ISSA 2015 World Congress - Book of Abstracts

Keynote
Tuesday, June 9th, 2015
4:45 PM - 6:00 PM
Grand Amphithéâtre - Paris Descartes Headquarters

The Wellbeing Imperative: On Bio-Others, Rescue Missions and Social Justice
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Within neoliberal societies, “wellbeing” is understood in a strictly individualizing way and becomes part of a dominant discourse that feeds on biomedicalization and contributes to “biomorality.” Digital technologies are brought in to enhance the development and maintenance of wellbeing through self-tracking, self-diagnosis, and Skinnerian methods of learning how to act on one’s own wellbeing. The wellness imperative obliterates political engagement and leads to the creation of the happy, fit and productive biocitizen, which is juxtaposed against the unfit, unwell and unproductive bio-Other. In this keynote, I present a feminist poststructuralist analysis that takes into account of power relations in sexist, classist, ableist, ageist, neo-colonial, Islamophobic, homophobic and transphobic contexts to critique the purported “humanitarian” interventions to save the “abject” bio-Other. I speculate on the instrumentalisation of physical activity and sport within larger corporate schemes to expand markets in the name of wellbeing. I discuss the ill-conceived “rescue missions” in public health that exacerbate class divisions and reproduce patriarchal and colonial hierarchies. I conclude with thoughts on the place of sport sociology in the larger project of justice and “social wellbeing.”

Session 1.1 FR - Sport et bien-être relationnel
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Salle 11 - Sport Sciences Faculty

FR108 - Sport et bien-être relationnel : une bonne idée et ses conséquences.
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Pratique culturelle, le sport est mise en œuvre de techniques du corps, qui peuvent être abordées comme sujet de connaissances, et comme actualisation de valeurs. L’efficacité dans l’action s’appuie sur des savoirs, et s’inscrit dans le respect des règles et des codes. Intégré aux politiques éducatives, proposé pour l’encadrement de la jeunesse, le sport, comme pratique et comme spectacle prétend rapprocher, créer du lien social, du bien-être relationnel. Ainsi posée, l’affirmation semble s’inscrire naïvement dans les lieux communs d’une idéologie qui fut dénoncée dès son apparition, il y a bientôt deux siècles.

Prenant garde à ne pas oublier, dans la définition du sport, l’importance de la compétition, nous nous demanderons si la possibilité d’associer le sport tour à tour au bien être ou à son contraire, ne tient pas à ce que ceux-là même qui en affirment la valeur, le font avec la conviction que celle –ci ne peut pas être démontrée rationnellement. Par exemple, les conceptions pour lesquelles les valeurs s’imposent aux fidèles d’une même foi, ou bien à ceux qui, parce qu’ils sont embarqués sont tenus de les choisir ou de les rejeter ne peuvent lier solidement sport et bien-être relationnel. Quant aux théories causalistes, qui, faute de fonder les valeurs proposent d’expliquer pourquoi elles sont adoptées, elles conduisent toutes au soupçon d’une sorte de ruse: que penser en effet d’une valeur qui s’impose, qui n’est pas librement choisie ?

Dans ce cas, c’est du côté d’une théorie rationnelle des savoirs, des valeurs et de leur articulation qu’une solution peut-être cherchée, et qu’une relation entre sport et bien être relationnel peut être posée, et analysée.

FR112 - Jeux traditionnels de la Suisse italienne et bien-être relationnel
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La présente recherche examine des jeux traditionnels de la première moitié du XXème siècle qui se veulent représentatifs du Sud de la Suisse, notamment sous l’angle du bien-être relationnel. Une étude comparative a été menée entre les jeux recueillis sur l’ensemble du territoire du Canton Tessin et les activités relevées dans sa région la plus méridionale (le Mendrisio). L’étude s’est appuyée sur l’analyse détaillée de 202 pratiques ludiques, afin d’envisager la liaison éventuelle entre le jeu et la culture de la région correspondante.

Il en résulte une riche palette de jeux dédiés surtout à l’enfance; la grande région (le Tessin) et son sous-ensemble (le Mendrisio) ne se comportent pas toujours de la même façon. Les caractéristiques communes indiquent qu’il s’agit surtout d’éco-jeux pratiqués à l’extérieur des habitations, qui valorisent principalement la dimension corporelle et manuelle. L’analyse des structures relationnelles a permis d’enregistrer une pluralité de formes de liaisons sociales mettant en évidence des réseaux de communications motrices originaux. Garçons et filles jouent le plus souvent ensemble et les relations induites par les réseaux sont davantage orientées vers la solidarité et la compétition partageante, que vers l’opposition et la compétition excluante.

En ce qui concerne la logique interne, on ne note pas la présence de jeux authentiquement tessinois comme l’avaient affirmé certains travaux préalables des années cinquante. Cette absence de jeux spécifiques peut
s’expliquer par le fait que le Tessin est une région-carrefour située au centre de l’Europe. Plongés dans cette grande circulation de personnes issues de cultures différentes, les jeux apparaissent comme des jeux transculturels.

FR151 - Le bien-être relationnel dans un contexte de forte hétérogénéité : le cas du judo des enfants au Japon
Thierry Colin, Laboratoire TEC (EA 3625), Université Paris Descartes (FR) thierycolin1@yahoo.fr

Selon Alain BIHR A., aujourd’hui au Japon et en France, la solidarité intergénérationnelle serait à l’œuvre dans l’espace privé ou familial, alors qu’elle se détériorerait dans l’espace public tendant « à l’émergence d’un conflit (latent sinon actuel) grandissant entre les générations ». La menace d’un délitement de la cohésion sociale semble profiter au développement d’institutions éducatives comme les clubs de judo au Japon et en France dans lesquels l’enfant apprend, comme l’impose la tradition nipponne, de l’enseignement de son maître. Entre les âges, un respect mutuel s’installe, qui contribue au bien être ensemble et rassemble tradition et modernité. Toutefois si chacun s’accorde à penser dans les deux pays, que la finalité du judo des enfants est de créer du lien social, la réalité observée nous révèle des divergences de pratique qui nous incitent à conclure qu’en France le judo crée essentiellement du lien entre les pratiquants d’un âge relativement proche alors qu’au Japon il cultive le bien être ensemble que ce soit pour des pratiquants d’âge éloignés, mais aussi de motivation ou de statut différents. Précisément parce qu’il contient les éléments d’une éducation pour le bien vivre ensemble dans un contexte de forte hétérogénéité, le judo japonais des enfants mérite une attention particulière. En nous appuyant sur une observation longue et méthodique du judo des enfants dans les deux pays nous ferons une brève description de ce qui les distingue en rapport avec notre sujet, puis dans les deux pays nous ferons une brève description de ce qui les distingue en rapport avec notre sujet, puis

FR180 - Sociologie du sport et dialogue transdisciplinaire : quand les valeurs créent le lien
Amélie Coulbaut-Lazzarini, UVSQ (FR) a.coulbautlazzarini@gmail.com

S’appuyant sur plusieurs études réalisées dans des milieux très différents et sur des objets divers, cette communication se propose de montrer comment la sociologie du sport permet de rapprocher et faire discuter des objets qui semblent particulièrement éloignés les uns des autres. L’une des études s’ancre dans les objets habituels des STAPS, les autres paraissent absolument hors champ.

Cependant, deux notions fortes créent un premier lien, l’attachement aux valeurs et aux logiques de gouvernance. Et les apports de la praxéologie motrice, qui permettent d’analyser ces liens, sont essentiels dans notre analyse, qui puise également dans d’autres éléments de la sociologie du sport. Si les objets étudiés varient sensiblement, un élément essentiel un rapprochement. Qu’il s’agisse de l’étude d’une fédération sportive multisports, du secteur de la formation linguistique de base pour adultes migrants ou de l’efficacité énergétique et de développement durable, tous les travaux servant de support ici s’existent autour de la notion d’identité collective, à reconquérir, formaliser ou construire. Dans chaque contexte, émerge le besoin de se retrouver autour de valeurs humaines communes, génératrices de sens pour agir et d’un socle commun sur lequel s’appuyer pour avancer plus solidairement et collectivement dans un monde de différences et d’individualisme. La notion de bien-être relationnel s’inscrit également en filigrane, de manière plus ou moins marquée dans chacune de ces études. Elle s’exprime au travers des valeurs qui lient les êtres en marche vers demain.

Session 1.2 – EN - Sport and Gender
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN178 - The gendered subjectification of rodeo barrel racers in Western Canada
Christine Dallaire, Desirea Weninger, Université d’Ottawa (CA) christine.dallaire@uottawa.ca

Studies have shown how women’s participation in the male dominated sporting atmosphere is fraught with tensions, bringing to light the experiences of sportswomen walking the fine line between acceptable gender representation and successful sport performances. Rodeo in Western Canada is one such male dominated sport yet the Canadian Professional Rodeo Association (CPRA) requires that each rodeo has seven events, one of which is ladies barrel racing. Rodeo is unique in that ladies barrel racing may be sex segregated, yet the competition is not completely isolated from the men’s events. Therefore, while they don’t compete against one another their gender performances are constantly on display within a sex-integrated context. This means that issues related to women’s sport legitimacy constantly shape barrel racers practices. This paper examines how barrel racers make sense of their gendered sporting experiences. Drawing on Foucault’s notions of power, discourse, and knowledge, the analysis reveals how the barrel racing subject interacts with discourses of gender. Barrel racers (re)produced contextual discursive fragments as they outlined a code of professionalism that disciplines
a barrel racer’s body and dress in order to construct an authentic cowgirl image separating her from the deviant, non-authentic ‘others’: groupies and wannabes. The sportswomen also evoke dividing practices reproducing the female barrel racer to distinguish her from the male horse trainer. Overall, the importance of context is showcased in the results as the specific Western Canada cultural discourses actively engage with dominant gender discourse to create a nuanced knowledge through with the barrel racers make sense of their subjectivity.

EN251 - Voices of Women Mountaineers: An Ethnographic Study on Mountaineering in Turkey
Funda Akcan, Pamukkale University, Faculty of Sport Sciences (TR) fundaakcan@gmail.com

Mountaineering has become a popular sport activity in Turkey and continues to spread especially with the interest of youth and middle-aged adults in recent years. It is considered as an alternative sport with its unique norms, values and relationship patterns. Despite the increasing number of women practitioners, mountaineering is still a male dominated activity and reproduces many traditional sporting values, especially in terms of gender relations. Because of their subordination in the field, the experiences of women mountaineers have been relatively underestimated both in the field and in the literature. However it is important to examine women’s experiences in mountaineering with regard to their increasing numbers. Thus, this study aimed to examine the experiences of women mountaineers and make their voices heard. The data were collected by means of in-depth individual interviews and participant observation. I conducted in-depth individual interviews with 10 women mountaineers and ethnographic research with two years of participant observation. I used content analysis technique to analyse the data. Field notes were also analysed through a reviewing and discussion process. Meanings of mountaineering for women mountaineers, the challenges they faced and their struggle against these challenges were discussed as a result of this study.

EN315 - 50 years of women surfers in Japan: Has there been progress with gender equity?
Eri Mizuno, University of Marketing and Distribution Sciences (JP) mizunoeri@post.nifty.jp

Has there been progress with gender equity of surfing in Japan? This study traces the history of surfing to answer it focusing on three periods: 1970s-1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. Data were gathered from media including: magazines, books, movies, DVDs, and websites, and also from fieldwork and interviews. The author evaluated the media texts in relation to changes in the social status of Japanese women. In 1970s and 1980s, a professional surfing organization was established and a competitive circuit including both women and men emerged in the country. Although a women’s professional surfing circuit also was born about the same time as men, many women who were not professionals incorporated surfing as a fashion. In other words, females often waited on shore for their male surfing counterparts rather than they actually surfing themselves. In the 1990s, bodyboarding became popular among women. Bodyboarding allowed women to start surfing much easier because it was cheaper, less dangerous, and the boards were easier to handle than surf boards. As a consequence many people made a correlation between bodyboarding and femininity.

In the 2000s, many women entered surfing using the shortboard. Although it was also a time when female professional surfers began to earn big prizes in world competitions and also in Japan where competitions were subsided and surfing became widely popular among women. Compared with other countries, there is a unique system of national professional surfing within Japan – an organization which does not seem to offer gender equity to women surfers.

EN296 - Gendered Runscapes: empowerment, fear and perceptions of the city at night.
Stephanie Merchant, University of Bath (UK) s.n.merchant@bath.ac.uk

Sociologists of Sport have devoted considerable attention to studying the relationships between various aspects of leisure/sport and gender. Alongside this, Human Geographers and Criminologists have considered the gendered nature of urban fear. However, the links between these bodies of literature have yet to be explored in detail. Whilst previously fear was seen to be the product of the man-made, built environment and therefore located in public space, feminist researchers began to argue that other aspects of identity interweave with gender, such as age and class as well as the activities being carried out, to affect the way that women situate notions of danger within the urban environment (Mehta 1999, Pain 2001). In this paper, I seek to build on this research with a more contemporary analysis of women’s experiences of the city, as they run at night (Krenichyn 2004). I will draw out the links and inconsistencies between the ethos of running communities such as Women’s Running Network/Women On The Run (providing safety in numbers), the feminist movement Reclaim the Night and social narratives concerning physical fitness and empowerment, to argue that the act of running, involvement in virtual and tangible running communities, and the use of associated running technologies, together work to challenge normalized, gendered, conceptions of urban space at night. As a result this paper not only contributes to a growing body
of literature concerning experiences of urban space, leisure/sport and gender, but it also explores novel, interactive, approaches to capturing and presenting sensory and emotional ‘data’.

Session 1.3 – EN - Sport and Disability
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 14 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN373 - TRANSformations of Sporting Bodies and Identities
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The sporting body has been transformed over time physically, socially, culturally, and politically. The presentation explores negotiated identities of “covering and passing” bodies through the lens of gender, sexuality, race, class, ability and social identities. Rhetorics of the body are more critical when something is worn or swallowed. However, surveillance of the sporting body escapes scrutiny when enhancements move away from the body. What is being articulated by culture and society when sanctions and separation from sport are frequent for steroid use, advantages for second-skin swim suits, but there is no governance for the use of altitude chambers and "natural" performance enhancers? Only the M to F trans body is questioned along with the prosthetics of the "Blade Runner." There is no governance of ski wax, bicycles and various equipment or the speed of a course until someone is seriously injured or dies. The presentation will consider sites and spaces of the surgically embellished, ambiguous, queer, trans, roided, androgynous, oppressed, and the sporting body as advantages, enhancements, fascism, and dysmorphia in all of its transformations and wonder.

EN219 - (Dis)abled athletes as the "ambassadors of transhumanism"
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Drawing on data generated from a four year ethnographic study into wheelchair sport in England we examine how (dis)abled athletes come to understand themselves as a “complex hybridisation” between (Wo)Man and machine (Haraway, 1991). A structural narrative analysis of the ‘big’ and ‘small’ stories (Bamberg, 2006) told by the (dis)abled athletes in the field revealed three ideal types in action. Techno-survival stories and techno-rehabilitation stories were entrenched in, and sanctioned by the medical discourses of restoration and normalisation that informed the way participants made sense of their bodies and constructed their identities over time. In contrast, using cyborg embodiment stories some participants demonstrated a sense of agency in creating new ways of relating to technology which allowed them to challenge and reject various dualisms (e.g., able/disabled, normal/abnormal), and instead construct ‘proud’ (dis)abled identities that imagine different kinds of humanity in relation to various technological fields. Some reflections are offered on the ways in which these cyborg embodiment stories transgress established dualisms and offer what Haraway (1991) calls “dangerous possibilities” for the empowerment of (dis)abled athletes. In this process we suggest that in the future (dis)abled athletes have the potential to become “ambassadors of transhumanism” as described by Miah (2003).

EN440 - Sport, inclusion, innovation & shared well-being. The Italian case of Baskin (2001-2013)
Alexy Valet, CRIS Lyon (FR) alexy.valet@univ-lyon1.fr

Social participation is a key component of health and an important dimension of well-being. In particular, the idea of inclusion contributes to the sharing of well-being in the community, and represents a collective commitment to promote social participation for all in all spheres of social life. But what about sport participation, especially in the case of inclusive sport? How well can different cultural philosophies such as competition and inclusion, performance and well-being, self-overcoming and self-fulfilment co-exist? This study involved an ethnological investigation carried out over 6 years to reconstruct significant fragments of the "unique" case known as Baskin (inclusive Basketball) which was developed in Italy in the early 2000s to allow the joint participation of so-called "able-bodied" players and players with disabilities.

The case of Baskin raises the question of wellness in an original way, since the personal development of participants does not require giving up the pleasure of individual performance or the pleasure of shared experience among diverse participants without any discrimination.

Beyond the only mandatory requirement of care for oneself, the social innovation of Baskin reflects a search for balance between the private purpose of individual well-being (ruled by "freedom" and "interest") and the public purpose of social well-being (ruled by "obligation" and "disinterest"), attempting to establish a new cultural norm into sport offer: a shared well-being.
EN159 - Assembling active bodies and places: Policy tensions across sport, health and equality agendas in the UK
Simone Fullagar, Emma Rich, Jessica Francombe-Webb, University of Bath (UK) s.p.fullagar@bath.ac.uk

The Big Society policy agenda in the UK has increasingly localised responsibility for sport, physical activity and well-being through a range of ‘joined-up’ authorities, contractual relationships and forms of provision (local government, enterprises, charities, clinical commissioning groups). These different agendas work to produce a policy assemblage that governs active bodies and places through certain technologies (funding contracts, legislation, joint assessments) and with particular effects on populations. In this paper we identify some key tensions across the distinct and overlapping discursive fields of policies and responsible authorities (sport, physical activity, health and wellbeing) that shape responses to social inequalities. Drawing our examples from one local government area we consider how active and inactive bodies are assembled and positioned as objects of policy interventions aimed at improving health and wellbeing. We identify a pervasive construction of physical activity as an individualised behaviour that is amenable to change through the adoption of expert knowledge. What remains concealed through this formulation of active living are questions concerning different physical cultures, embodied expertise and diverse pedagogies as they are assembled within the materiality of local contexts (intersections of class, race, gender, sexuality, disability, age). Our paper offers critical insights into the policy challenge of creating ‘joined-up’ solutions to complex social issues that affect participation in physical cultural practices.

EN334 - The Italian sport system and Italian welfare system: things in common
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The development of public policies in the field of “sport for all” has followed different approaches in different countries. This paper considers the existence of a relationship between the strategies adopted in this field and the national approaches to promote social wellbeing. The aim of the paper is to analyze the Italian case to understand if it is possible to identify similarities between “sport for all” policies and those particular elements which mark out the Italian welfare system: in particular, (1) familism and patronage system, (2) tax relief and cash transfer instead of public services, (3) a big gap between northern and southern Italian regions, (4) a growing role of the third sector. The paper is based on some local case studies and on the analysis of legislative changes, in order to show how these four elements could have conditioned both the organization of the Italian sport system and the patterns of participation in sport. This paper considers the historical development, the transformation of the Italian sport system, and the rescaling of the governance levels. In particular, it emphasizes some contradictions between the greater expectations of wellbeing and the reduction of financial resources and the modes of the Italian devolution processes.

EN394 - Corporate Social Responsibility and Health Promotion at the London 2012 Olympic Games
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Sport’s potential as a site for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has received increasing academic attention in recent years (e.g. Smith & Westerbeek, 2007). However, this literature has been said to hold “relatively static conceptualisations of CSR through sport” (Dowling, Robinson & Washington, 2013, p. 270), and it could similarly be argued that insufficient attention has been given to the broader social contexts in which it has been delivered. It was upon this basis that this study aimed to understand more about the delivery of CSR using the specific social context of the 2012 Olympic Games in London, focusing upon sport and activity participation-based initiatives organised by official sponsors of the event with the aim of using the Games as a stimulus to increase health and well-being.

Adopting a governmentality perspective (Miller & Rose, 1990), this research draws upon data obtained from documents published by both private sector sponsors and public sector organisations concerned with the organisation of the Games as well as semi-structured interviews with individuals involved in the design and delivery of sponsor-led CSR initiatives at London 2012. Findings to be discussed cover both the ways in which sponsors interacted with public and charity sector organisations in developing CSR programs, and, on a theoretical level, how this can be understood as an example of corporations ‘governing’ and within broader discourses of sport, Olympism and the role of business in modern society.

EN135 - The Commonwealth Games Federation as an agency for development
Cora Burnett, University of Johannesburg (ZA) corab@uj.ac.za

In 2014, the CGF (Commonwealth Games Federation) mandated strategic research for the design of a ‘development framework’ to guide the allocation or resources and organisational development pathways for the 71 Commonwealth Games Associations across the five continental regions (e.g. the Americas, Europe,
Africa, Oceania and Asia). The research was guided by insights from organisational performance, systems theory and the strategic constituencies approach. For this research, 74 research participants from 44 Commonwealth countries (62%) were interviewed, 60 CGA representatives completed questionnaires and 22 took part in three focus group sessions during the 2nd African Youth Games in Botswana (27-29 May 2014) and the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow (26 July – 2 August) respectively. In a Participatory Action Research (PAR) design, research participants engaged in a reflection session and CGF representatives assisted in the interpretation of results. Main findings relate to recommendations for the CGF to become a ‘movement’ for sport development and solidarity (family concept) and create a ‘living’ charter to have significance beyond the four yearly Commonwealth Games as major event. Other key findings include the need for the CGF to create an unique identity and brand; increase its presence regionally; develop functional regional structures; be responsive to the contextual realities of all members; and enhance strategic alliances with stakeholders and strategic partners such as UNICEF. A development framework was design to guide strategic initiatives and support an equitable funding model, consisting of five key themes or pillars.

Session 1.5 – EN - Sport, Health and Wellbeing
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 15 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN145 - Biomonitoring and quantified bodies: A discussion of methodological approaches to acquire bodily knowledge in the age of health technologies
Jaana Parviainen, University of Tampere (FI)
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There are increasing interests for self-care interventions such as physical exercise and healthy diets to provide health benefits for citizens while reducing health care costs. In addition, self-monitoring digital equipment in physical exercise is becoming increasingly popular and is receiving more focus as motivating and supporting devices for self-care. Following here Foucault’s discussion of neo-liberal subjects and biopower, my purpose is to consider how neoliberal discourses of well-being are related to individuals’ interest to take responsibility of their health. Taking literally Foucault’s (1978) phrase “One cannot care for the self without knowledge”, I will introduce two methodologies of producing knowledge of bodies: bio-medical self-monitoring and phenomenological methodologies of forming bodily knowledge. Self-monitoring of physiological measurements (e.g., pulse, counting steps, blood pressure) in terms of fitness activities do not just give physiological feedback to the mover, but they can also collect data and process the data based on software. However, by bio-medical monitoring equipment, we do not receive information of our lived bodies: our bodily feelings, affects and desires. Phenomenological methodologies within embodied practices offer means to understand our lived bodies. Phenomenological methodologies require self-reflection and “listening” to one’s own body, when, for instance, movers learn to identify bodily feelings and affects, (e.g. tensions, pain, numbness, stiffness) and bodily changes in short and long term practices. In discussing theoretically these methodological approaches in the context of fitness culture, I will explore how these methodologies contribute our bodily knowledge.

EN187 - Storied Bodies in Stillness and Motion: A Critical Narrative Inquiry
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According to the World Health Organization’s (2008) Commission on Social Determinants of Health (SDH), millions of females are affected negatively from a health perspective due to gender inequities. Despite this understanding, gender is rarely studied as a SDH. Studies that do examine gender are largely epidemiological; they provide necessary statistical reassurance, through the sex disaggregation of data, that relationships exist between gender and health, but they do not deconstruct the nature of those relationships, leaving the impact of gender on overall wellbeing a poorly understood phenomenon. In Canada, women are less physically active and participate in fewer sporting activities than their male counterparts. This critical narrative inquiry explores the physical activity (PA) life histories of women in order to better understand women’s sport, exercise, and PA as social constructs built on commonly shared values and expectations regarding femininity, and as activities that can be experienced on physical, mental, and spiritual levels. These activities can have different meanings depending on one’s reasons for participating in them, and this research goes beyond the health of the body to investigate how the motivations behind sport, exercise, and PA relate to the overall wellbeing of individuals. Relationships between life histories, the dominant discourses called upon to share these histories, ideals of the ‘feminine’ body and its movements, and current sport and PA participation levels are explored. This study has the potential to inform future health promotion practice that is grounded in lived experience research and addresses the very real obstacles that women face.

EN218 - Narratives of Inactivity: Emotional Habits, Physicality and Subjective Wellbeing
This paper discusses the significance of narrative theories and methods for understanding inactivity. It draws on material from encounters with inactive and active people that reveal alternative and counter narratives to those that dominate current UK inactivity politics and sport policy and promotion. The sport sector is currently a priority area for increasing population rates of physical activity and decreasing inactivity. But the evidence for the contribution of sport to physical activity, health and wellbeing is underdeveloped. Narrative methods are promoted in this paper as a way of bringing personal knowledge to the politics of sport for public health. They offer a way of examining the complex contextual, temporal, and emotional aspects of inactivity through a focus on biographical and social histories. This work is at a beginning and brings some of the prologues, the introductions, the representations of some characters and some narrative themes of inactivity to the fore. It concludes that pathologizing inactivity is problematic to understanding the sport-health-wellbeing dynamic. People who are inactive are identified as unhealthy, at risk of future poor health, and increasingly stigmatized in a moralising discourse that equates inactivity with unhealthy lifestyle choices. Inactivity is not a disease, treatable by the medicine of physical activity. Rather, it is a complex set of emotional and behavioural habits shaped through the life course that impact on, and are influenced by four emotional characteristics of policy-defined subjective wellbeing in the UK; life satisfaction, happiness, anxiety, and purpose/meaning.

EN241 - “It gives me fever”: An affective embodied reading of Runner’s World
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A defining characteristic of lifestyle sports as defined via media representations is an apparent commitment to hedonism whereas long-distance running is more likely to be epitomized via narratives of pain and the deferral of pleasure. Indeed, the physiological side effects of long-distance running resemble the symptoms of fever: fatigue, elevated core temperature, increased heart and respiratory rates, clammy skin, and aching muscles. So non-runners might wonder – why do non-elite long-distance runners run? In this paper, I explore the pains and pleasures of endurance running via an affective analysis of Runner’s World, a glossy magazine devoted to those who run long-distances. I am interested in how the magazine hails readers, the ‘types’ of readers and the pedagogical techniques employed. I analyse how Runner’s World evokes the corporeality of running and mobilizes various affects and emotions. I argue, via Deleuze, that the mobilization of these divergent feelings constitute running desire and associated affective assemblages. I then analyse how these affects are produced and circulate within power relations that work to include and exclude differing ‘bodies’ from the world of running. I argue that the dividing line between these differing bodies is not primarily associated with size, shape, fitness, health, age, ethnicity or gender but with the seemingly simplistic desire to feel the embodied pleasures of running. This argument sits in contrast to sociological analyses of sporting bodies that tend to read and divide bodies via categories of gender, sexuality, ethnicity or ability.

Session 1.6 – EN - Sport and Media
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN166 - Sport and Media: A Phylogenetic Assessment
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This paper assesses the social and cultural study of media and sport within the sociology of sport disciplinary tradition. The introduction considers the etiology of inquiry in this area and frames this in the marriage of two disciplinary areas, sport studies and media studies. The paper then considers key scholars, works, and research agendas that have driven development of sport and media research through three phases: childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood. The paper first considers the “childhood” of research in the 1970s and 1980s; key works, deficiencies and establishing legitimacy are considered. Considered second is the “adolescence” of research in the 1980s and 1990s; appraised are key works in the development of the area that legitimized inquiry and bridged work in media and sport studies through the lens of cultural studies. The third section considers the “early adulthood” of research in the 1990s and 2000s; appraised are the stabilization of research programs around an emerging set of interlocking core themes—gender-race, nation-globalization, and commodification-celebrity—and the increasing recognition in the sociology of sport that understanding sport in its mediated context had moved from a peripheral concern to a more central one. The paper’s concluding section considers recent developments, such as the rise in sport and media centered “handbooks” and new journals, prospects for “maturating” in “middle adulthood,” and an assessment of priorities for future research.

EN277 - Cultural Citizenship, Media and Sport in Contemporary Australia
David Rowe, University of Western Sydney (AU)
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Mediated sport has assumed an extraordinary position in contemporary global culture. It is enormously popular, especially when stimulated by both artful and ‘carpet bomb’ marketing and promotion. It is, correspondingly, in high commercial demand in the transition from scheduled, ‘appointment’ broadcast television to a more flexible, mobile system of on-demand viewing on multiple platforms. The ‘nowness’ of sport means that it is highly effective in assembling massive, real-time audiences in an era of increasing fragmentation both in terms of numbers and viewing rhythms. At the same time, sport routinely insinuates itself into the everyday lives of citizens in ways that are no more uniform than the people themselves. Even among enthusiastic participants in, and aficionados of, sport, there is considerable experiential diversity in engagement with it in mediated form. Socio-cultural variables such as age, gender, ethnicity, and social class, as well as dispositions of sporting taste, are responsible for considerable differences in the practices associated with mediated sport. This paper addresses current work on the Australian Research Council-funded project A Nation of ‘Good Sports’? Cultural Citizenship and Sport in Contemporary Australia. It draws on qualitative data from Greater Western Sydney, Australia’s most demographically diverse region, in analysing the various ways in which citizens engage with sport as participants and spectators. It explores the research participants’ views concerning their rights to access ‘live’ mediated sport within a broad framework of cultural citizenship. Finally, the paper considers problems associated with such access, including with regard to the so-called ‘gambification’ of sport.

EN391 - Moving methodologies: Visual technologies in physical culture research
Catherine Palmer, University of Tasmania (AU)
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This paper explores some of the emergent visual technologies in physical culture research. Drawing on preliminary fieldwork on “fitness philanthropy” and the growth of charity fun runs, the paper outlines some of the pragmatic realities of doing fieldwork on the move. Extending the work of auto-ethnography and the use of static visual methods such as photo-voice in physical culture research, the paper argues for moving methods that reflect physical cultures as moving cultures.

EN289 - Varsity sports: Organizational forms, Institutional Responses and Financial models.
Kiran Odhav, North West University (ZA)
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Universities in South Africa sees a new sports participation form, called ‘Varsity Sports’ broadcast live on TV. This paper seeks to define and disentangle its different organizational forms. Varsity sport was conceptualized in the private sector, to reinvigorate particular sports codes by university teams playing against each other in football, rugby, netball and hockey, to name a few. The following forms are discernible. First, a pan-university organizational form of tournaments that sutures different universities in sports spheres. Such suturing may have patches of conflict and patterns of marginalization, with the older forms of sports organization (as with football).

A third form of sports organization relates to institutional organization of sports at universities in the wake of Varsity Sport. Institutional restructuring of sport may reflect shifts in sports organization from one kind (public oriented, broad and mass supportive but not ignoring skills development) to another form (private supported seeking to hone talent rather than develop it).

The above analysis remains an initial understanding of some field research done, of interviews with some managers and players, to lead to a more detailed exposition of the phenomenon of Varsity Sport and university sports organization at universities, in South Africa.

EN342 - Concepts of sport in Colombian college students who are trained in this field of knowledge
Luz Stella Ramírez Alarcón, Institución Universitaria Escuela Nacional del Deporte (CO)
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Faced with the intention of identifying and comparing notions about sports that college students have from two Colombian universities in different regions who are trained in this field of knowledge (physical education and sport) and are located on the first university education cycle (1st, 2nd and 3rd semester), two groups of students were investigated with a survey from which the possible statistics combinations were established, in order to form groups of students in relation to the five statements provided by the instrument which obey different uses and functions of sport.
EN297 - Evaluation survey to identify sportive project’s impact in the Instituto Compartilhar alumni’s lives.
Ana Elisa Guginski Caron, Luiz Fernando de Araújo Nascimento, Instituto Compartilhar (BR)
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Instituto Compartilhar is a nonprofit organization, that runs sportive projects in public school in Brazil since 1997. Bernardinho, the Olympic Champion men’s volleyball coach, founded the Institute. Volleyball is used as a tool to reach human development and Compartilhar created its own methodology of volleyball initiation by adapting the court, ball and number of players according to kids physical stage. During the activities, physical education teachers guide students to take in citizenship understanding and experiment values such as cooperation, responsibility, respect and autonomy.

An online survey was carried out among alumni of Instituto Compartilhar projects with the following goals: identify the perceptions about project’s impact in the alumni’s lives, incorporation of the human values learned during the time spent in the project and sports practice continuity after leaving the project. 738 alumni, aged between 12 and 33 years, answered the survey. The main outcomes indicate teachers’ recognition as positive role models in moral values and the contribution of the project to stimulate adoption of healthy habits, since a majority of respondents continued to practice physical activities after leaving the project. Besides, it was possible to validate the volleyball teaching methodology because most of the respondents’ alumni answered they learned how to play volleyball pretty well.

The results confirm that Compartilhar’s sportive projects achieve the objective of contributing to human development and the tools for that is a well-structured methodology, focused on the quality of activities and investment on teachers training that are role models for the students.

EN229 - Regulating behaviours through sport: the case of Orang Asli Jakun students in Pekan, Pahang
Baidruel Hairiel Abd Rahim, Nurazzura Mohamad Diah, Salleh Mohamed Sheh, Ministry of Education Malaysia
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The involvement of Orang Asli students in educational processes in Malaysia is substantial and has evolved throughout the years. Their enrolment in mainstream schools has marked the serious initiative of government to help this minority group. This paper attempts to describe the role of schools in promoting Orang Asli students’ involvement in sport. This study was conducted in the district of Pekan, Pahang among Orang Asli students from the Jakun tribe. In order to understand the nature of their involvement in sport, focus group interviews (FGI) and participant observation are employed to obtain relevant data for the research. Ten students between 14-17 years old participated in the FGIs. All of them are actively involved in sports at school. Data collected in this research has been analysed using qualitative techniques. Our findings have shown that good values instilled by teachers or coaches, giving fair treatment during training sessions, acknowledging their achievement in tournaments, have made sport a valuable activity among Orang Asli students. These factors have, indirectly, encouraged them to attend school regularly. In conclusion, this study contributes to the existing research in physical education, sociology of sport as well as race and ethnic relations.

Session 2.1 – FR - Sport et risque
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Salle 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

FR105 - Peur de l’apnée vs goût pour les immersions dynamiques chez 43 étudiants sportifs participant au jeu du Schelling-point à la piscine
Luc Collard, Laboratoire TEC (EA 3625), Université Paris Descartes (FR) luc.collard@parisdescartes.fr

Jugée risquée, l’apnée jouit d’une mauvaise réputation – que l’on questionne à travers le jeu du Schelling-Point. Quarante-trois étudiants sportifs jouent séparément avec un partenaire inconnu avec qui ils ne peuvent communiquer. Ils partent en plongeant seuls dans le couloir d’une piscine et ne peuvent se déplacer que sous l’eau. À quelle distance du départ vont-ils refaire surface, sachant que pour gagner, ils doivent refaire surface exactement au même endroit que leur partenaire inconnu ? Les sportifs répondent d’abord par questionnaire à ce jeu puis mettent leurs décisions à exécution dans une piscine de 25 mètres. Les résultats révèlent 2 points focaux. Un théorique : à 12,5 mètres, correspondant à 50% de la distance possible. L’autre pratique : à 25 mètres symptomatique d’un goût prononcé pour les apnées aquatiques – alors qu’à ce jeu la performance métrique n’est en rien pertinente. Les nageurs subissent leur potentiel d’apnée dynamique dans ce jeu de coordination pure. Preuve que la limitation des immersions dynamiques, tant dans l’initiation sportive qu’à haut niveau, est un "meme" endossé par les nageurs à leur corps défendant.

FR158 - La pluralité des rapports au risque des pratiquants du freestyle en snowpark : quelles implications préventives ? Le cas des Alpes françaises
Véronique Reynier, Bastien Soulé, J. Pabin-Mouriès, Laboratoire Sport & Environnement Social (Université de Grenoble) et Centre de Recherche et d’Innovation sur le Sport (Université Lyon 1) (FR)
En France, les snowparks sont de plus en plus nombreux et massivement fréquentés par une clientèle diversifiée. La présence dans ces espaces de modules permettant la réalisation de figures acrobatiques pose des problèmes de sécurité : plusieurs études médicales, prenant notamment appui sur les données des secouristes ou des Médecins de Montagne, soulignent ainsi que la pratique en snowpark présente un sur-risque d’accidents, de blessures graves et d’hospitalisations. S’ils permettent un intéressant cadrage accidentologique, ces écrits présentent des biais liés à la méthodologie du recueil de données ; par ailleurs, ils fournissent peu d’éléments sur les motifs d’engagement et les représentations des risques au sein de ces espaces singuliers. Afin d’y remédier, nous avons réalisé, avec le soutien de la Fondation MAIF, une enquête à grande échelle auprès des usagers des snowparks français.

D’un point de vue méthodologique, ce travail repose sur l’utilisation d’une méthode mixte combinant approches qualitative (18 demi-journées observation directe et 47 entretiens semi-directifs réalisés au cours de l’hiver 2012-2013) et quantitative (questionnaires adressés en face-à-face à 1000 pratiquants, dans 12 snowparks des Alpes françaises au cours de l’hiver 2013-14). Les résultats présentés dans cette communication permettront d’expliquer et de rendre compte de la diversité des rapports au risque qui se construisent au sein de la population des usagers des snowparks, combinaison de vécus accidentels, de représentations des risques et de comportements sécuritaires différant nettement selon les catégories d’usagers. Les orientations à privilégier en termes de prévention des risques seront évoquées en guise de conclusion.

**FR154 - De l’engagement au désengagement corporel. Analyse sociologique des difficultés à rompre avec le danger**

Guillaume Routier, CRIS (EA647) - Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 (FR) guillaume.routier@univ-lyon1.fr

Les sociologues du sport ont très largement interrogé les motifs d’engagement et de maintien dans des activités sportives potentiellement létales. Parallèlement, ils ont également largement délaissé l’analyse de ce qui peut amener un individu à décider de rompre avec le danger. La pratique engagée n’accompagne effectivement pas ces adeptes toute leur vie. Un engagement corporel « de pointe », synonyme de passion exclusive et risquée, ne saurait ainsi se pratiquer dans la durée sans décliner un jour ou l’autre, prenant dès lors un visage plus ordinaire, ou s’interrompant. S’intéresser au désengagement permet que plus est de mieux saisir l’intensité et les traits communs de l’engagement et du maintien dans l’activité.

L’analyse de vingt neuf récits de vie révèle que les motifs incitant à pratiquer puis, éventuellement, à « raccrocher » sont multiples et s’entremêlent. L’objectif de cette contribution est de mettre à jour les dynamiques (tant individuelles que structurelles) susceptibles d’infléchir des parcours biographiques et conduire à un « désengagement corporel ». A partir de ces parcours nous voyons ainsi apparaître des dynamiques de changement (ou de continuité) qui structurent le désengagement. Dès lors, c’est un jeu de configuration identitaire mêlant structure, processus réflexif et dynamique affectuelle qui construit ce processus et questionne, une fois de plus, la place et l’importance du processus réflexif dans les trajectoires individuelles.

**FR192 - Variation des régimes pharmacologiques chez les adeptes des salles de musculation**

Ronan Coquet, Fabien Ohl, ISSUL - Université de Lausanne (CH) ronan.coquet@unil.ch

Comment des individus initialement peu enclins à recourir aux pharmacopraxis maintiennent cette attitude ou, à l’opposé, normalisent progressivement ces usages ? Basée sur les données collectées à l’aide d’une observation participante d’une salle de musculation durant une année et demie, et de trente entretiens menés avec des pratiquant(e)s de musculation aux profils hétérogènes en Suisse romande, cette communication s’intéresse aux mécanismes qui influencent l’évolution des consommations pharmacologiques des adeptes des salles de musculation. Quels sont les éléments qui influencent les représentations de la santé et les distinctions subjectives du sain et du malsain au sein de cette population ? Si nos données nous incitent à penser que la normalisation des conduites dopantes est concomitante à la conversion au bodybuilding, le séquençage des carrières pharmacologiques atteste que les modalités de consommation de substances dopantes évoluent tout au long de la vie. De leur accroissement à leur remise en question, notre travail montre que les pharmacopraxis et les croyances qui s’y rattachent sont en perpétuelle négociation et fortement dépendantes des perceptions liées à leur expérimentation.
The objective of this paper is to critically examine football fan activism and its impact on the culture of fans and football culture more broadly. The paper analyses the main themes that represent the object of fan activism. Furthermore, the empirical analysis informs the theoretical development of the concept of reflexivity in particular with regards to social change. Five distinct social mechanisms that undermine the emancipatory potential of fan initiatives are identified: auto-referentiality, strategic appropriation, alteration, loosening, and anti-reflexivity.

The data that underpin the analysis are drawn from a variety of primary and secondary sources available online and offline. Firstly, semi-structured interviews with supporters, football associations’ and football clubs’ officials, mainly from Italy, the UK and the Czech Republic have been carried out. The research is further informed by a documentary analysis of newspaper articles, e-zines, blogs, internet discussions and websites. The paper is part of the wider FP7 EC project “Football fandom, reflexivity and social change (FANSREF).”

EN293 - The Binary Nature of Football Fandom and the Sexual Discourse in Fans’ Communication
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Based on observations of football fans' communication in Cyprus and Greece, we aim to conceptualize football fandom as a system of two elements: the positive and the negative. On the one hand, like other fandoms (e.g., music, fashion, Formula 1), football fandom offers a positive identity rush, socializing, entertainment and joy. On the other hand, within football fandom and predominantly during and around football games, negative emotions and attitudes (e.g., anger, hatred, indignation, contempt) are often communicatively manifested in a war-like situation (here we use term the “symbolic war”). We argue that, as in every war, in football fans' antagonistic communication there is a single desired outcome: to win over the opponent. This desired outcome, which involves enhancing one’s prestige as a fan of a particular team and/or destroying the prestige of opposition teams, is communicatively pursued by any usable (i.e., normatively acceptable) and useful (i.e., symbolically meaningful) means. We have argued elsewhere that a narrow political discourse is often a usable and useful means to attack an opponents' reputation (e.g., by deeming the opponents unethical “traitors” or disrespectful “communists”). Here, we extend these ideas to discuss another usable and useful discourse, a sexual discourse, by identifying three themes in the content of fans' antagonistic communication: (penetrative) intercourse, sexual preference and (female) promiscuity. These themes are prevalent in the language and other symbols used by fans in Cyprus and Greece, in the form of "us vs. them" binaries: respectively, the penetrator vs. the penetrated, the heterosexual vs. the homosexual and the chaste vs. the promiscuous.

EN419 - Transnational support in European football: an empirical analysis focused in nine countries
Ramon Llopis-Goig, Ozgehan Senyuva, University of Valencia (ES) ramon.llopis@uv.es

This paper examines the phenomena of transnational support in European football. Due to technological advances and information available through different channels, the viewership of many European competitions has increased and major leagues such as the Bundesliga, Premier League and the Spanish league have become football brands followed by audiences beyond national boundaries. As a result rather than spectators simply supporting teams within their own region or nation they have the capacity to become fans and supporters of football clubs from other countries. This paper analyzes the extent and potential determinants of transnational support by using the preliminary findings of a football fans survey -- the FREE Project (European Commission, Seventh Framework Program) within nine countries. Firstly, the authors look at the extent of transnational fandom in order to identify the main recipients of such support as well as the basic characteristics of the transnational supporters. Secondly, the authors analyze the motives of such transnational support trying to identify the main determinants. The results will be completed with a correspondence analysis which will provide a graphic panoramic view of transnational football support in ten European countries.

Natasha Santos, Riqueldi Straub Lise, André Mendes Capraro, Federal University of Paraná (BR)
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Football has been identified as a large mass consumer industry that also arouses the attention of its customers or fans, either through a historical relationship with their favorite team or by corruption scandals and accidents. Therefore, thinking about the relationship between football and literature, the objective of this study is to analyze the relations of passion associated to football in Nick Hornby’s book “Fever Pitch: A fan’s life”. Thus, what are the elements used by Nick Hornby to represent England’s national football team in Fever Pitch? Although the autobiography assumes on the one hand a fictional perspective, on the other hand the biographical pact refers to an affirmation of the author’s identity, which is presented within the text. Thus, the autobiography appears as a hybrid genre
located between the boundaries of history and literature. Regarding this proximity to literature, the methodology used was textual and contextual analysis as proposed by Antonio Candido. It was found that within the entire book only two particular texts refer to the English national football team. As such it was possible to identify a strong opposition between the passion associated to local and regional football clubs and to the English national football team, which is also related to the a fan’s life stages (childhood and adolescence).

**Session 2.3 – EN - Sport and Performance**
**Wednesday, June 10th 2015**
**11:00 AM - 12:30 PM**
**Room 15 - Sport Sciences Faculty**

**EN231 - Coming of Age: The interaction of factors that prolong high-performance gymnastics careers**
**Astrid Schubring, Natalie Barker-Ruchti, Roslyn Kerr,**
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Many factors influence the development of sporting careers. Albeit a large body of literature examining how careers are being developed, most studies miss an integrative perspective. The theory of ecological systems (Bronfenbrenner, 1992) proposes that individuals develop in interaction with factors situated in micro-, meso-, exo-, macro-, and chrono-systems. Drawing on this theory, we investigate career development in women’s artistic gymnastics (WAG). In WAG, a common belief is that successful career development depends on a slender body, early entrance and peaking, intensive training and stringent discipline. Drawing on biographical interviews with gymnasts who have been or are currently competing at the highest level and are older than 20 years of age, as well as coaches and judges, we identify different layers of influence that can be grouped with the use of Bronfenbrenner’s theoretical model. Although the factors that influence gymnasts to prolong their careers are complex and interact differently, critical aspects relate to fitting the idealised WAG physique, an equal coach-gymnast relationship, flexible career development models, changes in sporting regulations, and an opening up of age- and performance-related beliefs. The ecological systems theory proofs a generative heuristic to understand the development of sporting careers. Our findings, however, indicate the need to differentiate the micro layer so that athletes’ body-self relationships can be integrated.

**EN140 - Moving into and out of high-performance sport: The cultural learning of an artistic gymnast**

**Natalie Barker-Ruchti, Astrid Schubring,** University of Gothenburg (SE) natalie.barker@ped.gu.se

High-performance sport has been described as a formative environment through which athletes develop athletic selves. Within this process, movement into and out of representative teams constitutes critical moments of adjustment. Drawing on a biographical interview with one artistic gymnast (Marie), this athlete’s construction and reconstruction of athletic self is examined. To understand this process, we employ a cultural perspective of learning and the metaphors of ‘learning as becoming’, ‘horizons for action’ and ‘horizons of learning’. The findings demonstrate how Marie aimed to temporarily orient herself towards the requirements of the high-performance WAG context she entered at the age of 15. The adaptation predominantly involved changing her training philosophy, relationship with her coach, diet and socialising. The changes severely bound her horizons of physical, emotional and social learning. Further, despite her aim to only accept these practices while occupying the high-performance WAG context, her adjustments had transformative effects. Upon retiring from gymnastics, she struggled to leave the high-performance gymnastics self-behind and the adaption to life outside of WAG could only be realised with professional help. In conclusion of this study’s longitudinal perspective, movement into high-performance contexts can result in a durable transformation of self and cause significant conflict when moving out of sport. To handle life without sport, reconstruction of self may be challenging and lengthy, and (professional) support should be provided.

**EN291 - Developing careers on the move. A critical case study of transnational athletes’ post-career transition**
**Sine Agergaard,** Section for Sport Science, Aarhus University (DK) sa@ph.au.dk

Due to the transiency and limited availability of athletic careers along with the high probability of injury and early career termination sports governing bodies in many western countries encourage their domestic athletes to pursue dual career development with vocational training alongside sports. However, the increasing numbers of transnational athletes that migrate into the sports system of these countries are seldom supported in these issues. For athletes arriving from countries outside of Europe, an alternative set of post-career options is present not only due to lacking support to dual career development but also to national regulations of residency and citizenship. This presentation will focus on a critical case study of Nigerian women’s football migrants who have migrated into Scandinavian football clubs in the first decade of the 2000s. The paper will focus on repeated interviews
conducted with a number of these women over a five years period. The analysis will focus on the players’ changing expectations for and descriptions about their post-professional sport career. The presentation will speak to weaknesses in current policy provision that needs future societal and scientific attention.

EN209 - Challenge and Relief: Initial experiences of enforced retirement in professional and semi-professional football
Luke Jones, Jim Denison, University of Hull (UK)
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Roderick (2006) has suggested that knowledge surrounding retirement from professional Association Football is limited. Despite over sixty years of retirement research across sport, problems continue to be reported amongst retiring athletes (Wylleman, Affermann, &, Lavallee, 2004), and specifically amongst British footballers (Drawer & Fuller, 2002). Retirement is clearly a challenge, however, Stier (2007) has suggested that retirement from sport is also commonly met with a cathartic sense of great relief.

In this study we use a poststructural understanding of power to discover how young men experience the paradoxical feelings of challenge and relief in enforced retirement from football. Data was gathered using a Foucauldian inspired interview framework (Avner, Jones & Denison, 2013) with 25 former players between the ages of 21-34.

Adopting Foucault’s disciplinary analysis (1991) allows the researcher to consider an athlete as being produced via his sporting experiences that are structured within relations of power (Markula & Pringle, 2006). The importance of this productive context has long been established (Heikkala, 1993: Shogan, 1999), but, what about the consequences of eviction from this disciplinary space? In this study we applied Foucault’s analysis to consider how, through various techniques of discipline, disciplinary power produces a docile footballing body and consequently the extent to which this acquired docility influences a player’s retirement experience. This approach has allowed an examination of the potential connections between the sustaining disciplinary elements of working football and the paradoxical experiences of challenge and relief amongst this population.

Session 2.4 – EN - Sport, Race and Ethnicity
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN455 - Cracking the glass ceiling? Racial stereotypification and the experiences of elite level ethnic minority coaches in football in Europe

Steven Bradbury, Jacco Van Sterkenburg, Patrick Mignon, Loughborough University (UK), Erasmus University (Netherlands), INSEP (FR)
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In professional football in Western Europe, despite the longstanding involvement of ethnic minority groups as players there has been only a minimal throughput into senior coaching positions at professional clubs. This presentation will draw on recent research conducted by the authors which has sought to identify key structural and cultural factors which have limited the pace of career progression of ethnic minorities across the transition from playing to coaching in the professional game. The research involved conducting extensive semi-structured interviews with 40 elite level ethnic minority coaches in England, France and the Netherlands. The presentation will draw on these interviewee narratives to examine the ways in which subtle, nuanced and codified racisms and forms of racial stereotypification continue to be ‘played out’ in the high-level coach education and professional club-coaching environment. In particular, it will focus on the tendencies of key power brokers in the game to negatively conceptualise ethnic minority coaches in terms of misplaced racialised assumptions and imagined ethnic and cultural traits, rather than in terms of their coaching qualifications, experiences and abilities. This has arguably framed the appointment of ethnic minority coaches in the popular consciousness in terms of uncertainty and risk and limited the potential for equitable experiences and outcomes in the professional coaching marketplace. The presentation will conclude by arguing that these processes and practices of racialised exclusion constitute a form of institutional discrimination which is underpinned by patterns of white hegemonic privilege embedded within the dominant social and cultural networks of the sport.

EN460 - Humour as Defence: Black Coaches, Microaggressions, and Racism
Kevin Hylton, Leeds Beckett University
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This paper builds on the work of Burdsey (2011) whose work illustrates how racism in sport is manifest through a plethora of racial microaggressions (Sue 2010). In Burdsey’s work the place of humour was often used as a device by players of all ethnicities to downplay what has often been described as banter or as traditionally isolated sport specific ‘race’ talk. Though racism and racial humour has been evidenced as pernicious aspects of sport, the use of racialised humour as defence is complex and requires further examination. This study, seeks to enliven the debate on how humour can console/include and deflect/exclude experiences of racism while centering the experiences of a diverse group of experienced black football coaches.
In many ways this study enables experienced black sport coaches to contend with what could be quite traumatic and testing racialised experiences through the sharing of stories about them. Where social groups engage in the sharing of challenging matter then humour is often used as the vehicle to share content with a ‘lighter touch’. Bowers describes using humour in communication as a form of ‘ethnic glue’ as it binds and strengthens those directly affected by the forces of oppression and victimisation. He summarises the benefits of using humour as i) ethnic glue, ii) a celebration of survival, and iii) a release of intercultural and interracial tensions. It is argued here that humour can be used to handle and disrupt unpalatable experiences of racism, to navigate negative experiences, learn from others and share.

EN350 - Football and discourses surrounding race/ethnicity, nation and gender, with a focus on media, coaches and players
Jacco van Sterkenburg, Rens Peeters, Erasmus University (NL) sterkenburg@eshcc.eur.nl

In my presentation, I will present findings from a recent pilot study into audience receptions of race/ethnicity and gender in televised football in the Dutch and British context. The study that was funded by the European football association UEFA via its UEFA Grant Scheme showed the dominance of a Black Brawn – White Brain discourse that has been documented in some earlier studies as well, though the manner and extent to which this discourse manifested itself differed depending on context. I will supplement the presentation of these findings with the ways other actors take up or challenge those discourses, most notably football players and football coaches. I thereby draw on ongoing studies on 1) institutional discrimination in football coaching commissioned by UEFA and FARE (Football Against Racism in Europe) in various countries, amongst others the Netherlands, and 2) several MA thesis at the department of Media and Communication at Erasmus University Rotterdam which focus on agency of football players themselves in shaping discourses surrounding race and nation. Results from the coaching study seem to indicate that hegemonic media discourses surrounding race/ethnicity can limit career chances of minority ethnic coaches even though the coaches themselves also tend to draw on those very same discourses to give meaning to their players. There are no results yet for the MA studies though they will progress in the months March – June 2014. I will finish my presentation with providing some new pathways for media research on race/ethnicity and nation.

Philani Nongogo, Gerrie Van Wyk, University of Pretoria (ZA) nongogop@tut.ac.za

This article examines the background to the struggles against inequality and the struggle to deracialise South African sport. It discusses the influences and precursors to the initiation of the sports struggles, which culminated in the sports boycott in the 1960s. This discussion traces South Africa’s international sports participation and influences from the late 1890s and the countries Olympic Games experience since 1908. Critically, the latter apparently racially discriminated against black sportspersons, and the early challenge to this problem was observed in the 1940s but radical struggles began in the 1950s. The Non-Racial Sports Movement and the Anti-Apartheid Movement undertook protracted struggles to deracialise South African sport. The NRSM petitioned and challenged the constituents of the Olympic Movement, locally and abroad, for support to resolve the racial problem in the country’s sport, until the International Olympic Committee expelled the racist National Olympic Committee of South Africa in 1970. This is a literature study and is grounded in a qualitative, historical descriptive research design, aimed at generating a body of knowledge and contextualising the background influences to the initiation of the early challenge to South Africa’s racial sports problem, between 1890s and the 1940s.

Session 2.5 – EN - Sport, Business and Management
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Room 26 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN351 - Mt Everest in Crisis: Narratives of Callousness, Treachery, and Death
Susan Birrell, University of Iowa (US) susan-birrell@uiowa.edu

In April 2014 an avalanche on Mt Everest swept 16 Sherpas to their deaths and gave the world a very different view of that storied mountain. Only Sherpas were killed, as they carried supplies in advance of the western climbers who employed them. Mt Everest had long been regarded as the site of inspiring tales of heroism, bravery, and achievement; now it was revealed as a deadly workplace characterized by unfair labor practices. This tragic incident was not an isolated event. In the past decade, several climbers have died because they were issued inadequate oxygen equipment by unscrupulous commercial entrepreneurs or have been left to die by their guides.
This paper uses critical narrative analysis and intertextual methods to locate these recent events within a timeline of significant moments on Mt Everest: the earliest British climbs in the 1920s, the successful British-led expedition of Everest in 1953 that put Hillary and Tenzing on the summit, and the tragic events of 1996 when 10 climbers died on Everest during a sudden storm near the summit. The events of 1996 replaced the narrative of Mt Everest as a beacon of achievement with one that questioned the merit of climbing the mountain, as themes of commercialization, unqualified climbers, disregard for safety, and competition among rival leaders emerged. This paper explores the recent events on Everest in terms of the additional narrative damage done to Everest’s reputation as a metaphor for humanity’s highest achievements.

EN357 - Commercialization and Well-being on Mount Everest
Peter H. Hansen, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Jon Krakauer’s Into Thin Air voiced and gave wide circulation to an influential interpretation of the history and sociology of mountaineering on Mount Everest. In this account, the commercialization of Everest expeditions caused multiple deaths in 1996 and marked the decline of mountaineering from an earlier golden age as a sport. This argument may be contested on several grounds. Commercialization on Everest has taken place over a much longer period and its effects are more complicated than suggested by the dominant narrative. This presentation will reexamine the issue from the perspective of the conference theme, well-being. The critique of the commercialization of mountaineering on Everest has frequently served to reinforce control over Everest by elite western mountaineers. It is less helpful in understanding the perspectives of the Sherpa community or climbers on the commercial expeditions. The deaths of 16 high-altitude workers in an avalanche on Everest in 2014 has renewed this debate. The acrimonious aftermath of the Everest avalanche suggests that “well-being” may offer a promising perspective from which to interpret the commercialization of mountaineering on Everest and potentially of other extreme sports.

EN121 - In protection of whose ‘wellbeing’?: Considerations of ‘clauses and a/effects’ in athlete contracts
Geoffery Z. Kohe, Laura G. Purdy, University of Worcester (UK) g.kohe@worc.ac.uk

Contractual agreements have become an accepted part of participation processes for athletes in a variety of sport contexts. The prospect of high-level competition, potential corporate sponsorship opportunities, media representation, training support, insurance and health care coverage, travel and performance bonuses hold tempting promises for aspiring and/or successful athletes. Previous research has focused, variously, on the lives of athletes as labourers, neo-liberal ideologies and the commodification of sport-work spaces, regulation and legislation, and, concomitant power relations and ethical concerns. Closer readings of these contracts, however, pose several questions regarding organisational intentions and motivations, the conceptualisation of athletes as ‘workers’, and, the parity of representation. In many cases, contractual details remain privileged as part of confidential employment agreements. In this paper, we draw on four types of athlete contractual documents from both ‘amateur’ and ‘professional’ sport settings across the globe. Subsequent to a content analysis, critical questions emerged for us pertaining to the assumed synergies across sport, employment and corporate responsibility, and, the resultant ‘clause and a/effects’. Key considerations include: athletes’ ownership over their image and identities; publicity constraints; medical disclosures; lifestyle and body choices and restrictions beyond sport; adherence to organisational philosophy; imposition of stakeholder engagements, requirements and expectations; and, a removal of freedom of speech. Our exegesis here essentially encourages sport researchers to deliberate whose ‘wellbeing’ matters most when it comes time to signing that seductive dotted line.

EN299 - Study on the Operation Model of China’s Ski Resort
Yu-hua Xu, Ran Zhou, Beijing Sport University

Purpose: In recent years skiing has gained extensive popularity in China. Driven by the huge demand from the domestic skiing market, large numbers of ski resorts and facilities have been built nationwide. This paper explores the current operation and management model of China’s ski resorts, providing a reference point for the development of China’s ski resort and ski market.

Method: Questionnaires examining operational status were distributed to 135 representative ski resorts in 15 provinces around China. In addition, interviews were conducted among ski resort managers and Winter Olympic athletes to collect experiential data. Industrial chain analysis was made afterwards according to previous investigations. Finally, case studies were made of several typical ski resorts in order to test the assumptions.

Result: Current ski resorts in China can be divided into three types: holiday villages, competition and training centers, and public fitness sites. The holiday villages are mostly built in suburbs, with a complete industry habitat of entertainment and recreation. Competition and training centers consist of the national training base and facility legacies from large sport events. Public
fitness sites are small scale skiing fields or indoor stadiums aiming at amateurs and athletes on the junior or secondary level. The three types of ski resorts differ in terms of equity ownership, profit source, marketing and human resource management etc. Conclusion: Although China’s current ski resorts feature many characteristics of a stable operation model, more progress is required to meet the explosive growing ski market. Compared with western countries, China’s ski resort operation levels are still lagging behind in terms of facilities, talent cultivation and industrial links. Holiday village resorts need to strengthen the cooperation with relevant industries. Competition and training centers should seek ways to face the market as well as balance their training task. Public fitness sites should cultivate regular customers as well as innovate various entertainment projects.

This presentation will draw on the concept of actor-networks to investigate the various interconnections that are produced through the practice of steroid use among gay men. Since the mapping of actor-networks should proceed by tracing the relations that emerge from the unfolding of individual experiences and practices (Jóhannesson & Bærenholdt, 2009), my paper will take as its starting point the lived practices of steroid use among gay men to examine how actor-networks unfold within and around such practices. I will examine how heterogeneous material and discursive elements cohere into particular associations, networks and assemblages that frame the practice of gay men’s steroid use, and explore what kinds of social relations bring individual actors, objects, subjects, entities, and spaces together within these steroid actor-networks.

Session 2.6 – EN - Sport and Gender
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Room 11 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN101 - 21st Century Jocks: Sporting Men and Contemporary Heterosexuality
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The ways in which heterosexual male sportsmen relate to their peers and gay men had drastically changed in the last few decades. With homophobia stigmatized and gay teammates revered, today’s jocks no longer fear being thought gay for behaviors that once-constrained them. In this summary of dozens of research projects into the lives of 15-22 year old male athletes in the US and UK, I show how jocks have redefined heterosexuality: kissing on the lips, dancing together, cuddling in bed, and proudly proclaiming their romance with other men.

EN437 - Gay men and the experiences, spaces and actor-networks of steroid use
Patrick Keleher, University of Toronto (CA)
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This paper employs actor-network theory (ANT) to investigate the culture of doping that emerges around gay men’s steroid use for aesthetic and body image purposes. What has been referred to as “body fascism” (Pronger, 2002), a “cult of masculinity” (Signorile, 1997), the “buff agenda” (Haltkitis, 2000), and the “cult of buff and lean” (Pronger, 2001) appears to frame how some gay men come to know and understand their bodies – particularly in terms of adherence to a narrow range of bodily aesthetics and ideals – and may contribute to the use of steroids by a significant population of gay men.

This paper builds upon previous research that engages the concepts of ‘bodies out of place’ and ‘space invaders’ within the context of sport. Utilizing an ethnographic approach to content analysis framed by black feminist thought and theories of embodiment, this paper critically examines the media representations...
of three black female athletes. I argue that via the lens of the media, we can clearly see the ways in which gender-specific racialized identities function to dominate portrayals of black female athletes. Building on the work of Patricia Hill Collins, this paper unpacks specific ‘controlling images’ that are used to define black female sporting bodies. A black feminist approach to racialized embodiment in sport offers a new lens through which to critically view sport and thus larger social issues on the topic of race and representation.

Session 2.7 – EN - Sport and Gender
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN459 - Girls in underprivileged neighborhoods in France: why don’t they practice physical activities and sports?
Haïfa Tlili, Laboratoire TEC (EA 3625), Université Paris Descartes (FR) tilihaifa1@gmail.com

This paper presents part of an action research conducted in underprivileged neighborhoods in 6 French departments (UFOLEP-Paris Descartes University) between September 2013 and July 2014. The main question is to know why young girls don’t practice physical activities and sports. Through a feminist poststructuralist and postcolonial framework, the goal was to give them a voice in confronting different point of views in order to enhance plural lived experiences of girls (n = 105) and sports actors (n = 40) such as educators, PE teachers and council workers in charge of sports. Semi directive interviews were realized, with girls and sports actors. Three main themes considered were: girls’ definition of sport, obstacles and recommendations for stimulating girls’ physical engagement. Thematic and poststructuralist discourse analysis showed heterogeneous results in girls and actors participants with some ambiguities and paradoxes. At the heart of the results, we found psychological dimensions that we can link to leadership and empowerment as seen in research in the USA or in Canada. In France, the competition concept dominated physical educational contents but rejected by girls and the majority of educator actors. We discuss possible explanations of this gap.

EN425 - ‘Clumsy cooks’ and sport: the mechanisms of exclusion of women from sport in Poland
Renata Wloch, Warsaw University (PL)
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The paper aims at analyzing the situation of women in the Polish sport. It focuses on the area of sport management, but in connection with the processes of professional sport and sport for all. The general context for the analysis is the evolution of standards concerning inclusion of women in sport in Poland as linked with the evolution of European standards of non-discrimination. The major research problem concentrates on discursive ‘tabooization’ of the discrimination and exclusion of women from many areas of sport activities that is being reproduced and upheld by major actors in the sport field. This in turn results in ingrained internalization and naturalization of exclusionary practices by women sport activist and sportswomen. The research is based on: a series of qualitative interviews with sport activists, coaches and facilitators carried in 2014 and 2015; deepened analysis of the regulations of sport organizations and institutions; and analysis of policy papers and political strategies of the Polish Ministry of Sport.

EN149 - Punjabi- Canadian women: experiences and perceived limitations in sport and physical activity
Urooj Shahzadi, University of Toronto (CA)
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Women from South Asia consistently report low levels of physical activity. Participation is linked to factors influencing lifelong health but in urban dwellings in India, 46% of women reported levels of inactivity and only 17% of “South Asian” women between the ages of 25-74 in the United Kingdom met weekly requirements according to the Newcastle Heart Project. The following research will explore the experiences of physical activity for Punjabi women. It is guided by two key questions: i) what are the physical cultural experiences of Punjabi-Canadian women; and ii) what are the perceived limitations for their participation? Various factors have been suggested for physical inactivity including rigid gender role and challenges of financing opportunities for sport participation. Most studies in this field generalize the experiences of all communities under the umbrella term “South Asian.” This blurs the geographical, cultural and/or linguistic variances that exist. The Punjabi community is central to this research as “Punjabi” is both a linguistic and geographical marker for identity as “Hockey Night in Canada- Punjabi” has a tremendous following. Women in the study defined their experiences to explain interpersonal and/or societal influencers for participation and define ideal spaces for physical activity and sport programming. As one of the first studies in Canada on the subject, this research lays the groundwork for future studies underlying experiences for individuals from South Asia and can contribute to the ongoing improvement of community-based sport programs. Furthermore, policies surrounding equity and diversity sport practices can be reviewed to reflect safe spaces in sport for all.

EN125 - The Construction of Women’s Social Spaces through Physical Exercises and Sport in Urban China
ISSA 2015 World Congress - Book of Abstracts

Huan Xiong, South China Normal University (CHN)
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The relationship between women and space has now been recognized as an important issue for feminist discussion (Ardener, 1993). According to feminists, space is considered not only in its physical dimensions but also in its social and symbolic aspects, as experienced by women. Along with the urbanization, sports activities played a key role in the process of constructing women’s social spaces in Chinese cities. By applying feminist geographical theories and qualitative research methods, including documentary research, interview and participant observation, this paper revealed Chinese women’s own sports experiences in the expanding urban spaces. It discussed how Chinese women, through their physical exercises and sports activities in neighborhoods, public places and commercial sports arena, had challenged traditional gendered space in cities, deconstructing the duel structure of “public sphere” and “private sphere” of people’s life, and re-drawing the boundaries of masculinity and femininity. It also explored the questions about the ways in which patriarchal power relations had been translated in terms of gendered division in sport within families, public social space. Furthermore, it analyzed the social factors which could affect the construction of women’s spaces through physical exercises and sport activities, arguing that gender equality in social institutions, dynamic and inclusive cultural environment, and a healthy and fair service system for women’s well being are preconditions to building women’s social space and achieving equal rights in urban spaces.

Session 3.1 – FR - Sport et profession
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
1:30 AM - 3:00 AM
Salle 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

FR179 - Le CrossFit et le MMA : champions et symptômes du néolibéralisme ?
Matthieu Quidu, Camille Raymond, Lycée Parc de Vilgénis, Massy (FR) guidumatthieu@yahoo.fr

Soit deux jeunes disciplines, originaires des Etats-Unis et récemment débarquées en France : d’un côté, le Mixed martial arts (MMA), sport de synthèse incluant des frappes, des projections et des soumissions ; de l’autre, le CrossFit, méthode de préparation physique combinant haltérophilie, gymnastique et musculation. Les homologies structurales entre ces deux pratiques révèlent un triple lien avec le néolibéralisme.

Le MMA et le CrossFit sont d’abord deux champions capitalistes. Le premier est le sport le plus populaire chez les Américains de dix-sept à trente-cinq ans ; son organisation majeure, l’UFC, a une valeur marchande d’un milliard de dollars. Quant au CrossFit, il compte chaque année 50 % de nouveaux adhérents. Ces succès résident en partie dans la forte congruence avec les discours actuels du monde de l’Entreprise.

Les deux pratiques apparaissent donc comme des symptômes du néolibéralisme. Y prévaut l’idée de rentabilité, via la quête d’une dépense physique maximale en un minimum de temps. En Crossfit, les workouts of the day stimulent le dépassement de ses propres limites (“it’s just you against yourself”). La polyvalence est également capitale : le CrossFit développe dix qualités athlétiques quand le mixed martial artist est un « décathlète des sports de combat ».

Ce faisant, ces deux sports constituent des espaces ludiques de préparation au marché du travail. En effet, pratiquer le CrossFit, c’est « se préparer à l’imprévisible ». On y apprend aussi à se surpasser ; la discipline est « conçue pour les gagnants », incités à « viser plus loin et se donner les moyens d’atteindre leurs objectifs ». Ces qualités définissent l’état de grandeur au sein de la nouvelle « cité connexionniste ».

FR190 - Les rythmes de vie du sportif de haut niveau: entre performance sportive et performance scolaire
Mathilde Julia-Marcy, Fanny LeMancq, Fabrice Burlot, INSEP (FR) mjullama@ens-cachan.fr

A l’heure où la concurrence sportive devient de plus en plus importante entre les nations, on peut s’interroger sur la réalité et la faisabilité conjointe du projet sportif et du projet de formation comme il est proposé à l’INSEP. Les sportifs d’élite sont-ils capables de mener de front des objectifs de réussite sportive et de formation ? Des études existent sur la question du double projet mais elles sont surtout qualitatives (Javerniac, 2010) et développée fortement en psychologie (Debois, Wylleman).

Sur la base de précédentes recherches quantitatives (Burlot, Mignon ; 2013) mettant au jour la multiplication et l’allongement des formations proposées au sportifs de haut niveau à l’INSEP, et sur la base d’une étude conduite depuis 2013 sur les rythmes de vie des sportifs de haut niveau de l’INSEP, la présente communication se propose d’explorer la question des interactions entre le temps de la formation et les autres temps de vie du sportif (le temps de l’entraînement, des compétitions, des sociabilité, de la famille ...).

Car évidemment, derrière cette question de la concurrence entre le temps scolaire et le temps sportif se trouve posé la question plus large des rythmes de vie des sportifs de haut niveau et des différents temps sociaux avec lesquels ils doivent composer pour construire leur performance sportive mais aussi sociale.
FR191 - Se donner le temps... la gestion du rythme de vie par le sportif de haut niveau
Fabrice Burlot, Rémi Richard, Mathilde Julla-Marcy, INSEP (FR) fabrice.burlot@insep.fr

On assiste depuis plusieurs années à une croissance des charges temporelles pesant sur les sportifs de haut niveau, notamment en raison de l’augmentation des ressources « chronophages » mises à leur disposition. Il apparaît alors pertinent de s’interroger sur les conditions environnementales de la performance des sportifs français et notamment sur leurs rythmes de vie. Plus précisément, nous souhaitons identifier les stratégies mises en œuvre par les sportifs pour « faire face » au temps.

Pour ce faire, nous avons mené 40 entretiens semi-directifs auprès de sportifs de haut niveau à l’INSEP. Si les sportifs n’ont pas tous le même rapport à leur emploi du temps, il en ressort qu’ils font preuve d’une maturité organisationnelle particulière. Parmi les interviewés, des figures de « maîtres du temps » (Darmon 2013) se dégagent. Ces derniers mettent en place des stratégies d’arrangement et d’ajustement pour répondre à la charge temporelle qui pèse sur eux (Rosa 2010).

Nous présenterons ici les stratégies de gestion du temps développées par les sportifs en nous intéressant plus particulièrement à la pratique de la récupération par le froid. Cette temporalité, nouvelle dans l’emploi du temps des sportifs, peut s’avérer révélatrice des stratégies de superposition, de suppression, de réduction et parfois d’augmentation des temps qui composent leur vie de sportifs de haut niveau.

EN288 - The Study on the Public Service Network for Sport Facilities in China.
Ran Zhoun, Yuhua Xu, Beijing Sport University (CHN) zhou123celia@126.com

With the rapid development of information technology, the network plays a critical role in improving people’s health and fitness. As the utilization and public service delivery of sport facilities in China are comparatively low, and fail to meet the residents’ growing demand for sport exercise, the construction of the public service network for sport facilities in China becomes an effective solution to this problem by integrating different resources of sport facilities and creating a cooperation platform for communications and exchanges, which helps to increase the social and economic benefits of sport facilities.

By combining the theories of sport management and information engineering, this paper analyses the status of the foreign and domestic public service networks for sport facilities and puts forward the strategies for improving those networks in China. Based on the case study on the websites of Sydney Olympic Park, Manchester Sport and Leisure Trust, ESPN Wide World of Sports, YMCA and sport facility networks in China, the paper summarizes up the successful experience of the foreign sport facility networks: customer-oriented design; one-stop service; wide-ranging partnerships; innovative development concept. It also points out the problems of the public service networks for sport facilities in China: lack of online booking, registration and payment; slowness in information updating; deficiency in health care and fitness guidance. Then the paper suggests the solutions which include diversifying the online services for public fitness; strengthening cooperation with governments, associations and enterprises; applying different cutting-edge technologies so as to break the boundaries of time and space in sports.
This presentation involves a critical examination of the golf industry’s relationship with the environment. It draws from a multi-method study of golf’s evolving environmental perspectives and practices since the early 1900s. The presentation specifically identifies three key ‘moments’ in golf’s relationship with the environment – each moment characterised by a particular view of modernisation. The first such moment came near the turn of the twentieth century. Golf’s ‘migration’ to North America, combined with the growing availability of technologies for landscape modification, brought a desire for ‘modern’, standardised playing conditions. The early postwar years are a second moment of interest. In one sense, modern technologies – and in particular pesticides such as DDT – made the achievement of ‘ideal’ playing conditions a realisable possibility more so than ever before. In another sense, golf’s arrival on TV brought pressure to actually deploy such technologies to satisfy (perceived) demand. Finally, and following from the environmental movement’s criticisms of practices like DDT spraying, the contemporary moment is defined by ecological modernisation. In the face of potential environment regulation, members of the golf industry have positioned themselves as responsible, self-regulating environmentalists. Technologies in this case are lauded for their capacity to enhance, rather than damage, the environment, and therefore for rendering economic growth compatible with environmental sustainability. The presentation concludes with critical reflections on golf’s embracing of ecological modernisation. We also consider the relevance of our findings for the study of sport, physical culture, and the environment in general.

The aim of this communication is to put in evidence some changes in actual professional cycling. In particular I will focus on some decisive aspects of the morphology of modern cycling teams, tracing its structure in a double way: one that it could be conceived as characterized by an internal process in which merge athletically and technical features, another one regarding the relationships and complex links with the other actors of cycling, such as the governing body (UCI), the network of sponsor (both at technical and broadcasting level), the organizer of major events.

I will try to show how this twofold structure, the internal side and the external, are strictly linked, such as stated in a case-study about “race-radio” (Daniel J. Larson, Joel Maxcy, Uncertainty of Outcome and Radio Policy in Professional Road Cycling, JSM Volume 28, Issue 3, May), but however remains a substantial shift between the logic of internal athletical-technological process, and the logic of external relationships, in which the main interest is the output in terms of contracting revenues and securing visibility at the highest level. Regarding the internal side of modern cycling teams, I suggest that a major technological shift occurred in recent years, due to influence of complex and powerful systems of management of athletical performance (i.e. some softwares - TrainingPeaks, Strava, etc. - strongly rooted in the physical and mechanical core of sport). I will enter then the category of “technological combination”.

Equally, about the external side of relationships, I will consider the recent association of some cycling teams in the marketing society Velon, as a tool of mediation.
movement provides for sociologists a snap-shot of structural power and individual agency within international sport as a whole: who gets to decide sport’s programs and policies, and who does not.

EN220 - Doping in sports and the legalising of rehabilitation drugs – Addressing the dilemma
CJ Gletus Matthews CN Jacobs, Kogilah Narayanasamy, Multimedia University Malaysia (MYS)
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The alarming increase in doping scandals including alleged state-sponsored doping, presents continuous challenges for WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency), which has undertaken counter measures in combating doping. However, WADA may face a different issue in the case of rehabilitation drugs. The use of these drugs by athletes borders on a threshold of uncertainties because WADA limit the use to rehabilitation but requires traces of such drugs to be completely removed from the athletes’ body prior to the commencement of the actual event. The curious case of Lee Cheong Wei, an international badminton player, who was recently found to have traces of dexamethasone, a rehabilitation drug, makes for an interesting case study. The athlete may use the drug without limitations as long as there are no traces of it in the body at the time of competition. It takes a skilled person to determine whether any traces of the drug remains in a body. Even in such circumstances there is still a possibility of not detecting traces of drug residual in an athlete’s body. WADA has confronted challenges from advocates of recreational drugs and has adopted a tough stand. However the issue of legalising rehabilitation drugs poses a unique challenge to WADA. These drugs are not intended for performance-enhancement but rather a genuine intention to treat sports injuries. But by legalising such drugs, the crucial issue is whether it has a destabilising effect on the entire anti-doping code that WADA has worked so hard to enforce.

EN331 - Limit of the hormones or the limit of tolerance?
Andrea Gál, University of Physical Education Budapest (HU) gala@tt.hu

The world of sport has not been untouched by the disorders of sexual identification; what is more, there have been an increasing number of incidents in which there were disputes because of the athlete’s sex. In 2004 the IOC decided that it was time to enforce regulation concerning the question of the Olympic participation of transsexual athletes, according to which experts were issued to make a decision about the sex of athletes who had undergone hormonal treatment for at least two years. The decision did not have positive reception by everyone; the participation of former male athletes at women’s competitions is often considered unfair. The object of the research is the phenomenon of transsexuality in the area of sport and the aim is to analyse the sport related aspects of gender identity disorder from a sociological perspective.

As methods we used the content analysis of Internet blogs and added some results of a survey carried among Hungarian adults (N=500). The research was completed with semi-structured interviews to collect more qualitative data from different sports professionals. According to the results of content analysis, the current regulation of the International Olympic Committee seems to be a half-measure; neither the transsexual athletes nor the female competitors are satisfied with that. We find differences in the opinion of sport experts regarding the IOC regulations as well, while the majority of the Hungarians do not agree that the transgender women can compete at the women’s events.

EN303 - Nutritional Supplement Use in Fitness Context: Paving the way for masculinity
Mustafa Sahin Karacan, Canan Koca, Hacettepe University Faculty of Sport Sciences (TR)
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While Turkey is dealing with doping issue in competitive sports currently, (il)legal drugs and nutritional supplement use are rising fast in the fitness context. Last year two young men lost their lives because of this phenomenon whilst another one recovered from a thirteen days coma. Based on this social issue concerning mostly young men, we aim to analyse the role of nutritional supplements in the construction of masculinity within fitness context. We used Bourdieu (1977)’s theory of practice to analyse the fitness field and Connell (1987)’s hegemonic masculinity theory to analyse the men’s supplement use. In this ethnographic study, we collected the data from a private gym located in Ankara, Turkey, through the first researcher’s immersion to the field, with participant observations, interviews and field notes. We interviewed five trainers (2 women, 3 men) and twelve male gym-goers. Findings showed that fitness is a social field where men worked on the body capital to sculpt it in line with culturally appreciated male body shape. Body capital possessed and habitus mediates the positions within the field. Men used different supplements to ensure the body that fits to ideal of masculinity. Men considered the nutritional supplements use, proteins and kreatin particularly, a requisite practice (doxa) by reading the rich body capital of others and especially new comers relied on those looked like trustworthy source of information. Hereby, our study can shed light on this rising phenomenon critically and inform the policy makers in Turkey where the effective doping policies do not exist.
Session 3.4 – EN - Sport and Social Class
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
1:30 AM - 3:00 AM
Room 11 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN153 - Young Girls’ Embodied Experiences of Femininity & Social Class
Jessica Francoome-Webb, Michael Silk, University of Bath (UK) jmf22@bath.ac.uk

The ‘absent presence’ (Woodward et al., 2014: 427) of social class within sociological discussion and policy spheres of health, leisure and sport—regulated as they are by the economic and political trajectories of neoliberalism—has been met by reinvigorated debate about the conceptualisation of social class (Bradley, 2014). Within this paper, we aim to contribute to these debates by centralising the lived experiences of young middle-class females and considering how femininities are embodied and discursively reconstituted in class-based ways. Drawing on data collected from 12-13 year old girls, we will explore the way that class was stripped of any structural or structuring properties, instead imparted to the fleshy sinews of the (in/active) body. In so doing, we explore how the exposure of excessive flesh became understood as an expression of class. Superfluous flesh was considered to be a corporeal confession of femininity gone bad, embodiment at its most ‘inappropriate’: working class femininity. Similarly, class was inscribed on the young female body through the adornment of sporting attire (the tracksuit, for example, operated as a site for the conspicuous display of, and discrepancies between, class-based femininities). Thus, in explicating the ways in which girls embody middle-class femininity we highlight how, in turn, ‘others’ (‘chavs’) were pathologised. We contend that the stigmatisation of the body—its shape, size and what it wears—in class terms is as important as ever; this is not just an issue of individual bodily and emotional experience(s), but impacts upon policy related to obesity, health and physical activity and the promotion of equitable body cultures that enhance wellbeing.

EN302 - Sport among Socially Disadvantaged Groups: the Case of Hungary
Tamás Dóczi, University of Physical Education, Budapest (HU) doczi@tf.hu

Inequalities in sport participation have been a major concern of sport sociology since its birth. In the past decades, policy makers have recognized sport as an important tool for the social inclusion of marginalized groups. The general sense of optimism that sporting outcomes, such as skills and knowledge development, produced by organized sport involvement, might eventually lead to personal pro-social development and broader societal inclusion and cohesion is counteracted by the tendency that poverty is on the rise in Hungary and socially disadvantaged groups are increasingly excluded from sport participation. The objective of the paper is to present the data of a survey carried out among socially disadvantaged people living in Hungary (N=500), related to their sporting habits, attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sport participation. The quantitative data are to be complemented by case studies of social sport programs running in the country. The results indicate that socially disadvantaged people, especially women lag behind in participation figures and although their motivations to not significantly differ from the general population, the barriers they face can be more diverse, and not only related to their financial situation. Although they see the positive values behind sport, perhaps even in a more idealized way, various macro- and micro-level obstacles hinder their inclusion in and though sport. To address these issues, and to approach sport policy as a special branch of social policy, more substantial support from decision makers, and a more critical approach is needed, on the part of field workers and policy makers alike.

EN466 - Adolf Koch Schools or a switch from the hygiene oriented physical activity to the wellness practice.
Guillaume Robin, Laboratoire TEC (EA 3625), Université Paris Descartes (FR) guillaume.robin@parisdescartes.fr

Through their educational principles that resemble the so-called « natural methods » of Georges Hébert, the Koch schools were developed in Germany under the Weimar Republic introducing a new relationship of men to their body. Adolf Koch, the founder of this movement, began with an interest in hygiene, before developing an innovative approach in the context of a growing industrialization and denunciation of its misdeeds for the health of the workers. According to Koch, sport was not only to be recognized in terms of its medical contribution to public health but also by the harmony it provides, and which physical activity may contribute to. It seems that at this point a soft switch took place from the hygiene oriented approach applied to sport activities to a search for well-being provided by sport and closely linked to the "Free Body Culture" (Freikörperkultur).The FKK movement came together in Germany in the late 19th century as a consequence of the repeal of anti-socialist laws and the socio-cultural emancipation of the German proletariat. Adolf Koch tried to apply his views of the "new education" and make teaching a tool for the true "Lebensreform" (life reform). He suggested that through physical activity men can experience a feeling of well-being. At the same time, the « Ausdruckstanz » (expressive, free and improvised dance) gained great popularity and "Koch gymnastics » was developed in 1921 at a school in
Berlin-Charlottenburg, striving to bring to expression one’s individual feelings. The aim of Koch’s pedagogy was to promote the general body approach by integrating the principles of Mary Wigman’s expressionist dance. This new seek for well-being induced by physical activity came out to be emblematic also for children, owing to the joy felt by body movement, the use of play, and development of the imagination. In 1924, Koch founded the « Institute of Free Body Culture » which purpose was to "control life by fulfilling a form". Based on the educational texts of its founders and the historical works of Marc Cluet, this paper will attempt, while stressing its social and political implications, to show what are the underlying educational principles and purposes of Adolf Koch schools and their relation with the "Free Body Culture" born in Germany. We will analyze how big was the extent of a shift from the hygiene vision of sport to the wellness culture.

EN126 - A body to be shaped, a body to express himself: children’s participation in sports and the construction of class habitus
Christine Mennesson, Julien Bertrand, Martine Court, PRISSMH-SO1, University of Toulouse (FR)
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As shown in numerous studies, the family’s socioeconomic status influences children’s participation in sports (White & Gager, 2007; White & McTeer, 2012). Some studies have focused more specifically on family socialization modes (Wheeler, 2012; Dagkas & Quarmb, 2012). The place held by sports in a family’s lifestyle plays a very important role (Macdonald et al, 2004). In particular, it is possible to identify a family habitus (Tomanovic, 2004; Weininger & Lareau, 2009) that organizes children’s relationships to leisure and sports activities. In line with Pierre Bourdieu’s work, this communication analyzes the role of children’s sports practices in the construction of class habitus. From interviews with around thirty families, we study the educational strategies of the parents in the sports domain. Our data highlight two different somatic cultures among middle classes: a body to be shaped, combined with the wish of forge the will of the children, in the economic fraction of middle classes and/or in upward social mobility. These parents give importance to the children’s sports and encourage them strongly to choose competitive practices (Gombert and Van Zanten, 2004); a body to express himself in the cultural fraction of middle classes, in particular in the families confronted with the social downgrading. These parents, critical towards competition, grant a more secondary role to sport, often associated with artistic practices. They also take more into account the tastes expressed by their children (Van Zanten, on 2009).

Session 3.5 – EN - Sport and Organization
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
1:30 AM - 3:00 AM
Room 15 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN205 - Sports and Social Inclusion of Chinese Rural-Urban Migrants: Case Studies
Tang Shengying, Beijing Sport University (CHN)
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Social inclusion of a particularly deprived group -- rural-urban migrants -- is one of the urgent problems China has to solve in light of rapid urbanization processes. Sport has long been valued and applied as a tool for the social inclusion of deprived social groups in many countries. However, in China, the inclusive characteristics of sports have failed to draw enough attention from both government officials and researchers. Nevertheless, in practice, sports have been used to include Chinese rural-urban migrants in mainstream society in an unconscious and accidental way. In this study I introduce and analyze five cases led by difference sectors, two by the public sector (The 10th culture and sports festival for migrant workers in Shenzhen, Guangdong province; the 5th Olympic games in DonSi street, Beijing), two by the voluntary sector (sports activities carried out respectively by Beijing Collaborator and Feng-ying roller skating club in Dongguan, Guangdong province), one by the commercial sector (staff sports meeting of Foxconn). The results indicate that to use sports as an effective strategy for the social inclusion of Chinese rural-urban migrants, improvements need to be made in the following aspects: (1) full awareness of the social function of sports; (2) transformation of government functions; (3) establish voluntary sector-oriented operation mechanism; (4) change the sport organizational structure from a bureaucratic to a flat and networked form; (5) introduce the concept of closed-loop management to optimize the operation process.

EN287 - The democratic sport club? Organizational structures and practices.
Maria Rönnlund, Sofia Isberg, Jonny Hjelm, Dept. of Historical, Philosophical and Religious Studies, Umeå University (SE) maria.ronnlund@umu.se

In Scandinavian countries the sport movement, with approximately 20,000 predominantly multi-sport community-based clubs, is sponsored by the state to promote health among citizens, but also to promote democratic values and attitudes. The basic assumption is that participating in a democratic organized sport club will make young participating athletes develop into democratic citizens and experience a spirit of community. Drawing on Putman (2000) and
participatory and deliberative theories of democracy (Young 1990, 2000), the aim of this paper is to problematize the sport club as a democratic and fostering milieu: What democratic structures and practices characterize sport clubs and how do various club members experience and understand their sport club in terms of democracy? The first part of the paper analyses the discourse on the Scandinavian sport movement in terms of democratic fostering and its changes over time. The second part analyses the organizational structures and practices of two Swedish sport clubs with mass participation and elite performance ambitions. Empirical data includes policy documents, governmental reports, club committee reports and minutes, interviews with club leaders, young players and parents. At general discursive level players, parents and club leaders talked about the club in a way that corresponded with the main discourse on the democratic, inclusive and “sport for all-friendly” Scandinavian sport club that characterized the documents. However, critical incidents indicated that club members at all levels experienced democratic failings that challenged this idea. The paper concludes by discussing the implications for young people’s future sport/club engagement and citizenship.

EN183 - Planning, actions and funding for Brazilian sport in times of mega-events
Katiucia Mello Figuerôa, Fernando Marinho Mezzadri, Marcelo Moraes e Silva, Universidade Federal do Paraná (BR) ktmello@gmail.com

The promulgation of the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988 was an important social and political framework for Brazil. It is true that the full achievement of rights provided for in this Constitution is far from the reality of the majority of the population, but the recognition of sport as a social right allows the claim of means for achieving it in the population’s daily life. Thus, the main objective of this research is to analyze, considering the planning, goals and funding from the Brazilian Federal Government for actions relating to sport, in all its dimensions, especially considering its relations with the proposals contained in the Candidature Dossier and the Legacy Brochure of the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2016. The study has qualitative aspect and uses the documentary analyses and open interviews as tools. The conclusion is that, meanwhile, the gaze is basically directed to the promises about delivery of infrastructures for the execution of the games and to the development of high performance sport.

EN124 - Where is childhood? In conversation with Messner and Musto
Jason Laurendeau, Dan Konecny, University of Lethbridge (CA) jason.laurendeau@uleth.ca

This presentation builds upon the Messner and Musto’s recent call for sociologists of sport to take “kids” more seriously, highlighting that in addition to taking kids and kids’ sport more seriously, sport scholars might go further towards considering childhood not simply as a stage of life, but as a set of ideas produced, reproduced, and potentially reshaped by sporting and recreational practices and discourses. To illustrate the value of this approach, it explores the complexities and contradictions of contemporary risk discourses, and the ways in which these are connected to the (re)production of young people as vulnerable subjects.

EN346 - Parents’ Investments in Skateboarding in Neo-Liberal Times
E. Missy Wright, Becky Beal, ZáNean McClain, California State University East Bay (US) missy.wright@csueastbay.edu

The pattern of increasing parental involvement in and commitment to their child’s organized sport participation has been well documented (e.g., Coakley, 2006; Wheeler & Green, 2014). While a pattern of neoliberal sport parenting has been discussed predominantly with mainstream sports (e.g., Coakley, 2006), there has been little research on parenting practices of those involved in less formal sports such as parkour or skateboarding. We find it compelling to investigate whether these informal sports, which have very limited collegiate or professional outlets, conjure the same type of attention from parents. In short, we ask whether mainstream neoliberal parenting practices (e.g., “little league” or “helicopter” parents) are found in skateboarding and, if so, to what degree and by whom?

This research examines parental investment in skateboarding within the Bay Area in California, USA. We completed over 100 hours of observations at three skate parks, and conducted interviews with 12 parents and 13 of their children who skateboard, as well as seven interviews with adults associated with skateboard programming. From our analysis we found that parents of skateboarders now engage in many of the same practices that have been discussed in the literature surrounding organized youth sport. Drawing upon Bourdieu (1984), we analyze parental habitus in skateboarding parks. We infer that parents have specific motivations that underpin their investments. They believed that skateboarding supports the development of cultural capital for their children. Additionally, parents’ investments reflect the racial, economic, and
cultural diversity of where these three parks are situated within the Bay Area.

EN368 - “Forging the future of fitness”: children, childhood, and crossfit kids magazine

Jesse Couture, University of Lethbridge (CA)
jesse.couture@uleth.ca

Messner and Musto (2014) argue that, with a few notable exceptions, critical sport scholars have almost systematically ignored the sociological study of children and kids sport. While delivering an important call to action, there seems to be somewhat of an ‘absent presence’ (Shilling, 2012) in the authors’ suggestions of why it is that children and children’s voices remain widely understudied. In this paper, I propose how certain contemporary discourses and debates around children, particularly with respect to physical (in)activity, are dually informed by neoliberal narratives of autonomy, independence, and individual responsibility yet, somewhat paradoxically, remain haunted (Gordon, 2004), too, by historical ideas and understandings about childhood and about what and who a child is. Drawing on preliminary findings from a critical discourse analysis of CrossFit Kids Magazine, a health and fitness e-zine distributed from 2005-2009, this paper explores if, how, and in what ways children and childhood are discursively constructed therein, including the extent to which children’s voices are represented or included as part of its narrative, while asking questions about the types of messages being (re-)produced about children, about health, risk, exercise, and play.

Session 3.7 – EN - Sport, Literature and Philosophy

Wednesday, June 10th 2015
1:30 AM - 3:00 AM
Room 14 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN319 - A Brief Study of Sports Literature in 21st Century China

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Since the beginning of the 21st century, the development of China’s sports literature can be identified in relation to two stages: flourish and recession. At the beginning of the 21st century, sports literature works emerged rapidly like “mushrooms after the rain”. Two reasons can account for this phenomenon. On the one hand, the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games became the catalyst for literature creation. Within the context of the Beijing Olympics, both local and central governments encouraged the public to engage with sports literature, for example by holding various literature competitions. At the time, all kinds of literature styles, including novels, poetry, prose, etc. all flourished thanks to the Olympic Games. The exact number of works produced is unknown and the quality was uneven. On the other hand, the Internet offered a more free and relaxed space for netizens to create sports pieces literature. Nevertheless, with the recession of Olympics, that is, when it ended, sports literature creation declined as well.

Compared with the past, sports literature in 21st century China has three main features. Firstly, everyone can be the narrator instead of professional writers only. Secondly, instead of just have a focus on serious views on topics the aim of writing changed allowing for greater flexibility in both topics and how they are discussed. And thirdly, commercial sports fictions appeared to grow driven by the impact of consumerism. Moreover, there were a few outstanding documentary literature productions around 2011, which, notably was the oldest form of sports literature dating back to the 1920s.

EN314 - Research about Chinese Sports and Fitness Culture based upon “Spiritual Culture” insights

Wang Yajing, Department of Physical Education, Peking University (CHN)
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From the perspective of culture and philosophy of culture, the structure of Sports and Fitness Culture consists of three levels: the superficial level is “implements”, the middle level is “system”, and the underlying level is “concept”. Compatible with the three levels, culture also consists of “material culture”, “system culture” and “spiritual culture”. Spiritual culture is the core part of culture, which is made up of “Jiazhiguan”(Jiazhiguan is a Chinese proper name, which means the standards of people to judge or evaluate things), mode of thinking, moral sentiments, aesthetic interest, religious sentiment, national character and so on. The research about the spiritual culture of Sports and Fitness will mainly focus on its spiritual connotation and its performance in different historical stages. This paper discusses the following four parts: (1) structure of the ideological system of Sports and Fitness; (2) structure of Jiazhiguan on Sports and Fitness; (3) mode of thinking and code of conduct on Sports and Fitness; (4) the future development of Chinese Sports and Fitness culture.

Chinese Sports and Fitness culture has developed for thousands of years, and it is remarkably unique. This unique, but traditional culture is changing because of contact with Western culture. This paper tries to address the following two questions: “What is the trajectory of development of Sports and Fitness culture” and “How can people benefit from the field of Sports and Fitness”.

EN151 - Confucius TiYu Ideological

Gong Zhengwei, Zhu Zhenghong, Li Wenpu, Shanghai University of sport (CHN)
The thesis, based on the new research done on the thoughts of Confucius who was the founder of Confucianism, is to meet the needs of rediscovering the importance of traditional sports and digging the value of Chinese culture. It uncovers two basic characteristics of Confucius thoughts on sports: one is that much importance is attached to sports, which can be seen from the ideas, such as trying things in person, doing shooting and riding sports, combining etiquette with musical instrument performance, promoting liberal and harsh policies and going for regimen and longevity; the other is more place is put on protocols, which include rules of manners, knowing a man by his shooting, communication forms, the importance of participation and so on. Altogether, the essence of Confucius thoughts on sports is that the most important is not to win but to learn proper manners, participate and stay healthy.

EN396 - The influence of PE entrance exam policy on student’s physical health
Haoyu Cui, Zhonghui He, Sports Humanistic Sociology, Peking University (CHN) chy_0215@163.com

Senior high school entrance examination is the selection exam for Chinese students from junior high school to senior high school. There has been a lot of debates about PE entrance exam since it has been implemented in 1992. This research select the earliest cities that implemented senior high school entrance examination: Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, analyze the physical changes of students after the implement of PE entrance exam, and the physical changes of students after Tianjin has interrupted the PE entrance exam. Studying the influence of PE entrance exam policy on students’ physical health, and make suggestions about if PE exam should be brought into college entrance exam.

FR142 - La scénographie et les nouvelles technologies au service du patrimoine sportif et des valeurs du sport ou Le Musée National du Sport dans le grand stade de Nice
Marie Grasse, Musée National du Sport (FR) marie.grasse@museedusport.fr

Entre le sport, qui se vit dans le court terme de la préparation d’une performance, et le Musée National du Sport, qui expose des objets dans la durée, il existe un véritable anachronisme. Des événements sportifs qui ont marqué toute une génération, le musée ne possède, qu’ici un maillot, là une affiche.... Au lieu d’associer systématiquement cet objet à un film ou à un commentaire, au risque de rendre encore plus dérisoire la trace qu’il nous reste de l’événement, le parti pris a été de le présenter à un moment donné de son histoire. Il est impossible de restituer dans l’espace confiné d’un musée l’énormité et la diversité du fait sportif, avec ses dizaines de milliers de spectateurs qui vibrent et s’interpellent au rythme d’un match et qui font la fête les soirs de victoire.

Le Yooner est un engin sportif innovant, sorte de kart des neiges, qui permet une glisse alternative, ludique et techniquement accessible en station de sport d’hiver. Inspiré et détourné du Paret, engin de glisse patrimonial encore pratiqué à une échelle locale en Haute-Savoie, le Yooner est aujourd’hui promu par un fabricant qui s’efforce, non sans difficulté, de le diffuser dans les stations alpines. Cette communication souhaite montrer le rôle des « relations sociales » (Bidart & al., 2011) dans un processus d’innovation impliquant la co-création d’un objet technique, de ses espaces et de ses usages.

Ce travail s’appuie sur les principes de l’analyse sociotechnique (Akrich & al., 1988) analysant le processus d’innovation comme celui du déploiement d’un réseau associant des acteurs humains et non humains. Ambitionnant de dépasser certaines critiques faites à cette approche, il apparaît intéressant de qualifier les relations sociales et prendre en compte les effets d’encastrement social ou de découplage dans un projet innovant (Grossetti, 2006). Ce travail s’appuie sur 11 entretiens semi-directifs avec les principaux acteurs du processus d’innovation et des observations ethnographiques (montage, test, location).

Alors que, au prix de compromis concédés en termes de performance (portage, maniabilité, glisse), l’objet lui-même est très tôt devenu une « boîte noire », l’analyse de la trajectoire dévoile un succès en demi-teinte lié aux difficultés des innovateurs à créer des ressources de médiation dans d’autres massifs (ex. : relais d’ambassadeurs accompagnateurs en moyenne montagne, événements sportifs) et à des résistances paradoxales liées aux chaînes de relations personnelles (ex. : tension entre vallées).

FR159 - Réseau sociotechnique et relations sociales dans l’activité d’innovation. Le cas du Yooner
Julie Hallé, Eric Boutroy, CRIS (EA637) Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 (FR) eric.boutroy@univ-lyon1.fr

Le Yooner est un engin sportif innovant, sorte de kart des neiges, qui permet une glisse alternative, ludique et techniquement accessible en station de sport d’hiver. Inspiré et détourné du Paret, engin de glisse patrimonial encore pratiqué à une échelle locale en Haute-Savoie, le
des sons extraits de ces moments forts et souligné par une frise illustrée qui met en regard les collections du musée et des événements de l’histoire du sport. Le parcours fait ainsi appel aux sens du visiteur afin de l’accompagner dans sa visite. Enfin, la scénographie adoptée est dynamique et tente d’évoquer le mouvement tant par la présentation des objets que par le graphisme, qui reprend la décomposition de mouvements sportifs, gestes... Chaque objet, dont on souhaite qu’il témoigne pleinement de sa charge symbolique, est donc exposé avec des moyens scénographiques adaptés à sa spécificité.

FR144 - Cirque contemporain et processus de professionnalisation : De l’égalité à la division ?
Emilie Salaméro, Faculté des Sciences du Sport de Poitiers (FR) emilie.salamero@gmail.com

Dans les années 1970, le nouveau cirque a cherché à rompre, comme toute révolution artistique (Bourdieu, 1998), avec le cirque classique tant sur les plans économique, esthétique, qu’émotionnel. Si les artistes de nouveau cirque ont essayé d’incarner dans un style de vie communautaire de valeurs de solidarité, d’égalité et d’élection sur des bases affinitaires, aujourd’hui encore, ces éléments constituent une rhétorique professionnelle dans le milieu du cirque devenu contemporain (Garcia, 2011). Dans les discours de ses acteurs, celui-ci apparaît comme une « grande famille ». Pourtant, une enquête en cours sur les parcours professionnels d’actuels ou anciens artistes de cirque tend à relativiser ces croyances et met au contraire en avant la rareté des conflits interindividuels.

Certains, s’ils constituent une épreuve morale, vont jusqu’à entraîner la poursuite d’activité lorsqu’ils mettent fin au collectif de travail. Ces phénomènes concernent d’autant plus certaines générations d’artistes, fortement mobilisés autour de ces valeurs égalitaires mais néanmoins confrontés au processus de professionnalisation, de division du travail et à la concurrence renforcée sur le marché du travail qui caractérisent aujourd’hui le cirque (Observatoire des métiers du spectacle vivant, 2014). Si les discours sur les parcours professionnels des artistes de cirque insistent souvent sur le risque de blessures physiques (Les guides santé au travail du CMB, 2010), ce travail révèle également le décalage entre valeurs et réalités professionnelles et la vulnérabilité de certains artistes, moralement peu préparés au marché de l’emploi actuel.

FR139 - Le rôle des conjoints dans les carrières de dirigeantes sportives
David Sudre, Université Paris Descartes - Laboratoire TEC (FR) davidsudre@hotmail.com

Bien que le nombre de dirigeantes sportives augmente ces dernières années, les femmes n’ont pas réussi à investir véritablement la tête de la direction du sport. Leurs parcours sont encore atypiques au sein de cet univers de tradition masculine et constituent toujours une « transgression ».

En partant de ce constat et en nous appuyant sur les résultats d’une enquête qualitative menée en Seine-et-Marne sur les conditions de réussite de présidentes de structures sportives locales, nous chercherons à interroger le rôle joué par les conjoints dans les carrières associatives de leurs femmes.

Il s’agira donc de voir précisément comment les conjoints participent au succès de leurs femmes dirigeantes. Autrement dit, comment parviennent-ils à réduire, d’une part, les attentes qui pèsent sur leurs épouses et, d’autre part, les contraintes qui sont directement liées au milieu associatif sportif et à leurs fonctions sociales de mères et d’épouses ? Mais aussi, quels sens donnent-ils à l’investissement de leurs épouses ? Ou encore, ces conjoints ont-ils une influence sur les places qu’occupent leurs femmes présidentes dans les sphères familiales et sportives ?

Afin de répondre à ces interrogations, nous étudierons, au prisme des rapports sociaux de sexe et de classe, les différents types de soutiens conjugués que ces hommes peuvent offrir à leurs femmes. Ainsi, nous pourrons notamment constater que ces soutiens prennent des formes différentes selon les ressources économiques, sociales et culturelles des conjoints.

Session 4.2 – EN - Sport and Gender
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
3:30 AM - 5:00 AM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN348 - "Being a woman is not an impediment to love you: The construction of female identity in the football fandom Trinchera Norte"
Marcela Ponce de León Marquina, Group of Analysis for Development (PE) mponcedeleon@grade.org.pe

Studies related to football have been primarily focused on the role it plays in the construction of masculine and emotional identities, social rivalries and confrontational practices as well as tried to explain football fandom violent behavior. Thus, existing research have associated football as a male dominated sport in which men constantly has to challenge their masculinity and virility, ignoring women as a possible member in a football fandom. Despite this, there exist studies that examined women’s construction of gender identity and the influence football participation can have on this process. This study seeks to contribute to a new stream of research by addressing the following research questions: how female identity is constructed in a masculine traditionally restricted space such as a
football fandom? and which elements intervene in such construction? In order to answer these questions semi-structured interviews and extensive participant observation were conducted with a female group from the football fandom “Trinchera Norte” in Lima (Peru). The findings reveal that female identity is constructed taking into account both women’s experiences and perceptions of the place they occupied within the football fandom and male’s perceptions about them. Furthermore, it was also found that women display different strategies or resources such as violence or the body in order to obtain male recognition and reshape traditional gender norms.

**EN212 - Domestication or Resistance? Female Athletes under Hierarchy of Seniority**  
Wei-Hua Chiu, Tzu-Hsuan Chen, National Taiwan Sport University (TW) dreamfly1225@gmail.com

Hierarchy of seniority is an extremely important unspoken rule among athletes in Taiwan and eastern sport cultures. Team chemistry, training regimen, peer manners, and so on are all constructed based upon this rule. The hierarchy of seniority acts as a powerful system which has the capability of disciplining members. However, the gendered experiences under this hierarchical system are rarely examined. Female athletes have to strike a delicate balance between senior culture and feminine characteristics. Therefore, this article examines the gender differences and similarities with respect to how Taiwanese female athletes experience the unspoken rule and how they accept or resist the hierarchy of seniority when they are in the circumstances of masculine domination. This paper draws on observations and in-depth interviews conducted with female athletes in track and field, which is regarded as a traditional physical competition embodying masculine “Citius, Altius, Fortius” values. This research shows that female athletes in the circumstances of masculine domination have the possibilities of reproducing the dominant senior norms of masculinity but add new feminine variations. Eventually, multiple gendered and cultural meanings within the hierarchy embody the struggles and negotiations of various power relations.

**EN216 - Negotiating the spit and sawdust: Embodied femininities in gym spaces.**  
Amy Clark, Canterbury Christ Church University (UK) haywarda@hotmail.co.uk

Whilst there has been considerable research exploring the representation of women’s bodies in sport and fitness environments and the oppression women face in fitness cultures (e.g. Dworkin, 2001) there is a paucity of qualitative research exploring the embodied experiences of women in sport and exercise within alternative fitness spaces (e.g. Allen-Collinson, 2010; 2011). Against this backdrop, I present material gathered from part of an ongoing research project into the lived experiences of women who work-out in a ‘working-class’ gym in the South-East of England. In doing so, I reveal the corporeal, ‘fleshy’, in other words embodied aspects of participating in what could be considered a traditionally male ‘spit and sawdust’ gym. Observations of women in the weights room and the spin room and mediated semi-structured interviews are incorporated to illuminate the stories of women and the living, breathing, sensing bodies through which they exercise and make sense of the world. Recognising the importance of my own body in the research process, in this presentation I also reflect upon some of my initial experiences of entering the field and how I negotiated some of the anxieties, difficulties and challenges that I faced. I also consider my rationale for adopting alternative researcher roles, the crossing of boundaries in relation to researcher/informant rapport, and the maintenance of my feminist identity. Discussion is provided that highlights how taking such a self-reflexive approach is helping to interpret the embodied experiences of being a woman within fitness cultures.

**EN233 - Why do I have to wear a ponytail?: the body discipline of high school elite female athletes in Taiwan.**  
Chun-Yao Pan, National Taiwan University, Department of Sociology (TW) chunyao.pan@gmail.com

In recent year, some of the Division high school female basketball teams in Taiwan have introduced a “ponytail regulation” requiring every team member to wear a ponytail in order to “be like a girl”. This article is an empirical case study that explores how Division I basketball teams discipline the player’s body. “You have to be tough on the court and be a sweet girl outside the court”, this is the dominant discourse of the division I high school female basketball teams. From an organizational level, schools regulate players’ bodies through daily life practices. For example, supervised dormitories provide a panoption-like field to keep a watchful-eye on athletes; student-mentoring systems construct a vertical hierarchy of supervision etc. All these techniques are aimed at teaching players manners, including the “appropriate” gender role. Surprisingly, although under so much supervision and repression, players don’t necessarily accept the ideology of what it is “to be a girl”. Moreover, unlike previous findings (mostly western), the players didn’t experience gender role conflict. On the contrary, they are empowered through sport and further perform the agency to overcome the oppressor/oppressed, body/mind, object/subject dichotomy.

Session 4.3 – EN - Sport, Health and Risk
EN261 - Hierarchical relationships and the normalisation of corporal punishment in Japanese school sports clubs
Brent McDonald, Keiji Kawai, Victoria University (AU)
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Since the beginning of 2013 the topic of corporal punishment in education and specifically in school sports clubs has been widely discussed in Japanese society. Whilst much of the discussion has been about attempting to regulate the practice of corporal punishment in Japanese school sports through tougher sanctions and punishments on the perpetrators, less has focused on the actual conditions of the sports clubs that allow such practices to become normalised. Drawing on focus group responses, media analysis and legal discussion, we examine the hierarchical power relationships at the core of such clubs. We suggest that it is the rigid nature of such relationships, especially in the decision-making processes, which creates the conditions for corporal punishment to exist. As such the case of corporal punishment in school sport sheds light onto other institutions in Japanese society that are similarly founded around vertical relationships and forms of top down decision making. In order to properly address issues of abuse and punishment in Japanese sports clubs the analysis suggests that, for change to occur, the structure of power relations needs to be reconsidered in order to allow more democratic and consensus based decision making.

EN371 - The Athlete’s Body and the Social Text of Suicide
Sean Brayton, Michelle Helstein, University of Lethbridge (CA) helsmt@uleth.ca

This paper is interested in the sporting body as a site of resistance and refusal. Specifically, it examines how suicides of former professional gridiron football players (Dave Duerson, Ray Easterling and Junior Seau) and hockey “enforcers” (Derek Boogaard and Rick Rypien) offer a social commentary on physical labour in late capitalism. While widespread news reports have rightly raised concern over the possible connections between contact sports, brain injuries and depression, athlete suicides can also be read collectively as a “social text.” Drawing from sociological studies of suicide as social protest (i.e., hunger strikes and self-immolation), we explain how the self-destruction of the athlete’s body can be understood less as an individual psychological aberration than as a political act, one that reflects and reacts against a specific set of socioeconomic conditions. As we argue, the recent spate of athlete suicides marks a “corporeal critique” that speaks to professional sport as an economic enterprise indebted to the use, abuse and “disposability” of athletic bodies as physical labour.

EN192 - Elite female distance runners and pregnancy advice: Sources, content, and trust
Audrey Giles, Francine Darroch, Roisine McGettigan-Dumas, University of Ottawa (CA) agiles@uottawa.ca

An increasing number of elite female distance runners are electing to have children during their careers. Yet, guidelines for physical activity were not developed with this population in mind. Thus, we sought to develop an understanding of where these women receive advice on training during pregnancy and how they perceived this advice. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 13 women who had had at least one pregnancy within the past five years, had achieved a minimum of the USA Track and Field 2012 Olympic Team marathon trials ‘B’ entry standard or equivalent performances for distance running events 1,500m or longer. Our participants came from five countries and participated in 13 Olympic Games and 63 World Championships, and had 1-3 children. Using thematic analysis, our findings revealed that the participants received advice from three main sources: medical professional, coaches, and other elite female distance runners. In addition, they also received unsolicited advice and comments from members of the communities in which they lived. The participants identified fellow elite female distance runners as the most useful and trustworthy sources of information, followed by medical professionals, then coaches. Unsolicited advice from community members nevertheless had an impact on their behaviour. Overall, the women felt that there was a dearth of formal sources from which they could receive trustworthy advice about how to have a safe and healthy pregnancy while continuing to pursue their careers. These results illustrate the need to meet female elite athletes’ specific needs in terms of wellbeing during pregnancy.

Session 4.4 – EN - Sport, Physical Activity and Ageing
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
3:30 AM - 5:00 AM
Room 11 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN433 - Study on the Value of Square Dance under the Background of Aging Population in China
Wu Yannian, Li Shufen, Feng Junjie, JINAN University (CHN) 329355145@qq.com

By the end of 2013, China’s elderly population aged 60 and above has exceeded 200 million, of which 44 million in basic daily activities require assistance; 61.8 million withstand physical pain, and 99.9 million people with high blood pressure. Aging population of this huge change makes China’s economy, health care and the...
EN163 - Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour: A Vital Politics of Old Age?
Emmanuelle Tulle, Glasgow Caledonian University (UK)
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No longer can we think of ageing bodies as inexorably and helplessly steered on a course towards frailty. The disposition to be physically active has been normalized. Several developments have led to a discursive shift in which the old body has re-emerged as much more labile but also much more prone to a different kind of regulation (Tulle, 2008). Sport science and sport medicine and their positioning as the generator of truth about the health benefits of physical activity have the potential to reaffirm the transformation of our relationship to our bodies as a hyper-reflexive and instrumental one, bringing the minutiae of physiological functioning to the forefront of our concerns. A further development has begun to take place. The science is turning its attention to a new problem: sedentary behaviour. Sedentary behaviour has recently been recast as the new physiological timebomb. This paper will explore the changing but also broadening space of regulation within which ageing bodies are now captured. It will therefore present a discursive analysis of recent sport science literature as it deals with sedentary behaviour. Ultimately, following Rose (2007), the paper will ask whether the turn to physical activity and its extension to the inclusion of sedentary behaviour is subjecting older people to a new form of life manifested in the deepening of biopower and, ultimately, the colonization of everyday life.

EN281 - A Neo-Liberal Project or Community-Based Participatory Research?: A Critical Look at the Silicon Valley Healthy Aging Partnership
Tamar Z. Semerjian, San José State University (US)
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There have been numerous critiques of the shift toward individual responsibility for one’s own health and well-being. Silk, Bush, and Andrews (2010) and Sparkes (2013) have suggested that neo-liberal projects that emphasize evidence-based practices can narrow the scope of research, and constrain concepts of wellness and health. These critiques have merit, and researchers need to be wary of projects that further work to discipline bodies (Foucault, 1979). However, there are also known benefits to increasing physical activity, which can indeed enhance health and wellbeing. In the US some communities have formed partnerships between universities, senior serving agencies, and health care providers to implement evidence-based programs. One such example of this is the Silicon Valley Healthy Aging Partnership (SVHAP), in Santa Clara County, California. While this project was envisioned as community-based participatory research, it could also be seen as contributing to broader neo-liberal projects. This paper seeks to query the notion that all such projects are entirely problematic. By collaborating with over 30 communities based agencies that work closely with the older adults that they serve, being sensitive to the cultural diversity in our community, and implementing programs that are relevant and effective for older adults, we provide programs that increase the wellbeing of older adults. Thus, a secondary goal of this paper is to grapple with the tensions of this being a neo-liberal project, and the benefits of a programs which has a positive impact on the community we work with.

EN417 - The social construction of somatic culture and ageing in the media
Ilse Hartmann-Tews, Ulrike Tischer, German Sport University Cologne (DE)
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In an ageing society interest in healthy ageing is growing. Empirical studies have shown that the portrayal of older people in the mass media influences the recipients’ attitudes, beliefs and activities with reference towards old age and older people. Our theoretical orientation puts focus on the social construction of aging with reference to the somatic culture of elderly people. The concept of somatic culture refers to body related attitudes, beliefs and activities and has been developed by Luc Boltanski (1976) and influenced by Bourdieu. This concept includes attitudes and activities with relation to health, performance and appearance.

The purpose of our study is to assess the images of older people and the social construction of somatic
culture in magazine advertisements. The study is based on a content analysis of advertisements in two weekly general magazines which are widely read (Der Spiegel with about 6 mio readers and Auf einen Blick with about 2.5 mio readers). The sample covers all advertisements (N=75) with older models of 52 issues (12 months). Our central questions for data analysis in this presentation will be how older people are portrayed with reference to the different aspects of somatic culture and if there are differences between the two sexes that support the notion of a double standard of ageing.

Session 4.5 – EN - New Sporting Activities / Sport and Coaching
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
3:30 AM - 5:00 AM
Room 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN146 - Performance Parkour: Challenging the sportization of parkour in England
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This paper emerges from an established research focus on the social value of informal lifestyle sports such as parkour, for addressing policy agendas promoting sport’s role in promoting healthy lifestyles and developing social inclusion agendas (Gilchrist & Wheaton, 2011). Recently parkour in the UK has experienced rapid institutionalisation and sportization (Wheaton, 2013). In 2012 a Sport England sanctioned national governing body [NGB] Parkour Uk was ratified, with a mandatory qualification for those teaching parkour. The NGB views parkour exclusively as a sport, presenting challenges for some practitioners and teachers, particularly those working within the arts, who believe parkour in best understood, and most likely to be promoted as a socially - inclusive physical practice through a study of dance and movement, not just as athletic feat. In response to the sportization of parkour, some practitioners are promoting performance-parkour [2PK] as a way for practitioners and teachers to continue to experiment with parkour as an art form and means of creative expression. Its proponents believe that 2PK can attract those individuals who are less likely to join formal dance or sports activities; however there is a lack of research evidence. In this paper I explore these debates based on interviews with parkour participants, teachers and those representing parkour in policy forums. I outline some research initiatives set up to understand the value of 2PK amongst user communities, particularly non-traditional participants such as women and retirees. More broadly this paper contributes to our understanding of the role informal sporting activities can play in promoting inclusive and equitable physical cultures.

EN464 - Sportivisation of Competitive Video Gaming
Nicolas Besombes, Laboratoire TEC (EA 3625), Université Paris Descartes (FR)
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The aim of this article is to understand the sportivisation process of competitive video games. With regard to the field of sociology of sport (Guttmann, 1978; Elias and Dunning, 1986), the paper questions the definition of electronic sports through four criteria regularly used to define modern sports: the activity’s motor relevance, the organization of competitions, rules and regulations as well as the nature and degree of institutionalization. The research is based on semi-structured interviews and observations of bodily techniques (Mauss, 1936) of regular and casual gamers. Two e-sport events organizers and two representatives of distinct French e-sport federations were interviewed. Observations of four players were documented through filming over a 20 hour period. On the one hand the results show that while the common discourse opposes the idea that video games and e-sports are ‘real’ sports (Peter, 2007), the electronic sports phenomenon shares numerous characteristics with modern sports. Our paper highlights the fact that, just like in modern sports, motor behaviors are the main purpose of competitive video gaming. On the other hand, electronic sports have developed an original sporting model with regard to their institutionalization by delegating the organization of major competitive events to private companies.

EN194 - Sports’ Disciplinary Legacy and the Challenge of ‘Coaching Differently’
James Denison, Joseph P. Mills, Timothy Konoval, University of Alberta (CA) jim.denison@ualberta.ca

Be empowering. Be athlete-centred. Be autonomy supportive. These are three related topics currently being promoted by sport psychologists and pedagogists in an effort to recognize athletes’ unique qualities and developmental differences and make coaching more holistic and coaches more considerate. This has led us to ask, how likely are such initiatives to lead to coaches putting their athletes at the center of the coaching process given that coaches’ practices have largely been formed through relations of power that subordinate and objectify athletes’ bodies through the regular application of a range of disciplinary techniques and instruments (e.g., Barker-Ruchti & Tinning, 2010; Heikala, 1993; Gearity & Mills, 2013)? In other words, to try to develop athlete-centred coaches capable of coaching in ways that will empower their athletes without also problematizing the discursive formation of coaches’ practices is nonsensical to us (Denison & Mills, 2014). Put differently: how is athlete empowerment possible within a disciplinary framework that normalizes maximum coach control? It is this question that we will
explore in this paper. More specifically, as Foucauldians, we will argue that coaching with greater consideration for athletes’ unique qualities and developmental differences needs to entail coaching in less disciplinary ways and with an awareness and appreciation of the many unseen effects that power has on coach and athlete relations.

EN316 - To Sir, with love: the example of a coach that transformed the history of Brazilian boxing
Júlia Frias Amato, Isaias Sodré da Nóbrega Junior, Escola de Educação Física e Esporte - Universidade de São Paulo (BR) julia.amato@uol.com.br

In sports the coach figure has a fundamental importance in the athlete's formation process and its function becomes broader than simply provide technical, physical and tactical training. It is observed that there are coaches that transform the sport environment that they are part of. In the case of Brazilian boxing, the life path of Olympic athletes was marked by numerous adversities and some characters were important in the athletes’ lives not just in their sporting careers. Therefore the aim of this study was to understand the perception of Brazilian Olympic boxers on the figure of the coach and the role played by him/her inside and outside the sports environment. The methodology used was the biographical narratives of athletes who participated in at least one edition of the Olympic Games in boxing. It was observed that the figure of a coach in particular was highlighted in the narratives of athletes, Antonio Angelo Carollo, Brazil’s coach in five editions of the Olympic Games (1968-1992). Known as Master Carollo by his athletes, he not only trained, but also educated and guided so many boxers who became Olympic athletes and professional boxers. He is described as a father figure, an aggregator character and educator, someone who made them, in many cases, transcend their sports career and have new opportunities in life.

Session 4.6 – EN - Sport, Politics and Policy
Wednesday, June 10th 2015
3:30 AM - 5:00 AM
Room 15

EN304 - Some effects on football of the geopolitical struggle between Russia and the West: The Ukrainian case
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The recent struggle between Russia and the West to regain influence over Ukraine reflects the expansion of different geopolitical projects: NATO, EU and the Eurasian Union. These antagonist projects created a complex turmoil in Ukraine that degenerated in a change of government, the annexation of Crimea by Russia and an interrupted civil war with Russian military support to one side and financial and logistic support by the West to the other together with the appearance of different right wing militias. Sports were not exempt of the conflict. Crimea’s clubs stopped playing on the Ukrainian League and pretend to incorporate themselves to the Russian League. Meanwhile, some of the strongest clubs in the Ukrainian Championship like Shakhtar Donetsk or Metalist Kharkov are not able of playing international matches at their home fields. Shakhtar’s stadium, the same used in the EURO 2012 even received artillery shots from the Ukrainian Army at least once. Altogether, Russia is to organize the next World Cup in 2018 and Gazprom is one of the main sponsors of the UEFA Champions League. Besides, FIFA and UEFA have shown different positions regarding the conflict. Until now, there seems no way to a middle term between Western intentions to impose sanctions on the Sports arena to Russia and voices that even suggest to retire Russia the right to host the World Cup or instead the Russian proposal that wants simply Crimea to be considered legitimate Russian territory.

EN181 - In the Quest for Recognition: A critical sociological refection on football’s ‘Resistance’ in the Philippines
Satwinder Rehal, University of the Philippines (PHL) dickush73@yahoo.com

Despite being the world’s most popular game, the marginal status of football in the Philippines still remains despite upping in the consciousness for the sport bearing on recent feats of the national men’s soccer team which in effect generated a frenzy popularly dubbed the Azkals Fever Phenomenon. This newly found status does not however grant the sport any special status. This is manifested by their inability in gaining automatic consideration for selection in the South East Asian Games in 2013 as well as for the 2014 Asian Games held in Incheon, South Korea. At local institutional levels, instances of non-selection of football teams in preference for other more popular sports for local tournaments have been reported. Members of the football fraternity against such marginalization have in effect mooted subtle forms of resistance. This paper applies a critical sociological understanding of power politics in sports organization in the Philippines. It seeks to illustrate football’s resistance against its marginalization as a form of power itself. Using two cases, one by the Philippine Football Federation and that of University of Santo Thomas Football Alliance, the paper adds to the discourse on ‘resistance’ as a key concept within Cultural Studies in order to illustrate how sport is one cultural form in which agency/ power dynamics can be studied in the context of the Philippines. The paper adopts Habermas’
critique of instrumental rationality to modern sport so as to vouch for a more practice-community to remedy structural and cultural inequalities in sports.

EN160 - Taiwan-Hong Kong United – A Socio-historical Analysis on the Alliance of Taiwan and Hong Kong Football
Tzu-hsuan Chen, National Taiwan Sport University (TW) tzuhsuanchen@gmail.com

Taiwan and Hong Kong, 188th-ranked and 163rd-ranked respectively, are two fringe members of the FIFA. This essay argues that football in these two sides of the Greater Chinese Society embodies the complicated and dynamic history of the Chinese Diaspora. In doing so, it examines the relationship between Taiwan’s and Hong Kong’s football in two different socio-historical contexts. First, since the evacuation of Chiang Kai-shek’s Kuomintang administration to Taiwan after the defeat by Mao Zedong and communists in 1949, then British-ruled Hong Kong had been a democratic ally of Taiwan until 1997 when the sovereignty over Hong Kong was transferred back to the People’s Republic of China (PRC). During the period, Hong Kong football talents were recruited by Taiwan to compete under the name of the Republic of China (ROC). The predominately Hong Kong team won two gold medals at the Asian Games in 1954 and 1958 yet their Hong Kong origin was barely recognized by most Taiwanese. Second, when the PRC is gaining control and influence over Hong Kong and Taiwan in the 21st century, football is again the bridge forming the alliance for the two sides. This time, instead of governmental and nationalistic motives, it was civil society appropriating football to bolster the democratic alliance between Taiwan and Hong Kong during the “Umbrella Revolution”.

EN421 - The other side of politics on Berlim 36: the case of Peru
Sérgio Giglio, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (PER) sergio@fefunicamp.br

The 1936 Olympic Games are considered to be the explicit union of sports with politics. Many studies have analyzed the accomplishment of Jesse Owens on Hitler’s Olympics, defender of Aryan superiority, who refused to give the gold medal to a black man. However, a fact occurred in football in the same Olympic edition and also places the center of the debate in the relationship between sport and politics, which is rarely studied. Football had been out of the Olympic program of the Los Angeles Games in 1932 and, after a series of disagreements, the IOC and FIFA had reached an agreement on the rules regarding athletes’ broken time. In view of these decisions taken at the political level, football returned to the program for the Berlin Games in 1936. But on his return there was an incident in the match between Peru and Austria, for the second round of the tournament, all started when a spectator invaded the field and kicked an Austrian athlete. The match was restarted and in overtime Peru won the game. However, after game the Austrians formalized a protest and FIFA set up a European committee to review the case. Through historical analysis, from official documents and newspapers of the time, this episode showed two points: that FIFA was an Eurocentric entity and that sport and politics go together, after all, since in the rescheduled new game Peru, as protest, withdrew its entire delegation of the Olympic Games.
sanité » scolaire à la réduction des inégalités sociales de santé.

FR149 - Activité physique et santé chez les enfants de quartiers défavorisés. Approche comparative Suisse-Allemagne
Elke Grimminger, Monica Aceti, Gilles Vieille Marchiset, Université de Fribourg (DE)
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Dans le contexte de diffusion d’une rhétorique de « pandémie d’obésité », soutenue par la littérature épidémiologique, nous analysons dans une perspective post-structuraliste les représentations et les usages sociaux de santé et de mouvements d’enfants et de leur famille, habitant des quartiers reconnus comme défavorisés.

Dans un programme de recherche internationale IDEX (www.apsapa.eu) inscrit dans quatre pays (CH, D, F et I), nous comparons les recommandations des programmes nationaux de promotion de la santé avec les discours, les pratiques et les données ethnographiques de nos terrains. Pour cette communication, les résultats de l’analyse qualitative - par codage sur MAXQDA - des discours des enfants en Suisse et en Allemagne seront présentés (N= 90 enfants recueillis en 18 focus groupes).


Discussion/Conclusion: La question n’est plus de savoir si l’activité physique est importante, mais plutôt de savoir comment mobiliser des populations contre le sédentarisme.” L’approche canadienne « En mouvement 30-30-30 » est un modèle de mobilisation communautaire en activité physique et en alimentation saine. L’objectif principale du 30-30-30 est d’augmenter les niveaux d’activité physique au niveau communautaire à l’aide de quatre éléments clés: 1) la création de partenariats, 2) la sensibilisation, 3) la mise en actions et 4) la recherche et l’évaluation.

Cette session présentera les derniers résultats d'une étude pilote de l’approche 30-30-30 en milieu de travail. En utilisant un cadre socio-écologique, 50 employés accompagnés de 50 étudiants en kinésiologie, dirigés par une méthodologie d’action recherche ont modifié substantiellement leurs habitudes alimentaires et d’activité physique durant des sessions d’accompagnement de trois mois.

Des explications et des recommandations du 30-30-30 seront abordées en détail afin d’offrir une pratique exemplaire en milieu de travail, au sein d’une communauté et au domicile.

FR168 - De l’hôpital au club sportif, un impossible "parcours de santé"
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Expert-evaluateur d’un programme « Activité Physique et Santé » mis en place depuis 2011 au sein d’un département français, résultant d’un partenariat original contracté entre un comité départemental olympique et sportif (CDO) et le service de médecine du sport d’un centre hospitalier, nous disposons de données permettant d’en objectiver tant le fonctionnement que les effets. L’ambition de ce « parcours » consiste à permettre à des individus repérés en contexte hospitalier pour des raisons diverses (obésité, diabète, maladies cardio-vasculaires) de bénéficier d’un atelier de découverte de l’activité physique, à l’hôpital, sur une durée de trois mois. A l’issue de cette première étape de « remise en activité », des dispositions sont prises pour faciliter l’accueil de ces individus au sein de clubs sportifs labellisés sur le territoire. Sur la base de l’analyse des 442 dossiers médicaux de « patients » repérés et inscrits dans ce programme, ainsi qu’une enquête menée auprès des clubs sportifs partenaires, cette communication entend expliciter les conditions d’un impossible franchissement des frontières entre le monde hospitalier et l’univers du sport fédéral. Pourtant, en dépit de ces difficultés connues mais souvent minimisées, le programme se développe de manière exponentielle et prend désormais une dimension régionale. Il bénéfice en cela – tout autant qu’il la renforce – de la croyance selon laquelle le sport est « nécessairement bon pour la santé ». Penser les conditions d’un tel aveuglement apparaît tout autant qu’il la renforce – de la croyance selon laquelle le sport est « nécessairement bon pour la santé ».

Session 5.2 - FR - Sport et culture
Thursday, June 11th 2015
Les victoires et les défaites éprouvées sur les territoires des cultures sportives par des individus qui se donnent corps et âme à une passion dévorante sont l’occasion pour la philosophie et la sociologie de se retrouver au chevet de ce qui fonde le tragique et le sacré de la condition humaine : ce nœud borroméen qui se tresse entre deux infinis, celui de l’intime de soi et celui de l’extrême de la performance humaine. Nous préciserons ainsi dans un premier temps de quelles façons ce nœud borroméen est constitué de trois temps constitutifs de l’univers sportif : la recherche de l’excellence sportive, la tentative de l’excès et la rencontre avec l’exclusion. Dans un second temps, nous focaliserons notre attention sur les deux moments qui amènent un individu sportif à vivre sereinement une exclusion. C’est en effet, le moment de la chute vers la maelstrom de l’in-excellence ainsi que le moment où la peur de l’abandon laisse la place au lâcher prise qu’un individu va être en capacité de revêtir l’humanité qui est transmise par l’être-parlant d’une personne humaine. Nous conclurons nos propos en rappelant la nécessité de reconnaître les points aveugles des cultures sportives au sein desquels se développe une double quête permanente de l’affirmation de soi et de la réussite à tout prix. Ce sera ainsi l’occasion de concevoir l’exclusion des cultures sportives comme une étape de développement nécessaire au cours de laquelle, au-delà du corps sportif, se révèle un corps propre qui s’exprime à la première personne du singulier.

FR120 - Education physique, éducation politique: le sport dans les luttes des Afro-américains pour la dignité, l’égalité et les droits (v. 1890-v. 1940)
Nicolas Martin-Breteau, Université Lille-3 (FR)
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Le lien entre le sport et la politique n’est plus à démontrer ; il évoque dans l’imaginaire collectif tout un ensemble de relations dialectiques entre la pratique sportive et différents enjeux économiques, politiques, idéologiques et géopolitiques. L’articulation entre ces deux termes, appréhendée sous l’angle d’une analyse à l’échelle locale, permet de souligner à quel point le sport a été investi d’une charge idéologique patente au cours du vingtième siècle notamment avec l’implantation du communisme municipal. L’exemple de la ville de Saint-Denis, bastion du communisme municipal et la création de son club municipal « Saint-Denis-Union-Sport » (SDUS) attestent de la construction locale du sport et d’une volonté de diffusion idéologique tant sur le plan municipal que national voire international de conceptions particulières sur le sport. Ainsi, ce club sportif apparaît comme un élément essentiel de la politique menée par la municipalité : il est pourvu d’un rôle, d’une responsabilité au développement d’un sport éducatif, de masse et de haut niveau. Cette orientation est, bien sûr, à mettre en perspective avec l’attachement de cette municipalité à la FSGT et aux enseignements acquis lors des « stages Maurice Baquet ». De fait, l’incidence du politique sur le sport s’inscrit dans l’histoire du sport travailliste et se porte en faux contre l’idéologie de neutralité du sport. Cette fédération entend y appliquer une morale, un dessein et être un élément dans l’accomplissement du bien-être de l’homme.

Session 5.3- EN - Sport and Gender
Thursday, June 11th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN109 - Fathering and sport: families, men and masculinity across generations
Thomas Fletcher, Leeds Beckett University (UK)
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The concept of fathering and the role(s) of fathers are changing. With the shifting status of women, particularly in employment, increasing breakdown and reconstitution of families, traditional views of men as occupying instrumental roles of breadwinner and disciplinarian are evolving. However, as the very essence of fathering is being challenged, there is a growing social expectation that fathers should (want to) be more actively engaged with their children when compared to previous generations. Men are now expected to be ‘involved’ and ‘domesticated’ fathers. These new expectations towards fathering have, for some at least, signalled a contemporary redefinition of masculinity. Many men turn to sport to socialise with their children as sport provides a setting where they feel comfortable and competent as both parent and man (Kay, 2009). This study examines the tensions (and ambivalences) men encounter as they endeavour to meet these new expectations of fatherhood, fulfill their own expectations of what it means to be a ‘good father’, and the potential role that sport plays in this.

EN106 - The inclusive masculinities of Premier League academy footballers
Rory Magrath, Southampton Solent University (UK)
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Association football has traditionally been an institution unreceptive and hostile toward sexual minorities. The case of Justin Fashanu serves as a stark reminder of the alleged incompatibility between football and homosexuality. However, by interviewing 40 academy-level footballers from two Premier League football clubs in the UK, I show that intolerant attitudes are being increasingly challenged. Results show that these young men, who are potentially on the verge of becoming professional athletes, reflect the ethos of their generation more broadly, holding inclusive attitudes toward homosexuality. This was found to be true independent of whether they maintain contact with gay men or not. Participants strongly advocated their support for gay men coming out on their team. This support includes athletes being unconcerned with sharing rooms with gay players, changing with them in the locker rooms, or relating to them on a social and emotional level. Some players – notably those with strong religious beliefs – held some reservations with same-sex marriage, yet suggested they would still support a gay teammate. Others demonstrated concern as to how having a gay teammate might alter homosocial banter, as they would not want to offend that individual. Overall, this research supports a growing body of literature suggesting that contemporary football is no longer a bastion of homophobia in the UK, and that the next generation of potential professional footballers support equality for sexual minorities.

EN144 - It is not easy to tell: masculinity and violence in wrestling in Turkey
Ilknur Hacisoftaoglu, Nefise Bulgu, Gedik University, Sport Science Faculty, Hacettepe University, Sport Science Faculty (TR) ilknurhaci@gmail.com

Wrestling, as a sport which has a long history in Turkey, offers a rich source for sociological studies. It has specific rules and rituals most of which are closely
linked with its male dominated structure. Those rules and rituals both reveal and hide the use of violence among athletes and its invisibility needs to be examined. In the ‘field’ of sport while spectator violence has been studied since the 1970s, violence among and towards athletes has received less attention. However in recent years, violence in that context has started to be analysed particularly through its relationship to masculinity. In this study we explore violence in wrestling with regards to its male dominated structure. The data was collected via individual interviews with 43 individuals including athletes, trainers and managers. Data was analysed by qualitative content analysis. As a result, the data was sorted into two main themes: (1) Violence of managers and trainers towards wrestlers and (2) violence among wrestlers. It was found that violence operates as an important apparatus for men to express their power and is performed on a legitimate basis in wrestling in relation to its very structured and defined power relations among men. Trainers and managers’ power comes from the hierarchical structure in the sport field which offers ideal conditions for using of violence. Moreover age appears as an important determining factor in the hierarchical power relations among athletes based on traditional relations and that legitimates violence towards younger athletes. It is also concluded that social class is a factor with lower class family background wrestlers being more vulnerable to violence.

EN238 - Exploring male body image in competitive rowers
Stephanie Hutt-Taylor, Michael Atkinson, University of Toronto (CA) stephanie.hutt.taylor@utoronto.ca

Research on body image disorders and anxieties has largely neglected the male population, creating an imbalance of academic knowledge on the topic. This study will investigate the topic of male body image within a competitive male rowing team using ethnographic methodologies and Elias’s theoretical framework of Figurational Sociology. Since the body is seen as a primary tool to attain success in sports such as rowing, the study will assess how athletes may associate ideal body characteristics such as muscularity, size, and weight with desired identities, statuses, and roles within their team. In pursuit of ideal body characteristics specific to rowing, unhealthy behaviours such as restricted eating, overtraining or other extreme measures may be utilized to perfect the body and meet strict weight-class requirements, which may jeopardize overall health or wellbeing. Complicating the analysis of these behaviours is the subjectivity of measuring and defining wellbeing as participating in these strict body-regulating activities may successfully fulfill body desires. Thus, if the outcome of these behaviours is positive and meaningful to the cultural expectations of an athlete’s body within the sport context, then these unhealthy engagements may enhance components of the athlete’s wellbeing, as they may be a strategy to alleviate underlying body anxieties. Participant observations and qualitative interviews of a competitive male rowing team will reveal how the complexities and intricacies of a social environment, influence human action and thought in relation to body image, which will contribute to the limited research on male body image disorders and anxieties in sport.

Session 5.4- EN - Sport, Politics and Policy
Thursday, June 11th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 26 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN201 - “Small country with great potential” - Institutionalising sporting success in national policies
Zuzana Botiková, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic (CZ) zbotikova@mail.muni.cz

The phenomenon of elite sport and its effect on the nation state’s policies have been found problematic in several national contexts. Success at prestigious international sporting events is set as a goal, and therefore also a reason to reform existing policies, moreover to create new structures, which should lead the nation state to its “victorious future”. Sporting success is most comprehensively objectified in medal tables and overall championship rankings, where nation states fight for better placement, as it is believed that it not only fosters prestige of the nation from the outside, but moreover, contributes to national identity and social cohesion from within. In this paper I point to the interesting phenomenon of “smaller nations”, which strive for similarly objectified success within the international sporting scene dominated by “big and powerful” countries. The Central European region, with its specific historical, political and cultural setting, provides examples of countries that are yet creating their idea of sporting success and follow-up policies. Using the case of Slovakia, I apply the methods of interpretative analysis to the strategic document Slovak Sport 2020, as well as to the results of the latest public poll asking both lay public and sporting bodies about the future of Slovak sport. From the sociological point of view, this analysis should contribute to the general discussion on transforming the structural conditions of success to institutionalised agency.

EN337 - The Contradiction between the Chinese Elite Sports System and “Olympism”
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In comparison to other countries, especially the capitalist countries, The People's Republic of China(PRC) has a different elite sport system. In Chinese, it is called
“Juguo Tizhi”. The “Juguo Tizhi” means the PRC’s government uses the whole resources of the country to support the elite sport system, in order to achieve gold medals in international sports competitions, such as Olympic Games. It seems that this elite sport system has achieved tremendous success when The PRC team got 51 gold medals in the 2008 Beijing Olympics. However, if we examine the values behind the PRC’s elite sport system carefully, there are still many contradictions between the “Olympism” and the “Juguo Tizhi”. The goal of the PRC’s elite sport system is to enhance the national identity among Chinese people, furthermore, to consolidate the political legitimacy of the PRC’s government and Chinese Communist Party. In contrast, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the father of the modern Olympic Games, insisted that the spirit of “Olympism” is for the happiness and welfare of people all over the world, not for some nation’s or political party’s interest. Historical and media materials will be used in this article, aiming to challenge the existing standpoints of PRC’s sports, not only in China, but also the whole world.

EN154 - Public policy for High Performance Sport in Brazil: first analysis of the “Athlete allowance” and the "Podium allowance" projects
Fernando Mezzadri, Ana Paula Cabral Bonin, Eliza Lins Donha, Federal University of Paraná (BR) fmezzadri@uol.com.br

Starting on the application of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Brazilian Government has in recent years increased significantly the development of sports programs and projects within several dimensions. Based on this assumption, this study aims to analyze two public policies coming from the Ministry of sport for high performance sport: the "Athlete allowance" and the "Podium allowance". The theoretical methodology of this research is based on policy analysis and more specifically on the policy cycle described by author Klaus Frey.
In order to understand the structures, agents and institutions involved in the development of these programs, the sports field category described by Pierre Bourdieu will be used. Current legislation, funding, governmental structure and the description of all 12,028 athletes who receive allowances from both programs compose survey data from both programs raised so far. In the data analysis, the whole process of the public policy construction was considered, namely from the diagnosis until the assessment, through the stages of planning and development, as well as the inclusion of the agents, structures and institutions involved in this process.

EN176 - ‘U’ come before the ‘i’ in the PATU© community: Creating a healthy environment for Māori using a community-based gym approach adhering to cultural wellbeing and inclusivity
Sue Chapman, Rachael Forrest, Lee-Anne Taylor, EIT (NZ) schapman@eit.ac.nz

This study examines the role and significance of a newly developed, culturally-centred gym (PATU©) in the Hawke’s Bay, New Zealand. PATU© was created to fight ‘a battle against obesity and diabetes’, focusing on healthy lifestyle education for overweight and clinically obese Māori. The programmes encourage holistic change in community wellbeing and health utilising traditional concepts of balancing Tinana (body), Hinengaro (mind), Wairua (spirit) and Whānau (family), with a high-intense fitness regime. Critical elements for Māori health intervention incorporate shared empowerment principles that integrate healthier lifestyle choices, active participation, social interaction and nutrition education. Findings reveal that the stereotypical individualistic Eurocentric goals for gym attendance, typically centred on weight-loss and physical appearance makeovers, are not key drivers for PATU© members. Instead, users gravitate towards PATU© as an ‘Urban Marae’; a place of Māori community connectedness. The rich membership narrative highlighting PATU©’s positive influence is revealed by one user who stated: "whether we be here for health, or whether we come here to get fit, we do it together as a group, that’s what I love about it". Building its foundation on traditional cultural values, PATU© philosophically aligns with seminal research on Māori health and wellbeing presented in Durie’s 1982 four cornerstones model of Te Whare Tapa Whā, underpinned by balance across the body/physical, spirituality, mind/psychological and family/kinship (Durie, 1998). This current study further highlights the necessity to develop praxis on health and wellbeing that is relevant to Indigenous peoples in relation to sport and recreation.

EN196 - Investigating experiences of health, well-being and identity construction among older Chinese immigrants volunteering in a table tennis program in New Zealand
Lucen Liu, The University of Auckland (NZ) lucen.liu@auckland.ac.nz

Prior studies have revealed varied ways for older Chinese immigrants to adapt to the host country and maintain their wellbeing by doing domestic gardening (Li, Hodgetts & Ho, 2010) and creating artistic works (Li, 2012). Located within the Aotearoa/New Zealand context this ethnographic research focuses on a group
of older Chinese immigrants who participate in a table tennis program for special needs students in the Auckland region in order to understand how their role as volunteer table tennis coaches influences their 1) health and well-being, and 2) identity construction. Phoenix and Orr (2014) have pointed out that beyond simply engaging in an active physical life, older people also pay attention to pleasure in sports and physical activities. Moreover, pleasure and enjoyment enhance sports commitment (Rathwell & Young, 2014). Therefore, to understand the nature of health and well-being from the perspective of this group of older Chinese immigrants, the multiple types of sport pleasure and enjoyment that they have found in coaching table tennis to local special needs students are highlighted. Additionally, table tennis, a Chinese-culture embedded sport, might provide a clue for understanding (a) how Chinese culture could fit within the Aotearoa/New Zealand context, (b) how coaching table tennis might help them to forge new identities, and (c) how this identity construction might interact with their health and well-being? It is important to note that Chinese communities are not homogeneous (Ip, 2003) and within this study participants include older Chinese migrants from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Malaysia. Overall, the nuanced knowledge of how older Chinese people from diverse sociocultural backgrounds view health and wellbeing may be gained.

EN203 - The global diffusion of wellbeing through a Hawaiian sport: surfing (1778-2015)
Jeremy Lemarie, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense (FR) jeremy.lemarie@gmail.com

The British Industrial Revolution has been credited with advancing agriculture and industrialization but it also fostered the birth of modern sports, hygiene and tourism. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, bathing and swimming in the sea were viewed as universal remedies and their therapeutic features fed the advent of seaside resorts in England, such as Brighton. Well-being stemming from bathing in the ocean was a cornerstone of the sanitary movement in Western Europe and infiltrated many non-European sports such as surfing.

When Captain Cook discovered surfing in 1778 in Hawaii, Native Hawaiians were depicted as extraordinary swimmers for their physical strength and ability to remain underwater for minutes. Even though surfing experienced some decline, this sport became increasingly popular from the 1850s and onwards. Romantics visiting Hawaii like Herman Melville and hygienists like Reverend Henry Cheever were particularly attuned with the idea that sea bathing and surfing reestablished harmony between body and soul. From the early twentieth century, Waikiki became the global center of modern surfing promoting tourism through wellbeing and the enjoyment of a native lifestyle. By taking Waikiki as starting point for the global distribution and reproduction of surfing, this study examines how the European hygienic model spread across Hawaii and came back to the West, in Southern California and Australia, where ocean life saving and surfing became major actors in promoting fitness and the cult of the body.

EN332 - Swimming, Bathing, Health and Wellbeing: A Figurational Sociological Analysis
Steven Cock, York St John University (UK) s.cock@yorksj.ac.uk

There are some sport and leisure activities in which the health and wellbeing of others has long been a matter of concern. This can be demonstrated through analysis of long-term changes in people’s attitudes towards the activities of swimming and bathing. Drawing upon data generated from a process of documentary analysis, it will be argued that there is evidence of increasing concern amongst some groups for the welfare of others in the period between the late sixteenth and early twentieth century. For example, there was increasing concern amongst some members of the upper and middle classes for the health and wellbeing of those from a working class background due to poor living and working conditions in many of the emerging industrial towns and cities of the nineteenth century. The enactment of the Public Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846 and the gradual increase in the provision of public baths in many towns and cities were intended to provide opportunities for people from different social groups to bathe more regularly. Additionally, many of the earliest swimming societies and clubs were established in the early-to-mid nineteenth century, often with the intention to promote the teaching and learning of swimming as an important skill for the preservation of life, potentially of oneself and others. Such trends towards greater concern for the health and wellbeing of others will be examined from a figurational sociological perspective and explained in relation to long-term civilizing processes in the period between the late sixteenth and early twentieth century.
It may sound paradoxical but physical education in elementary schools in Korea is a field that has not been advocated by people who understand physical education and who regularly participate in physical activities but, rather, by people who do not understand physical education, nor participate in physical activities (Chung, 2013). Physical education in elementary schools has been one of the most popular subjects amongst students. However, the challenges have been that elementary physical education was deemed as a less important subject due to the focus on the university entrance examination (Chosun Ilbo. April 22, 2013). On the other hand, studies in relation to challenges of elementary physical education in Korea have been limited mainly to teacher professionalism and qualifications (Ahn, 1997; Ahn, Kim & Park, 2010; Lee, 2013; Shin, 2007). Therefore, the aim of this study was to shed light on the underlying reasons why Korea has been facing challenges in their elementary school education, drawing upon the lens of Michel Foucault. Jansen (2008) focused on Foucault’s early work and his book "The Archaeology of Knowledge" to explain one possible theoretical background of archaeological discourse analysis (pp. 108-109). This study attempted to reveal the practical reasons for the challenges to physical education which are visible on the surface of social phenomenon as well as the discursive evidence which is not visible underneath social phenomenon. In turn the study examines why these practices may have been inevitable by employing Foucault’s archaeological discourse analysis.

**EN317 - Inclusive Physical Education - with a focus on active and successful participation**

**Charlotte Østergaard, Solveig Fogh Rostbøll**, Department of School and Learning, Metropolitan University College (DK) chao@phmetropol.dk

The Danish School Reform 2014 intends to raise the amount and intensity of PA in schools. A considerable percentage of Danish children do not participate in PA and are marginalized in PE lessons. One of the primary problems is that PE in Danish schools is characterized by a performative culture. Several studies confirm that PE is characterized by performative ideals and is often a bad experience for students who do not have the required skills or the necessary competitive mentality. The purpose of the study is to generate increased knowledge of how to work with inclusive education in PE in schools. The aims of the study are to identify groups of “outsiders” and to find ways to enhance their activity rates and improve their participation. The theoretical framework is the sociology and methodology of Pierre Bourdieu and the motivational theory ‘Self Determination Theory’ containing three main categories: ‘autonomy’, ‘competence’ and ‘relatedness’. The study focuses on the 6th and 7th grade and specifically on girls. The data consists of observations in 8 classes from 4 schools and focus group combined with in-depth interviews with 18 selected girls before and after a 7 weeks intervention in Inclusive PE. The study investigates whether the lack of motivation and ability to participate in PE must be understood in specific socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions. The hypothesis of the study is that the experience of being acknowledged for your efforts in physical education by significant others can form the basis for the construction of physical capital.

**EN323 - Iranian Female Adolescent Immigrants’ Experiences of the Canadian Physical Education System**

**Bahar Tajrobehkar**, University of Toronto (CA) btajro@gmail.com

There are no comparative studies about students, whom have experienced sex-segregated education in their nation of birth, then immigrate to a different system of physical education (PE). Given the roles that ethnic background (Fleming, 1995), immigrant status (Cragg et al., 2009) and gender (Yu & Berryman, 1996) play in participation in the Canadian PE system, there is a need for research in this area. Canada receives a significant number of female immigrants annually from the Islamic Republic of Iran (approximately 60,000; National Household Survey, 2011). Not only do schooling systems drastically differ between Iran and Canada, co-ed physical activity spaces (PA) are banned by law in Iran. Iranian cultural perceptions of gender roles may serve as a barrier to girls’ PA. However, little is known about how adolescents from Iran negotiate the tensions between the old and new PE systems after immigrating to Canada. This pilot study critically examines female adolescents’ perceptions and experiences of PE in each of these school systems, with particular attention to the intersections of gender, race, and biopedagogical discourses using a post-colonial feminist approach. The larger study will deploy a multi-sited ethnography: this presentation will offer preliminary data from interviews with females, ages 13-19 about the economic, cultural, social barriers and opportunities facing these young women before and after their transition to a new system.

**EN324 - Does coeducational physical education systematically discriminate against girls?**

**Michael Mutz, Ulrike Burrmann**, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen (DE) michael.mutz@sport.uni-goettingen.de

Against the background of the controversial debates on mixed-sex vs. single-sex education, this paper empirically analyses whether or not female students are put at a disadvantage by coeducational physical education (P.E.) classes. Drawn on the existing literature on school sport, it is assumed that coeducational P.E.
classes, at least as currently practiced, rather conform to the sports-related expectations of boys than of girls. This orientation may be reflected, for instance, in the sporting activities typically offered within P.E. classes (e.g. dominance of team sports at the expense of aesthetic sports) but also in didactic principles as well as assessment criteria. Based on a large-scale sample from Germany, it is investigated empirically whether coeducation in P.E. is accompanied by more negative affective states, more negative self-ratings of athletic competence as well as poorer grades among female students. Girls in single-sex P.E. classes serve as a control group in these analyses. The findings generally confirm these assumptions: Girls in coeducational P.E. classes a) experience more negative affects prior to school sport; b) they have a more negative self-concept of their athletic competences; and c) they achieve significantly lower grades. In P.E., coeducation thus signifies measurable disadvantages for female students. In light of future challenges, like increasing diversity among students and the rising demand for inclusive education, these findings once more gain in importance.

Session 5.7 – EN - Sport and National Identity
Thursday, June 11th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN429 - Transnationalism, Return Visits and Identity Negotiation: South Korean-New Zealanders and the Korean National Sports Festival
Ik Young Chang, Michael Sam, Steven J. Jackson, University of Otago (NZ) ikyoungchang@gmail.com

Drawing upon the concept of the return visit which emphasises the negotiation and flexibility of migrants’ trans/national lives and identities (Baldassar, 2001; Duval, 2004), this paper examines how Korean-New Zealanders’ experiences of participating in the Korean National Sports Festival (NSF) influenced their trans/national identities, experiencing both cultures and interacting with both communities across borders. Using document analysis, interviews and participant observation, the analysis reveals three different types of experiences emerging through participation in the NSF that play an important role in negotiating transnational lives and identities: 1) athletic experiences through participation in a competitive sports event, 2) nostalgic experiences through visiting their families and friends or enjoying entertainment which is difficult to access in New Zealand and 3) political and economic experiences through interaction with politicians and business people which may contribute to mutual benefits between their old and new countries. Consequently, for Korean-New Zealanders, the NSF has become a social space where they can effectively negotiate a flexible transnational identity as both a Korean and a New Zealander with athletic, nostalgic, economic and political experiences in/through participating in the sporting event. However, some scholars argue that while negotiating a fluid and flexible identity in the process of the return visits allows for a certain level of ‘belongingness’ to both the sending and receiving countries, it may also lead to a painful “struggle for belonging” (Kebede, 2010, p. 5; Rushdie, 1996). Therefore, this paper also discusses the struggle for belonging through participating in the NSF.

EN343 - Multiculturalism and the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Toronto
Alvin Ma, University of Toronto (CA) alvin.ma@mail.utoronto.ca

Toronto is arguably the most diverse city in the world, with over half the population born outside Canada and 223 different self-identified ethnocultural groups. Reflecting this diversity, storefronts and street vendors sell team merchandise for all 32 participating nations. Several websites have compiled lists of places to watch the World Cup for the fans of all 32 participating nations. This study examines fandom ethnographically by visiting restaurants in different Toronto neighbourhoods to watch the games. This study also reflects on interactive and collaborative processes between researchers and people outside the academic field.

EN210 - Bosnia’s national football team and conflicting identities in Bosnia-Herzegovina
Loïc Tregoures, Ceraps - Université Lille 2 (FR) loic.tregoures@gmail.com

Divided into two administrative entities (Croat-Bosniak federation and Republika Srpska) and three constitutive people (Croats, Bosniaks, Serbs) since the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreements, Bosnia-Herzegovina is still recovering 20 years after from a bloody war which took away around 100.000 lives.
In this context, the Football federation was unified in 2001 under FIFA’s patronage along the same ethnic lines and political system. However, in a country of divided identities, Bosnia’s national team does not have the same meaning for every Bosnian citizen. Croats from Bosnia would rather cheer for Croatia and the same goes for Serbs from Bosnia cheering for Serbia. Therefore, one may wonder what Bosnia’s national team symbolizes from an identity and territorial standpoint: who is cheering for it and why? Why does it matter that Bosnia is one of the very rare national team in Europe to have its own ultra groups, linked to the Diaspora. Furthermore, it was highlighted in international press before the World Cup that the team, which was to participate for the first time if its history in a big
tournament, had unified the country beyond ethnic barriers. Thanks to ethnographic fieldwork as well as interviews with several actors of the football world in Bosnia, I intend to show that this assertion is wrong and explain why football can nevertheless be emphasized as a positive example of interethnic cooperation in a politically paralyzed Bosnia.

EN390 - Football and collective hopes in Cameroon
Jérôme Berthoud, Institut des sciences du sport de Lausanne (CH) jerome.berthoud@unil.ch

Most research on the careers of professional athletes mobilise two concepts to explain the engagement of elite athletes in sport: vocation and socialisation. The first explains the manner in which the sport is practiced, often identified as “a passion” or “an end in itself” (Weber, 2002). The second refers to the isolation of athletes in their closed world (Wahid and Lanfranchi, 2002; Bertrand, 2008). The intensity of the “body and soul” engagement (Wacquant, 1995) in sport may create difficulties when leaving it (Sorignet, 2004; Papin, 2007). This paper discusses how these concepts apply to Cameroonian football players immigrating to Europe. How do they enter into a football career and what consequences do this have on the way they deal with their post-career?

Data was collected through a multi-sited ethnography in France, Switzerland and Cameroon. Our research includes life story interviews with former professional Cameroonian players, participant observation in an association of former players, and informal contacts with players’ family members. Our results show that a professional football career may transform the “body and soul” engagement of elite athletes in sport: vocation and socialisation. The end of the career may therefore be the continuation of this hope.

Thursday, June 11th 2015 – Session Posters
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Gymnasium Watteau

P1 - FR124P - L’effet de mode dans la mesure de la pratique sportive
Benoit Chardon, Claire Peuvergne, Institut régional de développement du sport (IRDS) benoit.chardon@irds-idf.fr

Ces dernières années les sondages en ligne se sont développés en lien avec la démocratisation d’internet dans les foyers et le développement du haut débit. Parallèlement, on a pu observer une complexification des moyens d’interrogation traditionnels (notamment téléphonique) avec l’apparition des répondeurs, des listes rouges, des téléphones portables et des opérateurs alternatifs. Les avantages d’internet sont multiples : baisse des coûts engagés, réduction des délais de réalisation, interactivité, variété des contenus (vidéos, son)… Les points faibles aussi : défaut de couverture, faible taux de retour… Certaines catégories de la population restent difficiles à atteindre. Et s’il est possible dans certains cas (panel) de contrôler la structure de l’échantillon il n’empêche qu’à caractéristiques socio-démographiques équivalentes, le mode de vie, les attitudes et les comportements des utilisateurs d’Internet restent spécifiques.

Des enquêtes aléatoires, par téléphone, sur les pratiques sportives sont régulièrement réalisées en Île-de-France. Les objectifs sont d’analyser les différentes formes de pratique, de mieux connaître ceux qui font du sport et de mieux comprendre les raisons de la non pratique.

Afin de réfléchir à l’utilisation d’Internet dans le cadre de ce dispositif, une enquête multimode est lancée en janvier 2015 auprès de 3 500 franciliens : 2 500 sont interrogés par téléphone en aléatoire, et 1 000 interviews sont recueillies auprès d’un panel d’internautes répondant au même questionnaire.

Les analyses permettront de tester la faisabilité et la validité de l’enquête internet en comparant la structure socio-démographique des échantillons, et les résultats des principaux indicateurs de pratique.

P2 - FR148P - Approche psychologique du bien-être des nageurs adolescents de performance
Rachid Alouane, Laboratoire des sciences et pratiques des activités physiques sportives et artistiques, Université d’Alger 3 (DZA) alouane-staps@hotmail.fr


Ainsi, les connaissances interpersonnelles de l’entraîneur correspondent à son degré de connaissance des athlètes avec lesquels il travaille. S’il connaîtra ses athlètes, leur personnalité, l’entraîneur peut adapter sa manière de communiquer et ses rétroactions à chacun d’eux. Dubois (1988) note que le nageur de performance présente des dimensions spécifiques de personnalité selon le type d’épreuve nagée habituellement et qui sa spécialité. Quelles sont les orientations à formuler à la base de ces dimensions.
Le sport est une activité très importante pour la pacification de la société et le progrès de l’humanité. Les missions attribuées à cette activité sont les mêmes, qu’il s’agisse des pays développés ou de ceux en voie de développement.

Depuis plusieurs décennies, les chercheurs en sciences humaines et sociales et les éducateurs ont reconnu au sport sinon des pouvoirs éducatifs, tout au moins une potentialité socialisatrice et éducative. Par le biais de l’outil qu’est le sport, au quotidien, des valeurs sont transférables : solidarité, fair-play, respect des autres et de soi-même, santé et bien être... Elles se traduisent par des comportements sociaux.

Notre travail d’enquête a permis d’établir qu’en Algérie le sport constitue un puissant vecteur de lien social et de maillage du territoire. Une enquête réalisée auprès de nombreux clubs qui œuvrent auprès des jeunes des quartiers pour leurs proposer des activités sportives a montré l’apparition du sens du collectif, de la discipline, de la solidarité, de la coopération ainsi que la diminution du taux de criminalité, de toxicomanie, de délinquance. De fait, ces indicateurs permettent de mieux caractériser la relation entre la pratique du sport et le développement social.

**P3 - FR181P - Le sport et ses dimensions sociales : cas de la société algérienne**

Fouad Boukazoula, Université Mohamed Cherif Messadie Souk Ahras (DZA) f.boukazoula@yahoo.fr

**P5 - EN180P – Is collective wellbeing possible within a national women's rugby team? The dynamic relationship process and the impact of the coaches’ team selection changes on social cohesion.**

Helene Joncheray, Renaud Laporte, Pauline Maillot, Laboratoire TEC (EA 3625), Université Paris Descartes (FR) helene.joncheray@parisdescartes.fr

Cohesion is considered by social scientists (Tocqueville, 1835; Durkheim, 1897; Kawachi & Berkman, 2000; Lott & Lott, 1965) as an important group variable. In sports, connections between cohesion and performance have been highlighted by numerous scholars (Carron et al., 2002; Heuzé et al., 2007), The empathy between athletes and coaches is often cited as a key to cohesion and performance. But while many researchers focused on empathic accuracy between them (Cassidy et al., 2004; Janssen & Dale, 2002; Jowett, Clark-Carter, 2006), only a few (Buton et al., 2006) explored the dynamic relationship process between players in a high-level team sport. Players (n=30) of the French national women’s rugby union team were asked to fill out a sociometric questionnaire (Moreno, 1934; Deep, Bass & Vaughan, 1967) pertaining to their perceptions of the social preferences among them. The data was collected during a six-week competition, before the first match of the tournament (T=1) and the last one (T=2). Because of the coaches’ changes in team selection, 14 of the 30 players completed the questionnaire twice, 8 other players before the first match and 8 others before the last one. The players’ social cohesion was assessed in relation to their ages, positions played and numbers of national team selections. The analysis showed that social cohesion evolved positively between T1 and T2. The differences in ages and positions did not curb the team’s cohesion. However, a clear division between the subgroup of players with more than 15 selections and those with less was observed.

**P4 - EN120P - Analysis of imagery functions of medalist badminton players**

Antony Varghese, Antony Jossen C, Physical Education Department, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia (SAU) varghesecat@gmail.com

The objective of the study was to compare the imagery functions between medalist and non-medalist badminton players and between male and female players. Participants were 15 male and 15 female badminton players aged between 13-19 years (M = 15.71, SD = 2.82). Sport Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ; Hall, et al., 1998) 30 items inventory used to assess the imagery function of players. T- test was applied to compare means between the groups. Analysis showed significant difference between medalists and non-medalist on imagery functions: Cognitive Specific (CS: p=.001.05); motivation specific (MS) medalist scored higher (M±SD=5.60±.62); motivational general arousal (MG-A) medalist scored higher (M±SD=5.32±.42); motivational general mastery (MG-M) medalist scored significantly higher (M±SD=5.56±.14) than non-medalists. Significant differences were observed between groups on CS (p=.001), MS (p=.032), MG-A (p=.001), and MG-M (p=.003), which was supported by Salmon et al., 1994 who were noticed highly skilled successful athletes use all the imagery functions more than lower level athletes. No gender difference was reported in using imagery in sports (Munroe et al., 1998, Salmon et al., 1994). Medalist badminton players showed better use of imagery functions than non-medalist players.

**P6 - EN193P - Performative Masculinity in College Cheerleading: A Pilot Study**

The players' social cohesion was assessed in three important ways - through their inventory used to assess the cohesion function of players, and through the coaches' changes in team selection, 14 of the 30 players completed the questionnaire twice, 8 other players before the first match and 8 others before the last one. The players' social cohesion was assessed in relation to their ages, positions played and numbers of national team selections. The analysis showed that social cohesion evolved positively between T1 and T2. The differences in ages and positions did not curb the team’s cohesion. However, a clear division between the subgroup of players with more than 15 selections and those with less was observed.
Malia Allen, Boston College (US) malia.allen@bc.edu

This article explores how cheerleading functions as a space where concepts of hegemonic masculinity can be negotiated. The aim of this research is to understand how male cheerleaders experience a ‘feminized’ context of college cheerleading, and how those who already embody a hegemonic masculinity perform gender within the space of their team, their university, and hegemonic socio-culture at large. Current literature depicts cheerleading as a feminized terrain where male cheerleaders often feel the need to reaffirm their masculinity and heterosexuality in order to counter societal stereotypes (i.e. subordinate, weak, feminine, homosexual). My research employs institutional and structural levels of gender performance as an analytical unit and also interrogates the intersections of gender and race. Drawing from in-depth, semi-structured interviews with male and female cheerleaders from a cheer team at a mid-sized university in the Northeast USA, the data reveal that hegemonic gender performance is confirmed at structural/institutional levels and interactional levels, while resistance to hegemony appears in male cheerleaders’ respect of female teammates and willingness to provide emotional support for the benefit of team dynamics. This research illustrates that the majority of male cheerleaders are able to maintain their dominant status and use their hegemonic masculinity to prevent their role as a cheerleader from labeling them as deviant. These findings call for future comparative studies on how collegiate cheerleading can provide an arena for male cheerleaders to reflect, reform (in part), and negotiate hegemonic masculinities in complex, multifaceted ways.

P7 - EN200P - A Study on the Formation of Symbolic Meanings of Athletes’ Tattoos
Woo Suk Kim, JoongBu University, South Korea (KR) kim9920@khu.ac.kr

The purpose of this study is to grasp the characteristics of expression, function, and role of athletes’ tattoos and to establish the symbolic meanings of tattoos as subculture expressed in the social groups to which the athletes belong. To achieve this purpose, the following three research questions were established. First, how do the athletes approach tattoos? Second, what is the athletes’ process of giving symbolic meanings to tattoos? Third, what are the symbolic meanings of athletes’ tattoo? As the research method, the purposeful sampling in the nonprobability sampling was used and the research participants were 6 active male athletes in four different events in university, and business sports professional teams. The text analysis was conducted on the collected data, and the following results were derived. First, in the athletes’ approach to tattoos, demand for new body, the sense of unity with colleagues and expression of cohesiveness, decoupling in the team, challenge to physical expression, and cultural curiosity were found. Second, in the athletes’ process of giving meanings to tattoos, healing of painful wound, symbol of fight, expression of superiority, formation of organization, and the message of hope and affirmation were found. Third, in the symbolic meanings for athletes, it was found that control (overcoming self-weaknesses), independence (free will as an athlete), purposefulness (longing for victory), confidence (self-belief through repetitive order) were being formed.

P8 - EN306P - Study on healthy sporting habits in children and youth in Catalonia
Rafael Tarragó, Ingrid Hinojosa, Marta Miró, Observatori Català de l’Esport (ES) ihinojosa.alcalde@gmail.com

The Catalan Sports Observatory (CSO) is the government and university body responsible for studying and disseminating key findings on the evolution of sport and physical activity in Catalonia and Spain. The CSO collects, processes, draw conclusions on and disseminates tendency data with regard to the sporting habits of children and youth in Catalonia and Spain, and conducts a quantitative analysis of different activation programs carried out in Catalonia to reduce inactivity and the childhood obesity through physical activity.

The CSO works with six large dimensions covering the sports phenomenon as a whole. The information provided for each dimension comes from two types of source: existent ones such as surveys, yearbooks, reports, and the information generated by the CSO through specific studies.

In this poster we analyze participation non-ompulsory school sport participation and conduct a secondary analysis of the content of plans to promote physical activity among children and youth in Catalonia, and compare it with other regions. Catalonia is among the regions with a higher participation rate in school sports, and also among those with lower childhood obesity rate. The practice of physical activity and sport in school age appears to be directly related to the health of children and adolescents.

In 2011, the Spanish obesity rate in children aged 6 to 9 years was 19.1% and 26.1% presenting excess weight. In Catalonia, the study found an obesity rate of 16.8% and 25.7% of overweight children. As for sports habits, the percentage of children that do physical activity was higher in Catalonia (72.8%), compared to rates in Spain (67.5%).

P9 - EN312P - The passion for sport beats the economic crisis
Marta Miró, Ingrid Hinojosa, Rafa Tarragó, Observatori Català de l’Esport (ES) martamiromanero@gmail.com

The practice of physical activity and sport in school age appears to be directly related to the health of children and adolescents. In 2011, the Spanish obesity rate in children aged 6 to 9 years was 19.1% and 26.1% presenting excess weight. In Catalonia, the study found an obesity rate of 16.8% and 25.7% of overweight children. As for sports habits, the percentage of children that do physical activity was higher in Catalonia (72.8%), compared to rates in Spain (67.5%).
Since 2006, the Catalan Sports Observatory (CSO) collects, studies and publishes a number of indicators about the Catalan and Spanish sport systems. This data allow us to analyze the sport phenomenon in Catalonia and Spain. The aim of this poster is to display the strength of the Catalan sports system against the backdrop of the strong economic crisis under way since 2008.

CSO works on six topics: Sport practice; Organizations, activities and facilities; Sport industry; Training, research and job market; Global outreach; Legal and political framework. The information comes to us from two sources: existing sources (such as surveys, yearbooks, reports…) or information generated by CSO, that is by studies on specific topics where previous information is not available, in order to fill the gaps. Thanks to a secondary analysis of the indicators it is possible to establish sports sector tendencies from 2008 to present day.

From the beginning of the crisis, in 2008, there has been a decline in the rate of sport practice for people over 65 years, as well as in groups with lower educational level. These groups have been the most badly hit by the crisis. On the other hand, indicators for other population groups have raised. The percentage of sport practice has grown by 0.54%. School age population is the most active in all of Spain (probably thanks to the implementation of the “Catalan Plan for Sports at School”). Moreover, the number of federal licenses has increased by 7.5%.

We can therefore conclude that over the last 7 years the tendency of sport in Catalonia has been positive despite the drawbacks the crisis may have caused. Catalonia is a sports country.

P10 - EN355P - Olympic Education: a proposal intervention towards the Olympic values
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On the eve of hosting the Olympic Games -- the public face of the Olympic Movement to promote peace and human development -- the Olympic education should leave a legacy to the host country, but what is observed in Brazil is a discrete mobilization around that subject. In order for Pierre de Coubertin’s wish to associate human development not only the physical skills, but also the cognitive and the arts to be realized, it is necessary that teachers and students are trained to work with the theme. One of the approaches being developed at school refers to information about the games of antiquity and the modern era, which has been elaborated and applied at an Olympic education project in a public school in Sao Caetano do Sul (SP). This approach focused on meaningful learning of conceptual knowledge about the Olympics. The intervention has achieved 105 students of the 3rd year of elementary school and included activities of reading, individual and group work in the gymnasium, the classroom, the computer room, and at home. It was concluded that the Olympic Games are not a theme conceptually dominated by students and it is necessary that the values belonging to the Olympic movement can be understood and incorporated into the student lifestyle and consequently in the society, following the Pierre de Coubertin’s desire.

11 - EN362P - Sport and Education in Brazil: A case study of the Student Olympics Competition
Maria Alice Zimmermann, Department of Education / São Paulo City Hall (BR) mariaalice.zimmermann@gmail.com

São Paulo is one of the ten most populated capital cities in the world with a population of 11,253,503 inhabitants. The municipal schools which belong to São Paulo city form the biggest educational system of the country with almost 1 million students, which equates to 8.2% out of 11.3 million of inhabitants of the city. The municipal system has 1,459 schools spread all over the city which are managed directly by the Department of Education/ São Paulo City Hall, and includes 936,432 students, 546 fundamental teaching schools, (schools for students from 6 to 14 years old), 45 CEUS (Unified Educational Centers), and approximately 2,300 Physical Education teachers. In 2007 we started a project that encouraged sports activities in schools through the Student Olympics Competition. We started with games and competitions and the first phase attracted 29,000 athletes. Currently the project has 14 different types of sports (6 collective, 7 individual and the Paralympics with athletics, sitting volleyball and table tennis-for students with disabilities). In 2013 we had 103,000 athletes. The project is not only aimed at organizing games and championships. One of the main goals is to democratize access, where the less talented technically can also try different sports. This principle will lead to motivation in disseminating all modalities, thus stimulating sports in schools throughout the year. The fact that students play representing their school and in later stages of the competition their region and possibly their city increasingly stimulates the inclusion of students in the group. We conclude that Schools can stimulate the practice of sports but it is necessary to create the proper conditions for sport development for sustained success. At school, we encourage sport experiences and motivate the formation of teams for dispute resolution. More than simply discovering talent, we have the task of educating citizens, so access is democratized, providing positive childhood and adolescence experiences. Olympic values can play a positive role in this mission by promoting self-confidence, self-esteem, winning, losing, overcoming, equality, mutual respect and fair play.
P12 - EN420P - Developing elite footballers in China: the role of family, education & coaching on the development of youth talent
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Using a constructivist interpretive perspective, this research intends to explore youth football development in China, with a particular focus upon the developmental socialization of young players. With the support of the Chinese football association and several top level teams, it aims to explore the developmental process of elite players in order to inform future strategy and practice. The research will explore the developmental journey of 20 first team players, using semi-structured interviews to gather data. The interview themes will be grounded within the literature on participant development and will focus on the socio-cultural issues around their family, school education and coaching practice received. Since the research is ongoing, only initial data can be reported at this stage. However, early analysis suggests that most players who achieved professional level had the full support of their family. Further, they had to make a choice between football and studying at the age of around 12 (suggesting an early specialization approach). From these interviews, it appears that despite wishing to focus on football, they perceived the quality of training from coaches to be poor. In addition, education was still emphasized as a priority. The initial interviews highlight the particular roles & negotiation required with family, education and coaching in a Chinese socio-cultural context. It suggests that whilst there is a distinct relationship between athlete, parent and soccer coach, the cultural need for education is still prevalent.

FR113 - Les théories bourdieusiennes et la dynamique du genre : Les interactions entre les enseignants d’éducation physique et les filles aux Etats-Unis
Anne Schmitt, Atencio Matthew, Département 2SEP ENS Rennes (FR) anne.schmitt@wanadoo.fr

Cette étude pilote cherche à analyser les interactions des enseignants d’EP américains avec leurs élèves filles à travers le prisme d’une sociologie déterministe bourdieusienne encore très présente sur les problématiques du genre en EP dans la littérature anglo-saxonne. Cette dernière fait état d’une dissonance entre habitus féminin et habitus sportif et explique par cette opposition les difficultés et le désengagement des filles en EP. S’intégrer dans le monde sportif, pour une femme, suppose une adaptation subtile et équilibrée au cœur d’un continuum entre adoption de caractéristiques masculines propres au milieu sportif et conservation d’une essence féminine. Nous avons ensuite analysé, comment ce type d’habitus sportif particulier s’intègre dans le champ social des filles en EP. Cette étude s’appuie sur l’analyse de deux entretiens d’un enseignant et d’une enseignante d’EP américains exerçant en zone urbaine. L’analyse des résultats montre que le poids des représentations de l’habitus féminin, le sexe et le vécu des enseignants dans le monde sportif, conditionnent la nature des interventions pédagogiques. Dans une perspective future de doter cette étude d’une dimension internationale il semble pertinent d’analyser une nouvelle fois ces résultats sous l’angle de la sociologie pragmatique qui s’inscrit dans une recherche de dépassement des déterminismes sociaux. Cette étude pilote, modeste et peut-être peu novatrice dans ses conclusions, permet par ailleurs de mettre en perspective la théorie bourdieusienne dans son origine française, avec son application dans un espace culturel différent. La physical education interroge ainsi l’application du modèle déterministe de la bibliographie française de l’EPS.

FR114 - Mise en scène des corps et construction identitaire? Le cas des pratiquantes de fitness
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Les travaux de Bessy (1990) ont montré la transformation des salles de culture physique en salles de remise « en forme ». C’est à dire d’un espace masculin vers un espace plus féminin. S’il y avait une logique commerciale au départ de ce changement celui-ci correspondait également, d’une part, à l’aboutissement de la libération des corps des femmes et, d’autre part, à leur adhésion dans un espace ouvert aux pratiques librement choisies. Les salles de remise « en forme » ont ainsi progressivement évolué vers les salles de fitness qui proposent des activités nouvelles, diversifiées, à la mode et en vogue et, surtout, s’adaptant à tous les âges. Le public a en effet évolué attirant aussi des femmes « plus âgées ». L’espérance de vie en bonne santé s’est, en effet, considérablement accrue ces 20 dernières années (Insee, 2010). La préoccupation du bien vieillir (Feillet, 2012), le désir de préservation de son image (et de son corps) pour soi et aux yeux des autres (Corbin, Courtine, Vigarello, 2011), la nécessité du paraître « toujours jeune » (Amadieu, 2002), le poids du jeunisme dans les médias (Kaufmann, 2001) pour ne citer que quelques facteurs parmi d’autres, ont engendré une démocratisation des âges de la pratique du fitness pour répondre au souci du corps et de la présentation de soi.
Le fitness est ainsi devenu, également, en quelques années, un « outil » de lutte contre le vieillissement ou de prévention de celui-ci pour des femmes qui souhaitent répondre aux normes sociales prescrites.

FR145 - Femmes, sport et dictature. La mémoire orale des femmes sportives pendant le régime de Franco (1939-1975)
Xavier Pujadas Martí, Ramon Llopis Goig, José Manuel Parrilla Fernández, Universitat Ramon Llull (ESP)
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Cet investigateur se concentre sur l'étude des notices d'histoire orale de témoins de femmes sportives de la période de la dictature de Franco (1939-1975) et s'attache à leurs perceptions sur les circonstances du sport à ce contexte politique et social dans l'histoire de l'Espagne.

La communication vise à étudier les perceptions et les expériences des femmes athlètes sur le sport féminin à l'époque de Franco en Espagne (1939-1975). L'objectif principal était d'analyser les composantes sociales, morales et esthétiques impliquées dans l'expérience de ces athlètes. Cette recherche a été menée à travers un échantillon raisonné de 24 femmes d'Andalousie, Aragon, Asturies, Catalogne, Pays Basque et Valence, qui ont été interrogées par six équipes régionales de différentes universités basées dans chaque territoire: Université Ramon Llull (Barcelone), Université de Valence, Université de Séville, Université d'Oviedo, Université de Zaragoza et Université du Pays Basque.

L'analyse des récits des personnes interrogées a donné lieu à quelques lignes d'interprétation pertinente par rapport aux stéréotypes de genre, la limitation dans le sport après la Guerre Civile de l'Espagne et le discours moral et religieux, de la discrimination et de l'image corporelle, la perception des "Sports du Movimiento" (contrôlés par la dictature), et de l'invisibilité des femmes dans les médias. L'étude pilote a reçu l'aide du Conseil Supérieur des Sports du gouvernement espagnol et, aujourd'hui, l'étude a obtenu une subvention du Plan National de Recherche et Développement du Ministère National.

FR119 - Athlètes féminines de haut niveau et société
Iman Nefil, Mohamed Boutalbi, TEC (Université Paris Descartes) et LSSAS/ES-STS (Laboratoire des Sciences Sociales Appliquées au Sport à l'Ecole Supérieure des Sciences et de la Technologie du Sport à Alger)
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Appréhender la pratique sportive féminine de haut niveau dans la société algérienne, à partir d'un diptyque mettant en relief la dualité véhiculée par les notions masculin/féminin et tradition/modernité sur un mode de dynamique contradictoire, met au jour d'intéressantes perspectives. La mise en œuvre de cette intention requiert, cependant, comme préliminaire, un travail d’éclaircissement, voire de définition du sens que nous comptons attribuer à ces notions pour entreprendre l’acte de lecture de la société dont il est question. Dès lors, notre tâche consistera à tenter une reconstitution de la trajectoire des sportives algériennes ayant atteint le haut niveau dans le but d’en déceler les signes révélateurs de la présence de cette dualité tout au long des étapes qui ont jalonné la trajectoire de chacune d’elles. Nous supposons dans le fonctionnement de cette dualité, l’existence d’un paradoxe générateur tantôt de bien-être, tantôt de mal-être chez les sportives concernées par notre examen.
l’institution médicale est mobilisée. Les APS peuvent alors devenir des étendards de la vie avec une maladie chronicisée.

**FR103 - Activités physiques, vieillissement et bien-être en France : entre normalisation des comportements et individualisation des parcours**  
Cécile Collinet, Matthieu Delalandre, Université Paris Est Marne-La-Vallée (FR) cecile.collinet@u-pem.fr

C’est à l’étude des politiques de prévention en direction des personnes âgées, pour favoriser ce que l’on a pu appeler un « vieillissement réussi », ou un « Bien-vieillir », qu’est consacré notre travail. La santé des personnes âgées, préoccupation majeure depuis la prise de conscience du vieillissement de la population, a en effet intégré la notion de bien-être en même temps que la vieillesse, ses représentations et ses modes de vie ont évolué. En analysant un corpus des textes produits par des institutions internationales (OUN, OMS, OCDE, UE) et l’État français sur la question du vieillissement depuis les années 1960, nous constatons tout d’abord que le bien-être est devenu un enjeu important des politiques du vieillissement. Nous montrons que ces politiques oscillent entre la définition des mesures collectives à prendre, la prescription des comportements souhaités, et la responsabilisation (capacitation) du public concerné. Nous nous centrons dans un second temps sur la place des mesures et préconisations relatives à la pratique d’activités physiques comme facteur de bien-être chez les personnes âgées. Celles-ci, en appuyant sur une simplification et une opérationnalisation des connaissances scientifiques, tendent vers une uniformisation et une normalisation des comportements prescrits. Enfin, nous nous intéressons à la manière dont santé, bien-être et activité physique sont pensés et vécus par les personnes âgées. Pour cela, 30 entretiens auprès d’une population âgée de 60 ans et plus ont été réalisés. Ces entretiens nous conduisent à questionner les modèles normatifs à l’œuvre au regard des parcours individuels.

**FR123 - Le football : un facteur d’inclusion en Allemagne?**  
Dominik Baldin, Stefan Schmidt, Technische Universität München (DE) dominik.baldin@tum.de

En Allemagne et ailleurs, le football est de loin le sport le plus populaire et jouit d’une importance particulière dans le monde du sport. On lui attribue non seulement le pouvoir de réconcilier des normes et des valeurs différentes mais aussi d’effacer les inégalités sociales en transmettant des valeurs universalistes telles que l’esprit d’équipe, l’équité, la persévérance, la discipline, le respect envers autrui ou l’empowerment des personnes ayant un handicap.

Depuis la ratification de la Charte Européenne du Sport pour tous en 1975 et au plus tard depuis la ratification de la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées, la participation sociale de ce groupe est définie comme un objectif majeur dans le monde du sport en général et dans le monde du football en particulier. Étonnamment, la Fédération Allemande de Football (Deutscher Fußball Bund - DFB), pourtant l’association sportive la plus importante au monde en terme d’adhérents, s’est révélée comme étant particulièrement peu informée dans ce domaine. Pour cette raison, elle a choisi de commander une étude préliminaire auprès de la chaire de la Sociologie de la Diversité à Munich. L’étude se concentre sur les questions suivantes :
- Qu’en est-il actuellement de l’inclusion des personnes présentant un handicap dans le monde du foot? Quels projets existent déjà et qu’est-ce qu’il reste à faire?
- Quels sont les possibilités mais aussi les limites infranchissables au cœur de l’organisation (p.ex. un système de quotas) ?
- Qu’en est-il de l’attitude générale envers la diversité sociale ?

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**Session 6.3 – EN - Sport and Globalization**  
**Thursday, June 11th 2015**  
**11:30 AM - 1:00 PM**  
**Room 15 - Sport Sciences Faculty**

**EN162 - CrossFit and prosumer capitalism: Thinking outside the box?**  
Marcelle Dawson, University of Otago (NZ) marcelle.dawson@otago.ac.nz

Advancing earlier work on CrossFit as a reinventive institution, this paper seeks to examine whether and how CrossFit, as an enterprise, contributes to the reinvention of capitalism. Having adopted an affiliate structure, as opposed to a franchise system, CrossFit Inc’s business model defies convention in the fitness industry. Moreover, CrossFit Inc. is set up as a virtual company, allowing its key players to work from anywhere in the world, connected through the company’s online platform, CrossFit.com. The company has adopted an open source approach, allegedly inspired by Linux, enabling its website to share detailed information and video demonstrations about all CrossFit workout routines. CrossFitters around the world can submit user content to be published on CrossFit HQ’s website and, in the process, copyright is granted to CrossFit Inc. Arguably, through this open source affiliate model, CrossFitters are simultaneously engaged in processes of production and consumption, or what some theorists call, ‘prosumption’. In this paper I address CrossFit Inc.’s role in advancing ‘prosumer capitalism’.
EN278 - South Korean K-POP Dance Development in Taiwan -Culture and Imperialist Reproduction
Peng Kang-Chu, National Taiwan Sport University (TW) gellant.tw@yahoo.com.tw

In recent years, I was involved in many physical education activities at my elementary school. I observed that the influence of Korean popular (K-POP) dance has spread through each corner of the school. You can see the pervasive spread of popular K-POP dance in student club activities, student subculture, dancing performances and even the teacher’s dancing clubs. Why has K-POP dance formed a trend? Because of the continuous innovation in types of dance groups, dance, and choreography, it swept though Asia, including Taiwan. K-POP leads dance pop culture around the world.

K-POP is a complex phenomenon of highly productive division of labor and specialization in capital society. Analysis of the K-POP success factors as follows: (a) progress of the times and technology (b) the promotion of South Korean government (c) the support from Korean business groups (d) Korean trainee system (e) the marketing tactics of Korean idols (f) the features of Korean music and dance (g) the prevalence of the Korean entertainment industry.

In the current study, I will conduct in-depth interviews and observe several fitness club dance teachers. It was discussed the current development of K-POP in Taiwan and analyzed the self-awareness of K-POP dance instructors when faced with the invasion of a strong culture, which can be compared to a form of cultural imperialism. From this research, I hope to provide some ideas for the development of Taiwanese popular dance in the future.

EN430 - A Study on Changes of Taekwondo demonstration culture in Korea Society
Kyung Sang Kwon, Jong Young Lee, Korea National Sport University (KOR) deviltwo@naver.com

This study was selected the Literature research methods for review the Taekwondo(Taekwondo) promotion policy and Taekwondo demonstration culture in order to investigate the Changing of Taekwondo demonstration culture according to Taekwondo promotion policy. Data were collected about contemporary national policy data and record of Korea Taekwondo demonstration team, Taekwondo demonstration formality, News articles, technical book about Taekwondo and such previous studies. The results of this study are shown below. Taekwondo demonstration was a means of policy for sport diplomacy and to recognize the cultural superiority of the Korea to the world through Globalization of Taekwondo and adopted by Olympics in order to become the nation strong in sport. In addition, several countries are strategically dispatched according to the flow of world society bears the country was handed the role as a private diplomatic missions. In this process, Taekwondo demonstration showed focusing on the destructive power and it grew up to be systematically organization. Their formality became gradually diversity and then technical aspects were improved. Due to the special law, the government Taekwondo Promotion conducts business in accordance with the policies and globalization Promotion Plan. It makes change Taekwondo demonstration culture. Kukkiwon demonstration team has had the segmentation and diversification while adhering to the legitimacy of Taekwondo demonstration format as the World Taekwondo Headquarters. In addition to improving satisfaction through trial cultures and foreign tourists have contributed to the economy by activating tourism industry performance.

Session 6.4 – EN - Sport and Marketing
Thursday, June 11th 2015
11:30 AM - 1:00 PM
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN367 - Piketty at Play: Labor, Capital, and Market-Sport Divergence
Joshua I. Newman, Christopher McLeod, Florida State University (US) jinewman@fsu.edu

The 2014 English-version publication of Thomas Piketty’s Capital in the Twenty-First Century garnered both worldwide praise and substantial derision from the academy and popular press. The book’s basic premise is that the capitalist system inherently escalates income and wealth inequality—that “r,” the rate of return on capital (assets, rents, land, investments, the means of production), is consistently greater than “g,” the growth rate of national income (and thus the rate of return on labor). This presentation takes up Piketty’s central argument, as well as more nuanced corollaries, to explicate how conditions of capital-based and labor-based income are differentially configured within the sports industry. The authors will examine the extent to which sport-specific variations of “r” and “g” contribute to inequalities both within the sports industry and to the national economy more generally. Based on historical income and franchise valuation data of mass spectator sport in the United States, the authors analyze specific patterns of “divergence” within the sector. They conclude with a discussion on the ways in which the capitalist in the U.S. sports industry is optimally positioned to 1) produce value through oligarchical market structures (value as derived from both capital [franchises]+ monopsony itself); 2) capitalize upon labor monopsony and monopsony of capital; and 3) displace risk onto public sector stakeholders and onto the laboring athlete.
EN359 - "Killian's Quest" - Killian Jornet, Salomon and Ultrarunning's New Commercial Realities
Fred Mason, University of New Brunswick (CA)
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Ultrarunning has been around since the early 1970s, with small fields, an ethos of community support, and little fanfare other than in specialized press. Since the early 2000s, there has been increasing media attention and exponential growth in numbers – Ultrarunning magazine (2011) reported that the number of finishers of ultra-length trail races in the US increased from 15,500 in 1998 to 52,000 in 2011. The constructions of Catalan-born professional ultrarunner Killian Jornet, through his relationship with and marketing of major sponsor Salomon, is analyzed in this paper as an indicator of new circumstances in ultrarunning. Earlier ultrarunners like Dean Karnazes achieved some notoriety, but Jornet is the sports' first superstar. His autobiography "Run or Die" (2013), and Salomon's marketing campaigns, constructs him as a youthful force of nature. Salomon heavily structured one campaign around the 2011 season where Jornet won four major global ultra/mountain running events. This primarily consisted of a series of web-released short documentaries called "Killian's Quest" (later given out on DVD at Salomon-sponsored trail races). Jornet's hypercompetitive racing orientation is juxtaposed against notions of a spiritual approach to mountains and nature, and undergirded by technology in his work with the sponsor to develop shoes, all surrounded with stunning visuals. Showing its global reach, Salomon rented a booth at the Canadian national 50K championships in 2012, simply to hand out related 34 page glossy brochures. Such new commercial penetration brings potential opportunities (like Jornet’s professional career), but it interacts with and shifts the sports’ traditional participatory, communal nature.

EN395 - Triathlon and transnational Destination-Making. Holiday practices and physical exhaustion in competition sports tourism
Yonca Krahn, University of Zürich (CH)
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Non-professional athletes who participate in long distance triathlon competitions have to do this in their leisure time. Existing international race series attract many athletes by combining competitions with holiday time and event destinations are often determined by an athletes’ preferences. This paper will focus on European long distance triathletes who travel and may, in turn, transform emerging economies. In part the presentation explores how these international events affect the images of regions and how athletes’ behaviour influences global change and sports economics. I argue that athletes create a contradictory situation through their practices: A typical idea of holiday underlies recreational time with relaxation and sightseeing. For competitors, this is not immediately possible because of pre-race nervousness and physical exhaustion and potential injury after the race. Athletes also carry a huge amount of sports equipment needed for competition. These factors and the expensive entry fees may influence selected groups of travellers with particular motives towards distant event destinations. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork I focus on the reasons why athletes engage in such competition practices and how they rationalize their behaviour. Furthermore I will highlight some of the new trends emerging in such sport tourism events and their implications for the global tourism industry including the images and stereotypes of regions. I will pose the question about why such events tend to reproduce global inequalities despite their aspirations to be similar to each other within a transnational context.

Session 6.5 – EN - The Sociology of Sport
Thursday, June 11th 2015
11:30 AM - 1:00 PM
Room 26 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN169 - Assessing the Sociology of Sport: on Brazil and the perspectives for Latin America
Marchi Jr. Wanderley, Federal University of Paraíba (BR)
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The paper proposes an overlook to the history of the Sociology of Sport in Brazil as an academic discipline and field of research in the higher education. To do so, it will bring the current discussion around key theoretical frameworks and trends that constitute this field of knowledge, followed by the challenges and future perspectives in terms of research agenda, topics of investigation, constitution of the research groups and continental associations. The data from the Brazilian case will base the analysis, correlating with and including other countries from Latin America whenever is suitable.

EN214 - The academic-scientific field of sport sociology in Brazil: Between institutionalization, the agents and their scientific production
Ana Leticia Padeski Ferreira, Wanderley Marchi Junior, UFRP / Unibrasil (BR)
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This article presents the main results of a doctoral thesis entitled “The academic-scientific field of sport sociology in Brazil (1980-2010): Between institutionalization, the agents, and their scientific production”. This research sought to understand the dynamics established between the social space that focuses on an object of study with rising visibility in
today’s society and the fields of knowledge related to Physical Education and Sociology. Using Pierre Bourdieu’s ‘field theory’ to analyze the agents, institutions and academic production of knowledge within this social space, we point out the interaction between the fields of knowledge within Physical Education and Sociology and also the subfield of Sports Sociology. This interaction can be understood and conceptualized through the hybrid habitus of the agents.

EN408 - Sport as a civilizing process: The contributions of Norbert Elias to a sociology of sport
Marco Antonio, Marco Bonilla, Universidad de los Andes (COL)
marcobd@hotmail.com

This presentation aims to point out the relationship between sport and the process of civilization marked out by Norbert Elias as metanarrative of Western society from the Middle Ages to today. As part of the process outlined by the German sociologist, according to which society tends towards increasing containment of direct violence, sport is identified as one of the main processes through which aggression sublimates and transfers to the football stadium, baseball diamond, tennis court or the boxing ring. The presentation rescues the significant contribution of the proposed sociology of Norbert Elias for understanding the course of this transformation in the field of sport sociology. Norbert Elias’s theses are extraordinarily valid when they advise of the change in the role of sport in modern times, which has accompanied the process of a greater degree of control of individual and collective instincts and violence. Sport has become an area in which, at the same time, violence is expressed and the most destructive impulses of society are controlled. Although sport has some "non-civilized" aspects, such as hooliganism, Elias defended the character of sport as a process for violence control. The presentation ends with a paradigmatic case, the Olympic Games, true global confrontations that have been imposed on an increasingly civilized society, whose dynamic policies have been reflected in the historical development of this great event.

EN427 - 50 years of the sociology of sport in Eastern Europe
Gyongyi Foldesi Szabo, University of Physical Education, Budapest (HU) foldesi@tf.hu

Owing to the radically different status of its parent discipline before and after the political transformation in Eastern Europe in 1990, the conditions for the development of the sociology of sport also were totally different. The aim of this paper is to analyze the impeding and supportive factors which contributed to the developmental trends of the sub-discipline in the region in these two periods. The nature of the research restricted the choice of the methods which could be used. Out of the reduced alternatives the use of two qualitative methods, namely document analysis and in-depth interviews were selected and proved to be reliable. Besides, data collected by participant observation were also used. The results revealed a contradictory phenomenon: On the one hand, during the communist era, in spite of the disadvantageous circumstances, a few Eastern European sociologists were able to promote the sociology of sport both on national and international level. On the other hand, some cultural and partly economic factors delayed the progress of the sociology of sport at full speed in Eastern Europe at the initial part of the post-communist era, and the present position of the sub-discipline is highly influenced by the fact that both the academic world and the sport sphere have been reluctant to entirely accept it.

In conclusion the importance of paying attention to the sometimes contradictory challenges posed by the sociological and by the sport worlds is emphasized. Future generations of sociologists of sport have to make efforts to contribute to solving social problems in sporting life; however they always have to deal with research questions of sociological significance.

Session 6.6 – EN - Sport, Politics and Policy
Thursday, June 11th 2015
11:30 AM - 1:00 PM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN 138 - 'Burying the mongrel complex': the Brazilian politics to the international sport
Bárbara Schaussteck de Almeida, Wanderley Marchi Júnior, Universidade Federal do Paraná (BR)
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The writer Nelson Rodrigues stated that Brazilians suffer from a 'mongrel complex' - the lack of self-confidence that would explain why Brazil lost the 1950 football World Cup and what had to be overcome to win in 1958. After winning this title in 1958 and again in 1962, football became a reference of Brazilian international success and a useful tool for the governments to display the country abroad. As the historiography shows uses and intervention in sport by Brazilian governments prior to 1950, we investigate when and why international sport competitions have become so important to the Brazilian society that the State started to intervene in its participation. Therefore, we analyze Brazilian political actions involving sport in international competitions over the last century. Firstly, we describe the migration processes regarding the exchange and incorporation of ‘modern’ sport.
Secondly, we list the creation and development of sport organizations, analyzing their autonomy or subjection. Thirdly, we focus on the investing trend in sport mega-events such as the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. We argue that these three phases reflect part of the Brazilian identity construction, particularly the intent of international differentiation through pretentiously unique characteristics. By hosting global events and supporting national teams, the country would be able to show to itself and to the world a peaceful mixed-race society living in a modern post-colonial nation of splendid landscapes and nature – consequently, ‘enough’ reasons ‘to bury the mongrel complex’.

EN139 - Miguel Megaeventos the sport in Chile, the legacy of South American games 2014: impact and effects in the Chilean society: Case commune Peñalolén
Miguel Ripoll Cornejo, Universidad de Concepción (CL) mcornejo@udec.cl

The importance of sport in today's world has transcended the social, economic and even political over the practice field. The realization of mega-sporting events has become an important strategy for countries aspiring to raise their visibility within the scenario of the global economy. For years, most of the impact studies of sports mega-events focused almost exclusively on understanding the economic impact that these events left in the city where performed. The assumption was that the economic benefit translated into improved social development. Current evidence has questioned this approach. Consequently, to truly understand the impact of these mega-events requires examining its legacy from a holistic perspective that includes besides the economic impact on the legacy of: (a) participation and sport development, (b) urban regeneration and development infrastructure, (c) tourism, and (d) environment. For the next South American Games 2014 Santiago, it is critical to examine in what way the investment to be made (close to $ 60 million) the Chilean government will get the expected return on each of the categories listed above. The objective of this research project is to investigate the construction of sports infrastructure in Peñalolén commune and social and sports impact of its inhabitants. The research design is qualitative and quantitative allowing us to analyze the perceptions of different stakeholders during the development of games like these character after.

EN122 - The Contemporary Politics of Sports Mega-Events: Three Sites of Contestation
John Horne, University of Central Lancashire (UK) jdhorne@uclan.ac.uk

This presentation discusses the contemporary politics of sports mega-events, including the Olympic Games and FIFA Men’s Football World Cups, as well as other lower ‘order’ sports megas. It focuses on three main sites of contestation – rights, legacy and labour. Evidence is drawn from previous and forthcoming sports mega-events to discuss these sites. In so doing the presentation considers: the relationship between sports mega-events and social exclusion; the gap between the rhetoric and reality of sports mega-event legacies; and the global power shifts that hosting sports mega-events in emerging economies outside the global North reveal. From the late 1960s onward sports mega-events have been caught up in symbolic politics taking two main forms. Firstly, there are the promotional opportunities offered by them to enhance reputations – by competing with other cities and nations, winning the right to stage.
them and actually hosting them. This form of politics is sometimes referred to as the exercise of ‘soft power’ or public diplomacy, as nations, and increasingly cities, have sought to develop their brand identity. Refusing to participate in a sports mega-event through different forms of boycott can be seen as a form of negative public diplomacy. Secondly, there is the opportunity for non-state actors and social movements to protest about a perceived social injustice by ‘seizing the platform’ offered by sports mega-events watched by hundreds of millions of people and reported on by most of the world’s media. Thus housing evictions and other infringements of human rights and wellbeing have also become part of the Olympic and FIFA Men’s Football World Cup narrative.

Special Panel 1 – EN – “The Trajectory and Challenges of the Sociology of Sport”
Thursday, June 11th 2015 - Session 7
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

1 - Introduction “The Trajectory and Challenges of the Sociology of Sport”
Fabien Ohl (Switzerland) fabien.Ohl@unil.ch, Elizabeth C.J. Pike (United Kingdom) e.pike@chi.ac.uk (co-chairs)

This presentation will introduce the 50th anniversary panelists, explaining the criteria, process and challenges for producing an anniversary issue of the journal and subsequent panel, which in itself illustrates the trajectory and challenges facing the sociology of sport more generally. We will then overview the trajectory of the sociology of sport in terms of organisation and changes, the relationship with sociology and sport sciences, and give consideration to social demands from organisations, the public sector, and education.

2 - An overview and commentary on the history of the ISSA and IRSS.
Kari Fasting, Professor Emerita, Department of Social and Cultural Studies, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences. kari.fasting@nih.no

The paper describes briefly the background and the formation of ICSS/ISSA in 1965 and the IRSS one year later. Two problem areas were debated from the beginning: the objectives of the study (i.e. what is and how should sport be defined and researched), which led to a debate about whom sociologists of sport were and who was not a sociologist of sport. This was related to the fact that the founding fathers came either from physical education or from sociology. According to McPherson et al., (1989) the definition of sport led to a narrow field of analysis, which according to Malcolm (2014) “came to dominate the sub-discipline and “ultimately led the analytical focus away from physical activity, and thus distanced the sociology of sport from both physical education and the study of leisure”(p 14). Parallel with the growth of sociology of sport as a sub discipline, a discussion was also started, maybe particularly in Europe, concerning the development of sport science (Sportwissenschaft) as an academic subject. This raises the question of whether the content of sociology of sport is the same when it is looked upon as a sub-discipline of sport science as when it is looked upon as a sub-discipline of sociology. These debates persist to day. With reference to the aims of ISSA and the emergence of many new journals in the area of social sciences and sport, the future scope of the ISSA and the content of IRSS are discussed.

3 - Trends in Sociology of Sport Publishing and Research
Lawrence A. Wenner, Professor of Communication & Ethics, Loyola Marymount University Los Angeles (US) lawrence.wenner@gmail.com

This paper presentation provides an assessment of the landscape for scholarly publishing and research in the sociology of sport. Five interrelated questions structure this assessment. First, what are the ramifications for the sociology of sport to have become “more than sociology?” Second, what does the present “critical turn” with the rise of humanistic cultural/critical inquiry and qualitative research and the “ethnographic impulse” mean in companion with the simultaneous atrophying of empirical social science in certain quarters and the rise of administrative and grant-driven “fundable” research in other quarters? Third, what are some of the “hot topics” in the sociology of sport and why are some hot and some not? Fourth, what is the state of scholarly journal publishing in the sociology of sport and what do we need to be anticipating, celebrating and/or worried about? Fifth, what is the state of scholarly book and monograph publishing in the sociology of sport and what do we need to be anticipating, celebrating and/or worried about?

4 - Supporting diversity and the sociology of sport in ‘non-western’ regions and organisations.
Tony Hwang, National Taiwan Sport University (Taiwan) tonhwang@hotmail.com

This paper refers to three main interrelated and interacting developments of the sociology of sport in Taiwan: enlightenment and introduction; translation and mimicry; and resistance and reflection. Three major challenges to sociology of sport are considered, originating from: (1) the influence of the natural and biological sciences, (2) the tenuous relationship with mainstream sociology, and (3) the need to grow a
5 - Addressing the threats and the opportunity for the sociology of sport.

Steve Jackson, University of Otago (NZ)
steve.jackson@otago.ac.nz

This presentation highlights a range of challenges and opportunities facing the sociology of sport. While examples of both internal and external threats will be identified the focus will be on issues related to language, neo-liberal academic performance measurement, identity politics and intellectual narcissism. With respect to the opportunities for the field the paper will ponder the potential of prioritising the “international” aspects of the sociology of sport and the necessity and benefits of enhanced collaboration within and beyond the field. The paper concludes by reflecting on some of the insights offered by C. Wright Mills’ Sociological Imagination.

FR137 - Nager, une pratique de bien-être.
Valérie Schwob, Laboratoire TEC, Université Paris Descartes (FR) vschwob@yahoo.fr

FR150 - Quand le sport n’est pas du sport : les para-sports comme problème sociologique
Pascal Bordes, UFR-STAPS Paris Descartes
pabordes@wanadoo.fr

Bien qu’aucune définition ne se soit, à ce jour, imposée à l’échelle internationale, l’accord apparaît assez large sur ce que l’on nomme, de manière traditionnelle, « sport ». Outre la nécessité d’une performance physique mettant en compétition des individus ou des équipes selon une codification partagée, on retient également la présence d’une instance nationale ou internationale visant à réguler les pratiques (Parlebas, 1975). Le Comité International Olympique (CIO) et, plus largement, l’Association Générale des Fédérations Internationales de Sports (AGFIS) seraient les organismes représentatifs permettant de juger de l’appartenance d’une pratique à la catégorie « sport ». C’est le critère adopté par Van Bottenburg et Heilbron qui permet à ces auteurs de repérer des activités fonctionnant, en dehors de ces instances reconnues, sur le mode de la para-sportization (2006). Le propos de cette contribution est de discuter de cette catégorie rapidement évoquée par les deux auteurs. Si le terme doit être retenu, il convient de lui donner une signification précise, en accord avec la grande marge d’autonomie que s’accordent ces pratiques et qui les rend étrangères au système sportif, quand bien même leurs traits de surface semblent les rapprocher de celui-ci. Nous avancerons une définition reposant sur des critères stricts qui permettent de distinguer les para-sports des sports. Les lignes de fractures ainsi dégagées nous permettront d’envisager les éventuels passages d’une catégorie à l’autre, indicateurs de modifications liées à un contexte socio-historique donné. Enfin, notre contribution évoquera l’évolution possible de la catégorie « sport », dont la forme subira vraisemblablement des transformations dans les décennies à venir.

Session 7.2 – FR - Sport et classes sociales / ethnicité
Thursday, June 11th 2015
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM
Salle 14 - Sport Sciences Faculty

FR110 - La reconversion des ex-apprentis footballeurs : une question de classe sociale ?
Pierre-Cédric Tia, Centre Pierre Naville (Université d’Evry) et CesamS (Université de Caen) (FR)
pctia@hotmail.fr

Le football professionnel forme chaque saison, par l’intermédiaire des centres de formation des clubs professionnels, des milliers de jeunes footballeurs pour qui l’univers des possibles professionnel se réduit uniquement au football (Bertrand, 2012). De ce fait, lorsque que la réalité de l’éviction du centre de formation intervient pour plus de 80% d’entre eux, le processus de reconversion professionnel apparaît difficile pour la plupart de ces jeunes sportifs. Pour les ex-apprentis que nous avons interviewés (une quinzaine), abandonner sa passion, (Bertrand, 2009), sa vocation au métier de footballeur professionnel (Faure et Suaud, 1999) ne s’est pas effectué sans difficultés sociales et sans tâtonnements. Cependant, il est apparu, au regard des comparaisons biographiques, un vrai clivage de classe dans le processus de reconversion professionnel des ex-apprentis. Pour certains ex-apprentis d’origine populaire, la force de la vocation est tellement forte (Rasera, 2010) qu’elle parait les maintenir dans des phases de vie très instables socialement, bloquant ainsi le parachèvement de leur processus de reconversion. A l’instar, les ex-apprentis des classes sociales supérieures, malgré la prégnance de leur identité de footballeur (Juskowiak, 2011), parviennent plus aisément à s’inscrire dans une nouvelle carrière professionnelle, signe d’un processus de reconversion abouti. En définitive, il ressort que le capital footballistique des ex-apprentis issus des classes populaires, engendre une stagnation sociale bien éloignée de l’ascension sociale présupposée dans nos représentations collectives.

FR101 - L’activité physique et sportive des retraités algériens : un effet du statut socio-professionnel ?
Mohammed Daoud, Rachid Mhimdet, Institut National de Formation supérieure des Cadres de la Jeunesse et des Sports (DZA)
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La retraite (proportionnelle ou complète) des Algériens issus des établissements publics à caractère administratif s’accompagne d’un vieillissement du corps et des fonctions cérébrales (avec un nombre significatif de malades atteints d’Alzheimer). La majorité des fonctionnaires algériens passent toute leur carrière derrière un bureau, sans aucune activité physique et sportive en parallèle, que ce soit par manque de motivation ou de temps pour ce type d’activité. En revanche, les salariés issus des établissements publics à caractère économique et industriel dont le métier exige un investissement moteur et physique (l’Homo-Faber) maintiennent quasi intactes leurs capacités tant physiques que mentales en continuant à travailler sur des chantiers car leur pension de retraite n’est pas conséquente. La communication s’interroge sur les effets du passage à la retraite et leurs conséquences différenciées dans le cadre de ces deux itinéraires socio-professionnels.

FR178 - Normaliens et combattants de Mixed martial arts : dissonance culturelle ou conformisme néolibéral ?
Matthieu Delalandre, Matthieu Quidu, Centre de recherche et d’innovation sur le sport (EA 647 Lyon I) (FR)
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Le Mixed martial arts, discipline de synthèse incluant des techniques de frappe, de projection et de combat au sol, connaît un essor exponentiel à partir du milieu des années 1990. Conçu par et pour la médiatisation télévisuelle, sa spectacularisation repose sur un « marketing de l’ultime », exacerbant la dimension transgressive des oppositions et suscitant des réactions hostiles de la part des pouvoirs publics. Bien que ses compétitions soient interdites en France, le MMA attire un large public de pratiquants amateurs dont le recrutement social semble particulièrement hétérogène (structures associatives pour jeunes en difficultés, institutions prestigieuses, etc.).

Nous rendons compte, à partir d’entretiens, de l’investissement et des motivations des étudiants de l’Ecole normale supérieure de Lyon pratiquant le MMA. Ceux-ci insistent sur son caractère complet et sa forte dimension stratégique. Notamment du fait de sa valeur ludique permise par la variété des techniques utilisables, les pratiquants y voient un vecteur important de bien-être et minorent toute référence à une quelconque violence.

Sera finalement discuté le caractère a priori paradoxal de l’attrait d’étudiants d’une Grande Ecole pour une discipline exerçant, dans l’imaginaire social, la dimension transgressive. Au-delà d’une apparente dissonance culturelle en termes de légitimité, nous interprétons leur pratique comme une préparation à l’univers ultra-concurrentiel du marché du travail. Des homologies axiologiques existent en effet entre la logique interne du MMA et le système néolibéral autour des valeurs de polyvalence, de flexibilité et d’efficacité. La transgression de surface ne déboucherait-elle pas finalement sur un conformisme profond ?

FR166 - Le sport-loisir des élites cognitives comme observatoire de la société hypermoderne. Une contribution épistémologique de la sociologie du sport à la sociologie générale
Francisco Toledo Ortiz, Université de Montréal (CA) francisco.toledo.ortiz@umontreal.ca

Dans cette communication, je présenterai une réflexion théorico-épistémologique sur le sport-loisir de la « classe créative » du capitalisme avancé (Florida, 2004). Cette couche sociale, composée de jeunes diplômés, constitue un véritable observatoire sociologique qui nous permet de développer des réflexions autour des styles de vie hypermodernes. Je soutiendrai que l’étude des nouveaux dispositifs de subjectivation des éthos managériaux (Dardot & Laval, 2010) suppose l’analyse des figurations sociales sur un temps long. À travers celle-ci, le sociologue du sport contribue au traitement scientifique des processus socio-historiques complexes. L’observatoire sportif est donc un espace d’interaction de premier ordre qui permet la description de dynamiques sociales qui caractérisent l’ère hypermoderne (Aubert, 2004; Castel, 2004; Lipovetsky & Charles, 2004). À partir d’une réflexion épistémologique sur l’émergence de « loisirs sérieux » (Stebbins, 2001), je tenterai de montrer comment l’espace du hors-travail est à caractère heuristique et s’articule à la logique propre à une multiplicité de champs sociaux. Ma contribution constitue par ailleurs le prolongement théorico-épistémologique d’une recherche empirique qui a été menée au Québec dans laquelle j’ai analysé plusieurs pratiques de sport-loisir de jeunes professionnels hypermodernes.

Session 7.3 – EN - Sport, Race and Ethnicity
Thursday, June 11th 2015
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN177 - Understanding how volunteers experience diversity within community sports clubs
Ryan Storr, Ramon Spaaij, Karen Farquharson, Victoria University (AU) ryan.storr@live.vu.edu.au

This paper explores how diversity is understood, experienced and responded to by volunteers within community sports clubs. Volunteers are the central spine to many sports clubs in western societies, and the delivery of sporting provision is placed upon them. They are further faced with growing ambitions placed upon them by sporting bodies and government agencies in delivering an array of social outcomes such as social and cultural diversity. The capacity of voluntary sports clubs to deliver such ambitious agendas is contested. The paper draws upon preliminary findings from PhD research and an ongoing funded project entitled ‘Participation versus performance: Managing (dis)ability, gender and cultural diversity in junior sport’. It will focus specifically on qualitative research conducted by the authors at voluntary sports clubs in Australia to explore volunteers’ understandings and experiences of diversity within community sport. The findings are used to reflect on the policies and practices of sport and community organisations to engage people from diverse backgrounds.

EN381 - An observation of ethnicity, leisure activity and social demarcation phenomenon through the Taoyuan Indigenous slow pitch softball
Chuan -Yu Kuan, Hsing-Hao Tai, National Taiwan Sport University (TW) wongkuan91@gmail.com

Based on the analysis of the development of Indigenous slow-pitch Softball Leagues in Taoyuan Taiwan, this paper explains how leisure activities are linked with social productive relations such as ethnicity, class and
This paper examines patterns of social identities as they relate to experiences and attitudes. Specifically, it explores the various ways and to what extent that self-identified background characteristics articulate with attitudes and experiences at American National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) events. This study compares attitudes about NASCAR, its program to increase minority representation via the Drive for Diversity (D4D) Program, and the persistent and ubiquitous display of the Confederate battle flag among different self-identified groups with varying levels of exposure to NASCAR. This research offers an implicit and broad analysis of causality. The results of ethnographic observation and survey research point to the salient role of signifiers and spatial practices in reconstituting and challenging ethnic boundaries. NASCAR offers unique set of conditions upon which human experiences are being constituted.

EN365 - Racism on brazilian’s football: a sociological analysis of some sporadic (not so) cases occurred in recent years
Marília de Souza, Everton de Albuquerque Cavalcanti, André Mendes Capraro, Federal University of Paraná (BR)
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Although the discourse of the authorities who manage football at the global level oppose any form of discrimination, especially the racial nature, the recurrence of cases continues. Even though many researchers characterized as something unique, racism in football presents general elements that sometimes are ignored. Examples can be seen in the cases of Brazilian players such as Aranha, Arouca, Daniel Alves, Tinga and Roberto Carlos, as well as the Brazilian arbiter Marcio Chagas da Silva as well as with foreign players like Boateng, Balotelli, Eto'o, Yaya Toure and Selassie. In Brazil’s case, several of them were studied academically, however, as they are specific analyzes (case studies), they don’t articulate racism phenomenon in football as a whole. Therefore, the aim of this article is to present a reflection of this unfortunate social phenomenon that have no indications that are making a comeback - however there are lots of awareness campaigns by the authorities and the press. The research is guided by procedures from the present history methodology, in which the author lives at the time of its own object. In the case of a systematic literature review, permeated by the analysis of official sources (mainly, regulations and STJD punishments orders). It was observed over the analysis that despite the existence of a strong discourse contrary to the practices of racial prejudice, the penalties for offenders do not reflect the seriousness of the problem, with few exceptions.
corporations such as Levi’s. The women invested within the local skateboarding scene in order to carve out spaces for girls to skate more prominently. Together, these practices and mechanisms were linked with self-governance strategies and concomitant identity formation. Following on, we make recourse to Foucault’s (1988) concept of the “technologies of self” to illustrate how these various stakeholders involved in urban skateboarding practice constructed “ethical” selves relative to the prevailing discourses operating within their respective skate parks.

**EN462 - Is there a life without football. How female fans integrate football in their daily routines**

Gertrud Pfister, Verena Lenneis, University of Copenhagen (DNK) gpfister@ifi.ku.dk

Football clubs have billions of supporters around the world; most of them are boys and men. Despite sexism and marginalisation in the stadium, there are female fans who join the males in the fan zones and would not miss a single game. This paper explores how dedicated female fans integrate football consumption into their lives and balance competing demands from work, family, friends and other leisure activities on the one side and football fandom on the other. Our theoretical framework used a social constructivist approach to gender and fan theories with a focus on identification and communication as well as theories on life, work and leisure integration. The methods used in this study include observations in the stadium and semi-structured interviews with twelve female supporters of three Danish football clubs. Observations and interviews reveal that the fans show not only a high level of identification with “their” club but also with their fellow fans. Football is the centre of these women’s lives which means also that this enthusiasm may cause troubles with significant others. The interviews show that fandom is embedded in the fan’s biographies and influenced by their (gendered) circumstances of life. Some women manage to combine competing demands from being a fan and a mother, wife or girlfriend, by sharing their passion with their family. Others have to reduce their engagement as fans for period of time. But all interviewees are sure that their attachment to their football club will last forever.

**EN110 - Female soccer from periphery to center: The professionalization of women's soccer players in São Paulo city**

Mariane Pisani, Universidade de São Paulo (BR) marianepisani@gmail.com

In Brazil it has become a common sense that female soccer is an amateur sport and does not qualify as a profession. The recurring arguments that support this position come from different points of view - some professionals, experts, and fans of the soccer world state that the apparent lack of enthusiasm from the athletes, the poor visibility on media and the financial limitations continue to delay the professional development of the sport. Thus, the false perception that people have about the amateur nature of women’s soccer relegates it to the background of the sports world, of academic analysis, and of journalistic coverage. Despite these discourses this study examines women soccer players who are paid to play, train two times per day, and make a living out of it – thus, playing soccer is a professional practice for these women. The tension between the amateur and professional categories is established right from the start. I chose as locus of my research two teams from São Paulo. The first one, is located near Ibirapuera Park, downtown. The second team is located on the periphery of São Paulo, in Guaiansases. It is important to remember that there are few studies offering an anthropology of sport comparative perspective between sports practices from the center and from the periphery of the same city. The objective of this research is to describe the process of professionalization of women soccer players in São Paulo, by contrasting the soccer played in downtown and the soccer played in the periphery in order to challenge and redefine the existing dichotomy between the categories of professionalism and amateurism.

**EN446 - Women in a man’s sphere: National female football coaches and their way to the top**

Annette Hofmann, Silke Sinning, Christine Shelton, Ludwigsburg University of Education, Landau University, Smith College (DE) nettehof@web.de

This presentation aims to provide insight into the career patterns and learning cultures of top-level women football coaches. Data stems from semi-structured interviews and biographical mapping (grid) completed by national women coaches from several countries. The data provide information on personal and educational backgrounds, coaching career pathways, football communities, professional learning and personal development. Similarly, the coaches report that coaching is more than just training a team to play well in games and tournaments. Although the coaches in this study had similarities and parallels in their careers as football players and coaches, their learning processes were individualized and could not be generalized. Learning was seen as a progressive process throughout the coaching career in which many agents play a role. Although formal coaching education is of importance, it is not central. “Defeats” were viewed as situations from which the coaches learned a lot and mentors and social networks were also significant as learning tools and environments.
EN119 - Governing the in/active child: Active Holiday Programmes as sites for ‘development’
Caitlin Honey, Fiona McLachlan, Brent McDonald, Victoria University (AU) caitlin.honey@live.vu.edu.au

The ways in which children engage in organised sport in Australia has changed in the past forty years. Such changes have been shaped by broader social factors and include: public health policy and agenda considerations, increased concern surrounding the health and physical activity levels of children, increased emphasis on elite sport, structural shifts in health and physical education curriculum, perception of the outside world as dangerous, changes of family dynamics, and the negative implications associated with children having too much free and unsupervised time. A range of organised spaces for children have been developed in response to the above factors. Active holiday programmes (AHPs) provide one example of these organised spaces in Australia; offering a safe environment for primary aged children to engage in a range of sports on a daily basis during school holiday periods. The notions that organised sport is fundamental to a child’s ‘development’ underpin these sites; and that particular healthy practices which are evident in these spaces enable children to become active citizens who contribute to society. However the knowledge surrounding such assumptions is largely anecdotal and uncritical. This paper draws on the notions of active citizenship and governmentality to explore the construction and maintenance of AHPs as sites of assumed good for the development of the in/active child, and will also contextualise the normalisation and legitimisation of the in/active child in these spaces.

EN226 - Physical activity, Families & Wellbeing: The Neglect of Intimacies and the Prominence of Being Active in the Wellbeing of Children
John Day, Canterbury Christ Church University (UK) john.day@canterbury.ac.uk

There exists a tendency for studies of physical activity within the context of families to amount to little more than investigations of parenting practices. As such, physical activity research to contextualise children within their family roles as sons, daughters, brothers and sisters is the exception rather than the rule. In sociological terms, this preoccupation has reduced our understandings of children’s family lives to the paternalism of being the child of an adult. Simultaneously, the intense focus upon the one-directional vertical family ties of ‘the children of parents’ at the expense of interdependent vertical and lateral ties has significant implications upon making sense of physical activity as an aspect of wellbeing. Moreover, most research in this area uncritically assumes that being active is good for the health and wellbeing of children. While there may be evidence to support such a view, neglected altogether is the more comprehensive evidence base telling us that our intimate relationships, such as being sons, daughters, brothers or sisters as well as parents, serve as one of our most fundamental sources of wellbeing. This paper will discuss the implications of the neglect of children’s intimacies as a source of wellbeing in favour of their physical activity patterns within the intimate social context of families in reference to previous and future research.

EN118 - Effects of sporting habits on students' wellbeing in Hungary and Romania
Klara Kovacs, University of Debrecen, Center for Higher Education Research and Development Hungary (HUN) Kovacs.klarika87@gmail.com

In our presentation we aimed to examine students’ sporting habits and to identify the way sporting habits as supportive factor affect students’ resilience, health perception, subjective wellbeing as indicators of student wellbeing. It is important to examine students’ physical, psychological and mental status – above all – as university life, the beginning of studies and the new lifestyle associated with it, sometimes departure from family, learning difficulties, living difficulties and other personal problems might be the most stressful period in students’ lives. High stress levels may cause more frequent depression symptoms, which may result in psychosomatic symptoms that may decrease students’ subjective wellbeing. To solve such issues it is important to identify protective-supportive factors against the above problems and also contribute to students’ wellbeing, such as sports. The analyses – the first ones in these countries – were performed using data collected within a cross-border research project (N=2619). To identify sporting habits, we examined different variables. We defined student groups with cluster analysis based on the frequency of sporting, attitudes to the importance of sporting – considered as a motivational factor, form of sporting (free-time sports, competitive sports, institutional forms). We distinguished four student groups along sporting habits: 1. experience-seeking competitive, 2. regular leisure - recreational, 3. occasional, social-community-focused and 4. non-athletes. We can see that regular exercise as a supportive factor contributes to the all three dimensions of health: physical health self-assessment, mental wellbeing and social relations, students’ satisfaction with life and happiness, so regular sporting
students are characterized with higher student well-being.

EN189 - Body training against austerity: the Greek evidence
Roy Panagiotopoulou, Department of Communication and Media Studies, University of Athens (GRC) rpanag@media.uoa.gr

Greeks, a sport loving nation, were never enthusiastic towards physical exercise or playing sports. Since 2009, when the economic crisis hit all social strata, the average income decreased considerably and unemployment increased, affecting especially the youth. Due to the crisis as a long lasting phenomenon, some of the old habits ought to be reconsidered. According to recent statistical sources (Special Eurobarometer 424, 2013) Greece shows one of the highest percentages of growth in physical exercise or playing sport participation. The public programs offered by the local authorities and the number of private fitness and sport clubs have increased. Public financing of sport is shrinking but new initiatives providing low cost participation have flourished. Consequently, for many Greeks physical activity has become a way not only to stay healthy, but to try to overcome their depression associated to austerity, and to react to their emerging social isolation.

Numerous websites and social media sites offer a wide array of information (exercise programs and conditions, cost, tips for health problems, emotional experience, etc.) and seem to form a niche public sphere trying to raise new wellbeing issues. This paper aims to examine the impact of training as a reply for wellbeing and fighting decreasing living standards in Greece. Furthermore, it examines the impact of social media in enhancing wellbeing practices in the Greek society. Evidence from blogs, discussion forums and tweets are analyzed and commented.

Session 7.6 – EN - Sport and Media
Thursday, June 11th 2015
2:00 PM - 3:30 PM
Room 15 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN458 - Sports journalism: autonomy, ethics and professional reputation
Lucie Schoch, Institut des sciences du sport de l'Université de Lausanne (CH) lucie.schoch@unil.ch

Sports journalism occupies a paradoxical position within the Swiss French-speaking daily press. On the one hand, the delicate economic situation of the Swiss press encourages Editors-in-chief to strengthen the position of the sport and make a greater use of its entertainment dimension. Thus, sport is more than ever a key feature for Swiss newspapers. Nonetheless, on the other hand, sport remains a “toy department” and suffers from a lack of recognition within the journalistic field. Sports journalists are under a stereotype threat and suffer from a weak legitimacy within the profession. Journalists criticize this low position with respect to professional reputation, but our study shows surprisingly that they do not really seek more recognition and do no fight to be considered as “journalists like others”. In fact, they seem to consider that this position gives them great autonomy within newsrooms and allows them to be driven by their own values and goals. Sports journalists appreciate that above all, even if it contributes to their stigmatization. Thus, they try to preserve it, especially as their superiors currently tend to interfere more in their work. Finally, it appears that while their low professional prestige could create a certain "precarity" and negative work experiences (Paugam, 1995), sports journalists develop a rhetoric of autonomy which helps them to present themselves positively and also to convince themselves that sports journalism offers a great and unique context of work.

EN434 - Sports journalism and deviation reports
Luyang Li, Peking University (CHN) luyangli91@foxmail.com

This paper is a study focusing on the transmission of deviation and its deflection process in the reports of sports journalism in China. In this study, transmission deviation refers to an unexpected or unintended reporting consequences during some segments within the process of communication. Since the non-subjective or second-hand encoding or decoding occurs, the communication activities will deviate from the original track of the fact behind the news. It is an especially valuable area in the study of sports journalism, therefore has started to attract more and more attention in China recently due to the professional, collective, competitive, and recreational features of sports news.

EN272 - Brazilian Sports Television Journalism: How the news is produced?
Camile Luciane da Silva, Fernando Renato Cavichioli, Isabelle Costa, Universidade Federal do Paraná (BR) camileufpr@yahoo.com.br

The aim of this study was to investigate how information is produced by Brazilian media. This is a descriptive-exploratory case study that used a qualitative approach including descriptive and bibliographic research. Several interviews and two hundred hours of observations were conducted to monitor the work routines of sports journalists and to verify the mechanisms of message production. The results highlight the fact that sport television journalists
often have a professional background in communication but with superficial knowledge about sports. Televised sports news information is systematically organised through the principles of brevity, superficiality, visual appeal, general interest and connectivity with other media. It was concluded that there is a specific systematic construction of sports news information for the television that is based upon the relationship amongst the key stakeholders and which is consolidated by establishing a journalistic habitus of the television communication professional; that is, a practical knowledge is determined by its own subfield structure, which is established through the structured relationships operating between stakeholders.

EN249 - In search of the unfiltered voice: Theorizing The Player’s Tribune
Darcy Plymire, Western Illinois University (US) dc-plymire@wiu.edu

This paper uses contemporary media and communications theory to analyze The Player’s Tribune (TPT), a digital publication founded by former New York Yankees shortstop, Derek Jeter. Jeter’s expressed intention is to provide a platform for athletes to speak directly to their fans without the interference of the media. Through a close reading of articles appearing in TPT and of articles about TPT articles, this paper examines the potentials and the pitfalls of new media as a milieu for alternative narratives for the experience of sport.

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**Special Panel 2 – EN – “Sport, Disability and Wellbeing”**
*Thursday, June 11th 2015 - Session 8*
*4:00 PM - 5:30 PM*
*Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty*

**1 - Introduction “Sport, Disability and Wellbeing”**
Eric de Léséleuc, INSHEA (FR) eric.deleseleuc@inshea.fr

The general theme of the ISSA congress is "wellbeing and sport". In this context, sport can be seen from its supposed health benefits. Here, health must be understood from the WHO definition, in which health is seen as a state of physical, mental and social wellbeing. From this point of view, we can question sociological issues about sport for disabled people.

**Part 1: About the analysis of practices**
As all members of the round table come from different countries, we could begin with an overview and ask specific questions.

A) History, public policy and sports institutions:
1) Could you present the historical developments of sports for disabled persons in your country? What are the political and/or legislative benchmarks in this field? What specific institutions develop and organize these practices? What are their links with mainstream sport organizations?
2) At the individual level, what are the barriers encountered by disabled athletes? What is the statistical reality like?
3) In public policies, what is the place of sport in regards of the field of disability? Is sport integrated from a medical or social perspective?
4) Have you noticed any changes in public policies after the changes in the definition of disability by the UN or WHO?

B) Discrimination, representation and media
1) Studies claim that sport for disabled people reduces discrimination. Can you give some concrete examples? Finally, what do we know about the process of discrimination against disabled persons?
2) As in Olympic and professional sport, there is a "star system" phenomenon for disabled athletes. What does all this have to do with the perception of disability in contemporary societies? Further, how do the media contribute to producing and reproducing stereotypes? What is their role in the stigmatization and de-stigmatization processes? From a sociological point of view, how does it work?
4) At the identity level, how do disabled persons perceive this media process? Can we notice a change in their own representation, their self-esteem or their practice? Are there also changes for non-disabled persons? Do you see any changes in the perceptions of disability with the increase of rehabilitation technologies?

**Part 2: About the sociology of "Sport and Disability"**
1) We could also start with an overview. What is the place of sport sociology and disability in each country? In the world? What is its place in the sociology of disability?
2) What did research on sport bring as new knowledge in the sociology of disability? Conversely, did sociological research on sport and disability change the sociology of sport?
3) More generally, what kind of knowledge of contemporary societies does the sociology of sport and disability bring?
4) We can conclude that few researchers explore this issue in the world and they are isolated from each other. How could we develop a collective and international research process? Could we build a collaborative network? What are the barriers? What are the institutional opportunities? What could be the place of international associations such as ISSA?

**2 - Contribution to the panel on Sport, Disability and Wellbeing**
Otto Schantz, University of Koblenz-Landau (DE) Schantz@uni-koblenz.de
After a short overview relating the historical developments of sport for people with disabilities and analyzing its present organization in Germany I will talk about the barriers athletes with disabilities still encounter in this country. Then I will discuss the German policies aiming at inclusion and question their effects in the field of sport and physical activities. In a second part I will talk about the public representations and perceptions of sport for people with disabilities in Germany. Therefore I will show how and why the media coverage of sport for people with disabilities has changed in the last 25 years. Finally I will focus on the case of German T44 paralympian Markus Rehm who last year jumped 8.24 m with his prosthetic leg and beat able-bodied athletes to become overall German Champion for long jump. Drawing on this case I will analyze the obstacles to inclusive practices in top level sport and make some suggestions to improve the inclusion of top athletes with disabilities.

3 - Disability, Sport and Media in New Zealand
Toni Bruce, University of Auckland (NZ)
t.bruce@auckland.ac.nz

New Zealand disability sport is, in principle, supported by national, regional and local organisations, under the umbrella of Government policies promoting an ideology of inclusion. Despite a population of less than 4.5 million, New Zealand has an active disability sport community, including 11 regional ParaFed Associations, Paralympics NZ catering for elite participants, the Halberg Disability Sport Foundation, and the Attitude Trust. New Zealand has hosted a number of world championships in disability sport, and New Zealand athletes regularly participate and win medals at summer and winter Paralympic Games. However, recent research suggests that access to school and community sport is an area of ongoing concern and, with the exception of Paralympic performance targets, the national strategic plan for Sport New Zealand contains only one reference to disability sport. A 2014 United Nations review acknowledged New Zealand’s good record in implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities but contained no mention of sport. Sociological research on the experiences and media representation of sportspeople with disabilities remains sparse. One key trend is the importance of discourses of nationalism to how athletes with disabilities are recognised and valued. In this presentation, I will discuss what I have learned from researching media coverage of the Paralympics and how such research might proceed in the future. I argue for the need to build collaborative networks, both across nations and between groups within New Zealand with interests in the wellbeing and experiences of people with disabilities in sport and physical recreation.

José Antonio Solves Almela, Universidad CEU Cardenal Herrera (ESP) jsolves@uch.ceu.es

Today, Spain is an advanced country in the field of sport for people with disabilities. Thanks to social movement led by National Blind Organization (ONCE) since the mid-80s, the Paralympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, the birth of the Spanish Paralympic Committee in 1995 and the Paralympic Sport Support Plan (ADOP) by the Government, Spain is a Paralympic power and many athletes with disabilities are socially known and admired people.

However, there are yet situations of social and economic discrimination. Surely the media have powerfully influenced for improve the image of these athletes with disabilities, but still they use to give the sport for people with disabilities much less coverage than they give to other sports.

From a sociological point of view, the study of sport is consolidating as a scientific area and in recent decades it has highlighted the connections between sport and society in various fields. In particular, sport for people with disabilities has become one of the areas that has evolved, especially in relation to their physical, psychological and social benefits.

However, the study area relating adapted sports and mass communication is poorly developed in our country and the references are still sporadic. Our research group (GIDYC) has been working on this issue since 2008, with results still incipient, but somewhat longer sustainable.

5 - International conventions, praxis and the use of Paralympic sport as a vehicle for empowerment
David Howe, Loughborough University (UK)
P.D.Howe@lboro.ac.uk

All too often we assume that the establishment of international law such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) will eliminate the problems for the people they are designed to protect. While sport provision is highlighted in this law as a ‘right for all’, opportunities to participate and the resulting benefits to wellbeing for the plethora of bodies of difference are limited. Because of this research on media representation of Paralympic sport needs to be explicitly linked to broader socio-cultural issues if it is going to have a part to play in the reduction of discriminatory attitudes and stereotypes that undermine disability sport. In recent years, however, within our field scholars have illuminated the benefits of embodied cultural exploration of sporting praxis and these skills and expertise need to be harnessed if we are going make inroads into eliminating the marginal status of disability sport. Drawing upon the literature from the politically driven field of disability studies, this paper highlight the potential of phenomenological ethnographic methods to give a voice to people who
suffer disability because of their impairment. Ultimately this paper is a call for scholar in our field to take a closer look at the links between sport, wellbeing and disability and use the most rigorous methods in our arsenal to begin a to critical excavate ‘the last’ marginal other – the disabled.

Session 8.1 – FR - Sport et histoire / Sport et littérature
Thursday, June 11th 2015
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM
Salle 15 - Sport Sciences Faculty

FR186 - Mise en Scène du sport et des exercices physique : l’Exposition universelle de Paris en 1900
Alice Cartier, Yves Morales, CRHXIX-Centre d’Histoire du XIXe siècle (EA3550), Universités Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne et Paris 4 Sorbonne, et Laboratoire PRISMMH – EA4561 Equipe SOI (Sports, Organisations, Identités)
Faculté des Sciences du Sport et du Mouvement
Humain, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse III (FR)
acartier.francequebec@gmail.com

Notre réflexion s’articule sur la façon dont l’événement sportif, dans le cadre de l’Exposition universelle et internationale de Paris en 1900, peut être utilisé à des fins de valorisation touristique des espaces, de mise en scène des progrès humains, de diffusion des valeurs associées aux loisirs corporels favorables au bien être, et de mode de cohésion sociale. Nous centrant sur les formes de pratiques utilisées, l’organisation mise en œuvre, les formes de gouvernance adoptées, les moyens consentis et les aménagements réalisés, l’analyse conduit à montrer que les concours d’exercices et de sports ont été associés à la dimension universelle d’un événement éclectique prenant de nombreuses formes plutôt qu’à un idéal olympique plus restrictif, en germe à cette période. La controverse entre les positions des organisateurs de l’Exposition et les représentants du mouvement olympique permet de mettre en évidence les visions différentes de la culture physique et de son intérêt politique ou économique. Les Concours sportifs de l’Exposition universelle de 1900, tant dans leur diversité que dans leur dispersion dans le temps et l’espace des fêtes proposées, répondent au projet de mettre en scène les progrès humains, d’offrir des distractions aux touristes et de rassembler les populations, mais ne souscrivent que modérément au modèle plus restreint du sport de compétition basé sur l’amateurisme et un « universalisme » olympique circonscrit. Cette étude insiste sur la médiatisation des pratiques physiques et sportives à l’Exposition comme élément de progrès pour les populations et l’utilité sociale du sport sur la santé en 1900.

Amélie Tard, Université Paris IV Sorbonne (FR)
amelietard@yahoo.fr

Le bien-être ne fait pas part des pré-requis dans la réussite sportive de Danny, jeune espoir de la natation australienne, personnage principal dans le roman de Christos Tsiolkas, écrivain australien d’origine grecque. Tout au contraire, l’établissement prestigieux qu’il doit fréquenter pour progresser dans sa discipline le propulse hors de son élément, de sa ‘zone de confort’. Paradoxalement, ses performances sportives vont s’en trouver (provisoirement ?) améliorées.
Il s’agira d’analyser, dans le cadre de ce cinquième roman de Tsiolkas, paru en 2013, par quel(s) procédé(s) littéraire(s) la souffrance invisible du sportif de haut niveau peut être révélée, et quels sont les moyens mis en œuvre au profit d’un processus de cicatrisation du nageur, physique autant que mentale, de sa reconstruction identitaire, permettant une protection durable de son être au sein de sa discipline sportive.
Nous verrons dans un premier temps comment se traduit dans la narration l’invisible changement qui transforme le potentiel prometteur d’un individu en victoire tangible. Puis nous aborderons les dispositifs énonciatifs de la souffrance invisible - la haine de soi, nuisible, et pourtant ici quasi-nécessaire - qui rongent le nageur autant qu’elle le transcende pour lui faire atteindre l’exploit sportif. Enfin, nous observérons comment le texte respire avec Danny, ses points d’apnée linguistiques et son expression d’un retour au bien-être originel, à la faveur d’un réapprentissage figuré de la maîtrise des cinq sens.

Yves Morales, Yves Travaillot, Laboratoire PRISMMH-SOI, EA4561 Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse 3; LACES EA 4140 Université Bordeaux IV ESPE d’Aquitaine (FR)
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Depuis les années 1980, en France et en Europe, se développent de multiples campagnes de prévention visant à lutter contre le manque d’exercice physique et promouvant la quête de bien-être. La question de la prévention par la promotion de modes de vie physiquement actifs prend dès lors une importance cruciale au sein du système scolaire et plus particulièrement en éducation physique et sportive.
L’étude proposée ici se centre sur cette discipline scolaire à travers la prise en compte d’une finalité de santé réactualisée incluant l’acquisition de la compétence à gérer sa vie physique. Elle implique l’analyse des débats, parfois conflictuels, qui accompagnent l’évolution des contenus proposés et
enrollment in several sports, which we argued represented a shift
in media: A Case of Yeonjae Son
Hyun Jung, Jong Young Lee Korea, National Sport
University (KR) tomered@hanmail.net

Recently, the interest in female sport celebrities has
grown rapidly in South Korea, and this phenomenon has
a great influence on the public recognition of sport and
the social role of such sports. This study examines the
ideologies that play a key role of producing,
reproducing, and consuming female sport celebrities
through the media. More specifically, this study focuses
on how the media (re)produce ideologies about female
sport celebrities and how (re)produced ideologies are
consumed by the public. The researcher employed
multi-method approach which includes contextual and
content analysis. The results of the study are
summarized as follows. The key ideological themes
presented through existing female sport celebrities
include: patriotism, achievement, and post-colonialism
while the ideological themes revealed through new
female sport celebrities were: commercialism and

EN111 - ‘Method, magic and mascara’: The gendered
reporting of the Sochi Winter Olympics 2014 in French,
British and Spanish newspapers
Amy Godoy-Pressland, Nicolas Delorme, University of
East Anglia (UK) a.godoy-pressland@uea.ac.uk

It is widely recognised that the social hegemonic
institution of media frequently ignore and/or devalue
female sports. Several studies suggest that media
contribute to inhibit women’s participation in organized
sports activities by treating them as inferior athletes.
However, sex equity is a priority for the International
Olympic Committee (IOC) and women’s participation in
major sporting events has been increasing over recent
decades. Research on the gendered nature of sports
media coverage has largely focused on Summer
Olympic Games. This paper explores the qualitative
findings of a research project which investigated the
print media coverage of sportswomen and men in
European daily written press during the 2014 Sochi
Winter Olympic Games in order to determine whether
this coverage differs according to athletes’ sex and
journalists’ sex.
The newspapers selected for the analysis are: The Times
and The Daily Telegraph (UK), El Pais and El Mundo
(Spain) and Le Monde and Le Parisien/Aujourd’hui en
France (France). Using content and thematic analysis
findings suggest significant gender differences in the
reporting of the Games between the three nations’
press. The coverage demonstrates adherence by
journalists to media mechanisms which represent
sportswomen as distinct from sportsmen, with
particular focus on sportswomen’s appearance and
their (in)ability to represent the ‘nation’.

EN428 - Femininity of Korean Female Sport celebrities
in media: A Case of Yeonjae Son
Hyun Jung, Jong Young Lee Korea, National Sport
University (KR) tomered@hanmail.net

Recently, the interest in female sport celebrities has
grown rapidly in South Korea, and this phenomenon has
a great influence on the public recognition of sport and
the social role of such sports. This study examines the
ideologies that play a key role of producing,
reproducing, and consuming female sport celebrities
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Session 8.2 – EN - Sport and Media
Thursday, June 11th 2015
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM
Room 11 - Sport Sciences Faculty
EN344 - Gender in Televised Sports: News and
Highlight Shows 1989-2014
Cheryl Cooky, Michael A. Messner, Michela Musto,
Purdue University (US) ccooky@purdue.edu

A persisting trend in the research on gender, sport, and
media is the lack of coverage of women’s sports and the
silence, trivialization, and sexualization of female
athletes. These trends persist across media sources
(print, televised, and online) and characterize media
coverage in a number of different countries, including
the United States, Montenegro, Australia, New Zealand,
and Sweden, for example. Part of a longitudinal study
that tracks televised sport media coverage every 5
years, in this study we use both content and qualitative
analyses to examine the amount of coverage, type of
coverage, and quality of coverage of men’s and
women’s sports in televised news programs and
highlight shows (ESPN’s Sports Center) in the United
States. In previous iterations of the study, we found
that the coverage of women’s sports had declined from
almost 9% at its peak in 1999 to less than 2% in 2009.
We found that while the amount of coverage had
decreased, the number of stories that sexualized female
athletes or portrayed women’s sports in trivial ways had
also declined, which we argued represented a shift
towards more respectful portrayals (Cooky, Messner, &
Hestrin, 2013). In this paper, we present the results of
the 25th anniversary of the report. We will compare the
2014 results with the previous results from the
longitudinal study to assess changes in coverage over
time. We will conclude with the implications of the
findings and recommendations for sports researchers,
sports journalists, and women’s sports advocates.
constraints of limited femininity and media coverage. Such ideological trends may reveal the consolidation of commercialism in Korean society which exploited the global expansion of neoliberalism that might have provided the foundation for the cultivation of recent female sport celebrities. Also the ideological themes associated with Korean femininity were greatly enhanced by the ongoing contextual changes in Korean society. Contrary to previous roles of the media that largely conveyed information to the public the media have changed their role as a simply a producer of information to enhance their hegemonic and commercial influence and to expand the scope of their leverage.

EN134 - From the desert of football: The media representation and imagination of female football fans of 2014 FIFA World Cup in Taiwan.
Ying Chiang, Chihlee Institute of Technology (TW)
ying.chiang1982@gmail.com

Taiwan, the 188th-place nation on the FIFA World Ranking (as of October, 2014), was a ‘desert of football’, a common mockery among its fans and press. FIFA World Cup was the synonym of football for most Taiwanese. Most Taiwanese watch and care football only once every four years. Thus, for the Taiwanese football fans who believed that they were the ‘true’ fans in the football desert, the fandom was the combination of anxiety and sometimes humiliations. Football is a male preserve and its fans are assumed to be male. Football fandom is the representation of ‘lad culture’. However, in the past decade, more and more studies focused on the experiences and identities of female football fans. This essay focused on the press representations of Taiwanese female football fans of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. According to the text analysis of the four major newspapers’ coverage during the tournament, this essay argues that the football discourses were predominantly western and heterosexually male-centered; on the other hand, women in general were merely ‘WAGs’ and prostitutes. Taiwanese female football fans, in particular, were represented as audiences who only enjoyed the voyeuristic pleasures of watching male athletes’ bodies but could not understand the essence of the game, as the ignorance of the off-side rule was the common mockery from their male peers. Taiwanese male football fans, as fringe and quadrennial as they are, were still assumed to be the ‘true’ football fans.

Session 8.3 – EN - Sport and Gender
Thursday, June 11th 2015
4.00 PM - 5:30 PM
Room 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN290 - Social movements, women, and sport
Jordan Matthews, University of Chichester (UK)
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It is widely recognised that women continue to encounter barriers to participation and involvement in sport (IWG, 2014). This focus has predominantly concentrated on how the structure and practice of sport works to subordinate women. What is less understood is how the struggle for acknowledging these issues, and subsequent attempts at change through lobbying and political activism, have manifested over time to the extent that addressing issues which affect women in sport are now central to contemporary major sporting and non-sporting organisational discourse. Based on doctoral research of documents from the Anita White Foundation International Women and Sport Movement Archive and interviews with key personnel from women and sport organisations, this presentation uses social movement literature to analyse the processes involved with mobilising and politicing women’s experiences in sport.

In particular, the presentation will show how uncoordinated groups of disparate women have, over time, become a collective through the formation of national, regional and international social movement organisations (Crossley, 2002; Johnston, 2014). These groups have mobilised diverse resources to result in the production of important lobbying mechanisms such as conferences and major policy documents. In turn these have influenced, among others, the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations to address issues women encounter in sport.

The presentation also acknowledges the growing engagement with social movements by contemporary sociology of sport literature and identifies multiple directions for future research, including their refinement and understanding how their outcomes can contribute to change within and outside of sport.

EN260 - The Original 9, Women’s Lob Feminism, and the Social Movement That Launched Women’s Professional Tennis, 1968–1973
Kristi Tredway, University of Maryland (US)
tredway@umd.edu

The Original 9 was a group of nine women who banded together in 1970 to pressure the governing bodies of tennis to offer equitable pay and access to tournaments for women as they did for men. They emerged in and through the women’s liberation movement in the US. The term “women’s lob” was coined in the early 1970s by Gladys Heldman, the founding editor of World Tennis magazine, to describe the particular feminism that was being used in women’s tennis (King & Starr, 120). The Original 9 drew on two main components of the rhetoric of the broader women’s liberation movement of the time: 1) equal pay for equal work, and 2) access
to an economic livelihood (through a sustained and consistent offering of tournaments for women). The Original 9 are credited with creating modern day women’s professional tennis along with the creation of the Women’s Tennis Association in 1973. Besides contextually grounding the Original 9, interviews conducted with each member of the Original 9 illuminate the influences, motivations and potential risks of their protest, as well as the gains they achieved.

EN318 - “Undoing” the gendering of sport organizations through democratisation

Jorid Hovden, The Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NO) jorid.hovden@svt.ntnu.no

Sport organizations are worldwide arenas where dominant notions of masculine superiority, and patriarchal relations are still produced as commonsense. Over the last fifty years feminist politics and practices have used various theoretical perspectives, aims and strategies to challenge, resist and change these notions, and the sporting realities they produce and reproduce. This paper will present and exemplify two alternative models: the “step by step model” and the “fast track model”, aiming to explain and change women’s underrepresentation and discrimination in powerful sports bodies. The two models represent different gender political discourses, based on different diagnosis of the problem and suggest different aims and strategies to “undo” existing gender structures. The paper will argue for how the “fast track model”, which has an emphasis on institutional practices and exclusionary mechanisms embedded in organizational processes, is the most adequate strategy promoting a democratisation of sport organizations and a more gender equalised sporting future.

EN173 - Typical Women’s Jobs, Typical Men’s Jobs – The Horizontal Segregation in Professional Leadership Positions of Organized Sports in Germany

Michaela Werkmann, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (DE) mwerkman@uni-mainz.de

For over fifty years women and men in Germany have been on an equal statutory level meaning that regardless of gender, everyone should have the same rights and equal opportunities. However, topics such as “quotas for women” still prompt many discussions, demonstrating that gender equality, especially in the labor market, seems to have not yet been fully realized. Indeed, most occupational fields in Germany still show substantial gender-based segregation which is mainly reflected in the under-representation of female leaders (Holst et. al., 2012). Similar results can also be found in studies on voluntary leadership in German sports organizations (e.g. Doll-Tepper et al., 2005). Empirical research focusing on professional leadership positions in German sports are lacking so far.

The aim of my sociological study is to identify and explain the gender-based segregation in professional German sports leadership, both at the level of individual actors and the level of organisational structures, and with a centred focus on the horizontal segregation. Accordingly, the study scrutinized from a social-constructivist perspective: “How, why and with what effects is the gender-based horizontal segregation manifested in the vocational field of professional leadership in German sports organizations?” The research object is the organized sport in Germany, particularly the German Olympic Sports Confederation and its 98 member organizations as well as the professional leaders in their administration offices. The results are based on a quantitative organizational analysis (Titscher et al., 2008) of the sports organizations and problem-centered interviews (Witzel, 2000) with employees in leadership positions of these organizations.

Session 8.4 – EN - Sport, Politics and Policy

Thursday, June 11th 2015
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN333 - Sport policy and Sami sport in Sweden and Norway

Eivind Skille, Joseph Fahlen, Hedmark UC & Umeå University (NO) eivind.skille@hihm.no

With two points of departure – the political ambition “Sport for all” which has become an imperative for countries worldwide and particularly in the Scandinavian countries, and an interest in sport policy related to indigenous people’s sport – this paper addresses the Swedish and Norwegian government policy for Sami (the indigenous people of North West Europe) sport.

By interviewing representatives of the government offices for sport policy and Sami policy as well as representatives of the respective Sami parliaments, and by applying an institutional approach of advocacy coalition framework, where the possibilities for influence through coalitions in policy making are conceived of as dependent on actors’ pre-understanding developed by former experiences, we constructed one main coalition in each country. The government office for sport policy and the respective umbrella organization for sport make up these coalitions, historically developed and heavily institutionalized. A quotation from the Sami parliament in Sweden points to one problem, from their point of view, associated with such an arrangement: “The Sami sports movement’s organization and purpose do not fit
into the structure and the rules for subsidies that we have sport in Sweden”. It seems that relatively younger sport organizations, such as the Sami sport organizations, striving to offer sport to underrepresented groups have difficulties in creating space for influence in sport policy decision making processes, as long as the relationship between the state and the respective umbrella organization for majority sport remains corporatist and undisputed. This finding is discussed in relation to implications for the political ambition “Sport for all”.

EN339 - Explaining the growth and legitimacy of the physical activity community.
Joe Piggin, Loughborough University (UK)
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Physical activity is increasing being framed as a major, complex, multi-sector issue. This research combines a critical political-economic orientation with a theory of policy change to understand how “physical activity” is being framed and used by a large number of invigorated interest groups. Six United Kingdom policy case studies are examined to explore the political dynamics involved in the construction of a global discourse about physical activity in general, and an intensification of interventions to produce more physically active populations in particular. Three findings are discussed; the emergence of physical activity as a legitimate discipline and community, the repercussions of an increasing array of organisations deploying justifications for physical activity, and the dominant rhetoric of an “evidence-base” set alongside appeals for new and novel ideas for PA promotion.

EN345 - Sport in the Underlife of a Total Institution: Social Control and Resistance in Canadian Prisons
Mark Norman, Winner of the 2014 ISSA Graduate Paper Award, University of Toronto (CA)
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Drawing on data collected through policy analysis and interviews with former prisoners and prison staff in Canada, this paper examines the ways in which sport and physical activities are implicated in both the social control agenda of prison administrations and in the numerous ways in which prisoners seek to evade these impositions. To explore the social significance of these everyday physical practices the analysis draws heavily on the sociology of Erving Goffman, particularly on his work on the presentation of the self (1959) and total institutions (1961), as well as the scholarship of Michel de Certeau (1984). The paper situates certain sport and physical practices in the inmate-constructed underlife (Goffman, 1961) of prisons, thus illuminating their possibilities for collective resistance to the totalizing effects of such institutions. The paper argues that sport provides an ineffective means of social control by prison administration and that prisoners, though stripped of many resources for self presentation and collective subversion, refashion sport activities, materials, and spaces to their own purposes. This research thus speaks not only to the sociological importance of sport in prison contexts, but also in other total institutions. Clearly, there is much fertile ground in these spaces for sociologists of sport to explore how, when faced with loss of identity and imposing disciplinary regimes, individuals may draw upon sport as a resource to construct or sustain a new identity and to resist, to various degrees, the institutional restrictions imposed upon them.

EN308 - Re-politicizing sport-for-development: Lacrosse as a medicine game for Indigenous communities
Alexandra Arellano, Allan Downey, Nak’aazdli First Nation, University of Ottawa; McGill University (CA)
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To overcome the effect of colonialism and regenerate communities, Indigenous peoples of Canada are recovering their traditional cultural practices related to the connection to their homeland. A call for action is advocated in many spheres, where this cultural resurgence movement becomes highly political. While many authors and Indigenous leaders believe in the role of youth and the next generations to carry the strength of the nations, the so-called sport-for-development movement and the relatively recent institutionalization of sport as a catalyst for social progress is positioned as a privileged instrument providing such meaningful opportunities. Grounded in a settler-colonial relationship perspective (Alfred 2009; Coulthard, 2014), this paper examines the game of lacrosse as an important political instrument for Indigenous resurgence and cultural renewal, particularly within the enhancement of youth programing. As a traditional game highly intertwined with politics of Native and non-Native nationhood, this case study of the Lacrosse-for-Development component of the Promoting-Life-skills in Aboriginal Youth (PLAY) program is explored in relation to Haudenosaunee / Anishinaabe epistemology. Placing an emphasis on the political and cultural opportunities enabled through re-instilling the game into communities, this paper presents the historical and epistemological importance of lacrosse, its implementation through community experiences of the PLAY program, and its prospect as an active form of resistance to “shape-shifting colonial powers” (Alfred & Corntassel, 2005). As vehicles for social mobilization, we argue that such programs should undergo re-politicization processes calling for political involvement and activism.
Session 8.5 – EN - Sport, Health and Wellbeing
Thursday, June 11th 2015
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM
Room 26 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN165 - The Hidden Injuries of the Olympic Class: The Health Consequences of Financial Insecurity for Canadian High Performance Athletes and the Lure of Crowdfunding
Parissa Safai, Jean Harvey, York University (CA)  
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In advanced industrialized countries, despite long-term and increasing public-private investment in high performance sport, critical attention to and discussion of the material conditions of athletes’ lives has been relatively overlooked. This is not to suggest that discussions of poverty and sport have been wholly absent. In Canada, there has been heightened attention to such issues as: sport for development for marginalized (often poor indigenous) Canadians; the forcing out of residents from low-income neighbourhoods as part of the development of major games sites; the hollowing out of the public sector in the provision of sports and recreation; and the consequences of increased user fees on low-income people and families. Rather, we argue that attention to the material conditions of athletes’ lives and the consequences of poverty on their health has remained muted. In the Canadian context, this is ironic in light of the historical mobilization of Canadian athletes to fight for and secure financial state support (e.g., through the push for the Athlete Assistance Program or through the work of such organizations as AthletesCAN); of the growing attention to issues of mental health and well-being among high performance athletes; and the emergence of sport-specific crowdfunding. Drawing on survey and interview data, this paper explores the material conditions of Canadian high performance athletes’ lives and the health consequences of those conditions. This paper then examines the emergence and implications of sport-specific crowdfunding in the Canadian high performance sport context. The paper culminates in discussion of the need to revitalize the debates and action on athletes-workers’ rights.

EN228 - The Social Cost of Sport Injury
Emma Pullen, Dominic Malcolm, Patrick Wheeler, Loughborough University (UK) e. pullen@lboro.ac.uk

The recent establishment of Sport and Exercise Medicine (SEM) as a medical speciality has brought public health and its relationship to sport into a medical agenda. One of the key initiatives of the UK’s National Centre for Sport and Exercise Medicine (NCSEM) is to manage sport related injury in public healthcare though the provision of specialist, clinical services in order to improve the efficacy of treatment (Tew et al, 2012). However, little is known about patients’ experiences of sport related injury as it is shaped by interactions with public healthcare. Much of the previous sociological work on sports injury has been on elite sportspeople receiving medical treatment within the structures of elite sport (e.g. Howe, 2001 and Roderick, 2004). Building upon this work, this presentation forms the preliminary findings from a study that takes a sociological approach to explore patients’ experiences of sport injury up to the point of, and through their care, at one Sport Medicine Clinic in England. It sheds light on how the National Health Service (NHS) shape laypeople’s experiences of sport related injury, with attention paid to how individuals manage the disruptive effects of physical injury in the medical context of scientific functionalism. Findings from this research subsequently form a point of departure for continuing to understand patient experiences of sports injury and to inform the growing field of SEM in better understanding (and improving) the clinical care of sport injury.

EN361 - Mediated Wellness 3.0: Intersections of Media, Intercultural and Critical Wellness Literacies Among Athletes
Margaret MacNeill, University of Toronto (CA)  
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Critical wellness literacy ~ to adapt the health literacy work of Peabody and Luke (1990) and Nutbeam (2000) ~ is about fostering advanced cognitive, social and political skills to critically analyse knowledge, social relations, programs and policies to exert greater control over wellbeing at individual and community levels. High performance athletes, competing in an era of media 3.0, traverse global borders both in the flesh and online. They juggle many forms of traditional and social media, struggle with intercultural and political exchanges at sporting venues, while also being recruited into health ambassador and social responsibility roles. Athletes on the world stage are often required to develop multiple literacies that extend beyond physical competencies. This study of national team athletes is part of a larger participatory action project examining Canadian athletes’ rights and engagement with all forms of media. Rights to expression by athletes, fans, and media often clash and spark further cultural and mental health issues related to online ‘griefing’, ethnocultural insensitivities, bullying, harassment, and abuse in and through mediated platforms. Interviews and discussion circles about four themes identified by high performance athletes will be presented: (1) individual wellness and the right to health privacy; (2) social wellness and pressures to foster community health; (3) political wellness and the basic human right to expression; and (4) cultural rights to antiracist, antisexist, and anti-homophobic media coverage.
EN422 - Life After Rugby: A Sociological Study of the Development of a Social Integration Discourse in Rugby Football
Lindsey Gaston, Liverpool John Moores University (UK) l.e.gaston@ljmu.ac.uk

This paper will explore how professional rugby union players speak about retirement preparation as well as how they understand the Rugby Players’ Association’s “Life After Rugby” programme. As a result of rugby union adopting a professional format in 1995 the sport became a stand-alone career. The structural change occurred so quickly that newly formed team ownership along with a hesitant Rugby Football Union failed to provide proper employment protection. A product of this failure was the creation of the Rugby Players’ Association in 1998. The RPA set out to protect and represent employment issues of the athlete in the professional format of rugby union. As the professional game matured the RPA became aware of the need to provide additional systems of support. One such system was to address retirement preparation. Retirement became a key concern due to the increase in injury rates as well as the professional rugby union athlete no longer sought a university degree nor required a job/career which ran alongside their rugby ‘hobby career’. The choice to pursue a career as a professional rugby player resulted in a lack of qualifications which increased the risk of not finding employment post rugby and increasing the risk of social exclusion. Through the application of Levata’s discourse models on social exclusion this paper will show the evolution of retirement preparation in professional rugby union as well as the player’s desire to prepare for retirement if giving the systems and support to transition from a career in professional sport.

Session 8.6 – EN - Sport and Media
Thursday, June 11th 2015
4:00 PM - 5:30 PM
Room 14 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN123 - Signifying South Korean sport celebrities: Neoliberalism, Nationalism, and Consumerism
Jung Woo Lee, Kwang Leong Han, the University of Edinburgh (UK); Kyung Hee University, South Korea. J.W.Lee@ed.ac.uk

The contemporary media spheres are inundated with images and texts about celebrities including sport stars. Especially the recent growth of the neoliberal sport culture industry has significantly increased a market value of some famous athletes. Thanks to a frequent media appearance, sport celebrities now exist as commodity signs that engender a specific cultural meaning. Oftentimes, the meaning associated with these media sport stars functions to reinforce the established social relations. In other words, these cultural icons are highly ideological in character. In this light, this paper examines socio-cultural meanings attached to South Korean sport celebrities. More specifically, the current study pays attention to the media portrayals of three sport stars: Seri Park, Ji-sung Park, and Yuna Kim. It can be argued that they are iconic athletes in the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s respectively. By looking at the sign value of the three sporting figures, it aims to discover both unique features and generic patterns of the signifying process. Employing semiotics as an analysing tool this study makes an effort to interpret a number of signs displayed through the media representation of the South Korean celebrities. Especially, with reference to syntagmatic and paradigmatic sign relations, it attempts to identify similarities and differences in the way in which a specific meaning is ascribed to each individual. Moreover, in consideration of the economic, political, and sporting contexts in which these sport persons gained their fame and popularity, this work tries to reveal the ideological undertone that the three sporting icons signify.

EN273 - The power of self-representation: Understanding body performances among female and male athletes
Kate Russell, Gill Rawlings, University of East Anglia (AU) kate.russell@sydney.edu.au

Media representations of female and male athletes are often gendered, creating heteronormative views of both athletic and personal performances. While women are generally underrepresented in sport media, both groups are bound to an environment in which very particular types of sporting bodies are produced; constructing those that are legitimate and defining those who are not. In this study, 41 female and male elite athletes in New South Wales, Australia, were given the opportunity to create their own representation of what it is to be an athlete without any of the constraints from media, sponsorship or advertising. They were asked to choose their attire, location and pose in a photo essay entitled ‘This is an elite athlete’ for a sporting audience of 9-14 year old boys and girls. Athletes chose the photograph that best represented what being an athlete meant to them and what they hoped younger athletes would glean from their choice of image and title. Many athletes were concerned to show determination and commitment, whilst not appearing intimidating. Others were keen to best represent the action in their sports or pride in level of achievement. Some female athletes wanted to challenge preconceived ideas of their sport and sporting bodies while it was only the male athletes who showed an alternative side of being an athlete - presenting themselves in passive and out of context situations.
Considerations for youth sport development, gendered reporting in media and recognition of sporting success are provided.

**EN301 - Media Constructions of Sport, Bodily Discipline and Individual and National Wellbeing in Ireland in an Age of Austerity: a Case Study of Katie Taylor**

*Marcus Free*, Mary Immaculate College, University of Limerick (IE) marcus.free@mic.ul.ie

Boxer Katie Taylor was Ireland’s only Olympic gold medallist at the London 2012 Olympics. A hugely popular sporting and media celebrity in Ireland, she has arguably become a distinctly transgressive figure through her outstanding success in a male dominated sport. However, by drawing on a Gramscian theoretical framework, and by using methods from critical discourse analysis this paper examines how, despite her visibly combative physicality she was persistently constructed in Irish media as a figure of cultural and gendered conservatism through repeated emphasis on her Christian faith and her relationship with and dependence on her coach/father Pete Taylor. The personal characteristics and cultural significance ascribed to her in Irish media also intersected intertextually with pervasive neoliberal themes of personal-as-corporeal discipline and individual responsibility in the context of severe economic austerity following the collapse of Ireland’s ‘Celtic Tiger’ economic boom in 2008. Despite her potential troubling or transgression of binary constructions of gender, the mediatised Taylor that emerged was neither an iconic embodiment of women’s boxing as an assertion of female power and agency nor, as some Irish commentators claimed, an icon of Irish cultural conservatism. Rather, her construction as a model of personal humility, self-discipline and self-denial intersected with, and was sometimes harnessed to a wider neo-liberal discourse of economic recovery and individual and national wellbeing through the confession and trimming of the alleged ‘fat’ of excess in personal consumption and government spending alike.

**EN309 - Mapping the Modern Chinese National Identity through Celebrity Body: The Rise and Fall of the Chinese Sports Hero Liu Xiang**

*Nadia Lallali*, I.E.P.S. université Alger 3 lallali_nadia@hotmail.com

In the globalization of modern sports, celebrity sports athletes have acquired stardom equal to that of entertainment icons. Celebrity athletes serve the role of national representatives and shoulder the responsibility to win glory for the nation. This acquired identity has put elite athletes under the media limelight, and celebrity athletes are constantly subjected to media scrutiny and framing, especially when they fail to live up to national expectations. This paper maps the media discourses surrounding Chinese 110m hurdler Liu Xiang (刘翔) from his record-breaking success in 2004 to his two-times withdrawal from both 2008 Beijing and 2012 London Olympics. Data were collected from two major Chinese newspapers: People’s Daily and Titan Sports. Analysis also draws from data of semi-constructed interviews with 13 Chinese sports journalists regarding the myth surrounding Liu Xiang. Through in depth research, it provides the result of a comparative content analysis on his winning and fallen status within the three Olympics. Especially the discourse formation and transition from the sensation invoked by Liu Xiang’s record-breaking success within the nation to the suspicious, disappointment, scrutiny subject to him by the media and the nation in the following years. Through the analysis on the discourse formation of Liu Xiang it further discusses and maps the modern Chinese national identity that reflected through the celebrity body representation of Liu.
Si en Europe, les A.P.S ont fini par embraser tous les secteurs de la vie sociale, éducative, culturelle, économique et politique qu’en est-il en Algérie ? A travers une analyse symptomatique des modes de sociabilité des jeunes, nous verrons à travers le discours des jeunes y compris ceux “ en difficultés”, les représentations qu’ils se font de l’activité physique et sportive, selon leurs conditions de vie et le statut social des parents et ce qu’ils font réellement sur le terrain, en dehors des discours d’intention.

FR102 - La pratique du karaté en milieu carcéral... Savoir frapper ou savoir vivre ?
Jérôme Frigout, Ligue du Val de Marne de Karaté et Disciplines Associées (FR) jerome.frigout@hotmail.fr

Dans le cadre de leur détention à la Maison d’Arrêt de Fresnes, les détenus se voient proposer de pratiquer un certain nombre d’activités sportives, dont le karaté. Ces pratiques sportives offrent un cadre judé rééducatif pour les détenus, mais il peut-être légitime de s’interroger sur les éventuels bienfaits de l’introduction de sports de combat dans le cadre de la détention. La pratique du karaté, si elle met en place des apprentissages de situations de combat, a surtout pour objectif l’acquisition d’une meilleure maîtrise de soi et d’un savoir vivre ensemble plutôt que savoir frapper. Revisitant certains éléments de l’histoire et de la sociologie, la question posée reviendra alors à réfléchir à la place du karaté comme outil d’éducation ainsi qu’à sa fonction sociale. Habituellement, les promoteurs de ce sport autant que les discours institutionnels insistent sur ces aspects. Si la lecture des ouvrages traitant de l’histoire des arts martiaux et la parole institutionnelle affirment la reconnaissance des bienfaits à la pratique de la discipline karaté, encore convient-il de dépasser ce discours de célébration et d’apporter des éléments de démonstration. Aussi, de l’acte moteur et autres théories de l’apprentissage, à la discipline même qu’est le karaté et à sa logique interne, notre étude vise à fournir les preuves d’une pratique socialisatrice, apaisante et limitant la violence, dans un contexte de détention carcérale. Parallèlement à cette recherche, des éléments d’enquête chiffrés tout autant que des témoignages relatés par les détenus eux-mêmes, seront rapportés, pour confirmer ou infirmer la pertinence de ce travail et en préciser les contours.

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L’élaboration de prophéties autoréalisatrices (Merton, 1948) est fréquente dans le domaine sportif. Il s’agira ici de mesurer leurs impacts sur des prises de décision tout en vérifiant la persistance dans le temps de cet impact. L’originalité de la démarche est de tester l’effet des attentes par l’action motrice. Notre étude porte sur 199 étudiants en Sciences du sport soumis à un jeu de type Faucou versus Colombe révélant les effets coopératifs ou agressifs des attentes. L’expérience consiste à donner à chaque sujet des attentes positives, neutres ou négatives avant d’analyser leurs choix stratégiques, tactiques et le score obtenu. Une analyse factorielle appuyée de régressions logistiques montrent que les attentes positives sont significativement liées à des tactiques « méchantes » (Axelrod, 1984) et à un score faible (p<0.01). A contrario, les tactiques « gentilles » associées à un score élevé émanent d’attentes négatives (p<0.01) provoquant l’apparition de stratégies « méchantes » (p<0.02). Les attentes positives risquent donc d’entraîner le sportif vers une forme « d’autodestruction» alors que des attentes négatives pourront favoriser une phase d’observation prudente traduisant l’expression de son intelligence motrice. Positives ou négatives, l’effet des attentes est donc bien réel et il en va du rôle de l’entraîneur d’apprendre à les manier.

FR115 - Le "code secret" du football
Alexandre Oboeuf, Loïc Lecroisey, Laboratoire TEC (EA 3625), Université Paris Descartes (FR) alexandre.oboeuf@parisdescartes.fr

En football, il est classique de réduire la communication sur le terrain à un cumul de transmissions d’informations. Au haut niveau, elle ne représente pourtant que 12 % des interactions entre les participants. Au-delà des échanges directement liés à la réalisation de la tâche (passes, tirs, interceptions, tacles), les interactants ont recours à un « code secret et compliqué » afin de se comprendre. En mobilisant conjointement les apports de la praxéologie motrice et de l’anthropologie de la communication, cette présentation cherche à mettre au jour ce « code », autrement dit les signes moteurs constitutifs de ce dernier et leurs articulations possibles. Dans cette optique, les conduites communicationnelles de quarante joueurs de haut niveau sont décortiquées, seconde après seconde. La connaissance de ce « code » offre des perspectives stimulantes, aussi bien pour la recherche en Éducation Physique qu’en entraînement sportif. Il est en effet possible d’envisager une prise de conscience progressive de ce « code secret et compliqué ». Cela offrirait l’opportunité d’augmenter les capacités de décodage sémiotique des participants.

Session 9.2 – EN - Sport, Politics and Policy
Friday, June 12th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

ISSA 2015 World Congress - Book of Abstracts
EN284 - Exploring “The rules of the game” – the government – sport interaction in the local sport policy process: a research proposal
Cecilia Stenling, Department of Education, Umeå University (SE) cecilia.stenling@umu.se

The past decades have witnessed an increased interest in organized sport by many governments. The purpose of the research proposed in this abstract is to examine the ramifications of this development in the local sport policy process, using Sweden as an example. Our focus is on the interaction between organized sport and local authorities (LAs), particularly organized sport’s possibility and capability to influence the sport policy process in an era characterized by an increased politicization of sport and changing modes of governance. Building on institutional theory (Lowndes, 2010) and its concern with ‘the rules of the game’, i.e., the formal and informal procedures which structure behavior and the norms, values, and power relations that are embodied in and legitimize these procedures, we want to explore the following research questions: What are ‘the rules of the game’ of the sport–government interaction in the local sport policy process? What policy priorities and policy instruments are the outcome of this process? Empirically, we intend to make use of the fact that one of the main tasks of the 21 District Sports Federations—the regional extensions of Swedish organized sports’ umbrella organization the Swedish Sports Confederation—is to advocate for organized sport in relation to public policymakers. Arguably, being the allocator of 70 percent of the annual public support to sport, LAs are the most important target for such advocacy work. Reversely, being the main public resource provider to organized sports, LAs can be assumed to have an incitement to determine aims and monitor outcomes while simultaneously maintaining good relations with an organization that represents a large part of its voters.

EN221 - ‘Sport City’: Melbourne’s bureaucratic field
John Alistair, Brunel University London (UK) Alistaircolin.john@brunel.ac.uk

The production of city narratives occur through social relations between “those ‘public’ and ‘private’ actors who have the responsibility for making decisions regarding the physical and imagined landscape of contemporary cityscapes” (Silk & Amis, 2005: 284). Melbourne, like many Western cities, has undergone an image transformation in an attempt to disassociate itself from a manufacturing past. This reimagining intensified through the 1990s as a result of a neo-liberal agenda adopted by successive state governments who strategically employed major events, often in the form of sports, to re-brand the city. Applying Bourdieu’s understanding of the bureaucratic field – reconceptualising the state as the central bank of symbolic capital (Bourdieu, 1994; Wacquant, 2004) - this paper aims to explore Melbourne as a ‘place/space’ where the production, representation, consumption and regulation of sport stimulates and reproduces dominant identities. A multi-method approach was adopted involving a socio-historical analysis of state policies, semi-structured interviews and a textual analysis of media and promotional material. Advocated as the ‘ultimate sport city’ (Cutler, 2010), Melbourne appears to have constructed an identity built upon liveability and big-time sports event hosting. The prominence and importance of hosting major sports events indicates a strategy that reflects and values the (hyper-commercialised) sports associated with the dominant identities of Melbourne. As such, critical questions need to be raised as to who benefits, whose interests are being furthered and whose identities are marginalised.

EN372 - Urban Reforms and the Discursive Frameworks of the Pyeong Chang 2018 Bids
Kim Kyoung-Yim, Boston College (US) kyoung.kim@bc.edu

The International Olympic Committee’s sustainability discourse towards environmental and economic development has become a benchmark requirement for the global competition to host sports mega-events. Pyeong Chang won their 2018 Olympic bid in 2011 after two failed attempts, however, the processes of mega-events planning have occurred well before their bid competition. This paper examines the discursive framings of Pyeong Chang’s three bids along with the urban reforms that have been implemented before their first bid competition. Specifically, this paper examines Pyeong Chang’s three Bid Books and a key component of urban development around the Alpensia Olympic Complex and Jeongseon Alpine Speed Venue. Through the analysis, this paper reveals the ruptures between discourse and implementation and unsustainable structures of hosting Olympic events.

EN383 - Game Misconduct: Power Plays and Organized Resistance in a Local Arena Debate
Jay Scherer, University of Alberta (CA) jscherer@ualberta.ca

In Canada and elsewhere, the public subsidy of professional sport franchises and related infrastructure has, increasingly, been met with organized opposition from community groups who put forward competing claims against these types of political expenditures (Eisinger, 2001; Lowes, 2004; Scherer & Sam, 2008; Silver, 1996). In Edmonton, Alberta, for example, a grassroots community group, Voices For Democracy (VFD), formed in 2011 to oppose the use of public funds to construct a new, $604.5 million arena and entertainment district to house the Edmonton Oilers – a
National Hockey League franchise owned by one of the wealthiest men in Canada, Daryl Katz. Still, despite the commitment of group members who invested substantial amounts of time, energy, and personal resources over the course of the arena debate, and even with innumerable polls that consistently demonstrated widespread public opposition, the arena deal was overwhelmingly supported by City Council in 2013. Drawing from interviews with members of the Board of Directors and my own reflections as an organic public sociologist (Burawoy, 2005) who worked with VFD, in this presentation, I examine the political grounds for the group’s opposition and the wide range of strategies and political mechanisms that VFD explored to influence the terrain of the arena debate. The final dimension of the presentation, though, concerns why VFD was unable to mount a more influential political campaign, and how powerful interest groups were able to contain and manage public opposition throughout these contested democratic deliberations.

Session 9.3 – EN - Sport, Health and Wellbeing
Friday, June 12th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN245 - Body care as structuring model of identity: food and sport practices in historical perspective
Sandra Sánchez-Sánchez, J. Manuel Parrilla-Fernández, University of Oviedo (ES), sanchezsandra.uo@uniovi.es

The following research presents a theoretical perspective on how food, health and physical and sport practices have been configured as forms of construction and control of bodies over time. The approach is based upon Norbert Elias’ (1987) theory of the Civilizing Process. The use of this approach is defended because the body is at the center of the analyses of the social control. In this way, food, health, sport and physical activity may be interpreted as forms of regulation, surveillance and control over time. Individuals are socialized into this model such that they internalize and reproduce behaviours through psychogenesis. The social internalization is corporeal and changes over time, through the emotional control and increase of scruples as noted by Elias. This internalization of norms and values leads to major self-responsibility of individuals about their behaviours from past periods to the present.

The work shows how the individual is responsible for the care of her/his body and concern about health in a society in which there is very high life expectancy. It also shows why the choice of diet is increasingly related to healthy practices rather than in relation to food tastes. The work may also show why the practice of sport has been converted in an expansive form of consumption. From this theoretical approach, the research indicates how sport, food and health are interrelated, how they restrict the body through a normativity and control practice centered in an aesthetic-healthy image of body, in the progress of the civilizing process.

EN358 - Supplements use in nutrition in physical activity: a sociological perspective
Sonia Haracemiv, Vanisse Simone Alves Corrêa, Izabel Liviski, Universidade Federal do Paraná (BR), sharacemiv@gmail.com

The problem focused in this work was the use of nutritional supplements, aimed to determine the prevalence of use among bodybuilders in gyms, analyzed by sociological perspective. Twelve bodybuilding gyms, medium and large size of Brazil bound the empirical field. The theoretical basis of this research is formed by Bourdieu (2000), Foucault (2008), and others. The study traced the profiles of professionals that made up the staffs of the same, and also of practitioners, checking that they were subjected to physical, clinical and nutritional assessments. The same methodology was used to evaluate the contaminant levels of cadmium, lead and mercury, in the three more often found nutritional supplements. Physical-chemical and heavy metal contaminants analyses revealed satisfactory results, in agreement with the current legislation. The research showed that the muscular activity practitioners consume nutritional supplements based on bovine milk serum, and that the group of masculine sex, is the largest group of consumers. The smallest feminine public that seeks the academy is composed of women over sixty years old. The study also concluded that the cult of the body, reflects the culture of the society in which it appears. For Bourdieu (2000), culture the body is intrinsically linked to the cultural capital of the participants of the activities. Already the strict discipline imposed on the body, combined with a certain power associated with nutritional supplements, can be understood as an attempt to make the ‘docile’ body (2008).

EN424 - Heon Drinking Culture and Identity Negotiation in Korean Sport Clubs
Heon-su Gwon, Korea National Sport University, Jae-hwa Nam, Yong In University, Hyomin Kang, Kangwon National University (KOR), heonsu83@knsu.ac.kr

In Korea, most people believe that drinking is a “social lubricant,” a necessary means of not only building social relationships, but also promoting social communication within and between communities. According to previous studies on sports and alcohol (Zhou, O’Brien & Heim, 2014), in the sport context drinking contributes to building social cohesion and negotiating collective
identity. Accordingly, this research aims to explore how the drinking behavior of sport clubs’ members affects the formation of a unique sport clubs’ culture and in turn, how it influences their individual and/or collective identity negotiation. Drawing upon nonparticipant observations and in-depth interviews, the analysis reveals two contradictory roles of drinking in sport clubs; 1) drinking plays an important role in reinforcing social cohesion, representing South Korean traditional cultures such as collective values and hierarchical structure. In other words, drinking has been used as a means that may strengthen social cohesion in sport clubs, 2) however, at the same time, it serves as a vehicle to trigger conflicts in sport clubs. Indeed, after playing sports, members usually have a drinking session with other close members and they actively exchange their opinions and express dissatisfaction about their clubs. The strong bond within these relationships tends to build several small groups in a sport club and in turn, contribute to forming factions within the club.

EN258 - More lessons learned from field research investigating sport and alcohol
Sarah Gee, Massey University (NZ) S.Gee@massey.ac.nz

Conducting research in the area of sport and alcohol is not without its challenges. Several scholars have discussed a number of risks and dilemmas associated with performing ethnographical research on the role of alcohol in various sporting subcultures (e.g., Donnelly, 2014; Joseph and Donnelly, 2012; Palmer and Thompson, 2010). In particular, these studies have considered themes of gender, drinking with participants, and dealing to potential risky environments as key research-related pragmatic realities, relevant considerations for those researchers seeking to undertake projects on sport and alcohol. It is these accounts that this presentation aims to build on and extend. Between September 2011 and February 2012, I embarked on data collection for a research project that investigated the culture of alcohol promotion and consumption at major sports events in New Zealand. Specifically, I was interested in examining the public spaces where alcohol was promoted and where people consumed alcohol as part of the overall entertainment experience of sport mega-events. In this presentation I draw on my reflections of undergoing fieldwork and conducting survey research (in the field) related to the sport and alcohol context. I discuss the particular cultural, conceptual, methodological, and ethical quandaries that coincide with undertaking such research. In doing so, I consider the situational standpoints and positional paradoxes of my research experience. Taken together, this presentation contributes to the ongoing scholarly dialogue that details the complexities of research management and strategies for studies exploring the sport-alcohol nexus (Palmer, 2011).

Session 9.4 – EN - Sport and National Identity
Friday, June 12th 2015
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN447 - Sami Sports and Outdoor life – Identities and building of bridges
Bente Ovedie Skogvang, Hedmark University College (NO) bente.skogvang@hihm.no

The indigenous festival Riddu Riđđu is yearly organized in the Northern part of Norway in the village Olmaivahkki / Manndalen. The cultures of Sami people and of indigenous peoples and minority groups from all over the world are expressed at the festival, with one indigenous people culture in focus each year. Through fieldwork, participant observations and in-depth interviews over six years (2009-2014), I contemplated how sports and physical activities included in the festival create indigenous people’s identities and cultural understanding across borders. Sport, outdoor life and physical activity are a crucial part of Riddu Riđdu’s children’s festival/ Mánáidfestivalá (3-13 years), especially ‘friluftsliv’/ outdoor life, and/or nature life. All the activities take place outdoors, and the movements seem to have local, national and global origins. They are influenced by different ethnicities and they seem to create sustained ties among individuals, networks and organizations. Participants, staff and volunteers at the festival state these ‘hybrids’ or ‘cross-overs’ as crucial symbolic capital in expressing indigeneity or in the creation of “indigenous hearts”.

EN411 - Rugby, this will still be big in Brazil: Historiographical notes of a sport without memory
Diego Gutierrez, Marco A. Bettine de Almeida, Universidade de São Paulo (BR) diegomezteirogiutierrez@gmail.com

"Rugby, this will still be big in Brazil" is the title of a report in the Sports Supplement of "The Gazette", 1929. We use this publication and title to contrast it with the current idea that Rugby is a sport without a past. The existence of rugby memory in Brazil can be illustrated with an analysis of publications in the period between the end of the nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth in newspaper published by and for the English colony in Brazil including "The Rio News", which documented the first game of rugby on Brazilian soil in 1898: (The Rio News, 02 \ 1898). Our analysis assumes that English immigration has generated a change in habits. The internal dynamics of these foreign communities favored the reproduction of various social practices, such as sport. The mobilization generated by occasional meetings stimulated the development of
foreigners’ social and sports clubs. In the beginning the clubs of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro were spaces of immigrants or people that somehow shared the same ethos (Gambeta, 2013, p.391). This paper seeks to bring new historiographical references to think about the acculturation process of rugby in Brazil. The historical approach used involves systematic narrative analysis focused on the practice of rugby as a material and symbolic element in order to understand key ideas and values of Brazilian society from the nineteenth century to the present. The purpose of this article is to construct a memory of Rugby in Brazil and to analyze the transformations in Brazilian society during the early twentieth century through its rugby history.

EN143 - Indigenous knowledge in elite level sport: 21st Century examples from Aotearoa/New Zealand.
Bevan Erueti, Institute of Education, Massey University (NZ) b.erueti@massey.ac.nz

The heart of this presentation examines the implementation of mātauranga Māori, a Māori (indigenous person of Aotearoa New Zealand) term that encompasses Māori knowledge and cultural practices within Aotearoa New Zealand elite level sport environs. A definition is given that explicates the traditional and contemporary significance of mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge and cultural practices). Expressions of how these practices have been implemented within New Zealand elite level sporting organizations are provided that accentuate the convergence and potentiality of indigenous knowledge and sport. Examples are presented through the narratives and experiences of athletes and coaching/management staff from national sporting organizations, the Commonwealth/Olympic Games teams and a Super XV Rugby Union organization. An examination identifies that a unique combination of traditional qualities of mātauranga Māori in elite level sport can result in the creation of a distinctive sense of identity at both a personal and national level for all involved athletes.

EN380 - Naturalized of athletes: some respective of globalization migration from Asia
Chia Hui Cheng, Hwang Dong-Jhy, Graduate institute of Physical Education (TW) keys172003@yahoo.com.tw

Olympic Games are the quadrennial sporting event and the focus of world. It is not only excellent performance from the athletes in the Olympic competition, but also country fans show motherland’s identity from the excellent performance of players and showing national feelings and imagination Community. Therefore, sport and the construction of identity is closely related. In recent years the Olympic Games and other sporting events were found, representing the same country athletes appears different face. Indirectly illustrates athletes from different places, but represent the same country. Under the influence of globalization migration of athletes from Asia is increasingly commonplace, but the situation is different from the naturalized. Review of the literature found that in Taiwan most of the articles talked about athletes migration reasons and identity. However, the reasons of athletes naturalized and how to influence the identity will be the focus of this study. Hence, this study was to investigate athlete’s naturalization causes and impact on identity from Asia. These athletes got medals from Olympic Games or international competition for naturalized country already. Through by historical research method to collect literature and news to analysis the question. As the results showed that, the reason for the athletes naturalized were marriage, political factors, career planning, however identity was not dichotomy, the process of identity is accompanied by different naturalization reasons.
une excellence française reconnue comme telle, à l’échelle internationale, dans plusieurs domaines du sport. Pour autant, au cours du dernier demi siècle, il est évident que cette notoriété a pu être fragilisée, à la fois de l’intérieur et sous l’effet de la concurrence extérieure, au point de devenir un simple souvenir. Une façon aussi de tester la vulnérabilité de quelques-uns de ces modèles innovants.

FR141 - Le retrait : source d’innovation matérielle dans le domaine de l’outdoor
Bénédicte Vignal, Julie Halle, Bastien Soulé, Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 - CRIS EA 647 (FR) benedicte.vignal@univ-lyon1.fr

Désormais banalisés, le léger et l’ultraléger sont devenus, depuis la décennie 2000, des supports de segmentation et de différenciation pour les industriels du sport. Cette communication vise à décrire et interpréter les processus d’innovation concourant à l’allègement de l’équipement dans les pratiques sportives outdoor.


Si innover nécessite de traduire, enrôler et construire « une chaine d’associations » (Quéré, 1989), des détachements ou sorties de réseau constituent un enjeu dans le quête de son vivant pour la conscience de son corps vécu.

Porter sur soi des quantificateurs de l’activité (quantified self) de son corps vivant n est pas seulement une nouvelle forme de bio politique par la gestion des données par le marché des corps mais la découverte des limites du bio feedback par la démesure de l’activité de son vivant.

Plus que la médecine prédictive cette médecine réflexive oblige le sujet à penser son auto-sante en délimitant son hybridation in vivo, ce qui dépend de lui de ce qui lui échappe.

Session 10.2 – EN - Sport and Gender
Friday, June 12th 2015
11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Room 11 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN451 - Avon, Athenas, and the Caused-Based Endurance Movement
Laura Chase, California State Polytechnic University Pomona (US) lchase@cpp.edu

Over the last forty years the distance running community has undergone substantial change in the types of participants that make up this real and imagined community. In addition to exploring the social and historical construction of women’s running, this paper will explore the democratization of running more broadly and the impact of this on female runners and the running community. The shift to participatory running and the commercialization of running, in the 1970s, generally contributed to the gradual inclusion of a much more diverse group of women in distance running. The commercialization of distance running pushed open the door for women and led to the involvement of cosmetics and beauty companies, Bonne Bell, Avon Products, Inc. and L’eggs, in women’s distance running. Many distance-running events began to include divisions for runners (Clydesdale or Athena) based on body weight in the 1980s and more recently, distance running has become a site for charity fundraising further diversifying the sport. These runners and walkers have become a large presence at many distance races. I will argue in this paper, that the diversification of women’s running and the integration of charity runners into the running community has fundamentally changed the running landscape and women’s involvement in distance running. Utilizing a critical cultural studies framework I examine the complex ways in which female runners and their bodies can be understood and have been shaped by the development of weight divisions, the involvement of

FR177 - S’autosanter par la quantification sportive de soi
Bernard Andrieu, EA 3832 CETAPS (FR) bandrieu59@orange.fr

Over the past forty years the distance running community has undergone substantial change in the types of participants that make up this real and imagined community. In addition to exploring the social and historical construction of women’s running, this paper will explore the democratization of running more broadly and the impact of this on female runners and the running community. The shift to participatory running and the commercialization of running, in the 1970s, generally contributed to the gradual inclusion of a much more diverse group of women in distance running. The commercialization of distance running pushed open the door for women and led to the involvement of cosmetics and beauty companies, Bonne Bell, Avon Products, Inc. and L’eggs, in women’s distance running. Many distance-running events began to include divisions for runners (Clydesdale or Athena) based on body weight in the 1980s and more recently, distance running has become a site for charity fundraising further diversifying the sport. These runners and walkers have become a large presence at many distance races. I will argue in this paper, that the diversification of women’s running and the integration of charity runners into the running community has fundamentally changed the running landscape and women’s involvement in distance running. Utilizing a critical cultural studies framework I examine the complex ways in which female runners and their bodies can be understood and have been shaped by the development of weight divisions, the involvement of
Companies such as Avon Products and the caused-based endurance movement.

EN292 - The impact of the Lance Armstrong story on the lives of two serious cyclists: A socio-narratology
Carly Stewart, Cardiff Metropolitan University (UK) cstewart@cardiffmet.ac.uk

Various scholars have drawn upon the stories of high profile athletes as mediated through sports autobiographies to shed light on cultural narratives which operate within them (Sparkes, 2004, 2015; Stewart, Smith and Sparkes, 2011). In so doing, they provide important insights into the narration of sporting lives and draw attention to the potential impact they might have upon those to read them, particularly in terms of teaching individuals who and what to be, and do, in certain sets of circumstance. This presentation focuses upon the impact of the story of publically disgraced cyclist, Lance Armstrong, and how it acts to do things in the lives of two British male cyclists. Drawing on the socio-narratological approach outlined by Frank (2010), the case is made that Lance Armstrong can be understood as a story with a specific capacity to do certain kinds of work. Following this, the kinds of work the Armstrong story does in the self-narrations of two serious cyclists who have fully invested in this story over time is explored. The findings illuminate how narrative disruptions and emotional difficulties akin to relationship break-up are evident when the plot takes an unexpected turn, which highlights the centrality and fragility of the Armstrong story as a narrative map. Finally, consideration is given to the central tenet that we should not under-estimate the impact that stories can have, particularly this one in the world of male cycling.

EN282 - Socio-ecological factors that effect the adolescent girls’ participation in sports in Turkey
Pınar Öztürk, Canan Koca, Hacettepe University, Faculty of Sport Science (TR) pinarozturk@hacettepe.edu.tr

While the proportion of women taking part in sport has been gradually increasing in the world, women athletes are still minority comparing with the men in Turkey. Therefore, we want to gain a deeper understanding of the factors that why some Turkish girls participate in sports and some do not. We designed this qualitative study with critical and feminist paradigms and examined the sport experiences of adolescent girls based on socio-ecological model. We collected the data with individual interviews with 27 athletes and 21 non-athletes girls (aged 9-17), from different socio-economic backgrounds and different cities in Turkey. Analyses showed that the sport experiences of both group were influenced by different dimensions of socio-ecological factors (individual, social, environmental and political). Factors operating girls’ participation and continuation to sports are motivation, self-confidence and fun; sport involvement of family and logistic and informational supports by; physical education teachers; associating the team with sisterhood and sport facilities provided by school. However, there exist a tension between studentships and athletics stems from the educational policies and non-existent governmental support. Non-athletes remained distanced from sports because of laziness, lack of time and interest, negative body image; lack of parent support and role models; lack of playgrounds, and insecurity; course load and gendered structure of physical education in favour of boys. As a result, we argue that the study will contribute to the policies aiming to improve girls’ participation and continuation to sports by calling attention to consider gender and the socio-ecological factors integrally.

EN286 - Gendered process of modern yoga in Japan: from sociological well-being perspective
Keiko Irie, Kyoto University (JP) iriekeiko@hotmail.com

This paper deals with the characteristics of modern yoga in Japan, which have unique composition compared to other countries. Modern yoga in Japan specializes in certain factors after having experienced three booms in its popularity, including the tendencies of feminization, consumer culture, fashion, medicine, and spirituality. Specifically, feminization is an outstanding characteristic of yoga in Japan as some yoga studios will only permit females to participate. On the other hand, yoga in Japan excludes a religious and/or philosophical element, which is present in yoga practice in other countries. As such, this paper examines how Japanese yoga has been feminized through the elimination of religious factors. For this purpose, this study analysed narratives of “yogi” and “yogini” in Japan from interviews I conducted with adults who own yoga studios and who practice yoga. At the same time, the article, autobiographies, and data from the fieldwork will be referenced. This study found that incidents of religious cults in Japan once damaged the whole yoga community so severely that most yoga studios were banned as a result. One yogi decided to focus on the female population in order to eradicate the stigma attached to yoga, and the social background of “spiritual culture” and “consumer culture” assisted in his arbitrary decision. Finally, the images and the way that yoga is “consumed” in Japan reflect the gender norms of today. Modern yoga in Japan places importance on “healing/relaxing” for beauty, and never mentions enhancing sexual ability like in other countries.

Session 10.3 – EN - Sport, Politics and Policy
Friday, June 12th 2015
EN164 - Sport for all and the relationships between SESI and CSIT in the sporting field (1996-2011)
Ricardo João Sonoda-Nunes, Fernando Augusto Starepravo, Universidade Federal do Paraná/UFPR - Universidade Estadual de Maringá/UEM - Associação Latinoamericana de Estudios Socioculturales del Deporte/ALESDE jmf22@bath.ac.uk

This work is based upon research conducted as part of doctoral thesis completed in 2012. The research addresses the identification of the presence of the logic of modern sport (professionalism with an emphasis on strategies aligned with commercialization and spectacularization) in amateur sport. It also reflects on the stakeholders and particularly the relationship between the Social Service of Industry (SESI) and the Confédération Sportive Internationale du Travail (CSIT) between 1996 and 2011. This relationship was guided by the professional sport ethos and led the other institutions affiliated with CSIT to either adhere to the model or disassociate them from the management. The research aims to analyze how the relationship between SESI and CSIT was guided by the logic of modern sport. As a theoretical framework of analysis, we utilized the concepts of Pierre Bourdieu and Max Weber. Based on the historical documents and interviews analyzed we conclude that the relationships between SESI and CSIT, between 1996 and 2011, were guided by the logic of modern sport, oriented by the Olympic associative model. This in turn, had the effect of reproducing the spectacularization strategies of professional sports. Moreover, as consequence, these institutions moved away from their current concepts related to amateur sport and "Sport for All". However, given the presence of other unions in the subfield of sport for workers and the links SESI itself has with the industrial field, the current concepts remain, even if in a rather distant form.

EN239 - Public policies in sports development: The case of Brazilian swimming
Wallinson Ramos Sant'ana da Luz, Mayara Torres Ordonhes, Fernando Renato Cavichioll, Universidade Federal do Paraná (BR) wallinsonramossantana@gmail.com

This aim of this study was to establish connections between the results achieved from an analysis of the Brazilian youth swimming rankings in 2013 and the public investments involved in this process. The programs and policies researched were the Federal Program 'Bolsa Atleta' and 'Lei do Incentivo ao Esporte' law. From the analysis of the sports management model in Brazil, we aimed to verify whether this model achieved what was expected in comparison with three other nations: USA, China and France. In the American model, we can observe that the management is done by the organizations and, only indirectly does, the government influence the elite sport. On the other hand, in the Chinese model, the State maintains total control of sports management, from grass roots to high performance sport, whereas the French model unifies public and private influences through developments made in private clubs (HOULIHAN & GREEN, 2008). The Brazil features benefits from improvements made in public policies emerging after the 2000 Summer Olympic Games. However, this policy still needs further refinement, especially in the initial stages of athlete development. Symbolic power, studied by Bourdieu (2003), is broadly used by clubs, as well as inserted by agents in these spaces. These institutionalized sports environments become the sites of production and dissemination for an array of capitals, which influence the control of the sports modalities, structuring all sporting spaces related to swimming in Brazil.

EN271 - Federal public financing of Brazilian rugby (2010-2014)
Marcelo Moraes e Silva, Fernando Marinho Mezzadri, Paulo Mauricio Spuza, UFPR (BR) moraes_marc@yahoo.com.br

This research aims to understand how the forms of federal funding intended for the Brazilian Rugby Confederation (CBRu) are structured. Within the indication of Rugby to join the Olympic program in 2010, new policies for development of this sport were initiated, including a greater federal public funding. We conclude that, for this state support, comes a development policy for the sport with a large amount of funds involved.

EN313 - Research about the nature of and demand for the Sports training industry in China based on “Policy” insights
Zhang Rui, Wang Yajing, Li Liyuan, Department of Physical Education, Peking University zhruipku.edu.cn; iamwangyajing@foxmail.com

“Sports Training” is an important constituent part of Chinese “Training” policy. The sports training industry in China has developed rapidly mainly for the following reasons: (1) the rapid development of the Chinese economy; (2) improvement of people’s standard of living; and, (3) the rapid growth of people’s demand for health, leisure and recreation. Since 2000, the sports training industry in China has been at the peak of development. In this paper, we use a SWOT analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) to examine the Chinese sports training industry drawing the following conclusions: (1) The sports training industry in China has enormous potential, but there is a need to foster strengths and address weaknesses and
Session 10.4 – EN - Sport and National Identity
Friday, June 12th 2015
11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Room 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN450 - Sport in small states: The importance of being unimportant
Michael P. Sam, Steven J. Jackson, University of Otago (NZ) mike.sam@otago.ac.nz

In this presentation, we want to demonstrate the importance of scale in the development of policies and programmes around sport. We first outline the case for studying small states and consider the key characteristics that might distinguish them from large ones, focusing in particular on the conceptual dimensions of vulnerability and resilience. Then drawing from the New Zealand context, we examine how ‘smallness’ can induce compromises around policy transformations. Because scale invites consolidation, targeting and rationing, we suggest that central sport agencies in small states may have to paradoxically invoke strategies to break the very communal bonds that provide them with the ‘fertile’ conditions for growth and competitive advantage. Further study on small states may help scholars and policy makers to better understand the significance of ‘managed intimacy’ as a counter-balance to neoliberal doctrines.

EN186 - Sport for Development and Government Involvement: Issues and Challenges for a small developing country
Anand Rampersad, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago pastiche6@gmail.com

This paper asserts that although the intentions of the government of Trinidad and Tobago to use sports as a means of addressing spiraling incidences of crime and deviance among the country’s youth, especially the male population, is commendable, the combination of politics and myopic planning and implementation in a small developing plural society may work against such objectives. Further, the paper argues that seeking quick fix answers to complicated deep seated socio-economic problems with ad hoc sporting programmes for social development does not do justice to the potential of well conceptualized, implemented and monitored sporting programmes. The Government has adopted a functionalist essentialist perspective that sport is inherently good and will serve as an immediate social panacea, that is, they have adopted the great sport myth (Coakley 2014) as truth. The two major programmes that have been implemented are the ‘Hoop of Life’ and the ‘LifeSport Programme’. Both programmes have been subjected to immense scrutiny in terms of their operations and more importantly delivering on their outcomes. If government is to invest in sports as a social development tool it has to adopt a proactive systematic approach. Such an approach will draw on existing literature and evidence highlighting strengths and weaknesses from the conceptualization to implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages. Only then can proper policy be developed and implemented. Arguably, failure to do so will only result in non-efficient use of sporting programmes as a means of achieving social development.

EN388 - Utopias: Soccer and national identity in Costa Rica
Sergio Villena Fiengo, Universidad de Costa Rica (CR) sergio.villena@ucr.ac.cr

The first national soccer team was established in Costa Rica with the objective of participating in the Centennial Games to commemorate the first century of Central American independence (Guatemala, 1921). The undefeated triumph of the adult men’s team transformed soccer into a “patriotic game” and a “plebeian public arena” for the discursive construction of Costa Rican national identity. On the eve of the second centennial celebration of Central American Independence, the link between nationalism and soccer remains even deeper, although it has acquired new nuances, modalities and uses.

We study the discursive developments in nationalist narratives associated with soccer, contrasting five specific moments of that “national drama”: a. the arrival of soccer to the country (1876); b. the first international victory and the resultant profound nationalization of Costa Rican soccer (1921); c. the first participation in the World Cup (1990); d. the qualification of the Sele for the World Cup a second time in the most recent iteration of the competition (2002), and finally e. the most successful performance in the World Cup (2014). Our hypothesis is that, in national history, each of these moments was lived as a “liminal moment”, in which the narratives on national identity turned out to be insufficient to account for that “event”, making it necessary for the proclamation of a new “truth” about what it means to be “Costa Rican.”

EN133 - Whose story counts? The place of sport discourse in relations between north and south Korea from 1978-2007
This paper aims to provide an account of the changes in the government’s role in terms of inter-Korean policy in sport relations, and how such ‘domestic’ policy is bound up with the circumstances or dominant structures of international relations (IR). Therefore, this paper addresses the role which the global sports movement played in the debate between two Koreas through the Cold-War and Post Cold-War era. The debate is bound up in a specific concept of nationalism one in which actors on both sides of the political divide believe that they are both part of a “unitary nation”, which is both ethnically homogeneous and racially distinctive (Shin, 2006).

The paper draws on a constructivist theoretical frame, seeking to identify how each side seeks to position itself in relation to aspects of ethnic nationalism within the context of international political relations using sport as a vehicle (Wendt, 1999). This constructivist approach is one which draws in terms of methodology on Fairclough’s approach to critical discourse analysis (CDA). CDA was administered to press reports of North and South sport relations with the articles of Roh-Dong (N. Korea) and Dong-A (S. Korea), from 1 January 1978 to 31 December 2007. Those contents which related to inter-Korean sport relations were subject to analysis, and these included specific international sport events which involved intensive diplomatic activity.

The discourse in Roh-Dong and Dong-A constructs the positions in the international sporting community which overt rivalry while at the same time strong emphasis on their shared ethnic nationalism.

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**Session 10.5 – EN - Sport, Health and Wellbeing**

**Friday, June 12th 2015**

**11:00 AM - 12:30 PM**

**Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty**

**EN377 - The origins of physical training and the evolution of well-being**

Alexis Tadié, Université de Paris-Sorbonne (FR)

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While we have grown accustomed to the idea of training to improve sporting performance, this wasn't always the case. In fact, it is at the end of the eighteenth century that we find the first signs of interest for sporting performance. Originally, sporting exercise is meant to improve health and the contacts between physical training and medicine will be examined in the first part of this presentation. I will then detail the types of exercise that were most commonly recommended in treatises. Finally, I will show that it is with Captain Barclay, the most famous

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**EN240 - Number of meanings and physical activity among young people**

Pasi Koski, University of Turku (FI) pasi.koski@utu.fi

The purpose of the paper is to introduce the approach of Physical Activity Relationship (PAR) and to examine if the number of internalized meanings and the different aspects of physical activity among young people are associated. Physical activity relationship (PAR) is a combination of the attitudes and commitment developed through which we encounter the social world of physical activities. The main dimensions of physical activities are 1) competition and accomplishment, 2) healthy aspects, 3) play and joy, 4) expressive aspects, 5) social aspects and 6) the aspects of self. In addition each form of physical activity consists of their own meaning profile. The data was collected in the spring 2014 among Finnish youth (11-15 y) (n=2790) through a questionnaire. The meanings of physical activity were studied with the number of items (max 34) and the sum of important items counted. The averages were compared according to the classification made by the variables of physical activity.

The results indicate that the more important meanings young people could recognize the more active they were physically. For physical education and the promotion of physical activities, the findings suggest that physical activities could be understood as a foreign language. Students should be helped to recognize the meanings of different kinds and generate the process of signification where the meanings could be internalized and linked with the meanings already adopted.

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**EN336 - The relationship between physical and mental health in an adolescent population, northern Sri Lanka**

Alexander Hamilton, Charlie Foster, Justin Richards, University of Oxford (UK)

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Adolescent mental health (MH) is under-researched, particularly in post-conflict regions, and a crucial component of wellbeing. Many organisations implement sport and PA based programs and claim various positive impacts on the mental, physical and social health of young people in post conflict settings. These interventions are based on the results of studies in peaceful and high-income settings. The focus of this research was to assess the relationship between physical exercise and mental health in adolescent populations.
This research investigates the media coverage of a range of British elite male and female athletes, para-athletes and sports ‘stars’ as portrayed in a selection of recent advertising campaigns. An attempt is made here to connect the significance of the messages and meanings in these advertisements with broader debates about the re-imagining of ‘sport’ and explorations of health, lifestyle and wellbeing linked to both ‘sport’ and ‘identity’. A theoretical framework is developed here that utilises a synthesis of macro and micro sociological perspectives that provides an innovative lens through which to connect semiotic explorations of media representation and signification to figurational, or process, sociological approaches to identities (such as gender and the nation) and sport. Existing research on media-sport representations has displayed a tendency to focus on one main aspect of identity or one significant individual. The interconnections between multiple identities and multiple meanings of (and for) sport, and the politics at play between all these processes, have been less comprehensively studied ‘in the round’ utilising the context of the simulated media-sport ‘world’ of advertising. The findings here provide interesting evidence pointing towards the complex and dynamic co-existence of both traditional and non-traditional representations and interpretations of sport and identity. As such, this work sheds some light on the multi-layered socio-cultural processes and significations at work - and at play - with gender, the nation, sport, health, lifestyle and wellbeing.

**EN387 - The online scientific literature on Portuguese olympic and paralympic sports**

Doralicre Souza, Tatiana Sviesk, Michele Maciel e Nicolly Batista, Universidade Federal do Paraná (BR)
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The goal of this work is to present the results of a research project which maps the characteristics of the online scientific literature about Portuguese Olympic and Paralympic Sport. The study uses the modalities in the Bireme, Scielo, and the CAPES Journal databases as descriptors of the official names of sport modalities and some related terms. We considered all articles that contain a descriptor in their title or abstract and that discuss one or more of sports dimensions (e.g.; performance, health, education, leisure, spectacle). We found 1,424 papers up to July 2014. Among these, 1,385 refer to summer Olympic modalities, 33 to summer Paralympic modalities, and 6 to winter Olympic sports. These figures reveal a lack of interest in Paralympic and winter sports. The Olympic modalities with most production are soccer (418 papers), aquatics (255), athletics (190) and volleyball. We have also found that there is a concentration of articles in certain areas of knowledge. For example, there is a plethora of articles...
related to training (514 papers) and health (304) and very little about sport management, financing and public policies (18). This disparity reflects a hierarchical positioning of the different areas of research in the sport sciences field. The imbalances between the knowledge production about Olympic and Paralympic sports, among sport modalities, and among different areas of knowledge are apparently related to commercial, political and economic interests in sport as well as to the hegemonic position of the biological area in spite of other areas of knowledge (e.g. social and human sciences) in the sport field.

EN230 - Disabled bodies and the winning nation: A preliminary analysis of media coverage of female Paralympic athletes in Taiwan.

Yu-Hsien Tseng, Athletic Department, National Taiwan University (TW) tsengblue@ntu.edu.tw

While there is increasing research on sport, media and disability in western countries, sport and disability has received little attention in Taiwan. The history of Taiwanese disabled athletes participating in the Paralympics dates back to 1996 when the nation first enjoyed winning medals; however, little attention was paid to these athletes and female athletes in particular. Therefore, this study aims to explore the media coverage of Taiwanese Paralympic female athletes in order to illustrate those facing dual obstacles in sport participation and media coverage. The aim of the study is: 1) to investigate media representation strategies of disabled female athletes in visual and linguistic texts; 2) to disclose how discourses of nationalism were produced through media and disabled female athletes. Textual analysis and in-depth interview were conducted. Newspaper articles from 2000 to 2012 were collected and one Taiwanese Paralympic female athlete was interviewed as part of data collection. The results revealed the following: 1) normal bodies were emphasized in visual representation, while the linguistic texts emphasized the efforts and endurance made through disabled bodies; 2) representations of “supercrips” blurred the image of disabled and feminine bodies in cases where successful athletes helped demonstrate the success of the nation.

Troops to Teachers (T2T) is a teacher training initiative introduced in the UK in 2013. It is influenced by a similar programme developed and piloted in the USA in 2014. T2T targets retiring military personnel are leaving the armed forces and looking to re-train in careers which, it is believed by some, might draw upon their previous military training and in-service military experience as a foundation for such re-skilling. The programme in the UK is likewise targeted at exiting servicemen and women from the armed forces. On both sides of the Atlantic the T2T programmes are based on the largely untested assumption that military training and combat experience particularly useful attributes for successful teaching in schools. History suggests that martial codes are thought to be particularly valuable for achievement in the closely related disciplines of sport and physical education. Hitherto there has been little or no empirical research that has produced evidence to support or counter such claims. The purpose of this research was to discover the extent to which the philosophy and beliefs that are promoted by advocates of the T2T initiative correspond with and/or are contested by the understanding and experiences of samples of ex-service men and women in the UK who have been recruited onto the PE cohort of the 2014T2T programme. In this paper we report the preliminary findings yielded by this study.

EN161 - The emergent organized sporting habits of children: exploring the implications for primary physical education

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From September 2013 most schools in England and Wales with primary-age pupils have received the PE and Sport Premium. This is funding allocated by central government in order to improve the provision of primary school physical education (PE), ostensibly in order that primary-aged children can develop healthy lifestyles and, as a corollary, remain engaged with sport and physical activity (PA) into and beyond their secondary school years – a transition which is typically accompanied by a slow but steady decline in sports participation and PA among young people. In terms of the potential role of schools in promoting participation in sport and PA, until relatively recently the focus has been on the life-stage of youth rather than childhood and, therefore, secondary rather than primary schools. The attention now being paid to the role of primary schools is an expression of the growing belief that sporting habits (and habituses), emerge and show signs of becoming established much earlier on in life than the life-stage of youth. Against that backdrop, this paper reports on the patterns of participation in organised leisure sports of youngsters coming towards the end of primary school, with a view to identifying emergent sporting habits as well as the habituses, reflecting a
more sustainable pattern of longer-term sporting involvement. The paper draws on data from a wider study of class-specific patterns of parenting in relation to children’s education and leisure.

EN170 - Transformation of Japanese school sports in the age of neo-liberalization: Emerging structural tension between Bukatsudou and privatized sports clubs
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In Japan, extracurricular school clubs called Bukatsudou have traditionally ensured young people’s participation in sports. After school, most Japanese students play sports in Bukatsudou regardless of their athletic skills, grades, and test scores. Furthermore, Japanese schools have used Bukatsudou not only to promote students’ wellbeing but also to inculcate discipline. Coached by their teachers, students usually play one sport in one club until their graduation. Therefore, most studies about Bukatsudou have focused only on how they affect the lives of students and teachers. However, this study approaches Bukatsudou from a different perspective. There has been a dramatic transformation in Bukatsudou because of the proliferation of privatized sports clubs and their increasing popularity in Japan. Although some researchers assume private clubs efficiently shape students into athletes, this study regards Bukatsudou and the recent development of private sports clubs not as mere internal change, but also considers the structural tension between Bukatsudou and privatized sports clubs in the “field” of sports. To exemplify the tension between school and private clubs, we conducted a case study of a football Bukatsudou for high school students.

EN295 - A Study of Corporal Punishment Within Basketball Coaching in Japan’s Schools
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In December, 2012 a 17-year-old high school student committed suicide because of repeated beatings from his basketball coach in Osaka, Japan. Following this tragedy, corporal punishment (taibatsu) within sports coaching in Japanese schools became an object of public concern. Corporal punishment of teachers has been prohibited by the rules and regulations within Japan’s education system since 1879. However, corporal punishment by coaches/teachers has been conventionally accepted as one of the methods used within professional sports and Japanese schools.

To date there has been a number of research studies about corporal punishment in Japanese sports. For example, half of university students who study sports indicated that they experienced corporal punishment from coaches and senior players in Japanese schools (Miyata, 1994; Ae, 2000). Kusunoki et al (1997) indicated that students, who experienced corporal punishment in sports, tend to have a positive attitude towards it. Furthermore, Aaron Miller (2013), an American Anthropologist analyzed discourses of corporal punishment (taibatsu) in Japan’s schools and applied Michel Foucault’s theory of power in his analysis. Miller (2013:96) asserts that corporal punishment should be understood as ‘one of three languages of discipline: silent, verbal, and physical’. This study seeks to examine: 1) the historical circumstances that have led basketball coaches to inflict corporal punishment on players in Japan; and, 2) the experiences and attitudes of basketball players and coaches towards corporal punishment in the Hokkaido region. The study involved questionnaires and interviewing of basketball coaches and players in Hokkaido and seeks to highlight how corporal punishment operates as a form of violence under the illusion of teaching and coaching.

Session 11.1 – FR - Sport et éducation physique
Friday, June 12th 2015
1:30 PM - 3:00 PM
Salle 26 - Sport Sciences Faculty

FR106 - Lien social et jeux sportifs paradoxaux
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Un élément important du bien-être provoqué par les activités ludosportives est le type de lien social qu'elles engendrent. En étudiant les sociétés anciennes, Marcel Mauss a montré que la triple obligation de donner, recevoir et rendre, située à la racine de la cérémonie du potlatch, était socialement fondatrice. Cette compétition qui appelle une surenchère de prestations, entraîne des échanges de don/contre-don que l'on peut retrouver dans les rencontres sportives. Cependant, les conditions institutionnelles de type économique et politique qui président à l'épanouissement du sport actuel, tendent à étouffer la générosité réciproque requise, au profit de la recherche de performances assurant la domination d'une minorité.

En revanche, de nombreux jeux traditionnels, notamment les jeux paradoxaux, par les caractéristiques de leurs universaux, offrent des conditions beaucoup plus propices à la manifestation du don/contre-don qui entremêle la rivalité à la-compétice. Les situations ambivalentes de communication motrice et les réseaux des rôles sociomoteurs des jeux traditionnels développent l'adaptabilité du lien social. L'originalité de la logique interne des jeux paradoxaux conduit à remplacer la compétition “excluante” par la compétition “partageante”. Ce type de constat semble riche d’implications éducatives en faveur d'un
développement ouvert et tolérant du lien social. Les jeux sportifs traditionnels, et notamment les jeux paradoxaux, s’avèrent ainsi particulièrement favorables à une mise en œuvre des principes de l’Éducation nouvelle.

FR188 - Choix et mise en œuvre des jeux sportifs en éducation physique à l’école : mise en jeu corporelle et empathie relationnelle en questions.

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L’Éducation physique et sportive (EPS) est une discipline scolaire singulière car elle engage dans l’action la totalité de l’individu (Mauss, 1950). La mise en jeu corporelle s’accomploît au cœur d’interactions originales avec le milieu humain et/ou physique. Lorsqu’il s’agit d’interactions corporelles, les situations vécues deviennent le ciment de l’empathie relationnelle, du jeu subtil des intersubjectivités, prémices à la socialisation. À l’instar de Serge Tisseron (2010), l’empathie est au cœur du jeu social. Car l’empathie, socle indispensable des interrelations humaines, et ce dès la petite enfance, se conjugue avec le corps, celui-ci étant placé au centre des expériences. Par la mise en jeu corporelle, on entretient des émotions, des sentiments, qui émergent de l’activité et qui sont en mesure de magnifier les conduites d’apprentissage et de faire l’apprentissage du « lien social ».

Mais quelles activités physiques — et leur traitement pédagogique et didactique —, favorisent cet épanouissement interpersonnel pour « former un citoyen autonome, physiquement et socialement éduqué » (BO spécial n° 6 du 28/08/2008) ? Comment mettre à l’épreuve des faits certaines idées véhiculées en EPS, ou plutôt fortement ancrées ? En s’appuyant sur le modèle de la théorie des jeux, sur les programmations annuelles d’établissements en EPS et les expériences de terrain que nous avons menées dans la sphère éducative, nous allons tenter d’interroger et de mieux cerner les enjeux liés aux choix éducatifs des formes sociales de pratiques physiques, ainsi que les orientations didactiques associées en situ. En somme, comment enrichir l’empathie relationnelle pour mieux-vivre ensemble.

FR118 – Les duels d’équipes et le mal-être relationnel dans l’éducation physique de l’école publique de Burgos

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Le bien-être relationnel est un objectif de l’action pédagogique. En éducation physique, les caractéristiques des jeux sportifs proposés par l’enseignant influencent la dynamique relationnelle des élèves. Dans le cas des sports collectifs, Parlebas (2009) explique que la pratique systématique des duels symétriques avec un système de score favorise d’une part la domination des uns, et d’autre part l’exclusion et la frustration des autres. Au cours de notre recherche, nous avons observé les cours d’EPS d’une classe de 6e année de Primaire d’une école de Burgos pendant l’année 2009/2010. Nous avons élaboré les fiches d’analyse des 242 tâches motrices proposées lors de ces cours en examinant autant de la logique interne que de l’externe. Nous avons considéré les pourcentages de temps de pratique relatifs de ces tâches selon les critères qui nous intéressent. Les résultats montrent que l’EPS en Espagne reproduit le modèle compétitif des sports collectifs comme le football, le basket-ball ou le hand-ball. En effet, il prédomine des duels symétriques (39,7%) avec système de score (71%). Les conflits observés pendant les cours seraient le reflet du mal-être favorisé par ces pratiques. La victoire en étant l’objectif principal, la triche, les disputes et les exclusions apparaissent de manière récurrente lors des cours. Comme alternative à cette « compétition excluante », nous proposons une EPS basée sur la « compétition partageante ». Selon Parlebas (2012), des nombreux jeux traditionnels proposent des réseaux ambivalents ou instables, ne disposant ni de vainqueurs ni de vaincus, de telle sorte qu’ils favorisent un bien-être relationnel.

FR187 - Perception, rôle et fonction des activités ludiques et sportives dans l’éducation de l’enfant au sein des Daaras au Sénégal

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L’éducation de la personne en général et celle de l’enfant en particulier à toujours été une préoccupation majeure dans toutes les institutions sociales. À côté de ses institutions comme l’école moderne il existe des « daaras » dont la mission est de contribuer à l’apprentissage du coran. Il se trouve que dans les « daaras » le sport et le jeu ne sont pas pris en compte dans le système éducatif des enfants. C’est à partir de cette problématique que découle l’hypothèse suivante : les acteurs (maîtres, talibés, parents) manifestent des attitudes positives et identiques vis-à-vis de l’intégration des activités ludiques et sportives. Ils confirment l’influence de ces pratiques dans la qualité de l’apprentissage et dans l’évaluation du niveau culturel et mental des jeunes talibés. En raison de leur importance dans la socialisation de l’enfant, les « daaras » doivent tendre vers une intégration harmonieuse des jeux sportifs dans leur système d’éducation. Cette étude repose ainsi sur un ensemble de données qualitatives qui sont ressorties de l’analyse du contenu des entretiens. Elle consiste à recueillir les avis des maîtres, des apprenants et des parents. Les résultats qui sont ressortis de cette étude donnent un écho favorable à l’intégration des jeux et sports dans les «
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daaras » d’autant plus que l’islam n’est pas totalement opposé à une telle initiative.

Session 11.2 – EN - Sport and Gender
Friday, June 12th 2015
1:30 PM - 3:00 PM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN300 - Developments in media representation of women’s football: production, content and consumption
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Girls’ and women’s football is on the rise in the Netherlands and worldwide. Representation in traditional media is also increasing, but remains relatively low, with most coverage being incontestably devoted to men’s football. Being active on social media by female football players themselves, therefore is an important way for news sharing and self-presentation.

I will present the preliminary results of our ongoing study on the developments in media representation of women’s football, the underlying production processes within sports media departments and the role of social media. We collect and analyse coverage devoted to women’s football in traditional newspapers and mainstream televised sports; conduct interviews with sports media editors and journalists about factors influencing change (eg performance, professionalization, commercial interests, societal-political pressure); and analyse the use and meaning of social media (twitter) among Dutch elite female football players and their followers via online questionnaires.

The results indicate clear changes in quantitative and qualitative representation of women’s football in the last decades, less ideological control and increasing gender equity in sports journalism. However, the results simultaneously show that changes are slow and that the incorporation of women’s football as newsworthy has not eliminated processes of marginalisation and trivialisation. Social media partly facilitates and compensates for traditional media representation, both in social critical/feminist and in outspoken traditional/sexist ways.

EN243 - Is Canada winning? Examining gender and national identity (re)presentations in Canadian Anglophone and Francophone media for the 2014 Olympic Winter Games
Barbara Ravel, Caroline Piquette, Laurentian University (CA) bravel@laurentian.ca

The Olympic Games are arguably the international sport competition where nationalism comes into play the most, as highlighted and reinforced by each nation’s media. In this context, men have often been identified as the nation’s symbols, while women, despite receiving noticeably better coverage during the Olympic Games, are rarely represented as a nation’s symbol. The objective of this paper is to investigate how several Canadian media outlets covered the 2014 Olympic Winter Games with a particular focus on gender and national identity. Using a feminist textual analysis, we highlight how Canadian Francophone and Anglophone media represented female and male athletes and draw attention to the multiple ways in which they constructed what scholars have called the imagined Canadian identity. We discuss the difference between French and English Canada with regards to this imagined Canadian identity and how gender was used or misused by Francophone and Anglophone media in order to reinforce their respective nationalistic discourses.

Session 11.3 – EN - Sport, Politics and Policy
Friday, June 12th 2015
1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

EN269 - Contestation of Gender within Korean Major League Baseball: A Content Analysis of Interview-Documentary Television Segments on ‘Batgirls’
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Since 2009 South Korean major league baseball teams started hiring women instead of men for the traditional ‘batboy’ part-time vocation. The purpose of this research is to investigate why and how the batgirl vocation suddenly appeared by analyzing the way the media situate the batgirls within the patriarchy-centered gender discourse taking place in Korean televised sports. This is done by conducting content analysis on both the visual and textual content of six interview-documentary segments produced from the years 2009-2014 by national broadcasting corporations and baseball team marketers. Four graduate students tested, refined and verified the method and its coding scheme with the authors and six different trained and observed graduate students individually undertook the analysis. Results showed that the media’s visual and textual portrayal of the batgirls was contrary to the lived experiences of the batgirls themselves. The media often aestheticized, infantilized, sexualized and hyper-feminized the batgirls while discounting the value of their contribution to the baseball game as trained employees. The batgirls, to the contrary, made few references to their physical bodies as objects of desire and rather self-identified as having important roles which are vital to the successful running of the baseball games.
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN442 - Sport and the community: problematizing state centered welfare provision and social work
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Traditional domains of social work are in late modern society reorganized with elements of unconventional technologies and market or civil society providers. The paper examines how municipal social policy makers conceive of sport as a responding solution to social problems of exclusion and crime, concerning in specific the historical and political conditions under which it has become possible to promote sport as a suitable solution to social problems in this context. The Sport program conducted by municipal authorities, local schools, voluntary sport clubs and a social entrepreneur in a Swedish local municipality, applies sport activities as a responding strategy to avert social problems. The empirical data consists of transcribed interviews, debates in municipal council, administrative documentation and statements in newspaper articles. The texts are analyzed from a constructionist strand. Preliminary analysis indicate that the policy makers problematize state centered welfare provision in favor of involving civil society actors and market based social entrepreneurs in social work and that this is facilitated by means of sport. Non-state welfare providers are described as authentic and virtuous, to endorse a fiery spirit and to provide alternative funding possibilities; when as state centered social work in contrast is described as technical and administrative, unable to reach out and enthuse the youths at risk, and moreover to suffer from ever decreasing funding. This is discussed in relation to recent transformations in Sweden’s traditionally upheld social-democratic welfare regime, especially with respect to how features of subsidiarity and selectivity come forth within welfare provision.

EN435 - The underlying concepts of ‘physical culture’ (physical activity, sport and recreation): Examining the perspectives of actors and public policy
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In Colombia the concept of ‘physical culture’ has been understood within the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport, but to date has no recognition within their official policies. This is despite the fact that physical culture may already be contained in the concepts previously described. However, since concepts such as physical activity, sport and recreation are so heterogeneous it may impact on the implementation of public policies. Camargo et al (2012) suggest that for: “physical culture, to be considered as a set of strategies comprised of sport, social integration activities and recreation, it needs to become a tool for health promotion and disease prevention”. The aim of this study is to understand the concepts underlying the categories of ‘physical culture’ related to physical activity, sport and recreation, from the perspective of both actors and public policy. The study uses an interpretive paradigm and a qualitative, narrative approach to review public policy texts. This allowed for a document analysis of the concepts underlying the category of physical culture. Furthermore, interviews with managers of public policy were undertaken and the data was analyzed with respect to content analysis. The results indicate that in the revised conceptual framework various public policies acknowledged physical culture. However, the evidence suggests that sportization reaffirms the concept of physical culture predominantly in 'sport' terms and consequently this is where resources are concentrated. Policymakers tend to construct their own meanings about physical activity, sport and recreation. As a result, academics need to unify these concepts to generate models that can be applied to public policy. The present study constitutes the final phase of a project titled: "A View from the social determination of physical culture as a social phenomenon", reaffirming the global nature of physical culture, as essential for generating countries and active cities.

EN404 - Policy guidance and social support of China's urban community health management
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This paper analyzes the development trend of policy guidance and social support, as well as the characteristics of the development of community health management in 21st century China since 2010. The study uses document and policy analysis as it main method. The results indicate that the enactment of the national fitness program (2010-2015) has made community health management operate with more specific development goals. The general office of the state council has accelerated the development of sports industry guidance (2014), providing broad development space for the development of community fitness health management.

In addition, China has an aging society and the social responsibility of community fitness guidance and management is increasing day by day. At the same time the fitness and health of teenagers is declining. As a consequence, the function of community fitness guidance and management is increasingly important. According to the characteristics of the current policy guidance and social support, by analyzing the characteristics and tendency of the community health management we gain insights into its priorities and challenges. At this point the priorities are: (1) Community crowd health risk assessment and
EN168 - Politics behind the Recent Rigorous Physical Education Reform in China
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In the context of continuous decline of young people’s fitness nation-wide and the contrasting increase of national economic and political influence of China on the world stage, various reforms and innovations have been introduced to physical education across the country since the beginning of the new century. It has, and will further have, significant impact on schools, families and society at large.

Based on the review of governmental policies issued in the past decade, use the capital city Beijing as a case study, this paper will address the alarming phenomenon of students’ declining fitness and the resultant health-oriented physical education reforms in the past 15 years. It will further examine the socio-economic and cultural factors behind the reforms and innovations, and evaluate the implementation of fitness-oriented national policies in order to portray a complicated relationship between national dream, governmental priority, fitness and physical education in this populated and both ‘ancient and modern’ country.

EN130 - Moving Across Time and Space: Representing Shoni Schimmel, “Rez ball” and Native American Identity
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In 2014, the Women’s National Basketball Association’s (WNBA) Atlanta Dream selected University of Louisville guard Shoni Schimmel as their top draft choice. Schimmel, known for her creative style of play, was raised on the Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation in Mission, Oregon. Over the course of her collegiate career and her first professional season, “Showtime” Schimmel proved to be quite a draw with numerous Native Americans traveling long distances to watch her play. Both Louisville and several WNBA teams sponsored Native American Appreciation Nights to recognize her dedicated fan base. During her first season in the WNBA, Schimmel’s fans voted her into a starting position in the WNBA All-Star Game where she subsequently won MVP honors after scoring 29 points. Merely listing these accomplishments, however, fails to address what these achievements mean, and why Schimmel means so much to so many Native Americans. This topic is additionally important to investigate given the gendered spaces of sports, where hegemonic masculinity is frequently uncritically celebrated. In this paper, I draw upon cultural studies sensibilities to link the assent of “Schimmel phoenoma” to longstanding narratives about the playful, expressive and creative potential of “Rez ball” both in Native American basketball spaces and literature. I also theorize the complex identifications around Schimmel as linked to desires for safety and achievement as well as the admiration of the bodily command of space. These narratives complicate the normative gender and racialized politics of sports, offering points of resistance to dominant commodified sporting ideals.

EN108 - ‘I felt like someone had a knife and they were dragging it up and down my legs’: Exploring embodied experiences in adult recreational sport
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Taking part in a physical or sporting activity incorporates a range of corporeal and emotional sensations that are interwoven with the individual body as well as the social context in which the experience occurs. This paper explores the complexity of embodied pleasure within the context of adult recreational sport participation. Drawing upon empirical research in the form of sporting life histories conducted with adults, accounts of pleasure and pain are explored in detail so as to provide a deeper understanding of the pathway to, as well as experience of, in this case, swimming and running. Here, participation is primarily a voluntary decision and considered in the light of previous (non) sporting experiences at school and as young adults. The intention is to reveal the complex processes through which a physical activity is experienced, in an attempt to qualitatively account for the multitude of individual and external influences that determine whether participation is considered enjoyable, and, ultimately, worth doing again.

Connell’s (2005) concept of body-reflexive practices which acknowledge physiological, psychological and sociological factors informs the notion of body-reflexive pleasures (Wellard 2013) which are central in determining whether sporting activity is considered pleasurable or not. Adopting an embodied approach to the adult sporting body provides a deeper understanding of the not so straight-forward patterns of physical activity experience and participation.

EN352 - Coming to a moving body: Affective stories of kinesthetic experience
This paper reports on research findings from the Coming to a Moving Body project. Participants in the study self-identified as individuals who have come to movement as adults, who would consider themselves alienated from their moving bodies, and/or are those individuals who struggle with kinesthetic awareness and physical activity. The experiences recounted provide the basis for understanding and analyzing how non-normative identities, bodies, embodiments and/or subjectivities negotiate, traverse, repudiate, capitulate, transform and otherwise occupy movement spaces. Resisting (but not necessarily refusing) the hegemonic tendency to redemptive, rehabilitative, and/or individualistic progress narratives that characterize many analyses of queer or alternative athletic or exercise experiences, this paper starts to articulate the subterranean, intimate details of alternative kinesthetic experiences and bodily arrangements. I am curious about the lived experiences of the unspoken, invisible, erased, and liminal moments in sport, exercise or physical activity and how they shape these contexts for strange embodiments to produce queer movements.

EN276 - From the (US) American Jungle: Skateboarding and Edging Spaces in Society
Laura Pipe, University of North Carolina at Greensboro (US) lmpipe@uncg.edu

The deviance of (US) American skateboarding is tied to a deep history of an anti-establishment persona that has roots in 1970s surf culture in the United States. This persona is built upon both a media-driven belief that skateboarding is deviant, an internal perpetuation of deviance, and a conflict over ascribed deviance and appropriated deviance. A comparison of the mainstream media coverage and skateboarding media coverage of Danny Way’s 2005 jump over the Great Wall of China highlights the present definitions of skateboarding in US society. However, it is this very definition that provides questions about where and why skateboarding is situated at the “edges” of US society. As skateboarding becomes more mainstream, with skateparks, video games and megaevents, there still stands an internal conflict within skateboarding between the utilization of legal space (such as skateparks) and the appropriation of the often illegal spaces (such as plazas and sidewalks) of the (US) American concrete jungle. It is in these spaces that questions around the edges, which define skateboarding, can be formed and examined. Skateboarders use the physical edges of space as essential components of their work that then challenge the intended meaning for which those edges were designed. This creates a tension in the (US) American sensibility of purpose and space thus skateboarding is creating new edges to be examined. Edges of emotion, edges of history, edges of social acceptance, edges of architecture, edges of the urban, edges of morality and the law, and edges athletic physiological all come into question.

Session 11.5 – EN - Sport and Performance
Friday, June 12th 2015
1:30 PM - 3:00 PM
Room 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN426 - I would not be satisfied without trying
Mari Kristin Sisjord, Marit Sorensen, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences (NO) mari.kristin.sisjord@nih.no

The paper presents an investigation among students who attend a high school program dedicated to the development of athletes participating in various skiing disciplines. The focus is on background, expectations, and experiences of the students. The study is longitudinal with data collection in the first and the third year, with both quantitative and qualitative methods. In general, the students come from resourceful families with a distinct sport habitus. Less than 25% of the sample reported that their expectations of making a skiing career were fulfilled. The expectations to skiing achievements were reduced in the course of the period. Many experienced challenges by moving away from home and almost one-third thought about quitting at one point. All the same, most of the students were satisfied with their skiing skill development, the school, and the social life. They seemed to manage to adjust and reevaluate their ambitions. The results are discussed with reference to Bourdieu’s concepts of social field, illusio, capital, and habitus.

EN353 - Pursuing “greatness” at the University of Toronto’s Goldring Centre for High Performance Sport: Who and what do ideologies of greatness serve and at what cost?
Rachel Scarcello, Caroline Fusco, University of Toronto (CA) rachel.scarcello@mail.utoronto.ca

The Goldring Centre for High Performance Sport opened on the University of Toronto’s campus in October 2014. The motto for this new flagship building of the Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education is “Pursue Greatness”. For my Master’s thesis, I plan to analyze the Goldring Centre through an interrogation of the production, representation and implementation of discourses of greatness, excellence and health as they relate to high performance athletics and students’ sport and recreation at the University of Toronto. I intend to examine the spatial and discursive networks of Goldring Centre’s production and pay attention to how Goldring...
was conceived, imagined, financed and developed. I plan to explore how one of the Varsity Blues teams who train and compete at Goldring (i.e., the women’s volleyball team) and a selection of recreational users come to understand their embodied subjectivities in the pursuit of greatness. Varsity Blues athletes, like all high performance athletes (and even recreational athletes), are disciplined, surveyed, and regulated, but are also positioned to find pleasure and salvation in this space of greatness. In this paper, I present some preliminary analysis of the Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education’s pursuit of Goldring and begin to unpack the networks deployed in the discursive and material production of this space. These networks are not innocent and are historically, culturally and politically embedded in practices of domination, nationalism, (hetero)normativity, ability, whiteness, and classism. As such I am compelled to ask, “who and what do ideologies of greatness serve and at what cost?”

**EN132 - High performance sport and narratives of survival: A case study of a declining community**  
**Carly Adams, Hart Cantelon**, University of Lethbridge (CA) carly.adams@uleth.ca

Canada is becoming increasingly urbanized with small rural communities subject to amalgamation or threatened by decline. This demographic shift has serious ramifications for small rural communities struggling to survive. In this paper, we examine high performance sport as a potential conduit for community survival in rural settings. Drawing on findings from a three-year study of the Village of Warner, an agricultural-based community of approximately 380 persons in Southern Alberta, Canada, we discuss the implications of the creation and operation of the Warner Hockey School, a high performance hockey academy. Over a decade ago, Warner was threatened with the potential closure of their consolidated Kindergarten to Grade 12 school (ages 5-17). As a strategy to attract new students and keep the school open a plan was devised to open a high performance hockey school for girls in the village. Drawing on municipal and official school documents, Warner School promotional materials, news reports, and thirty interviews this paper provides a case study of Warner to examine the potential role of high performance sport within the context of rural community survival and revitalization.

**EN259 - Considerations of Goffman in autoethnographic writing of the elite Cypriot swimming environment: awakenings, transitions and well-being.**  
**Anastasia Christoforou**, University of Brighton (UK) anastasiachristoforou@hotmail.com

Despite sport’s sociology evolution, some societies and cultures have remained research -marginalized. A paradox, identified by McMahon et al. (2012) is that, swimming, one of the most mainstream sports, lacks research concerning aspects of the elite society. McMahon et al. have used ethnographic methods to examine elite Australian swimming society, however, despite their significant input; misconceptions still exist, especially in cultures that cannot be related to the Australian context. This study identified Cypriot sporting society as one of the research-marginalized societies that suffer from misconceptions and misunderstandings. As a result elite athletes, and more specifically swimmers, struggle because of early identity foreclosure, abrupt transitional processes and unbalanced lifestyles. Consequently, Cypriot swimmers’ well-being is constantly under risk. In this study, the researcher, a retired international elite Cypriot swimmer, explored her swimming-career experiences using auto-ethnography to identify factors that have negatively-impacted her well-being. The study included narratives from the start until the end of her career, allowing ‘the swimmer’s’ voice being heard at all the developmental stages. Additionally, Goffman’s (1959) considerations on ‘impression management’ were utilized to theorize the experiences. In this presentation, the aim is to provide in-depth understanding of her career progression, unfolding emotions that accompanied each phase, to raise awareness and cautiousness, to the Cypriot society as well as to societies and cultures that could be related, of how practices related to identity reinforcement and to high social expectations affect the well-being of a swimmer.

**Session 11.6 – EN - Sport, Business and Management**  
**Friday, June 12th 2015**  
**1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**  
**Room 15 - Sport Sciences Faculty**

**EN206 - Health Communication Research of Mobile Applications for Health and Fitness**  
**Ruojing Hai**, Peking University (CHN) hairuo1997jing@126.com

Instant, seamless and fragmental, the mobile internet is changing people’s lives in many aspects and bringing new opportunity for the spread of health information. As a result of this new internet platform, more and more mobile applications for health and fitness are offered, promising to provide users with fitness methods, sports tracing, sports consulting services and so on. Information for health and fitness could be widely spread and could influence the behavior of target audiences though these medium. This thesis aimed to study the foundation, managing logic, and ways to make financial profit of health and fitness applications, then summarizing the motivation mode
for spreading health information. This research suggests four conclusions: First, the health communication application has been effective in promoting the attraction of generating personal information. Second, instead of providing information, the health communication application should be multi-platform where information can be exchanged among users. Third, further development of health and fitness applications significantly depends on the number of its users. Fourth, the expansion of interactive space, which allows in-depth conversations between both patients and doctors sides, could improve the user activity and loyalty.

EN244 - The Olympic Idea as intangible globalized social capital: an attempt of measurement
Nathalie Prueschenk, Markus Kurscheidt, University of Bayreuth (DE) nathalie.prueschenk@uni-bayreuth.de

Nowadays, staging the Olympic Games focuses on efficiently boosting city-marketing strategies and promoting political renewal policies (Simons, 2013). Therefore, it may be argued that the Games as strategic instrument are well managed in economic and political terms, but it appears to be increasingly difficult to implement the Olympic Principles that aim at making the world a better place (Coubertin, 1917). They seem to hide behind an Olympic gigantism (Meyer, 1971; Preuss, 2004). Yet to what extent is the internationally "bridging potential" of the Olympic Idea still viable and measurable? There certainly is a need for evidence-based concepts to capitalize upon social assets to leverage on behalf of the world’s population.

From this conceptual perspective of social capital theory, the social interaction and non-institutional relationships induced by the Olympic Games (Coleman, 1990) may be analyzed by measures of attitudes, motivation and cultural identity of the individual’s context (Kitayama & Markus, 2000; Gwaronski, 2007). So this article examines attitudes towards the Olympic Games and its Ideals by conducting an online survey in Germany (n=189) in the run-up to the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympic Games. The different dimensions of expenditure, prestige and importance of values were measured using a 5-point Likert scale. Preliminary results show that the majority assesses Olympic values as still important. Irrespective of the commercialization and gigantism, in line with Hall (2006), the significance of the Games is thus not only to deliver the event, but also to transfer ideas in order to bring people closer together (bridging capital).

EN439 - Working with 'hard to reach' groups in a sport-based outreach project: student volunteers and emotion.
John Hayton, Liverpool John Moores University j.w.hayton@ljmu.ac.uk

The health-related impacts of a precarious jobs market on individuals experiencing job insecurity or who are trying to secure work are well documented (Kalleberg, 2009). Undergraduate students are also becoming increasingly aware of the competitive jobs market as well as the precarious nature of work in contemporary society (Kalleberg, 2009). However, there is little research that explores the emotional statuses of those preparing themselves for the world of work and who are currently going through the higher education system. This research contributes to this knowledge gap by exploring university students’ emotion statuses and emotion management when volunteering in a sports-based outreach project - the Sport Universities North East England (SUNEE) project. SUNEE caters for a range of hard-to-reach groups – clients which have been known to make life ‘difficult’ for student volunteers. Today’s students are increasingly choosing to volunteer for instrumental purposes in order to boost their future employment prospects (Handy, 2010) – the students in the current research are no different in their motives. There is a strong association between motivation and emotion. Behaviour that is extrinsically guided and instrumental is more susceptible to anxiety and stress as that person is typically less well equipped to regulate negative emotions (Amiot et al., 2008). In contrast, individuals whose behaviour is self-endorsed and internally driven are able to demonstrate greater resilience to stressful stimuli and alter its meaning to effectively regulate their emotion (ibid). Therefore, this paper explores the feeling and regulation of emotion by these volunteers throughout their involvement in the project.

Chris Mackintosh, Natalie Darko, Liverpool John Moores University (UK) c.i.mackintosh@ljmu.ac.uk

This study was undertaken with five families before, during and after the London 2012 Olympics to examine and explore everyday reactions and impacts change to the influence/or the effects of the Games on families in the East Midlands region of England. The aim of the wider study was to build localised accounts of the multiple interpretations, direct impacts/effects and reactions to the Olympics in everyday family household settings. The views, perceptions and interpretations of the Games were gathered through qualitative research methods, using video diaries and, pre and post-event, group interviews. Findings from the study illustrated diverse reactions to the legacy messages, resistance to policy interpretations around (surrounding/or about) this mega event and a strong sense of regional and financial exclusion from the event Do you need to say this, isn’t this evident. Lessons can be learnt for both policy makers and event managers in the design of
future events that encompass the localised perspectives of those communities and individuals who consume the event beyond direct physical participation. In particular, themes from the data included the importance of regional community involvement of national showcase events, limitations of existing media and web-based information sources and the everyday resistance to policy messages assumed as taken for granted.

Session 11.7 – EN - Sport and Disability
Friday, June 12th 2015
1:30 PM - 3:00 PM
Room 14 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN401 - When disabilities turned to constraints: Experiences of parents who have children with disabilities
Bengü Güven Karahan, Behlül Özdedeoğlu, Funda Akcan, Baskent University (TR) bguven@baskent.edu.tr

Parenting is an active process that demands time, self-denial, patience, responsibility and specific tasks in order to raise and take care of a child. Being a parent of a child with disability requires an even higher level of these qualifications, especially in terms of time planning and management. Moreover, the leisure opportunities for such parents tend to decrease. Despite the increasing number of studies about the leisure of persons with disabilities in Turkey in recent years, the experiences of parents who have children with disabilities receive little attention in the literature. However, it is important to examine the leisure needs and behaviours of these parents. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the experiences and meanings of leisure for parents who have children with disabilities. Three in-depth interviews and one focus group interview were used to collect the data which were analysed through content analysis. The results of the study indicated that the leisure time of parents was an integral part of their daily lives but that leisure opportunities were determined through the needs and preferences of their children with disabilities. Parents also identify with their children and prioritise their children’s leisure over their own. In conclusion we suggest that in some cases the disability of the children could become a leisure constraint of parents.

EN454 - A participatory action research of disabled adults' intrapersonal interaction
Ming-Sheng Tseng, Department of Physical Education, National Taiwan Normal University, Yen-Ling Lin, Department of Sport Promotion, National Taiwan Sports University (TW) alittlebala@gmail.com

The purpose of this study was to investigate how movement education can develop fundamental ability and offer intrapersonal interaction among disabled adults. The study adopted participatory action research. Three disabled adults’ parents were interviewed for gathering the learning experiences of DA through movement education, as well as the movement practice and empowerment on DA. The results were revealed in three themes: firstly, it was found the DAs’ coordination was improved through integrated game elements in ME; secondly, the interaction among different disabled adults elevated their individual confidence. It was concluded that the ME is not only helpful toward developing abilities but also useful in encouraging their confidence and encourage DA to reach out to others: Thus, it improves the wellbeing of disabled people.

EN105 - Deaf Sport and the Signs of Wellbeing
Pinar YapraK Kemaloğlu, Gazi University Sport Management Department (TUR) pinaryaparak@gmail.com

Meanings of being deaf have been diversely appraised with time and space, and with variety of positive (as in Deaf [Woodward, 1972], Deaf-Gain [Bauman&Murray, 2009]), negative (relatively as in hearing loss, disability) and fluid (as in Deafhood [Ladd, 2003], hybridity [Breivik, 2005], inbetweenity [Brueggemann, 2009], Deaf and dialogue model [McIlroy, 2010, McIlroy&Storbeck, 2011]) socio-cultural and emotional connotations. Hence the complexities revolve around the deaf identities addressed by diverse approaches (as cultural-disability-medical, hearing-deaf-bicultural, problematic-reconciliatory, binary-cross-cultural, multifaceted, fluid or narrative, first-second wave, etc.) and they are closely linked with wellbeing contexts, though some interpretations heading for the claims that these close relationships might have been ironically underestimated within diverse views.

Thus, in this presentation, deaf sport contexts pertaining to wellbeing, and associated notions as some noted above are reinterpreted with the findings reflecting these issues with paradigmatic, historical, institutional (...) aspects derived from my series of related previous interdisciplinary and comparative research in theory and practice.

Although some fundamental inquiries covered in past, presenting the diverse ways of being (i.e., in bold outline, by international deaf sport movement since 1920s, deaf studies since 1970s, approx.), the need for not only technological, educational and linguistic research but also paradigm shift remain current and crucial in many contexts. Having said that, the utmost point to reach in terms of (deaf) wellbeing also linked and undermined with the broader (local, transnational or global) issues, which maybe less emphasized in related fields and will be referred here with the dimensions and responses from deaf sport contexts.
EN412 - Longitudinal analysis of representations of disabled athletes in two Tunisian newspapers (2000-2012)
Abdelhakim Cherif, High Institute of Sport and Physical Education of Sfax (Tunisia), Fairouz Azalez, Eric de Léséleuc, INSHEA Paris (FR)
cherif.abdelhakim@gmail.com

Well-being, personal fulfillment and control are all elements that mark the way you characterize your contemporary body as healthy. However, as indicated in the definition of health by WHO, “well-being” doesn’t only reflect the person’s body and psyche, it also requires the possibility of social participation, which itself requires others’ judgments. What about disabled people for who sport was initially just a repair practice, yet became a way of social participation?
This question is particularly evoked for disabled high-level athletes Those who participate in international competitions (e.g. Paralympics Games). Despite the fact that they are considered disabled people, wish to be considered as sportsmen and sportswomen (enrolled in a disabled category) and not as disabled (who practice sport). The difference seems subtle, but for them, how they are perceived by others is a marker of their social acceptance. If they are considered as sportswomen, it means that we accept their self-designation in social relations. However, if they are considered as disabled, it means that they have to undergo an outer social designation they have always refused. The media, including the press, is one of the main areas in which disability is exposed. This is especially the case with Paralympics Games. This research presents the results of a longitudinal analysis (2000-2012) on the media coverage of Paralympics Games in two Tunisian national newspapers with wide readership (one in Arabic and one in French).

FR156 - Des Lesmills au bien-être: la socialisation institutionnelle des coachs
Lise Charissou, Marie-Carmen Garcia, PRISSMH-SOI (FR) lise.charissou@gmail.com

Cette communication porte sur Lesmills, marque néo-zélandaise qui brille mondialement dans le domaine des cours collectifs de fitness et de coaching en groupe depuis les années 1970. Cette organisation, inscrite dans une lutte de pensée et de pratique, diffuse une idéologie de maîtrise de soi, de dépassement corporel et émotionnel, de santé physique et mentale, et attire un large public, sédentaire ou expert. Entre esthétique, ascétisme et hédonisme, ces nouveaux professionnels de l'idéal corporel institutionnalisent les injonctions sociales relatives à la notion subjective de bien-être. Une notion qui touche autant les clients que les professionnels de corps et d’émotion en situation d’engagement total envers cette marque. A partir d’une recherche de doctorat fondée sur une enquête ethnographique (observations directes, participantes, entretiens, études de documents audiovisuels) en cours, nous montrerons comment la professionnalisation des coachs Lesmills se caractérise par une intériorisation et une incorporation des normes et valeurs d’une institution que nous pouvons qualifier de tribale.
La première partie de cette communication sera consacrée à la présentation de la problématique de recherche et du terrain d’enquête, prenant en compte
une déconstruction objectivante de position de l'enquêteur face à l'objet. La seconde partie s'attachera à montrer les modalités de socialisation des coachs Lesmills à l'intérieur d’une dynamique institutionnelle et tribale. Une socialisation particulière, diffusée à l'ensemble des domaines de vie, devenant, suite à un engagement et un attachement intense et durable, la manufacture d'une identité professionnelle et personnelle fidèle aux normes et croyances tribales Lesmills.

FR194 - L’engagement des bénévoles dans les associations sportives : crise ou mutation ?
Jean-Michel Peter, Roger Sue, Cerlis, UMR CNRS 8070 (FR) jean-michel.peter@parisdescartes.fr

Si les bénévoles sont plus nombreux aujourd’hui en France, ils ont du mal à satisfaire la demande des associations sportives dont les créations ont connu une expansion significative ces dernières années (Tchernonog, 2013). Ce sentiment de pénurie dont se plaignent souvent les dirigeants des associations sportives, concernent les bénévoles réguliers, prêts à s’engager dans des fonctions de responsabilité et d’organisation. A partir de cette problématique, il nous est apparu nécessaire d’aller plus loin dans la compréhension des motivations d’un engagement, de ses accélérateurs et de ses freins, en nous centrant sur « les intérêts d’être bénévole » aujourd’hui (Peter, 2014 ; Peter & Sue, 2011). A partir de deux enquêtes, une qualitative portant sur 58 parcours de bénévoles, puis d’un questionnaire reposant sur un échantillon de 2 427 bénévoles, nous montrons que les notions de plaisir et d’épanouissement, la recherche d’affiliation à des réseaux électifs sous forme horizontale et non plus verticale, puis l’acquisition de compétences doublée du besoin de se former sont les trois piliers majeurs de la représentation d’un engagement bénévole réussi aujourd’hui. Aux dirigeants d’association sportives d’appréhender cette demande pour susciter et encourager des envies d’engagement, notamment auprès des plus jeunes.

FR160 - La gouvernance dans le Système Sportif Tunisien post-révolution
Maha Zaoui, Emmanuel Bayle, ISSEP KSAR SAID (TN) maha.z@gnet.tn

Depuis la révolution, le Système Sportif Tunisien (SST) a connu quelques crises notoires. En mai 2012, la Fédération Tunisienne d’Athlétisme a saisi la Fédération Internationale d’Athlétisme pour contester le caractère illégal de la désignation d’une commission non élue à la place du bureau fédéral par le ministère de tutelle. Ce problème a failli empêcher la participation des athlètes tunisiens aux JO de Londres et aurait pu priver la Tunisie d’une médaille d’argent obtenue pendant ces jeux. En 2013, la Fédération Tunisienne de Boxe a fait appel à la Fédération Internationale de Boxe pour des raisons similaires et a obtenu gain de cause. Ces incidents graves et rarissimes dénotent d’un dysfonctionnement au niveau du SST. Ce système complexe est caractérisé par la multiplicité de ses acteurs et par l’ambiguïté des relations qui existent entre eux. On dénote également des problèmes de fonctionnement interne des fédérations et un état de défiance par rapport aux instances nationales.

L’objectif de cette recherche exploratoire est de déterminer la perception de la gouvernance dans ses trois dimensions, organisationnelle, politique et systémique par les différentes parties prenantes du SST. Ces perceptions peuvent permettre de mettre à jour les raisons des dysfonctionnements telles qu’elles sont perçues par les acteurs.

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Session 12.2 – EN - Sport and Globalization
Friday, June 12 th 2015
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM
Room 11 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN294 - “It ain’t illegal if you don’t get caught.” The ethos of global baseball and the hiring practices of transnational athletes for a global industry.
Thomas Carter, University of Brighton (UK) t.f.carter@brighton.ac.uk

The movement of professional sportspersons around the world is widely recognized and there are presumed understandings about how these migratory movements are enacted. The institutional structures governing sport play significant roles in regulating these movements, yet the roles that major sporting institutions play are not always congruent with international law or the legal systems of a given country. This paper examines the migration of Cuban baseball players and the role Major League Baseball, Inc plays in their movements. This is especially pertinent as it is increasingly apparent that the leaders of this corporation, the most powerful institution in the global baseball industry, explicitly ignores the jurisprudence of numerous countries in its search for high skilled labor in the embodied for of Cuban athletes. An analysis of the ways in which the corporation is complicit in illegal activity directly related to transnational migration is the core of this paper. Consequently a number of structural and moral questions can be raised regarding the governance of global sport industries and of global sports themselves.

EN227 - Sport Labor Migrant Communities from the Maghreb in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
Amara Mahfoud, Loughborough University (UK) M.Amara@lboro.ac.uk
Sport is becoming an increasingly important component for development and urban regeneration in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Qatar and the UAE in particular are emerging as new destinations for sport labor migration, including from the Maghreb and the Maghrebi community in Europe, which is the focus of this study. Informed by previous studies on labor sport migration (Maguire, 1999; Lanfranchi and Taylor, 2001; Magee and Sugdon, 2002), the framework of "glocalisation" in sport (Giulianotti and Robertson, 2004), and Migration Policy and Governance in the GCC (Babar, 2013), the paper examines specifically the patterns and motives of sport labor migration of the Maghrebi community in the GCC in three sectors: professional football, elite sport development, and sport TV broadcasting.

EN307 - ‘Global sport, athletic naturalization and nationalism in South Korea: A case study of Chinese table tennis naturalized players’
Lee Myung Sun, Loughborough University (UK)
M.Lee2@lboro.ac.uk

This presentation is structured around the identification and discussion of three main debates: globalization; athlete naturalization; and nationalism in the case of Chinese naturalized table tennis players in South Korea. The main focus of the study emerged out of an observation concerning the significant processes of globalization operating within South Korean society. The advent of Chinese athletes playing table tennis in South Korea with some becoming members of the South Korean national team raises important questions about globalization, nationalism and national identity. Therefore, this research addresses two main concerns. Firstly, it investigates the process of global sport migration/naturalization through the actions and acceptance of Chinese table tennis players in South Korea. Secondly, this research considers the processes of these naturalized players and the formation of nationalism and national identity in South Korean society. In terms of methods, this research relies upon quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods included the collection of statistical data. In turn, qualitative methods are employed including semi-structured interview, newspaper analysis, and secondary document analysis. In particular, Norbert Elias’ figurational sociology is used to explore the research questions both theoretically and methodologically.

EN150 - NCAA Exclusionary Tactics and Obstacles of Entry International Student-Athletes
Ryan James Turcott, Jepkorir Rose Chepyator-Thomson, Emma Sande Ariyo, University of Georgia (EDU) jchepyat@uga.edu

Although athlete migration has been a feature of globalization throughout the 20th century, the internationalization of collegiate sports teams in the United States is a relatively recent phenomenon. According to the NCAA Student-Athlete Race and Ethnicity Report, individuals from outside the U.S. comprised 5.5% of all male athletes and 6.9% of all female athletes at the Division I level in 2009-10, up from 2.4% of male athletes and 2.4% of female athletes in 1999-2000 (NCAA, 2010). The purpose of this study was to examine policies and obstacles that influence international student-athletes entry into U.S. NCAA Division I Schools. Taking into account the different education systems emplaced around the world, along with different cultural and social backgrounds, passage into the U.S. collegiate sport and education system comes with multiple obstacles of entry. With a quota system recently implemented in U.S. collegiate rugby; scholars are now calling for similar approaches in other NCAA sports. Methods include compiling information from NCAA websites on international student-athletes, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and educational systems of exporting countries. Themes among the findings include 1.) NCAA policies accommodation of different international educational systems is complicated by its limitation of using a quota system.
2.) It appears that equal opportunity of different educational background exists despite U.S. students coming from a centralized system of education and international students generally bringing stronger educational backgrounds. Future implications would include international student-athlete awareness clinics hosted by the NCAA and US Embassies in emigrant countries.

Session 12.3 – EN - Sport and Social Class
Friday, June 12th 2015
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM
Room 12 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN191 - Why we ride? Mid-life Cyclists, Consumption, Meaning and Status
Mark Falcous, University of Otago (NZ)
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Popular media has widely feted road cycling as ‘the new golf’ suggesting a shift in the social constituency and cultural significance of the activity. Such suggestions posit cycling as a new ‘middle class’ activity and have also spawned the idea of a new market segment: MAMILS (middle aged men in lycra). Simultaneously, cycling has increasingly been advocated in health promotion and sustainability discourses, and in urban planning and tourism discussions, and the popularity and visibility of cycle racing on a global scale has heightened. This paper explores the popularisation and
cultural meanings of road cycling within this apparently shifting social terrain. By means of an embodied ethnography, and based on interview and participant observations it critically explores the cultural meanings, hierarchies, status and aesthetics of recreational midlife road cyclists within New Zealand. Observations reveal a middle class constituency recasting road cycling in particular ways. That is as a ‘de-sportified’ activity – such that it is loosely-structured, non-competitive, consumptive, and socially connective. Such revisions fit in with middle class bodily habitus codes and aspirations and have ambiguous connections with much cycling advocacy. Findings reveal both the fractured nature of ‘the cycling community’ and point to the complexities of cycling advocacy.

EN321 - The Aristocratic Taste for Sport among Sport Researchers
Jonny Hjelm, Department of Historical, Philosophical and Religious studies (SE) Jonny.Hjelm@umu.se

Sport researchers’ cultural-scientific capital turns them into important producers of what is to count as a legitimate understanding of modern sport, and what is to be considered good and bad in sport. Drawing on Swedish sport researchers’ work between 1970-2010 (doctoral theses, articles, books, and course literature), the aim of the paper is to present a succinct view of how modern sport is portrayed by sport researchers. That is, to find out what its ascribed characteristics and essential values are, and then to contextualize this understanding socially and historically. The theoretical point of departure is Pierre Bourdieu’s writings on social classes and their different tastes for sport. Of particular interest becomes his views on the upper-class cultural fractions – where university teachers and researchers are positioned – and their aristocratic attitude towards physical activity. An attitude which contains a general distaste for meritocratic competitions, and a specific distaste for sports with bodily contact such as boxing and football. According to my analysis, this is also the mainstream attitude among contemporary sport researchers. Probably, this competition-critical sport discourse has one root in the 1970s general left wing critique of the competitive market society, and another in specifically pedagogical ideas claiming that, always, very playful learning processes are the most efficacious ones. In my opinion, sport researches must now be made aware of these their attitudes and presuppositions, and start a serious debate of the validity of them.

EN465 - A study on users of refuges in the Pyrénées: old habits or new practices
Olivier Hoibian, Faculté de sciences du sport de Toulouse (FR) olivier.hoibian@wanadoo.fr

National surveys concerning sporting habits among the French population show an increase in the percentage of individuals declaring that they have practiced a sport in the last 20 years. Outdoors activities such as hiking, swimming or cycling are at the head of the list. About 36 million French people say that they practice hiking on a fairly regular basis. The proportion of women over men is slightly higher (68% according to statinfo 2011). This percentage decreases to 6 % when it comes to mountain hiking. National samples are insufficient concerning such practices to allow sound scientific analysis. Specific studies need to be conducted particularly since the proportion of people holding a license from the federation is quite low.

In 2014, a study was carried out on site using questionnaires. The refuges in the Cauterets valley were targeted.

By analysing the answers to the questionnaires we were able to better define the socio-demographic characteristics of the population using refuges in these valleys. The survey was conducted for 2 consecutive days at the end of July.

In this paper we shall discuss how a middle age, well educated population continue to be over represented in mountaineering leisure activities or how there may be a kind of leveling among mountain hikers over the last decade, following a tendency to erase social differences.

EN113 - Socioeconomic status and social mobility in Mexican performance sport
Celia Marcen, Fernando Gimeno, Carlos Gomez, San Jorge University (ES) cmarcen@usj.es

Studies on the expectations of social mobility through sport, conducted in different cultural contexts, yield contradictory results. It is also difficult to find instruments that measure simply and reliably broad constructs as this one in a specific context such as sport performance.

Therefore, this study aims to measure socioeconomic status in a sample of Mexican athletes of a high performance center and its relation to family upward mobility expectations through sport.

A socioeconomic data survey was developed, in which athletes answered demographic (age, gender) plus family measurement as athlete, father, mother and grandparents residence (to assess class trajectory), parents employment as well as both educational level. Finally, participants were asked about if they perceive any income from sport (sponsorship and/or scholarships) and if so, which use is destined.

Results indicate that Mexican performance athletes come from middle class families, more structured than national average. However, approximately 20 % have a social vulnerability family situation. A third of the participants spend their earnings from sport (grants and
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Session 12.4 – EN - Sport and Dance
Friday, June 12th 2015
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM
Room 13 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN328 - “Showmance:” Ice-Dancer Meryl Davis in Dancing with the Stars
Pirkko Markula, University of Alberta (CA)
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Television reality dance programs have become increasingly popular entertainment. For example, the final of the Fall 2014 American TV series Dancing with the Stars had almost 16 million viewers. The show pairs celebrities with professional dancers to determine a winning couple based on a combination of audience votes and judges’ points. The celebrities have included several women athletes who have competed with varied success: many have been eliminated in the first round, but there are also winners such as figure skater Kristy Yamaguchi and gymnast Shawn Johnson. Specifically in this paper, I examine the Season 18 winner, World Champion and Olympic Gold Medalist ice-dancer Meryl Davis, whose path to victory was laced by a rumoured romance with her dance partner Maksim Chmerkovskiy. Drawing from a Deleuzian understanding of capitalism that operates “by complex qualitative process” that brings into play the media, the entertainment industry, and “ways of perceiving and feeling” (Deleuze & Guattari, 1987, p. 492), I examine how Davis was reimagined through dance performance in order to understand the intersection between the feminine sporting body and dance in popular culture.

EN257 - Dancing with a footballer, dancing with a gymnast: deconstruction and difference in dancing female athletes’ bodies
Martin Montserrat, Universitat de Vic (ESP)
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In 2006, Milene Domingues and Estela Giménez made the finals in different series of Mira Quien Baila (MQB), the Spanish version of Dancing with the Stars. Milene, originally Brazilian and ex-wife of the ultra famous Brazilian soccer player, Ronaldo, was a professional soccer player in the Women’s Rayo Vallecano team from Madrid. She was also a player of the Brazil National team and played in the USA World Championship in 2003. Estela was a gold Olympic winner in gymnastics in Atlanta 1996, and after that became a TV presenter due to an injury. Drawing on Jacques Derrida’s deconstruction and difference jointly with Hélène Cixous’ female writing this paper analyses how to deconstruct the difference(s) in the dancing feminine textual bodies of Milene and Estela. The goal is to show (1) the complex relationships between the female body and writing and (2) writing from, through, to the female body, can also take place in a popular programme such as MQB.

EN374 - Does Love Mean Nothing for Women Tennis Players on Dancing With the Stars?
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In the U.S. version of Dancing with the Stars (DWTS), female athletes have populated the competition with varying degrees of success. Women athletes who have won DWTS (Shawn Johnson, Meryl Davis, and Kristi Yamaguchi) were former gymnasts or figure skaters. Yet, women athletes in other sports have not fared so well. Among those eliminated in the first round were Lolo Jones (track & field), Diana Nyad (swimming), Martina Navratilova (tennis), and Monica Seles (tennis). In this paper, I focus on DWTS performances of two former No. 1 women tennis players Martina Navratilova and Monica Seles. To understand how the styles of these two women tennis players failed to translate to successful ballroom dance performances, I draw upon Bourdieus’s (1993) notion of habitus coupled with Iris Marion Young’s (1980) "phenomenological analysis of feminine body styles" (Ferguson & Nagel, 2009, p. 8). This is not to conclude that the habitus of women tennis players necessarily constrains them from performing well in DWTS. One has only to imagine how the fluid, balletic movements of the “goddess,” Suzanne Lenglen, might have translated to aesthetically pleasing performances on the ballroom dance floor.

Session 12.5 – EN - Sport and Ethics
Friday, June 12th 2015
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM
Room 27 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN452 - Regulating Women Athletes’ Testosterone in the Name of Health: Ethical and Medical Harms
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The International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), and other international sports federations

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currently require medical investigation of women athletes known or suspected to have naturally high levels of testosterone (known as hyperandrogenism). These policies ban women with hyperandrogenism from competition unless they have serious surgical or pharmaceutical interventions to lower their levels. Sports authorities argue that women with hyperandrogenism have an unfair advantage over women with lower testosterone levels, and the primary aim of the policies is to address this perceived advantage. However, sports bodies have also claimed that the medical interventions required to lower testosterone are for the medical benefit of athletes with hyperandrogenism. Yet high testosterone does not inherently pose a health risk to women. Drawing on interviews, analysis of policy documents, and scientific papers from IAAF and IOC researchers, we explore in this paper how approaching hyperandrogenism as a sports problem risks designating possibly benign physical variation as “unhealthy,” resulting in potentially unnecessary medicosurgical intervention and possible neglect of the long term consequences of interventions. These debates are not merely esoteric: at least four young women have undergone unnecessary surgery and “partial clitoridectomy” after being identified as hyperandrogenic under these policies. We draw on Karla Holloway’s concept of “predictable failures” in medical ethics, showing how the spurious claim of health benefit to athletes with hyperandrogenism deflects attention from the actual harms caused by the policy. We conclude that the policy should be repealed.

EN443 - ‘Cleaning up the garden of gymnastics: mown not weeded’. A study of the elite Dutch women’s gymnastics climate.
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A growing number of studies have indicated that emotionally abusive coaching behaviours occur in sport (e.g. Gervis & Dunn, 2004; Stirling & Kerr, 2013; Pinheiro et al., 2014). Likewise, negative reports with respect to the climate in Dutch elite gymnastics have surfaced in the media. The Royal Dutch Gymnastics Union has stated that they had no knowledge of the negative culture described in the media, and were unable to say to what degree these reports were a reflection of the general experiences of the gymnasts, coaches, parents and administrators, or how to interpret them. The aim of this study was to use a ‘sense making’ frame (Weick, 1995) to explore meanings assigned by these four groups to the climate in elite gymnastics in the Netherlands. Semi-structured interviews were held with 36 respondents. The themes derived from the data show that regardless of group, there was consensus that female gymnasts were literally and metaphorically belittled. This belittling was achieved through three methods of interaction: isolating, regulating and intimidating. This matches the process that is defined by researchers of youth sports as emotional grooming (e.g. Brackenridge & Fasting, 2005; Cense & Brackenridge, 2001; Stirling, 2011). This grooming process not only occurred between the female gymnasts and coaches, but was sustained by parents and administrators as well. We discuss the implications of these findings, the dynamics of power of the meanings given to elite sport performance and on ways that change may occur.

EN406 - What is the Rate of Return on Investment? Ethical Dilemma’s: The Cost of Building an American Collegiate Sport Champion
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This research examines the ethical choices of U.S. Colleges and Universities engaged in sport governed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). The research is premised on the assumption that the competitive commercial model of sport promulgated by the NCAA’s Division I model places Colleges and Universities in an ethical bind where they often must choose between winning and the attendant cultural and economic benefits and the interests of student athletes and the integrity of the educational mission. Using a social constructionist model of ethics, education and sport, the research seeks to understand the rhetoric that underpins the multi-billion dollar NCAA-governed collegiate sport model and the impact of that rhetoric on member institutions who vie for a piece of the glory from competitive sport success. Specifically, the research will address two issues: 1) the prescribed mission of Universities and Colleges who ambitiously strive to build an infrastructure that will support “High Profile” collegiate athletic programs, and 2) the fine line between ethical tactics and fiscal choices that are made when constructing championship collegiate athletic programs.

EN414 - Voices from the South: Sport and development policy and programmes as an international priority
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This article provides a perspective from the South on sport and development issues including emerging international policy developments. It focuses on the increased attention that policy development is enjoying regarding sport and development in Africa and more recently, Brazil and the Caribbean, the emergence of results-based monitoring and evaluation, as well as the
increased recognition by governments and multi-lateral organisations such as the IOC and the UN, for the role that sport and recreation plays in socio-economic development. Attention will also be given to South North relationships in this respect as well as the role of the MOD centres.

The article contends that the theme of sport and development policies and programmes will become a major player on the policy agenda of multi-lateral organisations, corporate as well as NGOs in the next period. The research shows that increasingly, the interfaces between competitive and high performance sport on the one hand, as well as development programmes aimed at increased activity of all citizens as well as focusing on socio-economic benefits of sport and recreation on the other hand, are becoming major priorities.

Session 12.6 – EN - Sport, Health and Risk
Friday, June 12th 2015
3:30 PM - 5:00 PM
Room 26 - Sport Sciences Faculty

EN393 - Redefining “risk” in “sport”
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The paper begins with two theses which are analytically independent but are interconnected empirically. (1) When sport is mentioned in the context of individual and collective wellbeing, it is mostly positively associated due to its contribution to physical and mental health. On the contrary, using performance-enhancing drugs is associated with the idea of damaging one’s health and the idea of tainted, morally valueless success in competition. Therefore, the phenomenon “doping in mass sport” bears a challenge to theories of individual wellbeing if we do not understand the logic behind it. (2) The notion of “risk” in the context of “sport” and “well-being” is mostly related to deliberately accepting risks to one’s health in order to conduct highly challenging practices which are connected to individual experiences of expertise when one succeeds. Other dimensions of “risk” are ignored, especially the risk any athlete takes to win or to lose in a challenging competition and the risk to his or her health, every doping athlete takes when he/she tries to reduce the former type of risk.

Using data from national and international surveys on doping in mass sports, we will demonstrate that doping is (1.) a gendered behavior which is (2.) in a special way related to competition participation. The results suggest that we will have to re-define the notion of “risk” in sport in the context of subjective well-being if we try to promote forward on to appropriate middle-range theories, dealing with these concepts of “risk” in “sport”.

EN415 - On Becoming a Climber: The Sociological Foundations of Risk-Taking Practice
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This paper will explore the way people become ‘taken’ in the act of high-risk climbing. Using Bourdieu’s concepts of illusio and field, it will demonstrate that entry into risk-taking fields does not require a predisposition towards risk-taking. Rather, what is required is a certain level of malleability towards the safest and more basic styles of climbing. Through qualitative interviews and eighteen months of ethnographic data, this paper argues that many high risk climbers had prior experience with other outdoor fields, such as hiking and skiing but saw climbing as ‘the next level’ of development of ability and engagement. Within the boundaries between these activities are overlapping skills, perceptions and appreciation. These include understandings of mountainous terrains, self-sufficiency in remote areas and planning skills. Indeed, climbing itself requires a proficiency in other outdoor practices in order to reach climbing objectives. These outdoor sports grant the opportunity therefore, to gradually and imperceptibly gain the basis of a ‘climbing illusio’. This paper will therefore conclude that risk-taking practices are produced through the sociological conditions in which the agent is positioned in, rather than a predisposition to dangerous activities.

EN327 - Escape Routes? An Examination of Rock Climbing, Risk, and the Gendered Quest for Exciting Significance
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Though a substantive amount of research attention has been directed towards male athlete’s experiences in high-risk sports, much less is known about the women who also, increasingly, form these ‘sport worlds’, and the mobilisation of knowledge and meaning given to the risk-taking experience. Accordingly, despite notable endeavours to address this matter, what has remained underdeveloped in the risk-sport literature is a theoretical elaboration to address the observation that participation in risk activities is gendered. With this in mind, this research advocates a figurational synthesis, most specifically Elias and Dunning’s (1986) concept of quest for excitement and Maguire’s (1992) extension of this work within sport and leisure, as a means of exploring gendered sporting risk encounters in climbing. Drawing on data generated by semi-structured interviews with both male and female elite level climbers, outlined are the ways in which constructions of risk and gender intersect in the climbing subculture.
and the implications this may have for the ways in which both men and women ‘make sense’ of their sporting risk, how this manifests and intersects with the way they respond to issues of pain and injury, and how it shapes the (re)construction of (gendered) climbing identities. Foregrounding process in the analysis of social relations, it interweaves biography and history as the central tenets of research formation, seeking to connect long-term ‘civilising processes’ to problems of deeply layered gender identities, and make connections between climbing, risk, and broader changes taking place in contemporary western society, in which risk and gender have imbedded histories that are already interwoven and interdependent.