Expos 20: More Than a Game

Keating McKeon, PhD
keatingmckeon@fas.harvard.edu

“Shut up and dribble,” snarled a broadcaster when basketball star LeBron James voiced concerns about the competence of then-President Trump in 2018. The message was clear: sports and politics don’t mix. In fact, as we will find across various media this semester, few things in the past century have been as closely intertwined. At the same time, the relationship often appears lopsided. Politicians show little hesitation to wade into issues pertaining to athletics, but athletes—like LeBron James himself—are discouraged from airing anything resembling an opinion on matters with a wider societal bearing. Through units navigating the NFL’s suppression of concussion science, the complex relationship of race to American sports culture, and the political dynamics of consequential events within the sporting world, we will consider the following questions: what makes the world of sports such a significant setting for political activism? What authority lies in the manipulation of athletic culture by politicians? In what ways do athletes become avatars of their cultural moment, and can they ever really exist “above the fray”?
COURSE OBJECTIVES

Expository Writing 20 is an intensive seminar that aims to improve your ability to discover and reason about evidence through the medium of essays. You will have frequent practice in formulating questions, analyzing both primary and secondary sources and properly acknowledging them, supporting arguments with strong and detailed evidence, and shaping clear, lively essays. We will talk extensively about the “Elements of Academic Argument”—building blocks for designing an essay, crafting its thesis, and introducing its evidence—and they will be highlighted according to their relative priority in each unit. Revision will constitute a major component in our work together. Over the course of the semester, and through multiple rounds of redrafting, we will share a lively and ongoing conversation about your writing. You will leave this course equipped with a sharpened ability to engage with the pressing issues of the day through your written expression.

COURSE OVERVIEW

Unit 1: Ethics, Agency, and the NFL

In our first unit, you will take a position on a complicated question: is a dangerous sport an ethical one? Although we could approach this inquiry from many different vantages, we will look specifically at the issue of CTE (“chronic traumatic encephalopathy”) and the reluctance of the National Football League to acknowledge the scientific findings related to it. We will engage with both visual and textual media exploring the science of CTE, the actions of the NFL in responding to it, and the wider complexities of an industry seeking to confront an existential threat to its core business model. The NIH (National Institutes of Health) has defined CTE as “a form of brain degeneration that affects some individuals who suffer progressive, long-term consequences of repeated concussions.” As retired players encountered neurological challenges abnormal for their age, their family and friends—as well as scientists—began to suspect that years of hard hits had left their brains irreparably damaged. The NFL met these concerns with seeming evasion, publishing a series of research papers that sought to minimize the causal link between football and head injury. Critics likened the NFL’s strategy to that employed by the tobacco industry (“Big Tobacco”) in disputing science tying smoking to cancer, while the NFL vigorously denied the analogy, referring to Big Tobacco as “perhaps the most odious industry in American history.” With the facts of CTE now known, we will ask: where does the resultant burden of risk lie? Are we witnessing the free choices of consenting adults or an ongoing and dangerous ignorance originating in the NFL’s initial muddling of the science?

Sources

Unit 2: To Take a Stand (Or Not)

From the earliest participation of Black people in America’s organized sports, they have faced additional burdens ranging from heightened scrutiny to outright violence. In our second unit, you will examine this history through four distinct instances of engagement with matters of identity and activism. Colin Kaepernick, O.J. Simpson, Michael Jordan, and the Atlanta Dream: each a Black athlete or, in the case of the Dream, a Black-majority team, yet these figures have adopted approaches to politics—and to the reality of their own identities as Black people in America—that diverge in significant ways. Some athletes choose to use their highly visible public profile as a platform for activist messages. These individuals can find themselves met with demands that they avoid contentious social topics and limit themselves to the particular context of their sport. Other athletes embrace this idea of the transcendent sportsperson—a figure existing beyond the fray of political and cultural conflicts to focus solely on their physical craft. Your comparative analysis will consider the complicated and oftentimes conflicting quality of these perspectives in order to illuminate their persistent through-lines. At every stage of this unit, you will probe the idea of the athlete as an avatar of their cultural moment, weighing both the amplified interest in their political participation—and the uniquely vehement response that such activism can provoke.

Sources


*Hehir, J. 2020. The Last Dance [Episode 5].
Unit 3: Leaving It All on the Field

In our third and final unit, the ball is in your court: you will build on the questions addressed—and skills developed—during the semester to pursue an independent research project on one of four case studies, all of which showcase athletes risking their careers in service of a social or political cause. These sportspeople adopt positions that put them at odds with various figures of authority, thereby endangering their ability to pursue their athletic careers. Paul Robeson faced ostracism from public life for his outspoken advocacy on matters of racial justice. Muhammad Ali was stripped of his heavyweight boxing title—and nearly lost his freedom—as a result of his opposition to the Vietnam War. Tommie Smith and John Carlos were suspended from Olympic competition and criticized widely for their salute at the 1968 Summer Games. The members of the United States women’s soccer team have clashed with the national soccer federation over issues including pay equity and on-field protest. Your aim will be to assess both the resonance of these actions in their original historical context (What motivated these athletes? To what extent were their choices aligned with contemporaneous social developments? What kinds of responses did they receive?) as well as their significance into the present moment and beyond (How, with time, does the meaning of the stances taken by athletes change or crystallize in the popular imagination?). As you now chart your own way through the intersection of sports and politics, you will be empowered to engage with these events not only as historical artifacts but as vital touchstones in an ongoing national dialogue.

Sources