The purpose of this study was to interrogate the motivations of sport for development and peace (SDP) practitioners for initially becoming involved in the field, and to better understand their involvement over time in this form of public engagement. Underpinned by Ryan and Deci’s Self-Determination Theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000), the humanitarian sector literature, and positioned against the neo-colonial and neo-liberal backdrop prevalent in SDP (Coalter, 2010), this study involved interviewing senior-level managers at 30 SDP organizations from six continents. Findings revealed that while practitioners’ involvement in SDP was intrinsically motivated from an altruistic identification with social justice and social change through sport, they also espoused an evangelical rhetoric consistent with the neo-colonial and neo-liberal view which often permeates SDP organizational philosophies. Many were convinced sport is a powerful engine for development purposes despite a lack of evidence or assessments for such overarching claims. They wished to use their passion for sport to make a difference in the world, and while laudable, these motivations could reinforce a neo-colonial and neo-liberal approach to development work. Critical reflection on these motivations and their implications for SDP policy and program design will be explicated.

Our dialogues about our work in sport, gender, race, and identity (Katharine), and social justice, human rights, peace and narrative analysis (Alex) have led us to engage in discourse on the transformative power of sport. In this paper we report on our recent engagements with two of these possibilities: (1) the history of the UN’s engagement with sport, and (2) the controversies surrounding the hosting of mega sporting events. We reflect upon our process of using Carol Bacchi’s (2009) “What is the problem represented to be” (the WPR approach) to examine the place of sport in discourses about social change. We report on how we have used selected cases as pathways for exploring opportunities and challenges associated with inquiry and pedagogy about sport, culture and society in the 20th and 21st Century. These include the role of sports personalities as UN goodwill ambassadors; the proposed role of sport as a “cost-effective and flexible tool” in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (UNOSDP); and the Olympic spirit and its goals of peace, tolerance, and the “harmonious development of humankind” (IOC Charter). We conclude that researching and teaching about sport offers an avenue for engaging in critical and multidimensional sociological practice.
1977) is outweighing the desire of immigrants to assimilate to the dominant sporting culture and practices of the United States and Canada. In doing so South Asian immigrants are actively “maintaining their own (or elements of their own) ethnic culture” (Eitle et al., 2009) and this selective acculturation is shaping the way that sport is being played across North America’s increasingly diverse communities.

4G: Jiaxi Xu, Shanghai University of Sport
“A Preliminary Study of the Relationship between Online Sports Gambling and Fantasy Sports”

With the rapid development of online sports betting, a variety of negative events like problem gamblers/Internet security/credit system risk have been becoming more and more severe. Recently, eight departments in China issued jointly an announcement to prohibit online lottery selling and lawfully deal with illegal online sports betting. This both challenged the sport lottery industry in China and also reflected imperfection of relevant laws and regulations, loopholes in supervision, immaturity of market-driven formation, etc. Many counties or districts, in which some sports betting or games, especially like Fantasy Sports, similarly face deficiency in structure characteristics, laws and monitoring, fall into “nationwide discussion” with affiliated social issues. With the method of literature review, the current study reviewed the development of Fantasy Sports and the relationship between Fantasy Sports and online gambling. The study then discusses several questions from which four suggests are provided: Ulteriorly complete legal system, centralize guidance in the order of development of online sport lottery; Being in high gear to safeguard technology security and value ideas; Carrying out responsible gambling in sport lottery and keeping healthy ways of development; Deeply exploring elements of sports and highlight the connotations of sports in the lottery.