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## APPLYING SOCIAL THEORY TO SPORT MIGRATION

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### ABSTRACT

Social theory is applied to the study of sport migration, whether acknowledged or not. This study attempts to identify the dominant social theories used in the study of sport migration over the past 20 years. Further, the advantages and disadvantages of particular social theories as applied to the type of sport migration being studied are identified.

**Key words:** immigrant athletes, globalization, social theory

### INTRODUCTION

The study of sports migration is moving past its 20th year as a focused area of study in sports sociology, but little has been done to outline the dominant social theories being relied upon or necessitated in this significant example of globalization. While a few studied this topic prior to Joseph Maguire's extensive treatment since 1990 (1990), numerous others have added to this body of research in the 20 years intervening. In this paper we will strive to identify the primary social theories being used within sport migration and the consequential impact of the use of these social theories on the research being done. It should be stated at the outset that in order to understand the significance of the social theory applied it is necessary to classify the research in terms of country and globalization scope (Crossan, 2008). Thus identify the countries in the scope of globalization flows on the lines of core, semi-periphery and periphery. Secondly we identify the sporting migrants in terms of being sent or received. Finally we identify the sport being studied as either primary or secondary. Each of these classifications will be taken into account in the current examination.

### METHODOLOGY

It is the intent of the researcher to catalog the major studies dealing with sporting immigrants based on the social theory used in the study. This is a subjective categorization

based on the five social theories outlined by Coakley, which will be justified below (2003). 143 articles have been chosen with the earliest being from 1984 and the latest from 2008. Attempts have been made to include every article which analyzes this area of sport globalization from the earliest through 2008. Once the articles are chosen they are first classified based on the sport being researched. Secondly they are classified based on whether the author is studying predominantly the sending or receiving of sporting immigrants. Once it has been determined if the article is discussing sending or receiving, then they are classified by country which is sending or receiving the sporting immigrants. An important next step is to determine if the sport being studied is a primary, secondary or alternative sport in the country being studied. Since many of the studies examine sending or receiving via media, this is noted in the next step. The sixth step in the categorization process is to note whether the study is a qualitative or a quantitative study. The final and most important step for this study is the evaluation of the primary and secondary social theories used in the studies.

## **Overview of dominant social theories**

In Chapter 2 of *Sports in Society* (2003) Coakley outlines the primary social theories used to analyze sport including their application to sport, everyday life and inherent weaknesses. He outlines five theories: functionalist, conflict, interactionist, critical and figurational. In this section we will address each of these five theories and their sub-theories. We have chosen to use the theoretical frameworks offered by Coakley. Though certainly other frameworks exist, it is difficult to evaluate them all and not end up with an incredibly lengthy list of sociological theories. Horne has stated that sport and sport globalization is currently centered around the theories of modernization, cultural imperialism/cultural hegemony, process sociology, and post-Marxist cultural studies (1998, p. 172). These categories are similar to those identified by Coakley, but are a little less clean and less frequently used, though it appears that terminology may be shifting more in this direction. One disadvantage of each of these categorizations is that they can lack historical perspective. Regardless of which framework we adopt, it is difficult to classify books and articles strictly in terms of the theories they represent. Many, both willingly and unwillingly, use a combination of perspectives. However, in the analysis below, we have tried to reference individual researchers according to the major framework they use primarily to draw conclusions about the relationship between sport and society.

*Functionalist Theory:* Functionalist theory operates on the assumption that every social system will continually adjust to achieve a balance which leads to efficiency (Coakley, 2003). All the parts of the social system are interrelated and held together by shared values and processes. These values and processes transcend the differences between individuals and groups in such a way that consensus is maintained. The larger social system is what functional theory is most concerned about, but it examines the different parts from the viewpoint of understanding how they interact naturally to bring balance and thus consensus to the whole. Those studying sport from a functionalist perspective are most concerned with how sport as a social construct fits into the life of a society or culture and thus affects or adds to the stability and progress of the whole society or culture. In terms

of sports migration functional theorists examine the effect of the migrant athletes on the sending and receiving culture. Functional theorists examine the phenomena from a cultural values and process perspective, but offer little criticism or praise of the actual phenomena beyond identifying it as a form of globalization.

*Conflict Theory:* Conflict theory operates on the assumption that social life is based first and foremost on economic interests (Coakley, 2003). Thus people use their economic power to coerce and manipulate others in society to view their view of the world as proper. Thus these researchers believe that change in a society can only occur when those without money, and therefore power, realize their disadvantage and take action against those above them. The critical theory perspective is based on the teachings of Karl Marx and is most concerned with class relations. Conflict theorists tend to focus their research on the alienation and oppression that occurs within society. They tend to be most concerned with the injustices that occur as a misuse of money and power. Those studying sport migration from a conflict theory perspective are most concerned with how those countries with money and power use sports to promote attitudes and relationships which enable them to maintain power and privilege.

*Interactionist Theory:* Interactionist theory operates on the assumption that every person must make choices based on how they define reality (Coakley, 2003). This definition of reality is based on the interaction they have with other people. This group of researchers assumes that choices are truly choices and not automatic responses. These choices are conditioned by our perception of how the choice will affect our lives, those we value and the world we live in. Interactionist theorists tend to focus their research on particular groups of people or subsets of culture. Interactionist theory focuses on meaning, identity, social relationships and subcultures in sports. As they research they try to view life through the eyes of those within the group or cultural subset. Their research is often ethnographic or anthropological. Those studying sport migration from an interactionist perspective are most concerned with the experience of those involved, the migrant athlete or the receiving team/country, and how it shapes/shaped their reality.

*Critical theories:* Critical theory operates on the assumption that society is built on the struggle between culture, power and ideology which occurs in everyday life (Coakley, 2003). Further they assume that there are many sites in society, sport being one such site, where culture is produced and reproduced. These sites make and shape culture, rather than reflect culture. This is perhaps the most widely used theory for those who study sports in society. Critical theorists tend to focus their research on where power comes from, how it operates in the society, and how it shifts and changes based on human interaction. These researchers value diversity and do not look to find a universal explanation from which to explain all of social life. Thus their research focuses on specific groups of people in society as they strive to identify issues and problems. Critical theorists tend to call for action and policies which make life more fair, democratic and open for the subgroup their research focuses on. Those studying sport migration from a critical theory perspective are most concerned with systems of power. They focus their research on how sport produces or reproduces privilege or disadvantage in the sending/receiving society.

*Figurational Theory*: Figurational theory operates on the assumption that people are “more or less dependent on each other first by nature and then through social learning, through education, socialization, and socially generated reciprocal needs” (Elias, 1978, p. 261). Norbert Elias was the originator of this theory in the 1970s and it is most common in Europe. This theory is based heavily on historical interconnections between people. Theorists using this theory study the long-term processes which develop as independent people and groups act and make decisions which influence and constrain other people and groups. There is an emphasis on the complexity of societal interaction based on the constantly changing political, economic and emotional dimensions of social life. Figurational theorists tend to focus their research on the historical processes which have led to the social framework within which we live. As a result of the long-term scope of their research they tend to identify both intended and unintended consequences of the actions and regulations of individuals and groups. They also focus on the constant change or dynamic nature of society and its processes. Those studying sport migration from a figurational perspective are most concerned with the global spread of sport through the migration process. This theory has proven itself especially useful for global studies as it takes into account economic, political and social processes which contribute to the global issues of sport. Hence we see a significant body of sport migration research written from a figurational perspective which attempts to define terms and identify flows.

No researcher does research only from one sociological theory. Each theory is useful in understanding different aspects of society and thus sport. Thus researchers are wise to draw from and operate out of a particular sociological theory framework which suits the topic they are studying and the questions they are trying to answer. That said, however, each researcher will be heavily biased toward one, maybe two dominant sociological theories which will influence not only their perspectives on specific issues, but even the questions they will be drawn to try to answer as they examine sport or another social construct.

## RESULTS

Of the 143 studies in our sports migration database, the 74 most cited have been analyzed. Table 1 includes the results of this analysis. Of these 74, 28 of them relied primarily on figurational theory, 14 of them critical, 11 of them interactionist, 8 of them conflict, and 7 of them functional. Additionally, 9 of them are not actual case studies, but deal with theory and 14 of the articles are more oriented to overviews of sport migration. The secondary theories used are also significant. Conflict theory was most often relied on as a secondary theory (in 14 studies), followed by interactionist with 6 articles, critical with 5 studies, functionalism with 4 studies and figurational with 2 articles. So we can say that figurational is most often relied on as a primary theory and conflict theory is most often relied on as a secondary theory. Analyzing the theories used based on if the studies are based on the sending or receiving countries does not delineate from the averages observed above. Table 2 includes the results of the 49 studies which expressly study either the sending or receiving side of sport migration. Of the 15 sending case studies studied, six of them rely on figurational models, while four each rely on critical or interactionist models. Of the 34 receiving studies examined, 10 of them

rely on figurational sociology, eight on critical theory, and six on interactionist theory. Table 3 is included as an appendix to this article and outlines the details of all 74 articles examined.

**Table 1.** Overview of social theories used

Social Theory	Primary Reliance	Secondary Reliance
Figurational	28	2
Critical	14	5
Interactionist	11	6
Conflict	8	14
Functional	7	4

**Table 2.** Dominant social theories based on sending/receiving

	Figurational	Critical	Interactionist
Sending	6	4	4
Receiving	10	8	6

### An examination of the specific studies

As an example of the effect of the social theory chosen as a lens of study; we have included an examination of the nine studies below. In order to demonstrate the differences in insights gained, all the case studies differ slightly from each other in the sending/receiving, core/semi-periphery/periphery, and primary/secondary nature of the country and sport being studied. An effort further has been made to include several studies by the same authors where they use different social theories in their analysis. We have chosen to organize them in order of the primary authors’ last names and the dates of their studies.

*The political economy of soccer: the importation of foreign soccer players to the Israeli league.* Ben-Porat, A. (2002). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “How and why did foreigners come to Israeli football?” This qualitative study covers 10 years of Israeli football. The author goes to great length examine the connections between the political and economic changes which occurred in Israel over these 10 years and how they were paralleled in the governing and economics of the sport of football there. He then proceeds to examine over 500 transfers into Israeli football in their political and economic context before correlating them to the reception these players received in terms of fandom. As his study is 10 years in length, and examines both the legal and economic context, this is a classic figurational study. The emphasis is heavy on understanding the processes which were occurring at different time periods and both their intended and unintended consequences from a historical context. He seems to portray conflict theory leanings in his conclusions with regard to the primacy of economics at both the club and federation levels. He also emphasizes the lack of power that the public had to resist this phenomena of increased usage of foreign athletes due to the economic power granted the clubs and federation, and to the large media contracts. (A. Ben-Porat, 2002)

*(Un)Bounded Soccer: Globalization and Localization of the Game in Israel.* Ben-Porat, G. & Ben-Porat, A. (2004). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “How does the globalization of football in Israel reflect the globalization of the nation?” In this study the same author as the previous article again uses figurational theory, but this time does a qualitative study of the extent of globalization of football versus that of the larger society. He again displays a secondary usage of conflict theory as he examines the three areas of the mobilization of capital, labor and cultural flows. He again places heavy emphasis on the reader understanding the cultural, historical, economic and legislative development of Israeli sport, which lays his figurational/process framework. He uses much comparative data (mostly economic) to illustrate the parallels between the globalization processes occurring in sport and Israeli culture as a whole. (G. Ben-Porat & Ben-Porat, 2004)

*Exceptionalist America: American sports fans' reaction to internationalization.* Brown, S. F. (2005). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “How is the popularity of sports changing in response to immigrant athletes?” The author uses a path-dependence model in this qualitative study. This study is of significant interest because of the development of this path-dependence model to quantifiably illustrate the interaction of several factors which affect the response of the sports fan to immigrant athletes. Also of interest in this study is that the author clearly betrays his underlying belief in functional theory. The premise of his study is that the reaction of the sports fans will mirror the demographics of the nation because the two balance each other through act and reaction. The author examines the reaction of fans over a 30-year period based on the factors of television ratings and birth place of the athletes in the primary sports of America: baseball, basketball, American football and auto racing (NASCAR). (Brown, 2005)

*Globalization, naturalization and identity: The case of borderless elite athletes in Japan.* Chiba, N., Ebihara, O., & Morino, S. (2001). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “Why and under what conditions are foreigners allowed to naturalize in Japanese sport?” This article is written using figurational models which examine primarily the historic and legislative development of sport in Japan which has allowed for a few foreign athletes to be naturalized in non-primary Japanese sport. The authors cite Maguire and his reliance on Elias's process sociology as a good model and fit it to their own research. Much of the figurational literature restrains from identifying the response to globalization as this could be perceived as a sort of value judgment which is a faux pas in the primarily post-modern use of this social theory. Chiba emphasizes the non-primary nature of the sports where globalization through naturalization has been accepted in Japan. He also illustrates how these processes can change the sporting hierarchy in regards to primary and secondary through tracing the development of football in Japan. (Chiba et al., 2001)

*Globetrotters and Local Heroes? Labor Migration, Basketball, and Local Identities.* Falcois, M. & Maguire, J. (2005). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “How do fans respond to foreign players in English basketball?” The authors develop further the study of Maguire from 1996 reviewed below. They use interactionist theory to conduct a two-year study of fan reaction to foreign players in English basketball. They

conduct classic qualitative study using observations, interviews and focus groups to examine the response to foreigners in the secondary sport of basketball in England. The use of interactionist theory by Maguire for this study is an excellent illustration that though a researcher may be ideologically committed to a social theory, that theory may not fit the research needs in every case. He is also able to do this as a result of the figurational framework he has built for sport migration in England through his many other studies. (Falcous & Maguire, 2005)

*Homogenization, Americanization, and creolization of sport: varieties of globalization.* Houlihan, B. (1994). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “How do we determine extent of acceptance, rejection or commodification in global flows and what factors contribute to these responses?” The significant contribution of this article and thus its consequent conclusion in this listing is due to the synthesis the author brings to the theoretical frameworks that had been proposed by those doing research in sport globalization as well as the application of research being done in the larger field of globalization. The author is most concerned with developing a grid from which future researchers can chart the extent of response to globalization in sport. There appears to be an effort by the researcher to remain neutral of his own social theory bias as he attempts to draw out the strengths of the frameworks laid out by those who have gone before him in research and limit their weaknesses. However, the facts that he is trying to define the struggle between culture and an ideology, and that he puts strong emphasis on avoiding cultural homogenization seem to point to a bias flowing from social critical theory. (Houlihan, 1994)

*Baseball as underdevelopment: The political-economy of sport in the Dominican Republic.* Klein, A. (1989). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “How has baseball been used in the Dominican Republic to build US power and bring subservience?” The author, an anthropologist who has written extensively on the development of baseball in the Dominican Republic, states in his first sentence that he is examining this problem from a critical perspective. He is very concerned with the structure and use of power in keeping the Dominican society oppressed by the USA. This study represents the dominant theme of sport migration studies, in illustrating how athletes in a primary sport from a semi-periphery or periphery country are siphoned off by the core countries and sent to their primary sport. The globalization flows benefit only the core countries and serve to keep the semi-periphery and periphery countries in a dependent relationship on the core countries. This is a side of sport migration which is the most evident and most researched. The studies from this perspective most often rely on critical and conflict social theory. (Klein, 1989)

*Blade runners: Canadian migrants, ice hockey, and the global sports process.* Maguire, J. (1996). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “How have Canadian ice hockey players affected the development of British ice hockey and how have they been received?” This is perhaps the most cited study in sport migration due to the categorization of immigrant athletes which he proposes. Maguire does qualitative research to examine the history, flows, results and reception of Canadians in the secondary sport of British ice

hockey. He uses figurational theory to illustrate the intended and unintended consequence of each process. Maguire relies heavily on data obtained from his own national ice hockey federation and the IIHF, as well as on the response observed through print media over a 20-year period. His figurational approach with its many dimensions and rich emphasis on the processes that developed historically allow him to outline many theoretical frameworks for the study of the phenomena of sport migration. (Maguire, 1996)

*International exchange in terms of the recruitment of star foreign players: The reactions of sports clubs in Finnish basketball.* Olin, K. (1984). This study is concerned with answering the question of, “Why do sport clubs recruit foreign players?” This article seems to be one of the first to examine the international migration of athletes in non-primary sports. Olin conducts a qualitative study of the influx of foreign players in Finnish basketball. He does simple research using interactionist theory to trace where the foreign players come from and how the clubs decide who to recruit. The author compares basketball to other sports in terms of the use of foreigners and measures it against the demographics of the nation at the time of the study. (Olin, 1984)

## DISCUSSION

No researcher does research only from one sociological theory. Each theory is useful in understanding different aspects of society and thus sport. Thus researchers are wise to draw from and operate out of a particular sociological theory framework which suites the topic they are studying and the questions they are trying to answer. That said, however, each researcher will be heavily biased toward one, maybe two dominant sociological theories which will influence not only their perspectives on specific issues, but even the questions they will be drawn to try to answer as they examine sport or another social construct.

### *Lineage of researchers in sport migration*

When examining the lineage of research in sport migration it becomes evident quickly that Joseph Maguire is the leading researcher in this area. He has published at least 16 separate articles in this area and his predominant social theory is figurational. Maguire is from Leicester University in England and has studied under and worked alongside Eric Dunning who studied directly under Norbert Elias, the father of process sociology. The links to Leicester and thus Maguire and his figurational theories go as far as to researcher Chiba (2004; 2001) in Japan and Galily (2008; 2002) in Israel, but most of the links have understandably remained in Europe. Perhaps this is natural for Europe with its developed culture and history.

Thus it was observed that 34 of the articles studied relied primarily on figurational theory. This is consistent with the reality that the primary researchers in sport migration have come out of the Leicester program and its emphasis on Elias and Dunning’s figurational process sociology. Interactionist theory also figures highly as many of the researchers have been concerned with understanding the actual experience of the immigrant athlete, as well as the response of the fans watching them, and this theory is very conducive to these angles.

Most of those who used interactionist theory classify themselves not as sociologists, but rather as anthropologists. Consistent with Donnelly's (1996) proposition; those trying to research cultural imperialism or Americanization generally use critical theory (5 studies), those concerned with cultural or national identity tend to most often use conflict and critical theories (4 each), and those examining the process are most often found to rely on figurational theory (27 articles).

There is a fairly significant body of research coming out of Australia, New Zealand and the Samoan islands centered around researchers Jackson (1999), Andrews (1996a, 1996b; 1996), Rowe (2003; 2008), and Melnick. This research is varied in its sociological framework, but is most often coming out of the functional theory school.

There are several articles flowing out of Japan from Chiba, Horne (1998, 1999, 2005) and others. As stated earlier Chiba has connections with Maguire, but he is also connected to Andrews in Australia. This work leans toward figurational, but breaks some unwritten rules of the post-modern figurational trend in that Chiba tends to emphasize the resistance to globalization that often occurs through sport migration examples. Both he and Horne also draw on conflict theory.

Finally the research from Latin and South America by Klein (1989, 1991a, 1991b) and Arbena (1994, 2002) must be mentioned. Both of them are anthropologists so they naturally lean on interactionist theory. They also tend to emphasize conflict theory as they demonstrate the traditional resistance to globalization seen in sport migration.

It is difficult to classify research coming out of North America in one social theory as this continent has studied the phenomena of sport migration the least. In general it can be held that North American sport sociology is concentrated in critical and conflict theory, but the North Americans have thus far studied sport migration the least.

Perhaps the two most comprehensive volumes of research on this issue of sport migration are Bale and Maguire's 1994 book and the Issue 23 of the *Journal of Sport and Social Sciences* from 1996. Bale and Maguire's book contains 15 case studies from different countries, sports, and sociological perspectives. This book illustrates well the need for different social theories depending on the perspective of the sport migration issue being examined. For example, Mason uses an interactionist perspective to examine the political situation and motivations of some of the first football players to migrate out of England to Bogotá Columbia, while Olin uses a functionalist perspective to examine who the first foreigners to come play basketball in Finland were and why they came from the perspective of the clubs (Bale & Maguire, 1994). The 23rd Issue of the *Journal of Sport and Social Sciences* is very helpful in laying a theoretical perspective of the issues involved in globalization. It serves as a great overview of the angles, presuppositions and common errors in studying globalization issues.

Donnelly proposes that the debate surrounding sport globalization has been centered on three primary issues: whether we are witnessing cultural imperialism or Americanization under a new name; what impact globalization has had on cultural and national identity; and how the process influences the international flow of sport workers (1996, p. 243). Horne says that the debate has revolved around four axis: modernization theory from Guttman and Wagner, cultural imperialism/hegemony from Donnelly, process sociology from Maguire, and post-Marxist cultural studies from Andrews (1998, p. 172). The above analysis is consistent with these observations.

## CONCLUSION

The dominant theories used in sport migration studies to date are first figurational, which examine the issue from a historical perspective, and then interactionist, which focus on the experience of the migrant athlete or the response of the receiving culture. Those examining the phenomena from the vantage point of core countries “stealing” talent from semi-periphery and periphery countries in primary sports tend to rely most on critical and conflict theory. The influence of these studies on those studying from the vantage point of the receiving country is seen in the use of these two social theories as secondary theories in their research.

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## APLIKACE SOCIÁLNÍ TEORIE NA SPORTOVNÍ MIGRACI

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SOUHRN

Sociální teorie se používá i při studiu sportovní migrace, ať už si to přiznáváme, nebo ne. Tato studie se pokouší identifikovat dominantní sociální teorie používané při studiu sportovní migrace během posledních 20 let. Dále jsou identifikovány výhody a nevýhody konkrétních sociálních teorií aplikovaných na studovaný typ sportovní migrace.

**Klíčová slova:** zahraniční sportovci, globalizace, sociální teorie

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Author	Date	Article	Source	Sport	Sending/Receiving	Country	Primary/Secondary	Media	Qualitative/Quantitative	Social Theory primary/secondary
Ben-Porat, A.	2002	The political economy of soccer: the importation of foreign soccer players to the Israeli league	Soccer & Society	soccer	receiving	Israel	primary	no	qualitative	figurational/conflict
Ben-Porat, G. & Ben-Porat, A.	2004	(Un)Bounded Soccer: Globalization and Localization of the Game in Israel	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	soccer	both	Israel	primary	no	qualitative	figurational/conflict
Brown, S. F.	2005	Exceptionalist America: American sports fans' reaction to internationalization	International Journal of the History of Sport	many	receiving	USA	both	yes	quantitative	functionalism
Chiba, N., Ebihara, O., & Morino, S.	2001	Globalization, naturalization and identity: the case of borderless elite athletes in Japan	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	many	receiving	Japan	both	yes	qualitative	figurational/conflict
Falcous, M. & Maguire, J.	2005	Globetrotters and Local Heroes? Labor Migration, Basketball, and Local Identities	Sociology of Sport Journal	basketball	receiving	England	secondary	no	qualitative	interactionist
Houllihan, B.	1994	Homogenization, americanization, and creolization of sport: varieties of globalization	Sociology of Sport Journal	many	receiving	many	both	yes	qualitative	critical
Klein, A.	1989	Baseball as underdevelopment: The political-economy of sport in the Dominican Republic	Sociology of Sport Journal	baseball	receiving	Dominican Republic	primary	no	qualitative	critical
Maguire, J.	1996	Blade runners: Canadian migrants, ice hockey, and the global sports process	Journal of Sport & Social Issues	ice hockey	receiving	England	secondary	mentioned	both	figurational/interactionist
Olin, K.	1984	International exchange in terms of the recruitment of star foreign players: The reactions of sports clubs in Finnish basketball	In Sport and International Understanding	basketball	receiving	Finland	secondary	no	qualitative	interactionist

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Arbena, J.	1994	Dimensions of international talent migration in Latin American sports	chapter in bale and maguire	many	both	Latin America	both	no	quantitative	figurational
Bale, J.	1991	The Brawn Drain: Foreign Student-Athletes in American Universities	book	many	sending	many	both	no	both	critical/ conflict
Bale, J. & Sang, J.	1994	Out of Africa: the 'development' of Kenyan athletics, talent migration and the global sports system	chapter in bale and maguire	track	sending	Kenya	primary	no	quantitative	figurational
Bromberger, C.	1994	Foreign footballers, cultural dreams and community identity in some North-Western mediterranean cities	chapter in bale and maguire	soccer	receiving	many	primary	no	quantitative	figurational/ functional
Chappell, R., Jones, R., & Burden, A.	1996	Racial participation and integration in English professional basketball 1977-1994	Sociology of Sport Journal	basketball	receiving	England	secondary	mentioned	quantitative	critical
Chiba, N.	2004	Pacific professional baseball leagues and migratory patterns and trends: 1995-1999	Journal of Sport & Social Issues	baseball	both	Asia	primary	no	quantitative	figurational/ conflict
Duke, V.	1994	The flood from the East? Perestroika and the migration of sports talent from Eastern Europe	chapter in bale and maguire	soccer	sending	Czech/ Hungary	primary	no	quantitative	figurational
Eichberg, H.	1994	Travelling, comparing, emigrating: configurations of sport mobility	chapter in bale and maguire	many	sending	many	both	no	qualitative	figurational/ conflict
Elliott, R. & Maguire, J.	2008	Thinking outside the Box: Exploring a Conceptual Synthesis for Research in the Area of Athletic Labor Migration	Sociology of Sport Journal	theory	both	many	both	no	qualitative	figurational
Farred, G.	2006	Phantom Calls: Race and the Globalization of the NBA	book	basketball	receiving	USA	primary	yes	qualitative	conflict/ figurational

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Gailly, Y. & Bernstein, A.	2008	High five: The local, the global, the American and the Israeli sport on Israeli television	Sport in Society	basketball	receiving	Israel	primary	yes	qualitative	figurational
Gailly, Y. & Sheard, K.	2002	Cultural Imperialism and Sport: The Americanization of Israeli Basketball	Culture, Sport, Society	basketball	receiving	Israel	primary	no	both	figurational
Genest, S.	1994	Skating on thin ice? The international migration of Canadian ice hockey players	chapter in bale and maguire	ice hockey	sending	Canada	primary	no	quantitative	figurational
Goldiner, D.	2003	Games for the Whole World. U.S. Society and Values	internet article	many	both	USA	both	yes		critical
Grainger, A.	2006	From Immigrant to Overstayer Samoa Identity, Rugby, and Cultural Politics of Race and Nation in Aotearoa/New Zealand	Journal of Sport & Social Issues	rugby	sending	Samoa	primary	no	qualitative	critical
Hill, J.	1994	Cricket and the imperial con- nection: overseas players in Lancashire in the inter-war years	chapter in bale and maguire	cricket	receiving	England	secondary	no	qualitative	critical/ figurational
Jackson, S. & Andrews, D.	1999	Between and beyond the global and the local: American popular sporting culture in New Zealand	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	basketball	receiving	New Zealand	secondary	yes	qualitative	interactionist
Kabukuru, W.	2005	Kenya: athletes for sale? No one ever thought of them as exports. For decades, patrio- tism had been the hallmark of their art. But in the last five years, Kenyan athletes have managed to give "patriotism" a new meaning	newspaper article	track	sending	Kenya	primary	no	qualitative	conflict/ interactionist

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Klein, A.	2006	Growing the Game: The globalization of Major League Baseball	book	baseball	receiving	USA	primary	yes	qualitative	critical/ conflict
Klein, A.	1993	Sugarball: The American Game, the Dominican Dream	book	baseball	sending	Dominican Republic	primary	yes	qualitative	interactionist/ conflict
Klein, A.	1994	Trans-nationalism, labour migration and Latin American baseball	chapter in bale and maguire	baseball	sending	Latin America	primary	no	both	critical/ conflict
Lanfranchi, P.	1994	The migration of footballers; the case of France, 1932–1982	chapter in bale and maguire	soccer	receiving	France	primary	no	qualitative	figurational/ interactionist
Lanfranchi, P. & Taylor, M.	2001	Moving with the Ball: The Migration of Professional Footballers	book	soccer	both	many	primary	no	qualitative	interactionist
Magee, J. & Sugden, J.	2002	The world at their feet: Professional football and international labor migration	Journal of Sport & Social Issues	soccer/ theory	receiving	England	primary	no	qualitative	interactionist
Magnusson, G.	2001	The internationalization of sports: the case of Iceland	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	soccer, handball and chess	both	Iceland	both	no	both	conflict
Maguire, J.	1990	More than a sporting touch-down: the making of American football in England 1982–1990	Sociology of Sport Journal	american football	receiving	England	secondary	yes	both	figurational/ conflict
Maguire, J.	1994	American labour migrants, globalization and the making of English basketball	chapter in bale and maguire	basketball	receiving	England	secondary	mentioned	both	figurational
Maguire, J. & Bale, J.	1994	Postscript: an agenda for research on sports labour migration	chapter in bale and maguire	theory	both		both			figurational

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Maguire, J. & Pearton, R.	2000	The impact of elite labour migration on the identification, selection and development of European soccer players	Journal of Sports Sciences	soccer	receiving	England, Germany, Italy and Spain	primary	mentioned	both	figurational
Maguire, J. & Stead, D.	1998	Border crossings: Soccer labour migration and the European Union	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	soccer	both	EU	primary	no	quantitative	figurational/ interactionist
Mason, T. <sup>1</sup>	1994	The Bogota affair	chapter in bale and maguire	soccer	sending	England/ Columbia	primary	no	qualitative	interactionist
Miller, F. & Redhead, S.	1994	Do markets make footballers free?	chapter in bale and maguire	soccer	both	EU	primary	no	qualitative	functionalist/ conflict
Miller, T., Rowe, D., McKay, J., & Lawrence, G.	2003	The over-production of US sports and the new international division of cultural labor	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	many	both	USA	both	yes	qualitative	conflict
Moorhouse, H.	1994	Blue bonnets over the border: Scotland and the migration of footballers	chapter in bale and maguire	soccer	sending	Scotland	primary	no	quantitative	interactionist/ critical
Olin, K. & Penttila, M.	1994	Professional sports migration to Finland during the 1980s	chapter in bale and maguire	basketball	receiving	Finland	secondary	no	qualitative	functionalist/ interactionist
Sekot, A.	2005	Sportovní mobilita versus globalizace Can I Keep My Jersey?: 11 Teams, 5 Countries, and 4 Years in My Life as a Basketball Vagabond	Universitas	theory	both	none	both	no	neither	figurational/ critical
Shirley, P.	2007	Culture, nationalism and 'savouring face': Sport and discrimination in modern Japan	book	basketball	sending	many	primary	no	qualitative	interactionist
Shukert, D.	2002		Culture, Sport, Society	kokutai festival	receiving	Japan	secondary	no	qualitative	critical

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Straubhaar, J. D.	1993	Global and local: Asymmetrical interdependence and the international flow of TV programs	book	many	both	many	both	primarily	qualitative	conflict
Williams, G.	1994	The road to Wigan Pier revisited: the migration of Welsh rugby talent since 1918	chapter in bale and maguire	rugby	sending	Wales	primary	no	qualitative	figurational/ conflict
Wolff, A.	1998	Foreign Legions: The number of players from abroad has doubled in the last five years	Sports Illustrated	basketball	receiving	USA	primary	no	qualitative	interactionist
Andrews, D., Carrington, B., Jackson, S., & Mazur, Z.	1996	Jordanscapes: a preliminary analysis of the global popular	Sociology of Sport Journal	basketball	sending	New Zealand, England, and Poland	secondary	yes	qualitative	critical/ functionalism
Araton, H.	2005	Crashing the Borders: How Basketball Won the World and Lost Its Soul at Home	book	basketball	receiving	USA	primary	yes	qualitative	critical/ functionalism
Arbena, J. L.	2002	Sport in Latin America and the Caribbean	book	many	both	Latin America	both	no	qualitative	many
Back, L., Crabbe, T., & Solomos, J.	2001	The Changing Face of Football: Racism, Multiculturalism and Identity in the English Game	book	soccer	receiving	England	primary	mentioned	qualitative	conflict
Bale, J. & Cronin, M.	2003	Sport and postcolonialism. Global sport cultures	book	many	both	many	both	yes	both	many
Côté, J., Mac- donald, D. J., Baker, J., & Abernethy, B.	2006	When "where" is more important than "when": Birthplace and birthdate effects on the achievement of sporting expertise	Journal of Sports Sciences	many	neither	many	primary	no	quantitative	functionalism
Donnelly, P.	1996	The local and the global: Globalization in the sociology of sport	Journal of Sport & Social Issues	theory	both	England	both	yes	qualitative	figurational/ critical

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Duke, V.	2002	Local tradition versus globalization: resistance to the McDonaldisation and Disneyisation of professional football in England	Football Studies	soccer	receiving	England	primary	yes	qualitative	figurational/ conflict
Foer, F.	2005	How Soccer Explains the World: An Unlikely Theory of Globalization	book	soccer	both	many	primary	no	qualitative	interactionist/ critical
Harvey, J., Rail, G., & Thibault, L.	1996	Globalization and sport: sketching a theoretical model for empirical analyses	Journal of Sport & Social Issues	theory	both		both		qualitative	figurational
Horne, J.	1998	The Politics of Sport and Leisure in Japan: Global power and local resistance	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	golf	both	Japan	primary	no	both	functional/ conflict
Jarvie, G.	2006	Sport and Globalisation	chapter in Sport, Culture and Society	theory						conflict
Kelly, J. D.	2006	The American Game: Capitalism, Decolonization, World Domination, and Baseball	book	baseball	both	USA	primary	mentioned	qualitative	conflict/ functionalism
Lane, J.	2007	Under the Boards: The Cultural Revolution in Basketball	book	baseball	receiving	USA	primary	yes	qualitative	critical
Larner, B.	2005	Operation Yao Ming: The Chinese Sports Empire, American Big Business, and the Making of an NBA Superstar	book	basketball	sending	China	both	mentioned	qualitative	figurational/ critical
Levin, B.	1994	Local boys and foreign flags	Maclean's	basketball	receiving	Canada	secondary	no	qualitative	functionalism
Melnick, M. & Jackson, S.	2002	Globalization American-style and reference idol selection: the importance of athlete celebrity others among New Zealand youth	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	many	receiving	New Zealand	both	yes	qualitative	interactionist

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Rowe, D.	2003	Sport and the repudiation of the global	International Review for the Sociology of Sport	theory	both		primary	yes	qualitative	functionalist
Wolff, A.	2003	Big Game, Small World: A Basketball Adventure	book	basketball	both	many	primary	mentioned	qualitative	functionalism/ interactionist
Kuper, S.	2006	Soccer Against the Enemy: How the World's Most Popular Sport Starts and Fuels Revolutions and Keeps Dictators in Power	book	soccer	receiving	many	primary	no	qualitative	critical/ interactionist
Maguire, J.	1999	Global Sport: Identities, Societies, Civilizations	book	theory	both	many	both	yes	qualitative	figurational
Maguire, J.	2004	Challenging the sports-industrial complex: human sciences, advocacy and service	European Physical Education Review	theory		many			qualitative	figurational/ interactionist
Maguire, J.	2005	Power and Global Sport Zones of Prestige, Emulation and Resistance (1st ed., p. 212). Routledge.	book	theory	both	many	both	yes	qualitative	figurational

<sup>1</sup> In Bate, J. and Maguire, J. (eds.), *The global sports arena : athletic talent migration in an interdependent world*, London, Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., c1994, p. 39–48. United Kingdom. Retrieved from <http://articles.sirc.ca/search.cfm?id=352>.