

Chapter 7: SUGGESTED READINGS

- Benedict, Jeff. 1997. *Public heroes, private felons: Athletes and crimes against women*. Boston: Northeastern University Press (Exposé providing information about sexual assaults perpetrated primarily by professional and college football players in the United States; analysis condemns sport organizations for coddling deviant athletes but says little about how the culture of sports is related to deviance).
- Benedict, Jeff. 2004. *Out of bounds: inside the NBA's culture of rape, violence, and crime*. New York: HarperCollins (Analysis based on the criminal histories of 177 NBA players; focuses on how the NBA environment and culture provide encourages certain forms of criminal actions, the challenges that these actions present to law enforcement, and the need for more accountability among players).
- Brackenridge, Celia, and Kari Fasting. eds. 2002. *Sexual harassment and abuse in sport: international research and policy perspectives*. London: Whiting & Birch, London (See also, *Journal of Sexual Aggression* 8, 2, 2002; eight articles dealing with the dynamics and institutional supports for harassment and abuse in sports; focuses on using knowledge from this research to understand more fully the issue of harassment and abuse in extra-familial settings).
- Burstyn, Varda. 1999. *The rites of men: Manhood, politics, and the culture of sport*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (Chapter 4, "Organized Violence and Men's Sport," and chapter 5, "The Reproduction of Hypermasculinity" represent a feminist discussion of why many sports are violent and how violent sports affect the lives of both men and women).
- Crawford, Garry, and Victoria K. Gosling. 2004. The Myth of the 'Puck Bunny' Female Fans and Men's Ice Hockey. *Sociology* 38, 3: 477-493 (Analysis concludes that men see women fans in British ice hockey as lusting players because they are not acknowledged as "real fans," despite having knowledge and commitment equal to that of male fans and saying they are unconcerned with the physical attractiveness of players; male fans define women fans as invaders of male space).
- Dunning, Eric. 1999. *Sport matters: Sociological studies of sport, violence, and civilization*. London: Routledge (Chapters 6 and 7 use figurational theory to guide an analysis of soccer hooliganism around the world and sports crowd violence in North America).
- Dunning, Eric et al., eds. 2002. *Fighting fans: Football hooliganism as a world phenomenon*. Dublin, Ireland: University College Dublin Press (Articles discuss the actions of fans in fifteen nations; the articles emphasize that soccer is seldom the "cause" of fan violence, and that certain forms of masculinity, media coverage, event promotion, and fan identification influence violence).
- Fields, Sarah K. 2004. *Female gladiators: gender, law, and contact sport in America*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press (Asks whether the exclusion of women from playing contact sports (football, baseball, and others) with men has been motivated by a paternalistic desire

to protect women or by the wish to reaffirm dominant ideas about masculinity; focuses on legal and social issues as well as the continuing resistance to allow women to enter sport spaces long defined as male territories).

John Kerr. 2004. *Rethinking aggression and violence in sport*. New York/London: Routledge (A review of the psychological aspects of aggression and violence in sports, including the fact that sanctioned aggression and violence in contact sports are a primary source of players' excitement, pleasure, and satisfaction and an important source of motivation for participation; there's also a discussion of the psychological complexities of soccer hooliganism).

Lewis, Jerry. 2007. *Sports fan violence in North America*. New York, NY: Rowman and Littlefield (Overview of fan violence in North American and a detailed discussion of various cases of celebratory violence among fans).

Mangan, J.A., ed. 2003. *Militarism, sport, Europe: War without weapons*. London/New York: Routledge (Thirteen articles on war and sports in contexts ranging from the Roman Empire to contemporary times; focuses on the use of sport in military training and developing the commitment to engage in war, and sport as a substitute and antidote for war).

Robinson, Laura. 1998. *Crossing the line: Violence and sexual assault in Canada's national sport*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart (Journalistic exposé of the forms of violence that exist on and off the ice in Canadian hockey; general critique of the rape culture of the hockey locker room and a hockey culture that supports expressions of violence by players and coaches).

Young, Kevin. 2000. Sport and violence. In *Handbook of sports studies* (pp. 382–407), edited by J. Coakley and E. Dunning. London: Sage (Overview of manifestations and explanations of sports violence among spectators and players; excellent analysis of issues related to policing sports violence).

Young, Kevin. 2002. From "sports violence" to "sports crime": Aspects of violence, law, and gender in the sports process. In *Paradoxes of youth and sport* (pp. 207–24), edited by M. Gatz, M. A. Messner, and S. J. Ball-Rokeach. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press (Comprehensive yet concise review of cases and studies of athlete/participant violence in North America; references to nearly all major work on this topic).

Young, Kevin. 2002. Standard deviations: An update on North American crowd disorder. *Sociology of Sport Journal* 19 (3): 237–75 (Comprehensive yet concise review of cases and studies of spectator violence in North America; references to nearly all major work on this topic).

Young, Kevin, ed. 2004. *Sporting bodies, damaged selves: Sociological studies of sports-related injury*. Amsterdam: Elsevier (Eighteen articles on pain and injury in sports; focuses on health, risk, and sport cultures in which being an athlete becomes a dangerous occupation).