

## The productive turbulence and unresolved questions of "new" materialist approaches to sport, leisure and physical culture

Journal:	Leisure Studies
Manuscript ID	Draft
Manuscript Type:	Book Review
Keywords:	New materialisms, Post-human, leisure, Coloniality/De-coloniality, Indigenous onto-epistemologies, Critical Disability Studies

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## The productive turbulence and unresolved questions of "new" materialist approaches to sport, leisure and physical culture

## Abstract

Sport, Physical Culture and the Moving Body is an important collection that will underpin and inform several perspectives and engagements-to-come with sport, leisure and physical culture. This volume meaningfully captures and expands the momentum created by feminist scholars who in the last decade have underlined the relevance of more-than-human theoretical orientations in addressing the domains of sport and leisure. In doing so, the book sets out a number of questions and domains of enquiry that push the boundaries of sport and leisure scholarship and provide meaningful lines of flight in approaching the material-discursive entanglements that weave together bodies, technologies and ecologies. The breadth of topics addressed in the collection surely makes this book a go-to resource for post-graduate students and for scholars across the fields of leisure, sport and physical cultural studies. However, while advancing exciting domains of enquiry, this anthology also leaves open some important questions and gaps. In this review, I briefly underline two issues that I contend are particularly relevant for more-than-human analyses of sport, leisure and physical culture.

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Sport, Physical Culture and the Moving Body is comprised of fifteen chapters addressing three themes: Body Ontologies, Body Technologies and Body Ecologies. As the editors set out in the introduction, the collection aims to explore "the depths and possibilities of physicality" (p. 7). The book chapters engage with this aim by expansively addressing "the physical" as including the materiality "of and beyond" (p. 123) biology, technologies and ecologies. Ahead of the chapters, the introduction offers an extensive and insightful contextualisation of "new" materialist perspectives in relation to the domains of sport and physical culture, and discuss some gaps, debates and future

lines of enquiry. Together with the introduction, some of the most productive discussions come from chapters that map different materialist approaches to the body (Markula), diffract mind-body relations (Fullagar), explore telomere biology in an age of precarity (Weedon), outline multi-species sport studies (King), weave moving bodies with(in) urban assemblages (Rick and Bustad) and engage with the waters of Rio de Janeiro's sporting mega events (McDonald and Sterling). In closing the volume, Pringle's chapter provides a meaningful discussion of the *return* to materialist thinking and the possibilities that might emerge from this renewed interest in the material for the critical study of sport and physical culture.

The breadth of topics addressed in the collection surely makes this book a go-to resource for post-graduate students and for scholars across the fields of leisure, sport and physical cultural studies. However, while advancing exciting domains of enquiry, this anthology also leaves open some important questions and gaps. Below, I briefly underline two issues that I contend are particularly relevant for more-than-human analyses of sport, leisure and physical culture.

The first regards the lack of exploration of some important elements of debate and (productive) contention among different post-human theoretical approaches. The editors make clear in the introduction that more-than-human orientations take multiple avenues in displacing human-centred analyses of power, politics and subjectivity and highlighting the agentic capacities of things. However, what the editors do not seem to discuss as clearly is that diverse more-than-human approaches offer not just different, but quite conflicting ways to understand, (re)frame, address or even consider intersecting forms of injustice and oppression (e.g. poverty, land-grabbing, extractivism, racism, sexism, ableism, homophobia, coloniality, to name a few). On this matter, scholars have argued that a generalised ambivalence toward any "humanist" intellectual or political project among more-than-human enquiries has often resulted in the sidelining of the historical contingencies and political specificities of wordly phenomena (see Navaro-Yashin, 2009; Dawney, 2013; Goodley et al., 2020). Addressing more explicitly these debates could have helped the reader to appreciate not just the multiple, but contrasting standpoints and approaches that more-than-human analyses can offer on politics, subjectivity and change; something that emerges also from some of the chapters but is not clearly addressed in the introduction, or elsewhere in the book. Relatedly, and with the partial exception of King's chapter, the lack of contributions engaging with anti-racist, queer, post/de-colonial, Indigenous and critical disability scholarship remains a crucial gap of this book. Although acknowledged by the editors, I contend that this gap illuminates a fundamental and problematic blindspot for new materialist approaches to sport, leisure and physical culture. It would be important in fact to ask why analyses that aim to offer novel and relevant perspectives on entangled bodies, technologies and ecologies would not engage with these situated knowledge positions to start with, instead of reflecting post*hoc* on their absence from the contributions advanced in the book.

Each from their own and at times overlapping positionalities, queer, post/de-colonial, Indigenous and critical disability perspectives have been displacing "modern" conceptions of humanity, illuminating their violence(s) but also indicating other relations with time-space-matter implied by other *possible and existing* forms of being-with-the-world (see Denowski and Viveiros de Castro, 2017; Fox and McDermott, 2019; Goodley et al., 2020;). While absent from this work, these perspectives constitute much needed *starting points* to provoke and multiply new materialist analyses of sport, leisure and physical culture. At present, the failure of (most) more-than-human examinations of the physical to engage with diverse onto-epistemologies and ways of being-with-the-world risks to unwittingly reiterate the *presumption of universality* of the modern/colonial knowledge forms (e.g. the nature/culture split) that they aim to displace.

While I consider these issues to be crucial, nevertheless they not should not be seen as a reservation against the book, but as constructive critical remarks for new materialist engagements with sport, leisure and physical culture more generally. At the net of the absences and omissions discussed here, this book constitutes an important work, and I clearly picture leisure scholars, including myself, thinking with the possibilities that this anthology offers to engage with the entangled materialities of bodies, technologies and ecologies.

## References

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