues du sport peuvent utiliser ces outils d'analyse critique pour rendre plus apparent ce que Bourdieu appelle l'illusion de ce phénomène construit par le biais des comportements quotidiens qui incorporent les relations de sexe/genre en sport et en culture physique.

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail?vid=8&hid=7&sid=867311ac-431a-42ec-9737-e13f28e091dd%40sessionmgr4&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbG12ZQ%3d%3d#db=sih&AN=21386558>

11. BUFORD MAY, Reuben A.

The Good and Bad of It All: Professional Black Male Basketball Players as Role Models for Young Black Male Basketball Players
Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 26, Issue 3, Sep. 2009, p. 443-461

Abstract: It is a generally accepted belief, affirmed in the media, that professional Black male basketball players from the National Basketball Association serve as role models for young Black males. Very little empirical evidence, however, is available about how the young men think about these relationships. Using the concept of role model from social learning theory as a lens, I analyze interview data drawn from a convenience sample of 19 young Black men who participated in high school basketball to investigate the idea of "professional Black male basketball players as role models." I find that young men do not necessarily accept the "good/bad" role-

model dichotomy presented in the media, but rather, they are discerning in their acceptance and rejection of certain role-model attitudes and behaviors.

Résumé: Il y a une croyance généralement admise et affirmée dans les médias que les joueurs noirs de l'association nationale de basket-ball (NBA) servent de modèles pour les jeunes hommes noirs. Cependant, il existe très peu de données empiriques sur ce que les jeunes hommes pensent de ces relations. En utilisant le concept de « modèle de rôle » de la théorie de l'apprentissage social, j'analyse les données provenant d'entrevues avec 19 jeunes hommes noirs qui participent au basket-ball à l'école secondaire pour enquêter sur l'idée des « joueurs noirs de la NBA en tant que modèles de rôle ». J'ai trouvé que les jeunes hommes n'acceptent pas nécessairement la dichotomie « bon/mauvais » en ce qui a trait aux modèles de rôle tels que présentés dans les médias mais plutôt qu'ils sont doués de discernement dans leur acceptation ou leur rejet de certains comportements ou attitudes de modèles de rôle.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=43690837&site=ehost-live>

12. BURTON, Laura; BARR, Carol; FINK, Janet; BRUENING, Jennifer
“Think Athletic Director, Think Masculine?”: Examination of the Gender Typing of Managerial Subroles Within Athletic Administration Positions
Sex Roles. Vol. 61, Issue 5/6, Sep2009, p. 416-426

Abstract: To examine the influence of gender stereotyping of administration positions in intercollegiate athletics, the present study evaluated the gender typing of managerial subroles by undergraduate and graduate sport management students from two northeastern universities in the U.S. (59 women, 189 men). Participants indicated importance of managerial subroles for the positions of athletic director, life skills coordinator, and compliance coordinator. Participants rated masculine managerial subroles as most important for athletic director, however feminine managerial subroles were rated of similar importance for both the life skills coordinator and the athletic director. There were no differences between women and men on evaluation of the importance of managerial subroles across all positions. Results of the current study provide some support for role congruity theory within athletic administration.

Source: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/n36072h656x57vpm/fulltext.pdf?page=1>

13. CAMPBELL, Amy
Women, Sport, and Film Class
Women's Studies Quarterly. Vol. 33, No. 1/2, Spring - Summer, 2005, p. 210-223
Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40005520.pdf>

14. COLE, Cheryl L.
From 'Fair Sex' to Feminism: Sport and the Socialization of Women in the Industrial and Post-industrial Eras: Book review
Sociology of Sport Journal. 1989, Vol. 6, Issue 1, p. 81-83

Abstract: Reviews the book "From 'Fair Sex' to Feminism: Sport and the Socialization of Women in the Industrial and Post-industrial Eras," edited by J.A. Mangan and Roberta J.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13331791&site=ehost-live>

15. CORNELISSEN, Scarlett; SWART, Kamilla
The 2010 Football World Cup as a political construct: the challenge of making good on an African promise
Sociological Review Monograph. Vol. 54, Issue 2, 2006, p. 108-123

Abstract: The article argues that South Africa has used its role in the sports mega-events hosting market to encourage political and social goals within the country. Its participation in the FIFA Football World Cup of 2010 brings to the fore its national goals and acts as a test case for the successful development of the country and of other African and developing nations. The article examines avenues by which the World Cup could be organized, managed and used to prove the success of South Africa. Past inconsistencies in mega-events planning and rhetoric indicate possible hurdles for South Africa in 2010.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=22165223&site=ehost-live>

16. CREEDON, Pamela J.

Women, Sport, and Media Institutions: Issues in Sports Journalism and Marketing: Chap. 6
MediaSport. 1998, p. 88-99

Abstract: This article argues that the ideology supporting the institutions of media and sport, i.e., the infra system of values seeks to preserve a gendered social structure so that these organizations can maintain stasis or control in their environment. One need only look at the evidence from advertising research to understand the hegemonic power associated with promoting gendered values in how one looks what one eats and what one wears. Many sports fans, including liberal feminists, generally accept media representations of sport and believe the battle to be fought is over coverage-equal space and air time. Others, particularly radical or transformational feminists, see these mass mediated representations as crucial political battlegrounds in determining own culture's self-definition. From the perspective of this article, it appears that in the cultural debate over content and values of women's sport, the ultimate arbiter will be the marketplace.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17015512&site=ehost-live>

17. CURRY, Jane; BINGHAM, Marjorie

American Women and Sport

OAH Magazine of History. Vol. 7, N°. 1, Summer, 1992, p. 39-49

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25162855.pdf>

18. DELANEY, Kevin J.; ECKSTEIN, Rick

The Devil is in the Details: How Academics Influence Political Battles over Publicly
Financed Sports Stadiums

Conference Papers -- American Sociological Association; 2003 Annual Meeting, Atlanta,
GA, p. 1-23

Abstract: Sociologists, economists, political scientists, and other academics have played an important role in the ongoing policy debates about building new urban professional sports stadiums with public money. The systematic research produced by these academics, and their public testimonies about this research, have been almost universally critical of the community benefits allegedly generated by using tax dollars for new stadiums. However, advocates of these policies have waged a relentless attack on this research and have been extremely successful in neutralizing its influence over the formulation and implementation of public policy. We contend that sociologists (and others) must adopt more creative strategies if they wish to successfully influence present and future policy debates over publicly funded sports stadiums. Policy makers are directing literally billions of public dollars toward these stadiums while the quality of American urban life continues to deteriorate rapidly. Social scientists can and should play an important role in educating people about the impact of these policies, and participating in responses to these policies.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=15923308&site=ehost-live>

19. DUNCAN, Margaret Carlisle

Sports Photographs and Sexual Difference: Images of Women and Men in the 1984 and 1988
Olympic Games

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 7, Issue 1, 1990, p. 22-43

Abstract: This paper develops a theoretical framework for understanding how and what sports photographs mean. In particular, it identifies two categories of photographic features as conveyors of meanings. The first category is the content or discourse within the photograph, which includes physical appearances, poses and body positions, facial expressions, emotional displays, and camera angles. The second category is the context, which contributes to the discursive text of the photograph. The context includes the visual space in which the photograph appears, its caption, the surrounding written text, and the title and the substantive nature of the article in which the photograph appears. Using 1984 and 1988 Olympic Games photographs appearing in popular North American magazines, I show how these various features of photographs may enable patriarchal readings that emphasize sexual difference.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13439173&site=ehost-live>

20. Dunning, Eric

Sport, Culture and Society: A Reader on the Sociology of Sport/ Sport and Society: Book Review

British Journal of Sociology. Vol. 22, Issue 4, Dec.71, p. 458

Abstract: Reviews two books on the sociology of sports. "Sport, Culture and Society: A Reader on the Sociology of Sport," by John W. Loy and Gerald S. Kenyon; "Sport and Society: Elizabeth to Anne," by Dennis Brailsford.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=10562589&site=ehost-live>

21. DUFUR, Mikaela J.

Gender and Sport.

Handbook of the Sociology of Gender. 1999, p. 583-599

Abstract: This chapter considers the contributions, strengths and weaknesses of the two approaches to the study of sport and gender, namely: (1) sport as a means for constructing masculinity and femininity and (2) discrimination against and limited opportunities for women. The author first explores the ways participants use sport to help define masculinity and femininity. The second branch examines women's access to sports, exploring the growth in women's opportunities to participate, the continued discrimination female athletes face and legal challenges to sex-based exclusions. Finally, at the end of each section the author assesses the most prominent issues confronting researchers in each tradition.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=18640699&site=ehost-live>

22. DUNN, Robert

Television, Consumption and the Commodity Form

Theory, Culture & Society. Vol. 3, Issue 1, Feb86, p. 49-64

Abstract: This article focuses on the economic rationale of the mass media and entertainment industry, specially television, and their role in the evolution of modern consumer capitalism. Over the period, it is analyzed that a culture of consumerism has been created largely through mass communications, representing an unprecedented joining of economic and cultural forces through which the meanings and structure of consumption are constituted throughout the realm of daily life. The origins of consumer culture predate television by at least two decades. The ideology of consumption thus originally sought to create a manageable labour force focused on the desire to purchase consumer goods. It is suggested that the paradigm of consumption is embodied not only in programme content but in: first, the relationship of television and its spectator and second, the routinized programmatic and visual structures in which programme content appears. Television attempts to constitute this role at two separate but interrelated levels: given television's economic imperatives, the viewer is constituted abstractly as a consumer in the larger socioeconomic order of capitalist goods and services; more importantly, given its technological and organizational structures, television attempts to constitute the spectator as a consumer of television as a cultural commodity..

Source: http://tcs.sagepub.com/cgi/pdf_extract/3/1/49

23. EITLE, Tamela

Do Gender and Race Matter? Explaining the Relationship between Sports Participation and Achievement

Sociological Spectrum. Vol. 25, Issue 2, Mar/Apr2005, p. 177-195, 19p.

Abstract: Using data from the National Educational Longitudinal Survey, I explore whether there are gender and race differences in the effects of participation in a variety of sports on achievement in four domains. While results suggest that selection accounts for some of the sports effects and perhaps gender differences found in prior research, the achievement benefits of playing other team sports (not softball or basketball) and individual sports appear to be greater and more consistent for white female participants than for others particularly in the three achievement domains (Mathematics, Science, and History) where females trail males in average test scores.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16358220&site=ehost-live>

24. ELKINS, Hollis

Time for a Change: Women's Athletics and the Women's Movement
Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies. Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring, 1978, p. 22-25
Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3345986.pdf>

25. ELLING, Agnes; KNOPPERS, Annelies

Sport, Gender and Ethnicity: Practises of Symbolic Inclusion/Exclusion
Journal of Youth & Adolescence. Vol. 34, Issue 3, Jun 2005, p. 257-268

Abstract: In this paper symbolic inclusion/exclusion processes in sport with respect to gender and ethnicity among adolescents (n = 1025) are analyzed from a social-critical perspective. It was found that sport participation preferences of young people are still influenced by dominant normative gendered and racial/ethnic images. Sport can serve not only as an agent of integration among youth, but is also used to differentiate and discriminate. On one hand sport participation is less predictable with respect to gender, due for example to interactions with ethnicity. Although ethnic minority girls participate the least in sport, 'black,' traditional 'masculine' sports such as soccer and fighting/self-defense are valued relative highly. On the other hand, the data show that especially the male adolescents symbolically exclude girls from 'masculine' sports such as soccer; in addition for both ethnic minority and majority boys the fear of being labelled as a 'sissy' works as a strong mechanism of self-exclusion from participation in traditional 'feminine' sports. However, stereotypical normative images are not only confirmed through sport (participation), but also continually challenged.
Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17413925&site=ehost-live>

26. FAIR, Laura

Kickin' It: Leisure, Politics and Football in Colonial Zanzibar, 1900s-1950s
Africa: Journal of the International African Institute. Vol. 67, No. 2, 1997, p. 224-251
Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1161443.pdf>

27. FASTING, Kari; SISJORD, Mari-Kristin

Gender Roles and Barriers to Participation in Sports
Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 2, Issue 4, 1985, p. 345-351

Abstract: This study attempts to measure quantitative and qualitative dimensions of leisure time in an effort to see how they are related to the sport participation rates of women and men. Using data collected from a sample of 83 women and 128 men-all of whom were employed, married parents-it was found that women did more housework than men did but the time spent on housework did not account for differences in participation rates for either women or men. Most important in explaining participation in sports among women was the average number of hours per week their spouses were away from home in the evenings. On the basis of these findings it was concluded that the quantitative dimensions of leisure were not associated with sport participation rates; however, the qualitative dimensions of leisure were associated with barriers to participation for women but not for men. The data suggested that compared to men, women were less likely to feel they had the freedom to participate in sport. This difference was explained in terms of a combination of factors including differential socialization and different patterns of motivation related to sport participation among women and men. Source:
Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14399370&site=ehost-live>

28. FOLLO, Giovanna

Women in Contact Sport: Starting to Hear Their Voice
Conference Papers: American Sociological Association; 2006 Annual Meeting, Montreal. -
18 p.

Abstract: Even though women's participation in sport has been addressed in the area of sociology; this newfound phenomenon has been depicted in terms of abnormality and apology. Literature focused on the female athlete as one that has invaded the male domain of sport. She has been sexualized in the media and forced to apologize for her athletic prowess. This treatment is particularly evident in contact sport. A preliminary study was conducted to investigate the female athlete's voice in contact sport that is to understand the reality that the female athlete has created in relation to her participation in contact sport. The contact sport examined at this time was rugby. Five female rugby players were interviewed from approximately 30-90 minutes in a Southwest City

in Ontario, Canada. The interviews indicated that women in contact sport perceive other female athlete's as role models and that their participation in contact sport has been overall beneficial to their self-concept. Surprisingly, the female athletes had distinctive definitions for sport and game/play and they perceived their first tackles as motivation to continue their participation in rugby. These women are challenging societal norms by creating realities that allow them to participate in contact sport, a male domain. ..PAT.-Unpublished Manuscript.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=26644057&site=ehost-live>

29. GANTZ, Walter; WENNER, Lawrence A.

Fanship and the Television Sport Viewing Experience

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 12, Issue 1, 1995, p. 56-74

Abstract: Employing a Uses and gratifications paradigm, we expected that audience experience with televised sports would vary on the basis of fanship, with fans having a qualitatively different, deeper, and more textured set of expectations and responses than nonfans. Fans were expected to respond in similar ways, regardless of gender. Telephone interviews were completed with 707 adults residing in Los Angeles and Indianapolis. Fanship was operationalized using cognitive, affective, and behavioral bases. In this study, fanship made a difference, with fans clearly more invested in the viewing experience. Male and female sports fans reacted and responded in almost identical ways, although men generally were an insignificant shade more involved than women. However, since more males are fans, the televised sports viewing experience in men's households may not be shared, even when husbands and wives watch the same TV sports program.

Résumé: En employant le paradigme de l'usage et de la gratification, nous nous attendions à ce que les audiences de sports télévisés aient des expériences différentes selon qu'elles sont des "fans" ou non. Nous nous attendions aussi à ce que les fans, hommes et femmes, aient des réponses et anticipations similaires et à ce que ces dernières soient qualitativement différentes et de plus d'ampleur que celles des non-fans. Des interviews téléphoniques furent complétées auprès de 707 adultes résidant à Los Angeles et Indianapolis et les fans furent identifiés par le biais de questions de types cognitif, affectif et comportemental. L'étude démontre que les fans sont clairement plus investis dans leur expérience télévisuelle. Les fans masculins et féminins ont réagi et répondu de façons quasi-identiques. Cependant, puisque plus d'hommes sont des fans, l'expérience du sport télévisé n'est pas nécessairement partagée dans la maison, même si le mari et la femme regardent le même programme sportif.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13469857&site=ehost-live>

30. The Global Politics of Sport: The Role of Global Institutions in Sport

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 23, Issue 3, Sep. 2006, p. 318-321

Abstract: This article provides a review of the book "The Global Politics of Sport: The Role of Global Institutions in Sport.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=22663423&site=ehost-live>

31. GORDY, Laurie

The Gendered World of Sports: An Analysis of Sports Illustrated for Women and Sports Illustrated

Conference Papers: American Sociological Association; 2003 Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA, p. 1-12

Abstract: There has been increased media attention to women's sports over the past 5-10 years. Nowhere is this more evident than with the creation of a magazine devoted to just women's sports -- Sports Illustrated for Women. Scholars assessing the presentation of female athletes by the media have generally concluded that the small amount of coverage given to female athletes has often been stereotypical and based on male athletic norms. Using content analysis of the feature stories in Sports Illustrated for Women and Sports Illustrated for the year 2001, this study explores how the gender of the intended audience shapes the definitions of sport, of athlete, and of female athlete. Sports are interpreted more broadly and a wide range of female athleticism is presented in Sports Illustrated for Women. However in Sports Illustrated, sports is interpreted more hierarchically, sports coverage is generally limited to the three major male professional sports (baseball, basketball, and football) and female athletes are included in very limited sports roles. To make it into the male world of sports coverage, female athletes have to be either in the gender appropriate and sexy sport of tennis or in the high audience

drawing sport of basketball. Two very different realities of female athletes are constructed depending on the magazine one views. With the existence of the two sports magazines and the types of images presented in the magazines, the message is females can play whatever sport they want as long as they play in their own court.
Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=15922925&site=ehost-live>

32. Government, sport and policy-making: Chapter 2

Sport, Policy & Politics. 1997, p. 22-60

Abstract: The article discusses the role of government in policy making and facilitating sports. In order to understand the range of policy responses adopted by different countries to sports issues it is necessary to have some appreciation of the structure of government, the development and organization of sport and the dominant pattern of policy-making. For example, the federal systems of Canada, Australia and the United States obviously require a degree of policy bargaining between levels of government, but as will be seen each federal system is embedded in a different set of constitutional expectations, practices and experiences and is also affected by differences in history and political culture such that generalizations about federal systems and sport policy would need to be made with great care. Like the United States, Australia has a federal system of government. Power is shared between the states and the federal government based at Canberra. In common with developments in the United States and the UK the links between sport and commercial interests have progressively strengthened. The involvement of corporations in sponsoring individual athletes, specific events or complete competitions has steadily increased, paralleling the growth of television ownership in the post-war period.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17023939&site=ehost-live>

33. GRATTON, Chris; SHIBLI, Simon; COLEMAN, Richard

Sport and economic regeneration in cities

Urban Studies. Vol. 42 Issue, 5/6, May 2005, p. 985-999

Abstract: Investment in sporting infrastructure in cities over the past 20 years was not primarily aimed at getting the local community involved in sport, but was instead aimed at attracting tourists, encouraging inward investment and changing the image of the city. The first example of this new strategy was seen in Sheffield with the investment of £147 million in sporting facilities to host the World Student Games of 1991. More recently, Manchester spent over £200 million on sporting venues in order to host the 2002 Commonwealth Games, with a further £470 million expenditure on other non-sport infrastructure investment in Sportcity in east Manchester. In the British context, most of the cities following this strategy of using sport for economic regeneration have been industrial cities, not normally known as major tourist destinations. The drivers of such policies were the need for a new image and new employment opportunities caused by the loss of their conventional industrial base. This article analyses the justification for such investments in sport in cities and assesses the evidence for the success of such strategies.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17267168&site=ehost-live>

34. GRAYDON, Jan

'But It's More Than a Game. It's an Institution.' Feminist Perspectives on Sport

Feminist Review. N°. 13, Spring, 1983, p. 5-16

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1394678.pdf>

35. HARGREAVES, Jennifer A.

Gender on the Sports Agenda

International Review for the Sociology of Sport. Vol. 25, Issue 4, 1990, p. 287-308

Abstract: This paper is a reaction to the general neglect of an adequate treatment of gender relations in the sociology of sport. It looks at the limitations of analyses of female sport and at the possibilities of producing a potentially authentic sociology of female sport which combines theory with sporting practice. I argue that analysing sport is an inherently controversial affair. The focus of the paper is female sport in capitalist societies, and, more specifically, in the UK. I argue that theory should question popular assertions about female sport by looking at complexities and contradictions. I discuss the relevance of feminist theories to sport and the particular problem of working out the relationship between capitalist relations and gender relations in sport. A number of issues are discussed which have theoretical and practical dimensions - for example, the male/female distinction in sport, the desire for equality of opportunity with men in sport, the philosophy of separate development, and

the concern for qualitatively different models of sport for both sexes: Central to this paper is the problem about how we might explain theoretically the relationship between the possibilities and the limitations of female sport which have important practical and ethical implications. The focus is on the female, but the issues are relevant to males as well.

Résumé : Le présent texte constitue une réaction contre la politique de l'autruche adoptée en général s'agissant des relations entre les sexes dans la sociologie du sport. Il se penche sur les limites des analyses relatives au sport féminin et examine les possibilités d'élaboration d'une véritable sociologie du sport féminin qui combinerait la théorie et la pratique. Personnellement, je pars du principe que tenter de procéder à une analyse du sport constitue par essence une question polémique. La présente analyse se concentre sur le sport féminin dans les sociétés capitalistes, et plus particulièrement au Royaume-Uni. Personnellement, j'estime que la théorie devrait remettre en question les opinions courantes concernant le sport féminin en se penchant sur ses contradictions et ses aspects complexes. Je remets en cause la pertinence théories féministes par rapport au sport et notamment le problème spécifique de la définition du lien entre les rapports capitalistes et les relations entre les deux sexes dans le contexte du sport. Un certain nombre de problèmes sont abordés, chacun ayant une dimension théorique et pratique. Par exemple, la distinction entre les sportifs masculins et féminins, le souhait d'arriver à une égalité des chances par rapport aux hommes dans la pratique d'un sport, la philosophie du développement séparé et la préoccupation relative à des modèles différents d'un point de vue qualitatif pour les sports réservés aux deux sexes. L'objet principal de ce document est d'étudier la manière dont on pourrait expliquer en théorie la relation entre les possibilités et les limites du sport féminin, avec toutes les implications pratiques et éthiques qu'elle entraîne. Nous nous sommes concentrés sur les sportives, mais les problèmes sont applicables aux sportifs également.

Source : http://books.google.com/books?id=TFS7BVUoaHAC&pg=PA324&lpg=PA324&dq=%22Gender+on+the+Sports+Agenda%22&source=bl&ots=OZ5dO1HQOD&sig=riKDIZZsBAGhfTsbl7_GtQ-avY&hl=en&ei=KB38Sr7mG4f44AaUjf3UAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBIQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Gender%20on%20the%20Sports%20Agenda%22&f=false

36. HARDIN, Marie ; CHANCE, Jean ; DODD, Julie E. ; HARDIN, Brent.

Olympic Photo Coverage Fair to Female Athletes..

Newspaper Research Journal. Vol. 23, Issue 2/3, Spring 2002, 15 p.

Abstract: Presents research that assessed the photographic coverage of the 2000 Olympics in five daily newspapers in Florida to determine if the papers rejected sexual differences and accurately reflected the prominence of women in the 2000 Olympics. Improvement in gender studies of Olympic media; Research questions.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=7024736&site=ehost-live>

37. HARDIN, Marie; SHAIN, Stacie

Female Sports Journalists: Are We There Yet? 'No'..

Newspaper Research Journal. Vol. 26, Issue 4, Fall 2005, p. 22-35

Abstract: The article presents information on the success and acceptance of female sports journalists. An informal survey of 50 high-circulation newspaper sports departments in 2001 found that women constituted only 13% of employment. The Association for Women in Sports Media (AWSM) several years ago estimated that there are about 500 women who work in sports media. As compared to women in sports media, employment of women in other parts of the newsroom is much higher. A 1995 survey of about 200 AWSM members found that although respondents reported job satisfaction, they also reported discrimination and an "invisible" status in their sports departments. Women not only face sexual harassment in the locker room but also in the workplace. As men hold the majority of jobs and authority, the entire newsroom may be considered a male-dominated workplace. Besides discrimination in the workplace women also faces problems with balancing work and family because of the gender-defined dividing line.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=19762776&site=ehost-live>

38. HARGREAVES, Jennifer A.

Where's the Virtue? Where's the Grace? A Discussion of the Social Production of Gender Relations in and through Sport.

Theory, Culture & Society. Vol. 3, Issue 1, Feb 86, p. 109-121

Abstract: This article discusses the social production of gender relations in and through sport, by illustrating various models and theories given by various researchers. The article first focuses on the ideology of musculanity in sports from both historical and contemporary perspectives. It considers ways in which sport is supposed to be a site for cultural struggle. The article then briefly comments on feminist strategies in sport. Male hegemony has probably been more complete in sport than in most other social institutions and still is, in numerous instances, remarkably resilient and resistant to change. In all countries in the West sporting attitudes, values and images are products of a long and relentless history of male domination, linked to ideas about the body which have provided a theme of continuity until the present day. Traditional sporting models thus reinforce traditional male and female gender identities by supporting the idea that the existing sexual division of labour is the natural state of affairs. But sport has become a site where traditional male and female identities are both reinforced and undermined. The traditional models of male sport that celebrate the masculinity and pseudo-militarism, characterised in an article by John Carroll and Eric Dunning, have been a major focus of opposition expressed in this article.

Source : http://tcs.sagepub.com/cgi/pdf_extract/3/1/109?ssource=mfc&rss=1

39. HARGREAVES, Jennifer

Race, politics and gender: Chap. 2

Heroines of Sport. 2000, p. 14-45

Abstract: This chapter focuses on a case study of women in sport during the apartheid and post-apartheid periods. In apartheid South Africa, race was a discursive category which had great cultural, political and symbolic power. Ideological definitions of color, descent and ethnic origin sustained a particularly violent and repressive form of control by the White minority which, for the huge majority of South Africans, meant a denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social and cultural areas of life. Ironically, it was in part because of apartheid that sport became popular, because it could be used as a form of political and cultural resistance to White domination. The involvement of non-White women in the non-racial sport movement paralleled their involvement in the general political struggle against apartheid, and in the women's movement. Gender discrimination, combined with racial discrimination, created a massive problem from which stemmed the growth of all Black women's sports. A significant point of consensus among women in South Africa is that sport is liberating and enriching. There is a growing incentive for women of all racial groups, African, Colored, Indian and White, to work together to challenge gendered and sexist practices in South African sport and to improve opportunities in all communities.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17441330&site=ehost-live>

40. HARVEY, Jean ; HOULE, François

Sport, World Economy, Global Culture, and New Social Movements

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 11, Issue 4, 1994, p. 337-355

Abstract: This paper contributes to the ongoing debate on sport and globalization. In the first section of the paper major elements of the current debate are presented. The second section discusses the current literature on globalization and its related processes. Four elements are discussed in this section: the global economy, communications, new social movements, and the question of identity/culture. The third section comments on sport and key issues of the debate on globalization in light of the discussion in the previous section. An emphasis is put on the interrelationships between sport and new social movements.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16683046&site=ehost-live>

41. HOEBER, Larena

Exploring the Gaps between Meanings and Practices of Gender Equity in a Sport Organization

Gender, Work & Organization. Vol. 14, Issue 3, May 2007, p. 259-280

Abstract: This article analyses the explanations organizational members used to make sense of the meanings and practices of gender equity. Studying gender equity as an organizational value provided a way of understanding how gender inequity is perpetuated and embedded in the culture of an organization. This study was informed by post-structuralist feminist theory as it provided a lens for understanding and critiquing the local meanings and production of gendered knowledge, and encouraged discussion of transforming meanings and practices. This study was situated in a Canadian university athletic department in which gender equity was an espoused organizational value, but gender inequities were evident. Data were collected from in-depth interviews with administrators, coaches and athletes, observations of practices and competitions, and the analysis of relevant documents. These data were coded and categorized using Atlas.ti. Respondents' explanations for the gap between what was espoused and what was enacted centred on two dominant, but contradictory, themes: a denial of gender inequities and a rationalization of gender inequities. These themes suggested respondents often understood inequities as expected, natural, or normal. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=24669481&site=ehost-live>

42. HOEBER, Larena

Gender Equity for Athletes: Multiple Understandings of an Organizational Value
Sex Roles. Vol. 58, Issue 1/2, Jan. 2008, p. 58-71

Abstract: Although gender equity for athletes is a frequently researched topic, it is often assumed that understandings of gender equity are unitary and shared, which may complicate the implementation of it. The purpose of this study was to understand and critique the meanings of gender equity for athletes through in-depth interviews with 5 administrators, 6 coaches, and 17 athletes at 1 Canadian university athletic department. These data were coded and categorized using Atlas.ti. The findings revealed multiple but narrow meanings of gender equity: (a) equality, (b) conditional equality, and (c) a women's only issue. None of these challenged the taken for granted assumptions associated with university athletics; however, they illustrated the complexities and struggles involved in understanding this organizational value.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=28141368&site=ehost-live>

43. International Master in Management, Law and Humanities of Sport ("FIFA Master")

Historical Social Research. Vol. 31, Issue 1, 2006, p275-301

Abstract: Provides information on the course, International Master in Management, Law and Humanities of Sports (FIFA Master) that was initiated by Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and taught at three European Universities. Aims of the FIFA Master programme; Parts structure of the International Master; Key themes of the programme that recur and are treated from the point of view of humanities, management and law.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=20566919&site=ehost-live>

44. KANE, Mary Jo

Media Coverage of the Female Athlete Before, During, and After Title IX: Sports Illustrated Revisited.

Journal of Sport Management. Vol. 2, Issue 2, Jul. 1988, p. 87-99

Abstract: This study examined the impact of Title IX on media coverage given to female athletes to determine if there has been a shift away from negative social stereotypes traditionally associated with women's sports participation toward a more socially accepting view of the female athlete. A content analysis of feature articles within 1,228 issues of Sports Illustrated was undertaken for the years 1964-1987. These represented three 8-year time spans before (1964-71), during (1972-79), and after (1980-87) Title IX. In order to assess whether attitudes have changed toward female athletes as related to a Title IX time line, amount and type of coverage were considered. Chi-square analyses revealed mixed results. There was a significant increase in the proportion of coverage given to women in athletic (e.g., professional golfer) versus nonathletic (e.g., swimsuit model) roles. However, feature articles about female athletes gave significantly more coverage to women in "sex-appropriate" sports such as tennis versus "sex-inappropriate" sports such as rugby, regardless of the Title IX time frame. Results are discussed in terms of challenging current beliefs that women's athletics have gained widespread

social acceptance following the enactment of Title IX. Implications for practitioners and academics within sport management are presented.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16484407&site=ehost-live>

45. KANE, Mary Jo; JEFFERSON LENSKEY, Helen.

Media Treatment of Female Athletes: Issues of Gender and Sexualities: Chap. 12

MediaSport. 1998, p. 186-201

Abstract: The article analyzes sport media's treatment of women. As critical sport scholars have consistently shown how stereotyped images of femininity and sexuality serve to marginalize and trivialize women's sporting efforts. In addition, homophobic representations of female athletes, most notably the symbolic erasure of women who participate in sports traditionally considered a male preserve, play a central role in perpetuating male sporting hegemony. It presents specific manifestation of homophobic media coverage that helps to maintain the balance of power in sport, the protective camouflage of feminine drag through which female athletes, gay and straight, are presented in a hyper heterosexual mold either in a particular role or in a particular style. Such media representations serve to create a female sport culture in which traditional notions of heterosexuality are rigidly enforced. As a result, they counteract any potential a sporting environment has to offer as a place where passionate bonds and commitments among women are forged and solidified.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17015525&site=ehost-live>

46. KING, C. Richard

Culture, Politics, and Spectacle in the Olympics and the Football World Cup: book Review

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 24, Issue 4, Dec 2007, p. 494-495

Abstract: The article reviews the book "Culture, Politics and Spectacle in the Olympics and the Football World Cup," edited by Alan Tomlinson and Christopher Young.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=27653355&site=ehost-live>

47. KINKEMA, Kathleen M.; HARRIS, Janet C.

MediaSport Studies: Key Research and Emerging Issues: Chap. 3

MediaSport. 1998, p. 27-54

Abstract: The article focuses on mass media research. Work on sport and the mass media concerns three major topics: production of mediated sport texts, messages or content of mediated sport texts, and audience interaction with mediated sport texts. These form the major sections of this review, but at the outset it is important to acknowledge the lack of clear demarcation between them. Considerable overlap exists, and certainly it is difficult and somewhat artificial to discuss them separately, although efforts are made to explore linkages. Most of the studies examined in the following pages focus on televised sport programming, although occasional references are made to studies of print media and other mass cultural products. Works dealing with other mass media portrayals of sport such as sport literature or sport films are generally beyond the scope of this report. Production of mediated sport involves the political and economic context in which sport programming originates as well as the technical processes used to produce it.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17015508&site=ehost-live>

48. KIRBY, Sandra

Sporting Females: Book Review

Canadian Journal of Sociology. Vol. 21, Issue 4, Fall 1996

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=10074156&site=ehost-live>

49. Knowing our limits: Chapter 4

Spoilsports. 2001, p. 44-78

Abstract: This article focuses on the problem of sexual exploitation in sports. Sport is a practice embedded in social and cultural systems and so there are multiple stakeholders in any sexually exploitative situation. These include not just the athlete and her coach but also sport organisations, the police, child protection and legal agencies, other coaches, peers athletes, siblings and parents. All may contribute to the instigation, continuation

or termination of sexually transgressive behaviour in sport and all bear some shared responsibility for this. Only during the last two decades has research been conducted on the range of ways that people experience sexual exploitation, its effects on their lives and its costs to society. Internationally, almost all research on sexual exploitation has taken place in the workplace and in the educational system. Very little is known about the causes or characteristics of sexual harassment and abuse in sport. Empirical knowledge about the prevalence and incidence of sexual exploitation is drawn mainly from cognate fields and disciplines. These include: sociology and psychology, applied fields like social and probation work, clinical or therapeutic sources and advocacy.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17139071&site=ehost-live>

50. KRAUCHEK, Vivian; RANSON, Gillian

Playing By the Rules of the Game: Women's Experiences and Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in Sport

Canadian Review of Sociology & Anthropology. Vol. 36, Issue 4, Nov. 99, p. 585-600

Résumé : Cet article explore les expériences et les perceptions liées au harcèlement sexuel, qui sévit parmi les athlètes féminines entraînées par des hommes, au sein de l'élite sportive, haut lieu du règne masculin. À partir des témoignages de 32 athlètes féminines, l'article se concentre sur les interprétations que font les femmes des comportements dont elles sont les victimes, et situe leurs expériences dans le contexte plus large de la discrimination et du harcèlement fondés sur le sexe, qui conditionnent en grande partie leur expérience du sport. L'article envisage la possibilité de remettre en question le harcèlement sexuel dans le milieu sportif en modifiant les conditions dans lesquelles les femmes pratiquent le sport.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=2591078&site=ehost-live>

51. KROTEE, March L.

Apartheid and Sport: South Africa Revisited..

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 5, Issue 2, 1988, p. 125-135

Abstract: The South African government's socially based policy of segregation and discrimination, or "apartheid," has caused tremendous external, as well as internal, pressures to reverse the government's inhumane treatment of its repressed populace. Until recently none of the pressures have been more forceful than those evoked by the sporting world and the United Nations. Since 1960, these forces have served to isolate South Africa from most international sports competitions, including the Olympic Games. At one juncture, various leanings in apartheid policy seemed to point toward a tilt in attitudinal posture not only in regard to sport but to various related apartheid conduct. Recent events, however, have elucidated a continued dominant posture concerning South Africa's all-encompassing socially repressive apartheid practice. It appears that, unless the South African government initiates swift and salient apartheid expiration, the perilous game they are playing may get out of hand.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13329407&site=ehost-live>

52. KROTEE, March L.

Sport in Asia and Africa: A Comparative Handbook (Book)..

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 8, Issue 3, 1991, p. 297-297

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13343450&site=ehost-live>

53. LANCE, Larry M.

Violence in Sport: A Theoretical Note.

Sociological Spectrum. Vol. 25, Issue 2, Mar/Apr2005, p. 213-214

Abstract: To comprehend violence in sport there is a need to understand gender ideology and issues of masculinity in culture. One approach to explaining gender ideology and masculinity in sports in Athens' violence theory on violentization.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16358219&site=ehost-live>

54. LEVIN, Michael

Sports

Feminism & Freedom. 1/1/1987, 14 p.

Abstract: Discusses sex equality in sports. Sex differences relevant to athletic performance; Two more modest notions of sex equality in sports; Conflict between sexual egalitarianism and merit highlighted by the feminist idea of equality in sports.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=7489831&site=ehost-live>

55. MAGUIRE, Joseph; BUTLER, Katie; BARNARD, Sarah; GOLDING, Peter

Olympism and Consumption: An Analysis of Advertising in the British Media Coverage of the 2004 Athens Olympic Games

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 25, Issue 2, Jun 2008, p. 167-186

Abstract: Drawing on work located within critical political economy and process sociology, this article uses content analysis to examine the types, frequency, and content of Olympic related advertising in the British press and television during the 2004 Athens Olympics. We assessed the degree to which The Olympic Partner (TOP) sponsors incorporated themes derived from Olympism and the Celebrate Humanity program, as well as from consumer culture more broadly. Our findings suggest that relatively few advertisers incorporated themes relating to Olympism, and that those that did focused on "excellence," which is arguably more indicative of the achievement sports ethic and consumerism than of Olympic ideals.

Résumé : Empruntant aux écrits en économie politique critique et en sociologie des procédures, cet article est fondé sur une analyse de contenu et porte sur les types, la fréquence et le contenu des publicités apparaissant dans la presse britannique et liées aux Jeux Olympiques de 2004 à Athènes. Nous avons évalué jusqu'à quel point les partenaires olympiques officiels ont incorporé des thèmes dérivés de l'Olympisme et du programme « Célébrons l'humanité », en plus de la culture de consommation. Nos résultats suggèrent que relativement peu de publicitaires ont incorporé des thèmes liés à l'olympisme et que ceux qui l'ont fait se sont centrés sur « l'excellence », ce qui semble lié davantage à l'éthique sportive et au consumérisme qu'aux idéaux olympiques.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=32534672&site=ehost-live>

56. MATTEO, Sherri

The Effect of Sex and Gender-Schematic Processing on Sport Participation

Sex Roles. Vol. 15, Issue 7/8, Oct86, p. 417-432

Abstract: This study examined the extent to which an individual's overall experience with and personal commitment to athletic activities is constrained by the sex appropriateness of the sport, the sex of the individual, and the individual's classification on the Bern Sex Role Inventory. No sex differences were found for levels of participation for either measure of participation. For both measures, neutral sports were preferred, followed by sex-appropriate and then sex-inappropriate sports. Females' experience and commitment was greater than males' to feminine activities, whereas males' was greater than females' for masculine activities. Sex-typed males reported significantly less experience with and commitment to feminine sports than androgynous and undifferentiated males. When sex-typed females were compared with androgynous and cross-sex-typed females, they reported significantly less commitment to masculine sports.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=23816374&site=ehost-live>

57. MCGINNIS, Lee; CHUN, Seungwoo; MCQUILLAN, Julia

A Review of Gendered Consumption in Sport and Leisure

University of Nebraska - Lincoln Year 2003. – 27 p.

Source: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=bosrfacpub>

58. MESSNER, Michael A.

Sports and Male Domination: The Female Athlete as Contested Ideological Terrain

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 5, Issue 3, 1988, p. 197-211

Abstract: This paper explores the historical and ideological meanings of organized sports for the politics of gender relations. After outlining a theory for building a historically grounded understanding of sport, culture, and ideology, the paper argues that organized sports have come to serve as a primary institutional means for bolstering a challenged and faltering ideology of male superiority in the 20th century. Increasing female athleticism represents a genuine quest by women for equality, control of their own bodies, and self-definition, and as such represents a challenge to the ideological basis of male domination. Yet this quest for equality is not without contradictions and ambiguities. The socially constructed meanings surrounding physiological differences between the sexes, the present "male" structure of organized sports, and the media framing of the female athlete all threaten to subvert any counter-hegemonic potential posed by female athletes. In short, the female athlete-and her body-has become a contested ideological terrain.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13440909&site=ehost-live>

59. MESSNER, Michael

Masculinities and Athletic Careers

Gender and Society. Vol. 3, No. 1, Mar., 1989, p. 71-88

Abstract: Men's studies' scholars have begun to critically examine and deconstruct the meaning of masculinity, but thus far, most of their studies have focused exclusively on the lives of white, middle-class men, ignoring the implications of racial and social class differences and inequalities among men. Sport sociologists, on the other hand, have examined the causes and consequences of class and racial inequalities in the sports world, but they rarely integrate gender into their analysis-except when discussing women and sports. This study, based upon in-depth interviews with male former athletes from different race and class backgrounds, examines how these men construct and define meaning and make choices within a socially structured context. Through a comparison of the lives of white, black, and chicano former athletes in the United States, I argue that given the psychological imperatives of a developing sense of masculine identity within a structured socioeconomic context, the choice to pursue, or not to pursue, an athletic career is explicable as an individual's rational assessment of the available means to construct a public masculine identity. Organized sports is thus an institution that serves to construct gender, class, and race inequities.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/190040.pdf>

60. MESSNER, Michael A.; DWORKIN, Shari L.

Introduction: Gender Relations and Sport

Sociological Perspectives. Vol. 45, No. 4, Winter, 2002, p. 347-352

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1389682.pdf>

61. MESSNER, Michael A.; DUNCAN, Margaret Carlisle; WACHS, Faye Linda

The Gender of Audience Building: Televised Coverage of Women's and Men's NCAA Basketball

Sociological Inquiry. Vol. 66, Issue 4, Fall 96, p. 422-439

Abstract: This article, based upon a comparative analysis of televised coverage of the "Final Four" of the women's and men's 1993 NCAA basketball tournaments sheds light on some of the mechanisms through which an "audience preference" is socially constructed for men's sports over women's sports. First, we examine the temporal framing of the women's and men's tournaments by the sports/media complex. Next, we present a comparative description of the visual and verbal televised presentation of the women's and men's games. On the basis of these comparisons, we argue that the sports/media complex actively constructs audiences that are likely to see the men's Final Four as a dramatic, historic event that they simply "must" watch, while fans are likely to see the women's Final Four as a none vent or, at best, as just another game. This, we argue, serves to situate viewers of men's sports at a nexus of power and pleasure, while simultaneously containing the potential challenge that female athleticism poses to hegemonic masculinity. Finally, we discuss, in light of socialist-feminist theory, the potentially contradictory out- comes of recent hints of increased televised coverage of women's basketball.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=9703090233&site=ehost-live>

62. MESSNER, Michael A.; DUNCAN, Margaret Carlisle; JENSEN, Kerry

Separating the Men from the Girls: The Gendered Language of Televised Sports

Gender and Society. Vol. 7, No. 1, Mar., 1993, p. 121-137

Abstract: This research compares and analyzes the verbal commentary of televised coverage of two women's and men's athletic events: the "final four" of the women's and men's 1989 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) basketball tournaments and the women's and men's singles, women's and men's doubles, and the mixed-doubles matches of the 1989 U.S. Open tennis tournament. Although we found less overtly sexist commentary than has been observed in past research, we did find two categories of difference: (1) gender marking and (2) a "hierarchy of naming" by gender and, to a certain extent, by race. These differences are described and analyzed in light of feminist analyses of gendered language. It is concluded that televised sports commentary contributes to the construction of gender and racial hierarchies by marking women's sports and women athletes as "other," by infantilizing women athletes (and, to a certain extent male athletes of color), and by framing the accomplishments of women athletes ambivalently.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/190027.pdf>

63. MOZISEK, Korryn D.

Sport, Culture and Society: An Introduction: Book Review

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 24, Issue 3, Sep 2007, p350-352

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=26928771&site=ehost-live>

64. MURPHY, Angela J.

Life Stories of Black Male and Female Professionals: An Inquiry into the Salience of Race and Sports

Journal of Men's Studies. Vol. 13, Issue 3, Spring 2005, p. 313-325

Abstract: This research examined 57 self-authored life stories to discern the extent to which race and sports contributed to the life structures of Black professional males and females. The vast majority of participants did not mention their awareness of being Black or desires to enhance the condition of their racial group. There were also no significant gender differences in how much and in what ways they discussed their racial identity. Black men utilized sports for personal achievement, self-reflection, and learning significantly more often than Black women. Additionally, males were somewhat more likely than females to mention both themes. Overall, the findings suggest further research is needed to distinguish between simple racial classification and the salience of race for elite young Black professionals. Furthermore, the results indicate that physical activity may be a powerful connector for male learning, achievement, and awareness.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16825120&site=ehost-live>

65. NAURIGHT, John

Global games: culture, political economy and sport in the globalised world of the 21st century

Third World Quarterly. Vol. 25, Issue 7, Oct. 2004, p. 1325-1336

Abstract: During the past three decades sport has assumed an ever greater role within the globalisation process and in the regeneration of national, regional and local identities in the postcolonial and global age. With much of global culture displayed by the media, events, particularly significant sporting ones such as the Olympic Games or the soccer World Cup, have become highly sought after commodities as developed countries, and increasingly some leading developing countries, move towards event-driven economies. In the process, however, many countries are left behind without the necessary infrastructure or visibility to compete successfully. Furthermore, the process of displaying a culture in the lead-up to an event and during the event itself has had to focus on ready-made markets, thus reinforcing stereotypes about a place and its people. This paper discusses the paradoxes and inequalities brought on by the sport-media-tourism complex that drives the emphasis on global sporting events.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=15455053&site=ehost-live>

66. PEARSON, Jennifer; CRISSEY, Sarah; RIEGLE-CRUMB, Catherine

Gendered Fields: Sports and Advanced Course Taking in High School

Sex Roles. Vol. 61 Issue 7/8, Oct2009, p519-535

Abstract: This study explores the association between sports participation and course taking in high school, specifically comparing subjects with varied gendered legacies—science and foreign language. Analyses of a nationally representative longitudinal sample (N = 5,447) of U.S. adolescents from the National Longitudinal

Study of Adolescent Health and the linked Adolescent Health and Academic Achievement transcript study show that male and female athletes are more likely than non-athletes to take both advanced foreign language and Physics, largely because of their higher academic orientation. However, the association between sports participation and course taking was strongest for girls' Physics coursework, suggesting that sports may provide girls with a unique opportunity to develop the skills and confidence to persevere in the masculine domain of science.

Source: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/f052h305942k8752/fulltext.pdf?page=1>

67. PACKARD, Josh

Women in Full-Contact Sports: The Case of Female Football Players
Conference Papers -- American Sociological Association; 2005 Annual Meeting,
Philadelphia, p.1-20

Abstract: Contact sports are considered the "last bastion" of male domination in sports. However, in recent years women in the United States have begun playing full-contact football in record numbers. Although contact sports are the fastest growing sports for women, female football players are still among a small percentage of female athletes participating in full-contact sports. This paper draws on 200 hours of field work and 20 in depth interviews with one women's football team over 2 years in order to understand how women deal with the physical risk inherent in a full contact sport. The women report having a "love of the game" which is based on the physical contact inherent in football. The findings offer new insights into how women negotiate participation in a sport laden with traditionally masculine traits while at the same time transforming the sport to more accurately reflect their own values.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=18616617&site=ehost-live>

68. PELAK, Cynthia Fabrizio

Women's Collective Identity Formation in Sports: A Case Study from Women's Ice Hockey
Gender and Society. Vol. 16, No. 1, Feb., 2002, p. 93-114

Abstract: This research examines the emergence and development of a women's collegiate ice hockey club at a large university in the Midwestern United States during the 1990s. The aim of this article is to assess the role that collective action plays in contesting sexist structures and practices within a traditionally male-dominated institution. This article draws on collective identity theory, as articulated in the social movement literature, to understand the process by which perceived injustices at an ice rink are translated into collective action on the part of a women's ice hockey club. The findings, based on fieldwork and interviews, demonstrate that the club's collective identity as a legitimate ice hockey organization was an important factor in the women's successful challenge of exclusionary practices at a university ice rink.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3081878.pdf>

69. PELAK, Cynthia Fabrizio

Athletes as Agents of Change: An Examination of Shifting Race Relations within Women's
Netball in Post-Apartheid South Africa
Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 22, Issue 1, Mar. 2005, 19p.

Abstract: This study examines shifting race relations within one of South Africa's most popular and fastest growing sports--women's netball. Drawing on political opportunity and collective identity theories as articulated by social movement scholars, this article develops an analytical strategy to elucidate how athletes and sport administrators can serve as agents of social change. This analysis relies on interview, survey, and archival data collected during 1999 and 2000. The findings show that netball athletes and administrators are contributing to nation building in post-apartheid South Africa by constructing new collective identities across historical racial boundaries.

Résumé : Cette étude porte sur les changements dans les relations raciales au sein du sport le plus populaire et prenant le plus d'ampleur en Afrique du Sud : le netball féminin. En empruntant aux théories de l'opportunité politique et de l'identité collective telles qu'articulées par les théoriciens du mouvement social, cet article comprend une analyse stratégique qui élucide la dont les athlètes et les administrateurs sportifs peuvent servir d'agents de changement social. Cette analyse se fonde sur des entrevues, une enquête et des données d'archives colligées en 1999 et 2000. Les résultats permettent de conclure que les athlètes et les administrateurs du netball

contribuent à bâtir la nation dans une Afrique du Sud post-apartheid en construisant de nouvelles identités collectives sans égard aux frontières raciales historiques.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16339066&site=ehost-live>

70. PIJETLOVIC, Katarina

Application of EU competition law to the sports sector

Proceedings of the Institute for European Studies at International University Audentes, Tallinn University of Technology; No. 5, 2009, p. 57-85

Abstract: The article focuses on the application of the law of competition implemented by the European Union (EU) to the sports sector in Europe. It further highlights the general context in which legal regulation of sports takes place including commercialisation and juridification of the sports sector, the European model of sports, and the organisational structure of sports. Moreover, it discusses the EU competition provisions in the sports sector.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=44453412&site=ehost-live>

71. POULTON, Emma

Toward a Cultural Sociology of the Consumption of "Fantasy Football Hooliganism"

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 25 Issue 3, Sep 2008, p. 331-349

Abstract: Football hooliganism has a wide appeal within popular culture. Numerous books, films, documentaries, digital games, and even stage plays have featured representations of the phenomenon. All are presentations of what could be termed "fantasy football hooliganism" in that they are attempts by the entertainment industry to represent, reproduce, or simulate football-related disorder for our leisure consumption. This article offers a conceptual framework (underpinned by the work of Blackshaw & Crabbe) for the sociological analysis of the consumption and production of these fantasy football hooliganism texts.

Résumé : Le vandalisme propre aux fans du soccer est très présent dans la culture populaire. Plusieurs livres, films, documentaires, jeux vidéo et même une pièce de théâtre ont représenté le phénomène. Toutes ces tentatives de l'industrie du divertissement construisent ainsi le « fantasme du vandalisme au soccer » en tentant de représenter, reproduire ou simuler le désordre présent au soccer pour les consommateurs de loisir. Cet article offre un cadre conceptuel (tiré des écrits de Blackshaw et Crabbe) pertinent pour l'analyse sociologique de la consommation et de la production de textes mettant en jeu le fantasme du vandalisme au soccer.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=34395215&site=ehost-live>

72. PRAKASH, Padma

Women and Sports: Extending Limits to Physical Expression

Economic and Political Weekly. Vol. 25, No. 17, Apr. 28, 1990, p. WS19-WS29

Abstract: Every woman athlete today is making a statement against the generations of social discriminations and challenges afresh the myths of women's physical and therefore, social incompetence and frailty. This article reviews women's attempt to recapture the right to physical expression through sports and examines some of the myths surrounding women's participation in physical activity, especially competitive sports.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4396222.pdf>

73. PRINGLE, Richard

Defamiliarizing Heavy-Contact Sports: A Critical Examination of Rugby, Discipline, and Pleasure

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 26, Issue 2, Jun 2009, p. 211-234

Abstract: Pleasure can be regarded as a productive force in the constitution of the social significance of sport and desiring sport subjects. The organization and use of sport pleasure has been a relatively marginalized topic of examination. To promote and examine sport pleasure, I conducted semistructured interviews with seven passionate rugby players. Transcripts were analyzed via Foucauldian theorizing and revealed the intertwined workings of technologies of dominance and self in the constitution of rugby pleasures. As a strategy to defamiliarize and disrupt habitual and uncritical acceptance of rugby aggression, I argued that rugby pleasures

were akin to sadomasochism. Rugby can be understood as a taboo-breaking game associated with transparent relations of power connected with the pleasure induced from physical domination and the fear of pain.

Résumé : Le plaisir peut être vu en tant que force productive dans la constitution de l'importance sociale du sport et des sujets sportifs qui désirent. L'organisation et l'utilisation du plaisir en sport est un sujet d'étude relativement marginalisé. Pour promouvoir et examiner le plaisir en sport, j'ai réalisé des entrevues semi-structurées avec sept joueurs passionnés de rugby. Les transcriptions ont été analysées à la lumière de théories foucaaldiennes et ont révélé le fonctionnement imbriqué des technologies de domination et du soi dans la constitution des plaisirs en rugby. Comme stratégie pour défamiliariser et bouleverser l'acceptation habituelle et non critique de l'agression en rugby, j'ai suggéré l'idée qu'au rugby, les plaisirs ressemblent au sadomasochisme. Le rugby peut être compris comme un jeu qui brise les tabous et qui est associé à des relations de pouvoir transparentes reliées au plaisir venant de la domination physique et à la peur de la douleur.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=43690824&site=ehost-live>

74. Re-Examining The Relationship Between Interscholastic Sport Participation And Delinquency: Type Of Sport Matters

Sociological Focus. Vol. 39, Issue 3, Aug. 2006, p. 173-192

Abstract: For years it has been commonly held by the public and by policy makers that youth sport participation can serve as an agent of social control. At the school level, this relationship has been examined in terms of numerous psychosocial and behavioral outcomes. Research on one such outcome -delinquency--has resulted in mixed findings. To better understand this association and perhaps arrive at more conclusive findings, the present study utilizes nationally representative data (NELS: 88) to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the relationship between school sport participation and delinquency. We present findings from a systematic analysis of engagement in delinquency that 1) controls for race, gender, and SES, 2) takes into account important factors representing components of Hirschi's (1969) social control theory found, both inherent in sport participation and external to it, and, 3) compares different delinquency outcomes for different types of sport. Results confirm the complexity of the sports-delinquency relationship, as both the direct and mediating effects of social control vary by type of sport.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=23139192&site=ehost-live>

75. ROWE, David; MCKAY, Jim; MILLER, Toby

Come Together: Sport, Nationalism, and the Media Image: Chapter 8:

MediaSport. 1998, p. 119-133

Abstract: The article argues that the sport-nationalism-media troika is no passing fad. Even if people accept that nation states are in decline after only a brief flowering, there is no reason to believe that nationalism as an ideological and cultural force is also on the road to oblivion. In fact, the reverse is the case--the more that national-political, economic, and military sovereignty is undermined, the greater the need for states to construct a semiotically potent cultural nation. There is surely no cultural force more equal to the task of creating an imaginary national unity than the international sports-media complex. The sports media are charged with the daily task of rendering nations to themselves by weighing and classifying citizens and their actions. The task ahead is not to tell the sports media to desist from speaking of the nation--which would be futile--but to encourage the cultural brokers of the sports media to re-cast their regimented images of sporting citizens and represent them in all their chaotic, hybridic diversity.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17015516&site=ehost-live>

76. SAAVEDRA, Martha

Women , Sport and Development

Source : http://assets.sportanddev.org/downloads/56__women__sport_and_development.pdf

77. SAGE, George

Global sport and global mass media: Chapter 12

Sociology of Sport & Physical Education. 2001, p. 211-233

Abstract: This article focuses on global sport and global mass media. Communication is the fundamental constituent of the social lives; it is a form of social glue bonding people together with common knowledge.

Because of worldwide access to newspapers, magazines, films, television, and the Internet, the mass media have become a powerful cultural source of information and public debate on matters of national and international importance, as well as a rich source of entertainment. This omnipresence of the mass media enables the industry to be an extremely powerful source for forming values, beliefs, and organizing consensus in each country of the world. Indeed, media scholars frequently call the mass media the consciousness industry. Television, especially with its use of powerful images, words, gestures, settings, music and sounds has become a principal repository of ideologies. Communication in primitive societies took place during social interaction between people. As language became more complex and central to human societies, written communication became important.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17165215&site=ehost-live>

78. SHAKIB, Sohaila; DUNBAR, Michele D.

The Social Construction of Female and Male High School Basketball Participation:
Reproducing the Gender Order through a Two-Tiered Sporting Institution

Sociological Perspectives. Vol. 45, No. 4, Winter, 2002, p. 353-378

Abstract : Qualitative interviews explore the meanings increased female participation in basketball have for a sample of basketball players from three high schools. To what extent are post-Title IX female inroads into sport challenging and/or reproducing the gender order? How do girls and boys give meaning to the successes and failures of girls' and boys' basketball teams and athletics? The social processes reproducing a two-tiered basketball institution at the high school level are illustrated (i.e., emphasis on playing differences, undervaluing of girls' contributions, policing of normative gender expectations). This research suggests that both girls and boys are complicit in supporting the gender order. It illustrates how challenges to the gender order signified by females' increased participation in "male-identified" sports are appropriated. Modifiable social processes for gender equity education in sport are identified as important to support Title IX legal access.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1389683.pdf>

79. SABO, Don

Are We Winning Yet? How Women Are Changing Sports and Sports Are Changing Women:
Book Review

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 9 Issue 3, 1992, p. 316-317

Source: <http://www.enotes.com/we-winning-yet-how-women-changing-sports-sports-salem/we-winning-yet-how-women-changing-sports-sports>

80. SEMYONOV, Moshe

Changing Roles of Women: Participation in Olympic Games

Social Science Quarterly. Vol. 62, Issue 4, Dec1981, p. 735-743

Abstract: Women's participation in sports is a recent phenomenon characterizing changes in female roles in society. The present paper investigates whether indicators of female participation in the Olympic Games parallel models and theories of female participation in the labor force.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16553532&site=ehost-live>

81. SNYDER, Eldon E.; BROWN, Barbara A.

Sport and Social Change

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 4, Issue 2, 1987, p. 140-143

Abstract: The article presents the authors views on the effects of social changes on sports in the U.S. The article refers three papers on this subject. This paper includes sociologist August Comte's concern for the social changes in the early portion of the 19th century. Comte viewed societies in terms of their statistics and dynamics. It is apparent in the article that scholars have approached the study of social change in society and sport from diverse perspectives and hold differing views as to its outcomes for society in general and sport in particular. The papers referred to here, explore diverse aspects of social change in sports. The first paper, criticizes the discipline of sociology of sport for its lack of attention to social change in play, sport, and leisure contexts. Arguing that social change is ubiquitous and deserving of our attention, she provides an overview of theoretical frameworks for the analysis of social change, including cyclic theories, a variety of developmental formulations in sociology

and anthropology, and structural functionalism. The second paper provides an excellent case study of social change in a nation state and its influence on sport.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14532535&site=ehost-live>

82. Sport and Social Change: Bibliography

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 4, Issue 2, 1987, p. 200-207

Abstract: The article presents a list of published works on sports and social change. The list here includes, "Social Change and Women in African Sport," by John A. Adedeji, published in the International Social Science Journal; "Nice Girls Don't Sweat: Women in American Sport," by William H. Beezley and Joseph P. Hobbs, published in the Journal of Popular Culture; "Anthropology as a Perspective on Sport Evolution," by Kendall Blanchard; "Games, Sport and Societal Autonomy," by Bernard F. Booth, published in the International Social Science Journal; "Pearl Harbor: Failure for Baseball?" by Richard C. Crepeau, published in the Journal of Popular Culture; "Crisis in the Modern Olympic Movement," by Harry Edward, published in the journal Olympism; "Racial Dynamics in American Sports: Continuity and Change," D. Stanley Eitzen and Norman R. Yetman, published in the journal Social Approaches to Sport; "Working at Playing: The Culture of the Workplace and the Rise of Baseball," by Steven M. Gelber, published in the Journal of Social History; "The Democratization of Sport in Eighteenth Century England," by Thomas S. Henricks, published in the Journal of Popular Culture.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14532563&site=ehost-live>

83. Sport and the Mass Media: Bibliography

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 1, Issue 3, 1984, p. 288-294

Abstract: This article presents the annotated bibliography of social science subject areas of sport and the mass media. Some of the articles included are: "Sports vs. the Mass Media," by David L. Altheide and Robert P. Snow; "Media Sport, Hot and Cool," by Susan Burell and John W. Loy; "Television and College Football: In Black and White," by Jomils H. Braddock; "State of Play--Cinema. Television and Sport," by John Brown; "American Pro Football in Britain?," by Joan M. Chandler; "Televised Sport: Britain and the United States," Joan M. Chandler; "Kissed by History: Football As TV Drama," Ian Colley and Gill Davis; "Athletic Heroes and Heroines: The Role of the Press in Their Creation," by Judith A. Cramer; "Sport and Television," by Scott Crawford and Donald E. Stewart; "Sports: The Medium is the Stadium"; "Televised Sports and Political Values," by Ruben A. Prisura; "Sports in the Mass Media," Garry J. Smith and Cynthia Blackman; "Ethics in Sports Journalism," by Garry J. Smith and Terry A. Valerio.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14319582&site=ehost-live>

84. Sport and Violence or Aggression: bibliography

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 2, Issue 4, 1985, p. 371-376

Abstract: This article presents an annotated bibliography which covers the subject area sport, violence or aggression. The citations included are a selection of those in the database referencing a sample of works published since 1981 and do not represent the total holdings of the SIRLS database in this subject area. "Athletic Aggression: A Moral Concern," by Brenda J. Bredeimeier examines the phenomenon of athletic aggression from the social-scientific and ethical perspectives which have been influenced by the study of moral development.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14399472&site=ehost-live>

85. SUGDEN, John

Sport Matters: Sociological Studies of Sport, Violence and Civilization: Book Review

British Journal of Sociology. Vol. 51, Issue 4, Dec 2000, p. 756-757

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14772320&site=ehost-live>

86. THEBERGE, Nancy

Gender, work, and power: The case of women in coaching

Canadian Journal of Sociology. Vol. 15 Issue 1, Winter 1990, 17 p.

Résumé: Cet article examine l'expérience du pouvoir chez les femmes-entraîneurs. Nos données sont basées sur des entrevues avec 49 femmes-entraîneurs. Ces participantes résistent à attribuer du Pouvoir à la position d'entraîneur. Elles préfèrent la concevoir en termes d'influence. alors que l'entraîneur et l'athlète doivent coopérer et se renforcer l'un l'autre. Cependant, cette conception différente n'apparaît pas dans la pratique de ces entraîneurs. Nous suggérons ici que l'idéologie dominante du sport, insistant sur la production, ainsi que la position inférieure des femmes dans cette Institution, limitent la capacité de celles-ci à réaliser une conception alternative du pouvoir.

Source : <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=10431473&site=ehost-live>

87. THEBERGE, Nancy

A Feminist Analysis of Responses to Sports Violence: Media Coverage of the 1987 World Junior Hockey Championship

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 6, Issue 3, 1989, p. 247-256

Abstract: This paper analyzes media accounts of a dramatic and highly publicized incident of sport violence. In a game between the Canadian and Soviet teams at the 1987 World Junior Hockey Championship, a fight broke out that escalated into a brawl involving all members of both teams. After some 20 minutes of fighting, the game was declared over and both teams were suspended from the tournament. The analysis shows that newspaper accounts framed the incident primarily as a technical failing that could have been prevented if some individuals had acted responsibly. Interpretations that located the incident in the culture and organization of the sport assumed the status of secondary accounts. The dominance of the primary definition meant that a critique of the social basis of violence in sport never received a full airing. More significantly, the opportunity to initiate fundamental change in one of the cultural bases of hegemonic masculinity was lost.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13331921&site=ehost-live>

88. VANDE BERG, Leah R.

The Sports Hero Meets Mediated Celebrity hood: Chapter 9:

MediaSport. 1998, p. 134-153

Abstract: The article talks about "heroism," in mass media and especially in sports. The days in which American politics provided profiles in courage seem to have disappeared. Hollywood's celebrities are rarely seen portraying themselves, and few of them embody or seriously interrogate dominant institutions and practices. One of the few places where heroes can still be found is sports. Sports heroes embody, articulate, and interrogate abstract ideals and cultural values; they highlight social problems, and they proffer hopeful solutions. Nolan Ryan, Joe Montana, Michael Jordan, Dennis Rodman, and Tiger Woods all illustrate the impossibility of separating the hero from the celebrity, but they also demonstrate that important differences remain among contemporary sports heroes. All five are extremely gifted athletes whose athletic achievements themselves, the sports organizations for which they work, the professional associations, which govern professional sport, and the media, have transformed into saleable commodities.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17015518&site=ehost-live>

89. WACHS, Faye Linda

The Boundaries of Difference: Negotiating Gender in Recreational Sport

Sociological Inquiry. Vol. 75, Issue 4, Nov. 2005, p. 527-547

Abstract: There is a pervasive belief that meaningful gender differences structure the abilities and desires of bodies. These gender differences are presented as categorical imperatives, despite the prevalence of a range of abilities and desires across genders. How are beliefs about gender differences maintained in light of increasing challenges? Adult recreational sports provide an interesting sub world in which to investigate this question. Through an ethnography of coed softball, reactions to women's demonstrations of excellence is examined to reveal a complicated situation in which belief systems surrounding ideologies of gender difference are often simultaneously challenged and reinvigorated. The work problematizes understandings of difference as perpetuating systems of inequality. The article closes with a discussion of challenges to conceptions of difference and offers a way to move beyond "boundaries of difference."

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=18515391&site=ehost-live>

90. WATSON, Tracey

Women Athletes and Athletic Women: The Dilemmas and Contradictions of Managing Incongruent Identities

Sociological Inquiry. Vol. 57, Issue 4, Fall87, p. 431-446

Abstract: Using the example of 'woman athletes,' or more specifically, women basketball players, this is a case study in the management of contradictory essential and relational identities. Two types of data are used. Survey data demonstrates member understanding of the social identity of 'female athlete'; observational data illustrates the management of incongruent identities on three stages: the woman athlete on the basketball court, the athletic woman attending a formal dinner, and the metamorphosis of identities in the locker room. The results indicate that even though the identity of female athlete is, by definition, deviant, it offers a positive alternative to the deviant identity of woman. However, this study demonstrates that in order for an actor to achieve this identity of female athlete she must be willing and able to consistently manage the dilemmas and contradictions inherent in the role itself. That is, this study demonstrates how female athletes must simultaneously uphold loyalty to both the essential identity of female as well as to the relational identity of athlete.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13809310&site=ehost-live>

91. WASHINGTON, Robert E.; KAREN, David

Sport and Society

Annual Review of Sociology. Vol. 27, 2001, p. 187-212

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2678619.pdf>

92. WESTKOTT, Marcia

The Sporting Woman: Book Review

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 1, Issue 3, 1984, p. 280-283

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14319569&site=ehost-live>

93. WILSON, Brian

New Media, Social Movements, and Global Sport Studies: A Revolutionary Moment and the Sociology of Sport

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 24, Issue 4, Dec 2007, p. 457-477

Abstract: By considering three main questions, this article develops an argument for rethinking existing approaches to understanding both sport-related social movements and "local" responses to globalizing forces in light of the emergence of Internet communication. They are: (a) How can extant conceptions of sport-related social movements be expanded to account for more advanced forms of cultural and political opposition that result from and are potentially enhanced by the Internet? (b) How does the link between the development of the Internet and the enhanced formation and functioning of (new) social movements offer a foundation from which to expand understandings of relationships between global sport-related influences and the responses of local cultures? (c) What methodological approaches are best suited for studying Internet-related forms of sport-related activist resistance? The article concludes that recent developments in communication technology have contributed to a situation in which there is immense revolutionary potential in sport-related contexts, and for sociologists (of sport) interested in contributing to activist projects.

Résumé : Cet article suggère de repenser les approches à la compréhension des mouvements sociaux reliés au sport ainsi que les réponses « locales » aux forces globalisantes à la lumière de l'émergence des communications via Internet. L'article considère trois questions principales : a) comment les conceptions existantes des mouvements sociaux reliés au sport peuvent-elles être élargies pour prendre en compte les formes plus avancées d'opposition culturelle et politique qui proviennent de l'Internet ? b) Comment le lien entre le développement de l'Internet et le fonctionnement amélioré des (nouveaux) mouvements sociaux peut-il offrir une base à partir de laquelle pourrait s'améliorer la compréhension des relations entre les influences mondiales liées au sport et les réponses des cultures locales ? c) Quelles approches méthodologiques sont les plus appropriées pour l'étude des formes d'activisme de résistance en sport via l'Internet ? En conclusion, il est suggéré que les développements récents dans les technologies de la communication ont contribué à une situation qui offre un potentiel révolutionnaire immense en plus d'un domaine d'intérêt pour les sociologues (du sport) intéressés à contribuer à des projets activistes.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=27653351&site=ehost-live>

94. YOUNG, Kevin

Violence, Risk, and Liability in Male Sports Culture

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 10, Issue 4, 1993, p. 373-396

Abstract: A recent growth in victimological studies has examined violence done to workers in a number of professional and occupational settings. This paper begins by detailing the complex relationship of athletes to the culture of their workplace. This is an arena that requires routine violence done both by and to athletes, and ultimately guarantees injury, but is one that also paradoxically privileges only the healthy contributor. In addition to suggesting how athletic work may be linked to broader processes of gender ordering, and how meaning is derived by male participants, the paper examines how the various rewards of such work appear to coexist with subjugation and disablement. This occupationally experienced dialectic is discussed in terms of the legal notion of *volenti*, or voluntary assumption of risk, and of player attempts to correct workplace injustices.

Résumé : De récentes études en victimologie ont porté sur la violence faite aux travailleurs et travailleuses au sein d'un certain nombre de professions et d'occupations. La présente recherche débute en détaillant la relation complexe existant entre les athlètes et la culture de leur lieu de travail. Ce dernier est un aréna qui requiert une violence routinière et garantit donc les blessures mais qui, paradoxalement, ne privilégie que les participants en santé. En plus de suggérer comment le travail sportif peut être lié au phénomène plus large de la division sociale à partir de la variable genre et comment les significations sont dérivées par les participants masculins, cette recherche se centre sur la façon dont les récompenses diverses pour ce travail semblent coexister avec l'assujettissement et les actions incapacitantes. Cette dialectique occupationnelle est discutée à partir de la notion légale de *volenti*, ou admission volontaire du risque, et des tentatives de la part des joueurs de corriger les injustices dont ils sont victimes au travail.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=13471151&site=ehost-live>

95. YOUNG, Kevin; WHITE, Philip; MCTEER, William

Body Talk: Male Athletes Reflect on Sport, Injury, and Pain

Sociology of Sport Journal. Vol. 11, Issue 2, 1994, p. 175-194

Abstract: This paper examines how participation in physically demanding sport, with its potential and actual injurious outcomes, both challenges and reinforces dominant notions of masculinity. Data from 16 in-depth interviews with former and current Canadian adult male athletes indicate that sport practices privileging forceful notions of masculinity are highly valued, and that serious injury is framed as a masculinizing experience. It is argued that a generally unreflexive approach to past disablement is an extraordinary domain feature of contemporary sport. The risks associated with violent sport appear to go relatively unquestioned by men who have suffered debilitating injury and whose daily lives are marked by physical constraints and pain.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=16682918&site=ehost-live>

III - Annexes: Announcement / Annonce

ENGLISH

CODESRIA Programme Announcement: 2009 Gender Symposium

Theme: Gender and Sports in Africa's Development

Date: November 23rd-25th, 2009

Venue: Cairo, Egypt.

In line with its mandate of developing, promoting, consolidating, and disseminating the highest quality of research on and about Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) will hold a **Gender Symposium** from **November 23rd to 25th in Cairo, Egypt**. The Gender Symposium is an annual event that provides a platform for gender-focused debates. The theme for the 2009 symposium is **Gender and Sports in Africa's Development**.

In the period since the beginning of the 1990s, CODESRIA has been at the forefront of the quest to harness the efforts of African scholars in both extending the frontiers of knowledge production around issues of gender, and doing so in a manner that ensures that for as many scholars as are active in its networks and at other African sites of scholarly work, gender is integrated into their frames of analyses and modes of intervention. This has been done in line with the Council's institutional commitment, integral to its Charter mandate, to produce knowledge that is not only anchored in the realities of the African continent, but which also contributes to the progressive transformation of livelihoods; the conscious pursuit of gender equality and inter-generational dialogues; and the harnessing of multidisciplinary perspectives. The results which have been accumulated from the experience of the Council and other like-minded institutions have, at one level, culminated in an efflorescence of studies on various aspects of the gender dynamics of development, an expansion in the community of African scholars with an active interest in gender research, the networking of that community on a sub-regional and pan-African scale, and the projection of the voices of its members on a global scale.

At another level, however, few will doubt that for all the progress which has been made in promoting the idea of the centrality of gender to the robustness of any social research and the completeness of any project of social transformation, a considerable amount of work still remains to be done. The challenges that are posed are many but, in summary, could be said to centre around the need to consolidate the many critiques of development that have been made from various gender - and feminist - perspectives into a comprehensive, internally coherent and consistent set of alternatives on the basis of which further advances in theory, method and praxis could be achieved. Engendering African development requires close attention not only to the analytical tools of the researcher but also to the production of a gendered critique of development that questions the very foundations on which socio-economic and political processes in Africa rest. Such a critique is a pre-requisite for the advancement of new theoretical approaches and policy instruments. In sum, what is called for today is a complete paradigm shift for which new scholarship will be necessary?

Different authors have identified different entry points for the developmental project they have in mind for Africa but these differences need not detain us here for now. What is really important to note is that it is inconceivable that the project of democratic development, however defined, can ever be successfully built without a full integration of gender into the

equation. And it is precisely here that the deficits have been most in evidence in spite of all official declarations committing governments to the promotion of the rights of women and the equality of men and women. The dawn of the contemporary processes of globalisation initially fuelled widespread optimism that promised new opportunities for the expansion of the frontiers of women's rights; several years after, this optimism has been tempered and mitigated as much by the disempowering elements thrown up by the global age as by the uneven distribution of the opportunities that have been associated with it. Particularly worthy of note in this regard are the severe limits imposed on the expansion of social citizenship by the neo-liberal ideological and policy moorings of contemporary globalisation. The sporting fraternity as global playing field, has not been spared this chequered character. While sport presents an opportunity for the participation of Africa's men and women in the development process, locally and with global implications, such participation is not without its own problems, however, that require us to apply the gender lens to the reading of the natural twin processes of play and development, and their applicability and place in the context of Africa.

Sports is an arena that is uniquely gendered, differentiating as it does between men and women, boys and girls, in ways that have largely come to be accepted by many societies. Not only are most sporting activities organised along dual terms, they also set the competitive standards differently according to biological sex, with the female standard usually lower than that of the male. Golf is a case in point; as are field sports such as high and long jump. Over time and with the commercialization of sports globally, this differentiation has translated into a hierarchy in the financial value ascribed to sports where female sports score lower on the financial scale. By the same token, remuneration in the sporting field tends to be lower for females while the males are paid more. Similarly, male sports arguably enjoy more attention and, therefore, reputation and national/continental value than do female sports. And yet for all these differences, the sporting arena retains its attraction for the gendered democratic developmental project. Most sporting activities offer opportunities for inclusive participation irrespective of gender, class, race, literacy, and other otherwise marginalising attributes. A lot of sporting activities have also contributed to the development of individuals, communities, countries, and the African continent in various ways, in recent times. At a political level, sport in Africa has made possible the renewal and expression of a continental African identity, especially with the upcoming Soccer World Cup in 2010, the first Soccer World Cup to be held in Africa. Packaged as a continental event, it has been described as 'an African journey of hope' towards freedom from war, tyranny, divisions, hunger, and the denial of human dignity. The 2010 event is important not only because soccer, in some places referred to as football, is a popular sport in Africa and has become an integral part of the African cultural landscape; but also because it arguably enjoys the largest following worldwide, and is immensely economically lucrative. To what extent then, does soccer, and all other sports present as real possibilities for an engendered African developmental project?

A lot of scholarship on sports has focused on its local/global business dimensions; its political importance; and as performance. Research into sports also offers interesting possibilities for exploring intricate gender dynamics in the evolution and development of societies. This is because sport is often played out beyond the confines of the playing fields. Sport, like most aspects of play, is an element of culture with a significant role in the gender socialisation process. As an institution, sport can be analysed and understood in terms of modern democratic societal participation and development, allowing us to reflect on crucial questions of governance, and pertaining to male/female participation and reward accrual that goes beyond materialism; as well as to gendered identity expression, be it masculine or feminine as performed by either or both sexes. Lending sports research a historical dimension holds out

interesting possibilities with respect to the socio-cultural adaptation of sport to African societies' gender dynamics; the exploration of cultural patterns over time; and the possibility of insights into the relationship between children's play and adult sports and the ramifications, therein, for citizen participation in developmental processes.

Participants in the 2009 CODESRIA Gender symposium would be invited to consider the various dimensions to the landscape of gender and the multifaceted sports arena including athletics, cricket, children's games in Africa, and ball sports, with a view to reflecting on the possibilities and barriers that have emerged alongside the old obstacles that have persisted in the search for and process towards a gender-inclusive African development project. The symposium will, among other things, assess the:

- i) Theories of play and development as viewed from a gendered perspective, including children's versus adult forms of play;
- ii) Gender, Sports and theories of Space in Development terms
- iii) Traditional and Modern Sporting Practices – and the interfaces between them – as viewed from a gendered perspective;
- iv) Gender, Sports and questions of Audience and Participation
- iii) Modes and patterns of the refraction of gender differentiation into local/global sports governance and participation;
- iv) The impact of global processes on local struggles for engendering sports ;
- v) The Roles of local and/or global civil society in the mobilisation of gendered development through sports;
- vi) Sports, Gender and Work
- vii) Dialectics of multiple identities and citizenship in the practice of Sports in a global age;
- viii) Sports, Gender and Violence
- ix) The gendered aspects of Sports as Performance and Spectacle
- x) Sports and the Articulation of gendered Identities – including national, cultural, sub-cultural, and literary articulations;
- xi) New forms of international commodification of players and their gender Implications;
- xii) New forms of trans-national commerce in players and potential players and their Development implications through the gender lens;
- xiii) Sports as Global Business and Implications for the Developing world in Gender terms
- xiv) Sports, the Media and Gender in Africa's Development
- xv) Re-thinking Gender and Development in a global Sporting age: Alternatives open to women and men in the quest for gender equality.

Participation will be both by expression of interest by those interested in being considered for invitation and direct invitation to CODESRIA scholars working in the field. All those interested in proactively expressing their interest in the symposium are invited to send an abstract of the paper they intend to present not later than **31st August, 2009**; if accepted, the full papers developed out of the abstracts must be received by **30th September, 2009** for further review prior to final confirmation of selection from CODESRIA.

For more information on the 2009 CODESRIA Gender Symposium, and to apply, contact:

The 2009 CODESRIA Gender Symposium,
CODESRIA, BP 3304,
Dakar, Senegal.

Tel: +221 – 33 825 98.22/23 - Fax:+221- 33 824 12.89

E-mail: gender.symposium@codesria.sn

Web Site: <http://www.codesria.org>

FRANÇAIS

Symposium sur le genre 2009

Thème: Sport et genre dans le développement de l'Afrique

Date: 23-25 novembre 2009

Lieu: Le Caire, Egypte

En conformité avec son mandat de développement, de promotion, de consolidation et de diffusion d'une recherche de haute facture sur l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre **du 23 au 25 novembre 2009 au Caire (Egypte)**. Le symposium sur le genre est un forum annuel portant sur les questions de genre dont l'édition 2009 porte sur le thème « **Sport et genre dans le développement de l'Afrique** ».

Dès le début des années 1990, le CODESRIA a été à la pointe d'une mobilisation des universitaires africains dans le but de repousser les frontières de la production du savoir sur les questions de genre. Il a agi ainsi pour faire en sorte que le genre soit intégré dans les cadres d'analyses utilisés tant par ses réseaux de recherche au sein desquels évoluaient de nombreux universitaires que dans les autres lieux de production de la recherche académique. Ces actions ont été accomplies en accord avec l'engagement du Conseil à produire un savoir non seulement ancré dans les réalités du continent africain mais qui contribue également à la transformation progressive des modes de vie. Les résultats des expériences du Conseil et d'autres institutions en la matière ont contribué à la multiplication des études sur les divers aspects des dynamiques de genre dans le développement, à l'expansion de la communauté universitaire africaine intéressée par la recherche sur le genre ainsi qu'à la mise en réseau de cette communauté sur une échelle sous-régionale et panafricaine.

Malgré les progrès accomplis dans la promotion du genre dans la recherche en sciences sociales et dans les projets de transformation sociale, beaucoup de travail reste à faire. Les enjeux sont nombreux mais se centrent essentiellement autour du renforcement des nombreuses critiques du développement à partir de différentes perspectives de genre. Donner une dimension genre au développement africain exige qu'une attention soutenue soit portée aux outils analytiques du chercheur et à la critique du concept de développement, ce qui questionne les fondations mêmes sur lesquelles le processus développemental africain repose ainsi que les pré-requis des nouvelles approches et théories politiques avancées; ce qu'il faut aujourd'hui c'est un changement total des paradigmes ce qui implique des recherches nouvelles.

Selon les auteurs, différents points d'entrée ont identifié pour les projets de développement de l'Afrique mais ce qui est vraiment important à noter est qu'il est inconcevable qu'un projet de développement, quelle que soit sa nature, puisse réussir sans une totale intégration du genre dans sa définition. Or, en dépit des déclarations officielles des gouvernements sur la promotion des droits des femmes et l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes, c'est précisément sur ce point que les silences ont été les plus retentissants. Le début des processus contemporains de globalisation a initialement créé un optimisme général qui promettait de nouvelles opportunités pour l'expansion des frontières des droits des femmes; cependant, plusieurs années après, cet optimisme s'est refroidi autant à cause des éléments bloquants générés par la mondialisation que par la distribution inégale des opportunités qui y est

associée. Il existe notamment des limitations sévères imposées à l'expansion de la citoyenneté sociale par l'ancrage néolibéral de l'idéologie et des politiques liées à la mondialisation contemporaine.

Le monde du sport comme champ de jeu global, n'a pas été épargné par ces tendances observables sur l'échiquier mondial. Bien que le sport présente une opportunité de participer, localement et globalement, au processus de développement tant pour les hommes que pour les femmes, une telle participation n'est pas sans poser ses propres problèmes, ce qui doit nous amener à regarder avec les lunettes du genre, les processus jumeaux du jeu et du développement, ainsi que leur applicabilité et leur place dans le contexte africain.

Le sport est un domaine où les divisions de genre sont criardes, qui différencient les hommes et les femmes, les garçons et les filles, d'une manière qui est largement acceptée dans de nombreuses sociétés. Nombre d'activités sportives sont non seulement organisées selon des modalités doubles mais elles appliquent des standards de compétitivité selon le sexe, avec des standards féminins souvent inférieurs comme c'est le cas pour le saut en hauteur et le saut en longueur. Avec le temps, et avec la commercialisation du sport à l'échelle mondiale, cette différenciation s'est traduite par une hiérarchisation de la valeur financière du sport dans laquelle le sport féminin pèse moins sur la balance financière. Par la même occasion, la rémunération dans le sport a tendance à être moindre pour les femmes alors que les hommes sont payés plus. De même, les sports masculins bénéficient de plus d'attention et, de ce fait, de réputation et de valeur nationale/continentale que les sports féminins. Du fait de toutes ces différences, le sport présente un intérêt pour tout projet de développement démocratique prenant en considération le genre. La plupart des activités sportives offrent en effet des opportunités de participation inclusive sans préjudice de sexe, de classe, de race, d'éducation et autres considérations sur la base desquelles pourraient s'opérer une marginalisation. Au cours des dernières années, nombre d'activités sportives ont d'ailleurs contribué au développement d'individus, de communautés, de pays, et plus globalement du continent africain, et ce de plusieurs manières. En Afrique, au niveau politique, , le sport a rendu possible le renouvellement et l'expression d'une identité continentale africaine, particulièrement avec la prochaine Coupe du monde de football en 2010. Présentée comme un événement continental, elle a été décrite comme « le voyage de l'espérance pour l'Afrique » vers la libération de la guerre, de la tyrannie, des divisions, de la faim et du déni de dignité humaine. L'évènement de 2010 est important non seulement parce que le football est un sport populaire en Afrique et est devenu partie intégrante du paysage culturel africain ; mais également parce qu'il bénéficie de la plus grande audience de par le monde, et qu'il est économiquement très lucratif. Dès lors, il est permis de se poser la question de savoir dans quelle mesure, le football et les autres sports présentent-ils de vraies opportunités pour un projet de développement africain prenant en compte le genre. ?

Beaucoup de recherches sur le sport ont portées sur les dimensions financières locales/globales, son importance politique, et sur sa dimension spectacle. La recherche en matière offre également des possibilités intéressantes d'explorer des dynamiques de genre complexes dans l'évolution et le développement des sociétés car le sport est souvent pratiqué au-delà des limites des terrains de jeux. Le sport, comme de nombreux aspects du jeu, est un élément de culture avec un rôle significatif dans les processus de socialisation entre les genres. Comme institution, le sport peut être analysé et compris en termes de participation sociétale démocratique et de développement, qui permet de réfléchir aux questions critiques de gouvernance, et en relation avec la participation féminine/masculine et des récompenses qui vont au-delà du matériel, aussi bien qu'à l'expression d'identité de genre, qu'elle soit

masculine ou féminine telle que pratiquée par l'un ou l'autre ou les deux sexes. Donner une dimension historique à la recherche sur le sport offre d'intéressantes possibilités par rapport à l'adaptation socio-culturelle du sport aux dynamiques de genre des sociétés africaines, l'exploration des modèles culturels au fil du temps, et les possibilités d'établir des perspectives dans les relations pouvant exister entre les jeux d'enfants et les sports d'adultes et leurs ramifications pour une participation citoyenne dans les processus de développement.

Les participants au symposium sur le genre 2009 du CODESRIA sont invités à prendre en compte les différentes dimensions de la problématique du genre et le domaine à multiples facettes qu'est le sport, comprenant l'athlétisme, le cricket, les jeux pratiqués par les enfants africains, et les sports de balle et ballons, dans le but de réfléchir sur les possibilités et les barrières qui ont surgi à côté des obstacles existants qui ont persisté tant dans la quête que dans le processus conduisant à un projet de développement africain incluant le genre. Entre autres choses, le symposium évaluera:

- v) Les théories sur le jeu et le développement dans une perspective genre, y compris les formes de jeux entre enfants et adultes;
- vi) Le genre, le sport et les théories de l'espace en termes de développement ;
- vii) Les pratiques sportives traditionnelles et modernes – et les interfaces entre elles – étudiées dans une perspective de genre;
- viii) Le genre, le sport et les questions d'audience et de participation ;
- iii) Les modes et modèles de la réfraction de la différenciation entre genre dans la gestion et la participation aux sports locaux/globaux;
- iv) L'impact des processus mondiaux sur les luttes locales pour la prise en compte du genre dans le sport;
- v) Les rôles de la société civile locale/mondiale dans la mobilisation d'un développement prenant en compte le genre à travers le sport;
- vi) Sports, genre et travail;
- vii) Les dialectiques d'identités multiples et de citoyenneté dans la pratique du sport à l'ère mondiale;
- viii) Sport, genre et violence;
- ix) Les aspects genre du sport considéré comme spectacle;
- x) Sport et articulation d'identités prenant en compte le genre – y compris au niveau national, culturel, sous-culturel et les articulations littéraires;
- xi) Les nouvelles formes de marchandisation internationale des sportifs et leurs implications de genre;
- xii) Nouvelles formes de commerce transnational de sportifs et de sportifs potentiels et les implications de leur développement dans une perspective genre ;
- xiii) Le sport comme activité économique mondiale et ses implications pour le monde en développement en termes de genre ;
- xv) Sport, média et genre dans le développement de l'Afrique ;
- xv) Repenser le genre et le développement à l'ère de la mondialisation du sport : Alternatives ouvertes aux femmes et aux hommes dans la recherche d'égalité entre les genres.

Le symposium se tiendra du 23 au 25 novembre 2009 au Caire (Egypte). La participation se fera sur invitation du CODESRIA aux universitaires travaillant dans ce domaine. Tous ceux qui sont intéressés sont invités à envoyer un résumé de leur contribution au plus tard le **31 aout 2009**. Si ce dernier est accepté pour présentation, la contribution qui en découlera devra parvenir au CODESRIA au plus tard le **30 septembre 2009** pour évaluation avant une confirmation de la sélection définitive par le CODESRIA.

Pour plus d'informations sur le symposium sur le genre 2009 ou pour participer, contactez le programme à l'adresse suivante:

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