



10th Annual
Physical Cultural Studies Graduate Student Conference:

Redefining the Body in Physical Culture

April 28th, 2017

This conference is graciously funded in part by the Department of Kinesiology and the Graduate Student Government (GSG)

Physical Cultural Studies (PCS) – housed within the Department of Kinesiology at the University of Maryland – is hosting their 10th Annual Graduate Student Conference on Friday April 28th, 2017 at the School of Public Health Building on the College Park campus. This one-day conference consists of a series of student presentations commenced with a keynote by Dr. Michael Friedman, PCS alumnus and current Research Assistant Professor in the Department of Kinesiology at UMD and a very special PCS address by Dr. Lucia Trimbur, Associate Professor of Sociology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the City University of New York graduate center.

This year, the conference is organized around the theme, **“Redefining the Body in Physical Culture.”** In the ten years since the conference’s inception at the University of Maryland, the project of Physical Cultural Studies has expanded its scope of research beyond the physical corpus. Increasingly, researchers have shifted their focus to the spaces/places that bodies inhabit, the impact of technologies on health and body, the effects of non-human agents in physical culture, as well as other topics that extend agency to non-humans. This work, as well as calls from within PCS to move beyond anthropocentrism, have led to questions of what the “physical” is in the critical study of physical culture.

Friday, April 28th, 2017
Conference Schedule of Events

**ALL Speaking Events WILL TAKE PLACE in the
FRIDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE in the SCHOOL OF PUBIC HEALTH**
Lunch will be in the Faculty/Staff Lounge

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	Opening Reception with coffee and bagels
9:00 - 10:15 a.m.	Keynote: Dr. Michael Friedman
10:25 - 11:50 a.m.	Presentation Session 1: Rethinking the Performative Body
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Presentation Session 2: Rethinking the Female Body
1:00 – 1:45 p.m.	LUNCH FACULTY/STAFF LOUNGE
1:45 - 3:05 p.m.	PCS Address: Dr. Lucia Trimbur
3:15-4:20p.m.	Presentation Session 3: Rethinking the Contextual Body
4:30-5:15	Cole Field House Expert Panel
5:15-6pm	Closing Reception

*Please join us at after the conference for a social at Mulligans Grill
(<http://mulligans.umd.edu/>) located directly off the UMD campus*

9:00 - 10:15 a.m.

Keynote Lecture

FRIEDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE

Introduction by Sam Clevenger

Dr. Michael Friedman (The University of Maryland) (mtfried@umd.edu)

Keynote: "PCS in the Age of Trump"

BIOGRAPHY

Michael Friedman is an Assistant Research Professor in the Physical Cultural Studies Program in the Department of Kinesiology. His research focuses on the relationship between public policy, urban design, and professional sports in the postindustrial city with a perspective informed by cultural studies and cultural geography. By examining sports facilities such as stadiums and arenas, he is concerned with the ways in which space expresses and (re)produces power relationships, social identities, and societal structures. Dr. Friedman is in the process of writing a book – *Mallparks: The Social Construction of Baseball Stadiums as Cathedrals of Consumption*. The book ties together more than a decade's research and publishing on baseball stadium development, including articles on Baltimore's Camden Yards, Boston's Fenway Park, and Washington's Nationals Park. He has published research in the *Sociology of Sport Journal*, *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, *Journal of Urban Affairs*, *Journal of Sport History*, and *Economic Development Quarterly*, and *City, Culture & Society*. In 2008, Dr. Friedman was the winner of the Barbara S. Brown Outstanding Student Paper Award (doctoral category) from the North American Society for the Sociology of Sport.

10:25-11:50a.m.

Student Presentation SESSION 1: Rethinking the Performative Body

FRIEDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE

Moderator: Julie Maier

Paper 1: "Competition or Community? Examining the Motivation for Group Fitness Participation"

Julie Brice, PCS, UMD, College Park (jubrice@terpmail.umd.edu)

The 2000s and 2010s have been marked in the fitness industry **by** the rise of boutique fitness studios for everything from cycling at *Soul Cycle* to ballet-based **classes** at *Pure Barre* (Heller, 2015). By 2014, 36% of all regular exercisers participated in group fitness classes, with women outnumbering men 5 to 1 (Nielsen Global Consumer Exercise Trends Survey, 2014). Scholars have suggested one possible **reason for the** rise of the fitness industry **is** the growth of neoliberalism which focuses on individuality and choice coupled with privatization of previously government-run industries (Ingham, 1985; Wiest, Andrews, & Giardina, 2015). Neoliberalism has led to the development of healthism, in which health is seen as a direct result of the choices individuals make (Dworkin & Wachs, 2009; Kirk & Colquhoun, 1989; LeBesco, 2010). Healthism promotes the idea that people's involvement in health-promoting activities is a moral obligation and therefore their health is a representation of upstanding citizenship (Blackman, 2008). Although there is a great amount of scholarship on neoliberal and healthism discourse, there is limited research relating personal understandings of healthism to motivation and participation in group fitness classes. Therefore, this pilot study used structured interviews with regular group fitness participants to answer the question: **How do women's motivation and justification for their participation in group fitness classes reflect neoliberal and healthism-based understandings of health?** The results showed that women's primary motivational factors for participating in group fitness classes were individual success, societal expectations for women's bodies, and the instruction provided in classes. These factors highlight a paradox that is nested within the neoliberal, healthism discourse. Women feel a moral obligation to regulate their bodies, but are uneducated as to how to maintain proper health and therefore turn towards private corporations and group fitness classes.

Paper 2: “Sport and Academic Development in the Elite Chinese Sport System: Experiences of Professional Wushu Athletes”

Sunny Zhang, PCS, UMD, College Park (zhangyang1017@gmail.com)

Within the Chinese professional sport system, the development of athletic skills often overshadows the athletes’ fundamental education outside of their sport. While many scholars in China have examined the conflict between training and academic education and its impact on elite Chinese athletes (Di, 2011; Gou, 2010; Xiong, 2002; Xu & Xue, 2011; Yu, Shen, Yang & Song, 2004), very few studies have employed in-depth interviews with professional wushu athletes, i.e., through the eyes of those most directly affected, to examine the potential conflicts between academics and skill development of the athletes. In this study, in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 professional wushu athletes from 3 of 25 professional wushu teams in mainland China. Findings indicated that while training and scholastic education both require a significant amount of time, effort, and focus, any type of conflict in meeting the athletes’ wushu training and academic needs were usually resolved in favor of the training. For these wushu athletes training within the Chinese elite sport system, giving top priority to the goal of winning gold medals has led to a neglect of the non-physical aspects of the athletes’ education.

Paper 3: “Leveraging the Intersection of the Military and CrossFit Cultural Narratives to Improve the Well-Being of Transitioning Wounded Veterans”

Sara Olsen, MPH, UMD, College Park (sara.olsen@gmail.com)

Transition from active duty to civilian life places extreme stress on veterans, which is amplified in injured veterans, as many as 50.2% of whom, enrolled in the VA healthcare system, experience symptoms of PTSD including depression and anxiety. Research indicates people diagnosed with depression and anxiety who exercise two times per week experienced significantly fewer symptoms and that the sense of belonging and group cohesion is protective against depression in service members. Studies looking at use of sport to aid in recovery of wounded veterans focus on sport opportunities provided away from the veteran’s home of residence and do not include development of long term group cohesion. CrossFit claims over 13,000 gym affiliates worldwide that provide a cohesive fitness community locally and globally, but has not been studied as a site of recovery or transition for veterans. This study uses narrative inquiry to compare the cultural narratives of CrossFit and the military. We examined the journals of five injured veterans enrolled in a 6-month CrossFit program. Wounded veterans participating in this study reported increased quality of life, reduced anxiety, and increased sense of community as well as broader personal definitions of community. We found fitness and physical activity can be a tool to aid in military transition if the fitness culture is compatible with the military identity.

Paper 4: “White Collars and Muddy Shoes: An Ethnographic Study of Ultramarathon Runners”

Meir Lewin, PCS, UMD, College Park (meir.lewin@gmail.com)

This project relies on ethnographic methods of participant observation and interviews with the aim of uncovering the experiences of ultramarathon runners, as well as the cultural, economic, and social conditions that encourage this physical practice. Ultimately, my research will suggest that in response to these pressures, ultra-runners engage in this physical culture to seek relief and meaningful experiences (Brymer & Gray, 2009) amid various societal realities, particularly the safe and predictable nature (Brievik, 2010) of contemporary middle class employment. To date, I have spent 4 months interviewing, running, and socializing with a group of experienced ultramarathon runners from the Washington, D.C. area. The group organizes midweek training runs that are scheduled for 6:00pm at local regional parks, as well as longer weekend runs that take place in Shenandoah National Park and George Washington National Forest.

Paper 5: "A Silent Dialogue of Desire and Pleasure: Queer Masculine Spectatorship and the Ejaculatory Hail of Johnny Wadd"

Ian Funk, AMST, UMD, College Park (ianfunkdc@gmail.com)

Deep Throat's enormously successful 1972 release ushered in the golden age of pornography with hordes of Americans flocking to theatres nationwide. Samuel Delany describes John Holmes, the decade's most famous male porn star, renowned for the size of his penis, as "[a]t once hypermasculine and all but androgynous," yet fascinating to heterosexual male audiences. In his crack detective series, Johnny Wadd, Holmes worked upon masculine insecurities, embodying and breaking with gendered expectations.

I identify the relationship between Holmes as icon/spectacle and the ostensibly heterosexual male viewer as one of queer interpolation, the viewer learning to manage his anxieties over contradictory cultural expectations of masculinity through the sexualized consumption of the male pornographic body. Following Linda Williams's contention that male ejaculation marks the "proof" of pleasure in pornography, I argue that ejaculation functions as an Althusserian hail in the interpolation of the viewer. I theorize this queer interpolation as "ejaculatory" in both the physical sense of achieving pleasure, and in Judith Butler's performative sense of citational masculinity. I break, however, with the Butlerian heterosexual matrix's requisite disavowal of the male object. Instead, I argue that this "silent dialogue of desire and pleasure" between spectacle and spectator, the result of which is the achievement of spectatorial male pleasure through, not in spite of, the consumption of spectacular male pleasure, is, in fact, an important constitutive aspect of 1970's hetero-masculine subjectivity. In doing so, I locate 1970s hetero-masculine subjectivation, in part, at the homoerotic site of pornographic male climax.

12-1:00p.m.

Student Presentation SESSION 2: Rethinking the Female Body

FRIEDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE

Moderator: Dr. Jennifer Roberts

Paper 1: "Gender Roles of Women in Sport"

Nicole Adelman, KNES, Towson, Baltimore (Nic370@hotmail.com)

Historically there was a *public truth* that participating and working in sport was detrimental to females, particularly their reproductive system and their minds. Women were only supposed to fulfill the role of the caretaker of the home. The vestiges of this common understanding was that women participating and working in sport are defying gender roles and many find that threatening to their gender normative worldview. As a result women in sport face unique issues that women working in other employment sectors do not have to contend with. For instance, gender stereotypes have a major impact in the hiring and promotion of women in sport. There is ample research demonstrating that a women in the same position as a male counterpart face different constraints (Hult, 1994). Women are judged more harshly on their work life balance (Kamphoff, et al, 2010), (social) media also tends to reinforce these stereotypes (cite: Sanderson, Gramlich, 2016). While men may be disparaged, it is generally tied to their performance or intelligence. Women are often solely judged based on their gender (i.e. she cannot perform this task *because* she is a woman).

Given this situation women must learn to cope in an industry that has never been about *them* and try step into leadership roles with the added pressure that comes with subverting social norms. This study, which takes into account first-hand experiences, research in sport studies, and the current socio-political context will suggest that the clearest way for a women to succeed in sport is through progressive leadership. This often comes in the form of women helping other women, but there is a real need for all people to realize the value of women in the sport workplace.

Paper 2: "Postpartum Physical Activity: Body image and Body Work"

Christian Donis, KNES, Towson, Baltimore (cdonis1@students.towson.edu)

This presentation will aim to understand the multi-faceted issues of post-partum women and stressors of body image due to our modern societal norms. Media portrayals lead to unfair expectations and inferences about the post-partum body. Per Hallstein (2011), the celebrity mom profile creates a sense of "maternal guilt and insecurity" in women whose bodies and lifestyles do not resemble those seen in the media. The establishment of both mothering and beauty have become "important components" of new wave of femininity described by Hallstein. "The identification of women as a distinct market segment, and a generation of physically active and fit women beginning to having children all converged such that pregnant women became both a market and a health dynamic that needed to be managed" (Hallstein 2011). Per Hallstein, the media correlates success with being physically fit in order to effectively manage childcare and household responsibilities while maintaining a career. This presentation draws on mixed method data collected from 10 women during the postpartum period, during which interviews were conducted that focused on body image and body work. The presentation will highlight concerns and sentiments regarding post-partum body images reported by women operating in our current societal context.

Paper 3: "Corporeal Contradictions: Postpartum Body Image Concerns among New Mothers"

Gillian McCarren, KNES, Towson, Baltimore (gmccar1@students.towson.edu)

The concept of "bouncing back" is ubiquitous amongst today's generation of postpartum mothers, yet the realization of this process is both enabled and constrained by a variety of physiological and sociological factors. The body's ability to reclaim its pre-pregnancy form depends on numerous factors and is virtually impossible given a variety of permanent corporeal changes related to pregnancy and childbirth (Bishop, 2009). Nevertheless, once a woman delivers a baby, she is urged to "erase physical evidence of motherhood so as to 'resemble' the 'prepregnancy self'" (Dworkin & Wachs, 2009, p. 114). This imperative creates substantial pressure for women to "get their bodies back," and failure to meet this unrealistic expectation results in negative body image perceptions. Moreover, postpartum women "struggle with the lived experience of what it means to attempt to recapture a "lost" identity, forge a new one, and be responsible for a new kind of body and self" (Upton & Han, 2003, p. 689). Grounded in these important conceptualizations, this research seeks to delineate the complexities and contradictions associated with women's postpartum body image. Drawing on empirical interview and survey data collected from 10 women at both three and six months postpartum, this presentation will focus on the women's perceptions of their ability to "bounce back." Specifically, a majority of women in the study lost weight during this three month period, however at the second interval, interviews conducted indicate they are experiencing a greater level of corporeal dissatisfaction and 70% of participants scored worse on the Body Shape Questionnaire measure. Accordingly this presentation will offer conclusions related to how these women have actively negotiated the postpartum recovery process in their maternal bodies.

Paper 4: "Competing Realities: Representation, Emotion and the Postpartum Body"

D'Yanna Reed, KNES, Towson, Baltimore (dreed12@students.towson.edu)

Media representations of postpartum bodies often perpetuate a slim and slender bodily norm for postpartum women, while focusing on how a woman can recover and regain her pre-baby body after giving birth. As Hallstein states, "Although celebrity mom profiles have always featured fit, in-shape moms, more recent celebrity mom profiles have begun to highlight celebrity moms' quickly slender, even bikini-ready, bodies" (2011). This presentation has been developed through an examination of empirical data gained through in-depth, qualitative interviews with 10 postpartum women using qualitative interviews as our basis of information. I will demonstrate how these media representations focus on a particular form of motherhood, which often prioritizes the body as both a symbol of pre-pregnancy femininity, and as a display of being a

'good mom'. By examining the reality of the "mom-body" and postpartum women's feelings about their own and others' mom bodies, my aim is to further illustrate the impact of media representations and emotions about the body within the lived experience of postpartum women, both consciously and unconsciously.

Paper 5: "Postpartum Bodies: Nutrition, Diet and Weight Loss"

Hailey DeBoer, KNES, Towson, Baltimore (hdeboe1@students.towson.edu)

Postpartum weight retention is an increasing issue among new mothers that can lead to obesity and other health problems (Cochrum, 2015). Previous research shows that diet and nutrition are important to successful weight loss and thus should be a factor when considering how to lose weight (Freund & Hennecke, 2012). This presentation examines the intrinsic and extrinsic motivations related to diet and nutrition of postpartum women attempting to lose weight, focusing on a pilot study of woman's postpartum body image, nutrition, and physical activity. Specifically, this presentation discusses the quantitative differences in the caloric intake and breakdown of the macronutrients for each participant, as well as the qualitative interviews, which highlighted how nutritional behaviors involved particular factors. The aim of this study, therefore, is to provide a better understanding of the relationship between diet, nutrition, and postpartum women's health.

1:45-3:05p.m.

PCS Address

FRIEDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE

Introduction by Julie Brice

Dr. Lucia Trimbur (The City University of New York) (ltrimbur@jjay.cuny.edu)

PCS Address: "The Study of Sport in the Era of Trump"

BIOGRAPHY

Lucia Trimbur is an Associate Professor of Sociology at John Jay College and CUNY's Graduate Center. She completed her doctoral degree in African American studies and sociology at Yale University. Her research and teaching interests include race and racisms, gender subordination, and class stratification; the sociology of crime and punishment; sport studies; mining and occupational disease; and ethnographic field methods. Her first book, *Come Out Swinging: The Changing World of Boxing in Gleason's Gym*, was published on Princeton University Press in 2013. Her work has also been published in academic journals such as the *American Studies Journal*, *Antipode*, *Contexts*, *Ethnography*, *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, and *Qualitative Sociology* as well as popular journals such as *The Allrounder* and *Urban Omnibus*.

3:15-4:20p.m.

Student Presentation SESSION 3: Rethinking the Contextual Body

FRIEDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE

Moderator: Sam Clevenger

Paper 1: A 'Colorful Figure in the Tapestry' of the City: Seeking the Hipster in Urban Sport

Eric Stone, PCS, UMD, College Park (eastone10@gmail.com)

From the hit show 'Portlandia' to the tongue-in-cheek 'A Field Guide to the Urban Hipster', it is clear that popular culture and society have some concept of the 'Hipster' as a caricature of urbanites obsessed with an experiential lifestyle within the de-industrialized city. The caricature of the 'Hipster' exists even within current academic literature, as notions of Florida's (2012) 'Creative Class', Brooks' (2010) 'Bo-Bo's', and Lloyd's (2010) 'Neo-bohemians' along with Scott's (2017) merging of these constructs, has also created an air of uncertainty around how this urban population of young professionals makes sense of the cultural, aesthetic, and spatial elements of life within the urban core. What is clear is that we lack an examination of the dialectic relationship between the contested terrain of the lifestyle assemblage that is the urban 'Hipster', and the emergent physical cultural practices and experiences of this vacillating (intangible?)

group. By seeking out the physical cultural practices of this urban population, this project will explicate and analyze the practices, understandings, and experiences of these urban professionals through ethnographic field methods to gain a clearer picture of what distinguishes this population from other urbanites. In joining neighborhood sporting leagues within Baltimore, Maryland, I will examine and theorize these experiences to engage with the commonalities and contradictions in popular and academic literature that mark the 'Hipster' as a crucial component within the contemporary de-industrialized city.

Paper 2: "Ludic Ontology: Toward a Bio-Cultural Theory of Play"

Matthew Adamson, Uofl, Urbana-Champaign (madams25@illinois.edu)

This paper uses the lens of play scholarship to theorize about embodiment and the relational nature of human biological and cultural life. Specifically, I utilize new theories about play being a fundamental force in all life to interrogate the dichotomy between culture and biology in the study of the body. In theorizing play as a force inherent in all life (including the material world), we can see, in play, the body and its importance as fundamentally biological and cultural, material and discursive. With this perspective, we can cross the boundary between social/cultural life and the material/biological world - human agency is bound up with and connected to the agency of other things. From this, I argue that to be embodied is to be "at play," in the sense of being connected to and part of a cultural and material world that is alive, dynamic, always in the process of creation, and from which unfold ever-changing constraints, limitations, and possibilities. Additionally, it is within this milieu of ever moving bodies, materials, space, etc., that human agency exists, acts, and interacts. To be "at play" means to be a constitutive part of that world even as that world constitutes us; indeed, to be an agent is to be enmeshed in a complex and consequential relational web of both material and cultural elements. This paper seeks to lay the groundwork for developing a bio-cultural theory of play by interrogating and integrating existing ideas from various schools of thought, including literature on movement, biology, neuroscience, embodiment, materiality, and play. I argue that using the lens of play to interpret the material, biological, and cultural aspects of human embodiment can facilitate our critical imagination, enhancing our understanding of what it means to be human and our capacity to create and explore new ways of being

Paper 3: "Contextualizing the Rise of the 'Quantified Self' Movement in Physical Culture"

Katie Esmonde, PCS, UMD, College Park (kesmonde@umd.edu)

The "Quantified Self" movement, where the body is subject to measurement and monitoring with a goal of maximizing one's potential through self-improvement, has become an important part of physical culture. Devices such as the Fitbit, Jawbone, Nike Fuelband, Apple Watch, and others, quantify steps taken, distance walked, heart rate, sleep, caloric intake/output, and more. While some scholars have begun to contextualize the rise of the social, political, cultural, and technological contexts within which such a movement can develop, an historicization of the logic of quantifying the physically (in)active body, from centuries past all the way to the "Quantified Self," has yet to be undertaken. In this presentation, I will utilize a feminist physical cultural studies approach to (radically) contextualize the rise of the "Quantified Self," focusing on the logic of quantification and its application to the body, the ways in which uses of quantification technologies have shaped understandings and experiences of the body, and the emphasis on health as an individual responsibility. When these social, political, and technological forces are considered, scholars can develop a better understanding of the "Quantified Movement," and how it is a departure (or not) from previous efforts to quantify and improve upon the body.

Paper 4: "Self-Tracking, Wearable Devices, and Privacy: How Users of Fitness Trackers Conceptualize The Body"

Priya Kumar, College of Information Studies, UMD, College Park (pkumar12@umd.edu)

For more than a century, people have used machines to help them track data about their bodies (Crawford, Lingel & Karppi, 2015). Wearable devices such as fitness trackers elevate this tracking to another level. Designed to be worn unobtrusively on the body, they collect various types of data (e.g.,

steps taken, floors climbed, distance traveled, calories burned, time slept, heart rate, location, etc.) in an ambient manner with little effort from the individual (Lupton, 2016). The popularity of these devices – the market research firm IDC reports that companies shipped 71.5 million wristbands and watches in 2015 – offers yet another example of the tangling of human, machine, and data (Shirer, Llamas, & Ubrani, 2016; Haraway, 1991).

These devices facilitate pervasive tracking, and many of their benefits hinge on continuous data collection. People express concerns about wearable devices and the collection of certain types of data (e.g., video, audio, location, mood, stress level, detailed health information), but they do not seem concerned about activity tracking data (Motti & Caine, 2015; Patterson, 2013; Raji et al, 2011; Klasnja et al, 2009). Nevertheless, the ability to infer people's behaviors and habits based on this data, as well as the ease with which this data can be shared with third parties, raises privacy concerns (Nissenbaum & Patterson, 2016). As part of ongoing survey and interview work, colleagues and I explore how people who use fitness trackers conceptualize privacy. We find that people do not appear to understand what data such devices collect or how companies use that data. This suggests a troubling disconnect between people's beliefs about fitness trackers and the way such devices operate. This also presents an opportunity for educators, policymakers, and practitioners to promote greater awareness of the privacy implications of using such devices.

4:30-5:15p.m.

Cole Field House Expert Panel

FRIEDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE

Moderator: Dr. Shannon Jette

Panelists:

Mr. Mark Brennehan (Director of Academic Facilities and Operations, Office of the Dean, mbrenne3@umd.edu)

Dr. Bradley Hatfield (Chair of Kinesiology; Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs, bhatfiel@umd.edu) Professor and Chair of the Department of Kinesiology and Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs in the School of Public Health at the University of Maryland, College Park with adjunct appointments in the Neuroscience and Cognitive Sciences (NACS) as well as the Center on Aging and a secondary appointment in the School of Medicine (Department of Epidemiology and Public Health). He received his PhD in 1982 from the Pennsylvania State University where he was supported by the Research Council of Canada as a doctoral fellow and a Master of Sport Administration degree from the College of Business at Ohio University in addition to a Master of Science degree from Penn State. He holds two bachelor's degrees in Physical Education and Psychology from the University of New Brunswick in Canada.

Dr. Adam Beissel (Lecturer, Kinesiology, abeissel@umd.edu) Member of the PCS Research Group in the Department of Kinesiology. His research agenda advances the critical and theoretical study of sport and physical culture, with particular regard to the complex relationship between sport and the various facets (social, cultural, political, economic, and technological) of early twenty-first century life. Adam's areas of focus include: development economics of sport; sport for social development and peace; international development of sport; sport governance and public policy; sport sociology; physical cultural studies; the cultural and political economies of sport and the active body; sport, health, and equitable development; & qualitative research methods for sport and physical culture.

Dr. David L. Andrews (Professor, Kinesiology, dla@umd.edu) Professor within the Physical Cultural Studies Research Group in the Department of Kinesiology. His research critically examines physical culture as a complex empirical assemblage (including, but not restricted to, sport, fitness, exercise, recreation, leisure, wellness, dance, and health-related movement practices). Informed by various understandings of cultural Marxism, Professor Andrews' approach

considers physical culture as both a product and producer of the cultural, social, political, economic, technological, and environmental dimensions of contemporary society. Among other foci, he analyzes the complex interconnections linking physical culture with the structures and strictures of late capitalism, related systems of neoliberal governance, and the nature of life within the contemporary metropolis. The overarching aim of this research is to illuminate the ways that active bodies become organised, disciplined, represented, embodied, and/or experienced in mobilising (or corroborating), or at times immobilising (or resisting), the dominant power relations operating within society that differentiate between the empowered and disempowered, the privileged and under-privileged.

5:15-6:00p.m.

Closing Reception

FRIEDGEN STUDENT LOUNGE