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Issue 11 (2015)

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The abstracts mainly come from the publishers.
Agenda olympique 2020 / Olympic Agenda 2020

Renouveler le Mouvement olympique: Agenda olympique 2020 / Renewing the Olympic Movement: Olympic Agenda 2020
International Olympic Academy. IN: Journal: the official journal of the International Olympic Academy, no 8, October 2015.
The Olympic Agenda 2020 is the main focus of the latest issue of the International Olympic Academy journal.

Gouvernance / Governance

From Olympic administration to Olympic governance
This article describes three models which played a key role in the evolution of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and all the organizations which contribute to the staging of the Olympic Games and constitute the Olympic System, from its beginnings in 1894 to the present day. This evolution and the addition of many stakeholders has increased the complexity of the management of the Olympic System over the years from pure Olympic administration (when the IOC headquarters moved to Lausanne in 1915) to Olympic network governance which must take into consideration more than 24 types of stakeholders, including governements and intergovernmental organizations.

Which governance for which organization?: a postface
This brief conclusion suggests that, although governance is an important goal for sport organizations, it must be applied by taking into consideration the type of sport organizations, in particular whether the organization is an association of moral or physical persons and whether these persons are direct beneficiaries or not of the organization.
Professionalisation of sport federations: a multi-level framework for analysing forms, causes and consequences

International and national sport federations as well as their member organisations are key actors within the sport system and have a wide range of relationships outside the sport system (e.g. with the state, sponsors, and the media). They are currently facing major challenges such as growing competition in top-level sports, democratisation of sports with 'sports for all' and sports as the answer to social problems. In this context, professionalising sport organisations seems to be an appropriate strategy to face these challenges and current problems. The goal of this article is to review the current international literature and establish a global understanding of and theoretical framework for analysing why and how sport organisations professionalise and what consequences this may have.

The governance of the Olympic Games in Canada

The governance of the Olympic Games is a complex, multi-level and multijurisdictional endeavor. Taking as a starting point the key partners’ governance network in place for the 1988 Calgary Olympic Winter Games, this paper explores the development of the structures and processes, as well as the institutional and procedural dimensions that have shaped the resulting governance network in place of the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Winter Games. Findings highlight five key parts of the Canadian approach to governing the Olympic Games – and other major sports events – namely, Canada-wide planned and coordinated stakeholder engagement, appropriate leadership, organizing committee structure flexibility, knowledge seeking and dissemination and a willingness to innovate. The paper also explores lessons learned and best practices, which have become contributions of the event to the Canadian major sport event landscape as well as the broader Olympic Movement.

From the Olympic dream to a down to earth approach: Lausanne’s sports events hosting strategy
Joël Pinson. IN: Sport in society: cultures, commerce, media, politics, 16 November 2015, Ahead of print, 12 p.

In the context of globalized competition among territories, cities, regions and countries have to find new ways to be attractive to companies, investors, tourists and residents. In that perspective, major sports events (such as the Olympic Games or the FIFA World Cup) are often seen as a lever for territorial development. Based on that idea, many sports events hosting strategies have emerged in the eighties and nineties. However, the growing competition in the sports events’ market and the gigantism of those major events, forced some territories to turn to smaller events. This essay sketches out the evolution of a sports events hosting strategy in a city that does not have the resources (either financial, human or in terms of infrastructures) to attract major international sports events. The challenges they have to face and a possible solution based on the event portfolio perspective are discussed through the article.
Tokyo 2020

**Article**

The potential effects of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games on physical activity participation at the population level


The award of the Olympic and Paralympic Games to Tokyo in 2020 provides an opportunity for developing a health and physical activity legacy following this event. This review examines the published evidence that the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games lead to an increase in population levels of physical activity or participation in sport.

PyeongChang 2018

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Rio 2016

Retrouvez les titres publiés par le Comité d’organisation sur notre bibliothèque numérique.

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**Soft disempowerment in Brazil**
The authors consider Brazil's hosting of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in the context of 'soft power', and question whether the Olympics can deliver better results. It puts forward some recommendations for the Brazilian 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, based on the lessons of the past.

**A picture is worth 1000 words: urban revitalization in an Olympic city: the perimetral in Rio de Janeiro**
This photoessay focuses on the perimetral, an elevated highway near downtown Rio de Janeiro, and the polluted Guanabara Bay, where preparations for the upcoming 2016 Summer Olympics continue at a rapid pace.

**Physical activity levels of economically disadvantaged women living in the Olympic City of Rio de Janeiro**
The objective of this study was to analyze the physical activity patterns of women living in a low-income community located in close proximity to the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympic Park. The findings suggested that low-income women in our study engaged little in physical activity during their leisure time. Therefore, the proposed commitments found in the Rio de Janeiro Candidature File to host the 2016 Olympic Games to increase sport/physical activity participation within low-income communities in Rio de Janeiro need to be implemented effectively if this physical activity behavior during self-directed time is to be changed.

**What happened to the protests?: the surprising lack of visible dissent during the Sochi Winter Olympics**
Johan Ekberg... [et al.] IN: Sport in society: cultures, commerce, media, politics, 3 November 2015, Ahead of print, 14 p.
In the build-up to the Sochi Olympics, there was substantial anticipation that its legacy would be dominated by dissent and political controversies rather than gold-winning performances. Yet, when the torch was lit, far fewer of those expected controversies ignited. In turning to International Relations theory (IR), the article argues the Sochi Olympics evidenced a tension between, on one hand, a tight process of political management by Russian state representatives, the organizing committee and the International Olympic Committee, whilst on the other hand utilizing certain key norms to help ensure consent.

**The Sochi Winter Olympics and Russia’s unique soft power strategy**
The Sochi Olympics were predominantly framed by the Western press as a Russian soft power quest and an attempt to obtain belated recognition as a great power. However, Sochi should be understood as a part of a wider package of ‘spatial governance’ undertaken by Putin’s regime. We argue that the Sochi mega-event is part of a wider soft power strategy - one which is not the same as, for example, the UK's or Brazil's use of such events. For Russia, international status means possessing both soft and hard power resources and being able to use them.

**From Sochi - 2014 to FIFA - 2018: a fading sovereignty?**
Andrey Makarychev ... [et al.]. IN: Sport in society: cultures, commerce, media, politics, 3 November, Ahead of print, 13 p.
In this article, the authors uncover the dynamics and the evolution of Russian discourses of sovereignty before and after the Sochi 2014 Olympic Games.
When the party is over: developments in Sochi and Russia after the Olympics 2014
Bo Petersson… [et al.] IN: Sport in society: cultures, commerce, media, politics, 3 November 2015, Ahead of print, 6 p.
The 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Sochi, Russia, were during the preparations and run-up phase intensely followed by the global community and were generally associated with a vast array of problems: political, democratic, economic, ecological and security-related. When the hosting of a mega-event such as the Olympic Games has been awarded to a site in an authoritarian state, the global community has moral responsibilities to live up to. There is a need and an obligation to raise one's voice and criticize where criticism is due also after the Games are concluded. For Sochi, as for sites of all major sports events, continued critical attention is therefore warranted also after the competitions. It is essential to try to gauge the extent to which predicted problems materialized, what happened afterwards and what have been the more long-term consequences and local effects. This is the general perspective that brought the authors of this vol. together.

Putin's Sochi hubris: righting the ship of sport, wronging the ship of state?
Ray Taras. IN: Sport in society: cultures, commerce, media, politics. 3 November 2015, Ahead of print, 16 p.
This article contributes to the literature on crisis management by focusing on sport mega-events as a factor which may distract a leader from responding effectively to the outbreak of an international crisis. The 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi were unusual because of the outbreak of a major foreign policy crisis in a neighboring country and the urgent need of the rulers of authoritarian Russia to address it: the simmering Euromaidan protests in Kyiv which came to a head as the Games were ending. Using time-series analysis, this article outlines the balance the Russian President Vladimir Putin struck between athletics and politics and suggests that he set aside insufficient time to the Euromaidan crisis.

Residents’ perceptions of the 2014 Sochi Olympic Games
This study examines the perceptions of local residents prior to the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games. A survey conducted amongst residents, 5 months prior to the Games opening, reveals a lower level of support for the Games during the preparation period compared to other Olympic host cities. Socio-demographic data about the residents help explain the varying attitudes towards the Games that were identified. The conclusions suggest that Sochi residents’ perceptions have been largely influenced by their thoughts regarding potential economic and socio-cultural impacts, whether positive or negative.

Tourists’ perceptions of London, United Kingdom (UK), as a safe host city during the 2012 Olympic Games
The Olympic Games 2012 provided the host city London with the opportunity to showcase its cultural diversity and world-class tourist attractions. However, the build-up to the world's largest sporting event attracted considerable negative publicity primarily related to security at the Games, namely terrorism and its potential to disrupt the spectacle. Intercept interviews were carried out with 354 spectators during the Games at public viewing sites and key tourist attractions to elicit the perceptions of London as a safe host city. The findings demonstrate that visitors to the Olympics perceived London to be safe, in terms of both crime and terrorism, with positive consequences for their future plans to revisit London. Ultimately, a better understanding of spectators’ perceptions of safety and security of the Games can help improve communication messages to combat misperceptions in an effort to increase tourist arrivals to host cities during the staging of mega-events and after such events.
Jeux Olympiques de la Jeunesse / Youth Olympic Games
Lillehammer 2016

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Héritages et impacts / Legacies and impacts

**Article**

Sports participation as an investment in (subjective) health: a time series analysis of the life course
The causal relationship between sports participation, as physical activity, and subjective health is examined accounting for the London 2012 Olympic Games, which it was hoped would ‘inspire a generation’ by contributing to public health. Improvements to weaknesses in the literature are offered. First, stronger causal claims about the relationship between sports participation and health and second, the actual minutes and intensity of different measures of participation are used.

**Article**

Exploring an Olympic legacy: sport participation in Canada before and after the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics
Guided by the notion of a trickle-down effect, the present study examines whether sport participation in Canada increased following the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver. Comparing rates of sport participation prior to and following the Games using nationally representative data, the results suggest that the Olympics had almost no impact on sport participation in Canada, although there does appear to be a modest “bounce” in sport participation in the Vancouver area immediately following the Vancouver Games. As such, if the trickle-down effect did occur, the analysis suggests that the effect was locally situated, short-lived, and small.

**Article**

Weather risk management at the Olympic Winter Games
The globally celebrated Olympic Winter Games (OWG) are highly dependent on suitable snow and ice conditions to support elite-level competitions. To determine the range of weather impacts on the Games, this study examines the official Olympic post-Games reports from 1924 to 2010. Impacts include preparations for the Games, holding outdoor opening-closing ceremonies, outdoor sporting competitions, spectator comfort, transportation, and television broadcasts. The study also examines the range of historical adaptations that have developed to manage weather risks at the OWG. The connection between the evolving needs for weather risk management strategies by Olympic organisers and the growth of the Olympics in size and scope is also discussed.
The Olympic family?: young people, family practices and the London 2012 Olympic Games
The London Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012 sought to 'Inspire a Generation' of young people to engage in sport. This article explores the ways in which a group of young people in the North West of England and the East of Scotland experienced the Games in the context of their everyday family and relational lives. Using a family practices theoretical framework and applying the concept of 'family ecocultural pathways', the article examines how watching the Olympics on television served as an opportunity for families to express their sport and physical activity values, needs and goals in their everyday practices of 'doing' and 'being' a family.

The legacies of the Innsbruck 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games as perceived by the local youth
Final report submitted to the IOC Olympic Studies Centre in the framework of the Advanced Olympic Research Grant Programme 2014/2015.
The study based on 14 hypotheses reveals that the media plays an important role in how the event is perceived. Participation in school programmes affects the youth depending on whether or not the pupils are involved on a voluntary basis. Attendance at live sports competitions plays a less important role. Crucial to the creation of legacies for events such as the YOG are the leisure activities (sports club activities, sports participation, interest in sports events) young people have. Their socio-demographic background also plays a crucial role, especially in terms of gender and age.

Mega events in the complex city: a case study of the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, Greece
Manuela Stögerer... [et al.]. Nordrstedt : GRIN Verlag, 2015, 106 p.
Mega-events, as the Olympic Games, are generators of urban change and associated with positive impact for the hosting city at first sight. At the same time real-life examples demonstrate that these hallmark events leave a physical imprint and commonly a challenging long lasting legacy to deal with. The project "Mega-events in the complex city" identifies the challenges that need to be considered, when making changes in the built environment while hosting a mega-event. The aim is to provide recommendations for further hosting cities in order to minimize the negative consequences a mega-event may entail.

Jeux Paralympiques / Paralympic Games

Paralympic sprint performance between 1992 and 2012
The Paralympic Games have undergone many changes since their inception in 1960, one being the advances made in running-specific prostheses (RSPs) for track athletes with lower-limb amputations. The purpose of this study to investigate the sprinting-performance changes in athletes with lower-limb amputations since 1992 to assess whether the influence of developments in RSP technology is evident.
A new era of sport for development and peace
Professor Richard Giulianiotti argues that the next stage in the evolution of sport for development and peace programmes should involve greater professionalisation through specialist education and accreditation.

Beyond sport for development and peace: transnational perspectives on theory, policy and practice
Lyndsay M. C. Hayhurst... [et al.]. New York: Routledge, 2016, 244 p.
Debates around the "sport for development and peace" (SDP) movement have entered a new phase, moving on from simple questions surrounding the utility of sport as a tool of international development. "Beyond sport for development and peace" argues that critical research and new perspectives and methodologies are necessary to balance the local aspects and global influences of sport and to better understand the power relations embedded in SDP on a transnational scale. As the era of the Millennium Development Goals gives way to a new agenda for sustainable development, this book considers the position of SDP.

A notable endeavor: the nature and significance of Olympic education in the pre- and post-period of Beijing's 2008 Olympic Games
Wenshuai Mao. The University of Western Ontario, October 2015, 248 p.
This study investigated the nature and significance of Beijing's Olympic education initiative from its inception seven years before the 2008 Olympic Games to 2015, seven years after the conclusion of the great festival. As exploratory research, this study is the first to cover this academic topic.
The green waves of environmental sustainability in sport
Brian P. McCullough ... [et al.] IN: Sport in society: cultures, commerce, media, politics. 27 October 2015, Ahead of print, 26 p.
The purpose of this paper is to provide a conceptual framework surrounding the typology of environmental sustainability efforts made within the sport industry. The paper uses examples from various sport organizations and leagues to classify the efforts of sport organizations into waves of sport environmental sustainability efforts and important implications arising from them.

Gendering Olympians: Olympic media guide profiles of men and women athletes
Media guides are constructed by sports organizations as a means for providing information about their organization to mass media professionals. Research on sports-themed mass media has already shown that women are covered less than men, and that the focus on women athletes is disproportionately on their personal lives and physical appearance, but is this true of materials provided to and used by mass media professionals, or more specifically, media guides? This research examines the textual content of 637 athlete profiles in the 2008 U.S. Olympic Media Guide using quantitative content analyses. Findings show significant differences in the size and content of the athlete profiles of women and men, with women athletes’ profiles being longer and containing more personal information than those of men.

What do we do about women athletes with testes?
Elite sport and the measures imposed to prevent 'men' from 'cheating' by posing as women in women's events cast interesting light on notions of sex and gender. Some women have testes, organs that produce testosterone, because they are trans women or they have an intersex state. Testosterone is recognized as a performance-enhancing substance in at least some circumstances, and therefore, women with testes may possess an advantage when competing in some sport against women without testes, though this has never been subjected to rigorous scientific testing. The International Olympic Committee and the International Association of Athletics Federation have decreed that such individuals can compete only if they undergo medical and surgical treatment, which is likely to mean gonadectomy. This might be considered to impose an unethical demand on the individual concerned and constitute an infringement of bodily autonomy for that individual. It also suggests a binary view of sex/gender that is simplistic and not scientifically accurate. I discuss this approach and consider alternative methods of approaching the problem of women with testes in athletics.

‘Preserving la difference’: the elusiveness of sex-segregated sport
Lindsay Parks Pieper. IN: Sport in society: cultures, commerce, media, politics, 26 October 2015, Ahead of print, 18 p.
Sport is founded upon a belief in dimorphic sex, dichotomous gender and segregated competition. To uphold these binaries, sport authorities repeatedly relied upon medico-scientific technologies to draw a line between men and women. However, all efforts to conclusively delineate sex failed. This paper details the IAAF's and IOC's use of anatomical examinations, chromatin assessments, DNA testing and hormonal analyses in their attempt to circumscribe womanhood. The history of these efforts illustrates the elusiveness of sex determination, as well an unwavering belief in its infallibility. The history of sex/gender testing shows sex is indefinable, thereby suggesting sex segregation is impossible.
Médecine du sport / Sports medicine

Routledge handbook of sports therapy, injury assessment and rehabilitation
The Routledge handbook of sports therapy, injury assessment and rehabilitation is a comprehensive and authoritative reference for those studying or working in this field and is the first book to comprehensively cover all of the following areas: sports injury aetiology, soft tissue injury healing, clinical assessment in sports therapy, clinical interventions in sports therapy, spinal and peripheral anatomy, injury assessment and management, pitch-side trauma care, professionalism and ethics in sports therapy.

Musées du sport / Sports museums

The development of sport in museums
J. Reilly. IN: The international journal of the history of sport, 12 November 2015, Ahead of print, 6 p.
Sport as a topic for museum collection, display, and interpretation has gradually developed over the last 100 years. However, until recently, there has been very little discussion or examination of the material culture of sport within the literature. This paper examines the development of sport in museums, explores the current activity being developed in the field including the work of the Sport in Museums Network and the National Sporting Heritage Day, and offers practical information about how partnerships between academics and museum practitioners can be established to create a better understanding of the history and heritage of sport.

Politique / Politics

Xi Jinping at Sochi: leveraging the 2014 Winter Olympics for the China dream
Marcus P. Chu. IN: Asia pacific journal of sport and social science, 5 November 2015, Ahead of print.
This paper aims to explain why Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the widely boycotted 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics opening ceremony. The paper argues that it was not simply to witness how the Russian seaside resort celebrated the extravagant sports event but rather to further demonstrate his ability and determination to realize ‘the China dream’. The paper concludes that all of Xi’s future foreign visits will deserve critical scholarly scrutiny, as each of them sheds important light on the ways he is seeking to achieve his political goal.
Entourage

The role of the entourage in supporting elite athlete performance and educational outcomes
Final report submitted to the IOC Olympic Studies Centre in the framework of the Advanced Olympic Research Grant Programme 2014/2015.
The objective of this study was to understand the role of the athletic entourage (e.g., parents, coaches, tutors, sport psychologists) in supporting the dual career of elite adolescent athletes at different developmental stages. A multiple case-study approach was used to examine five cases in the UK: a tennis academy, a football academy, a national field hockey squad, a high performance swimming squad, and an elite canoeing programme. Interviews were conducted with two athletes and their associated entourage from each case.

Carrière / Career

Athlete reputational crisis and consumer evaluation
The mass media widely broadcasts scandals. However, previous literature lacks examinations of consumer reactions to athlete scandals. Given the detrimental impact, it is important to understand how athletes and brand managers can optimally respond when scandals occur. The purpose of this study is to develop the fundamental understanding of consumer reactions and the effective response strategies in athlete reputational crisis (ARC) settings.

Nutrition

Optimizing physical performance during fasting and dietary restriction: implications for athletes and sports medicine
"Optimizing physical performance during fasting and dietary restriction" examines the effects of sustained fasting and food restrictions on metabolism and physical performance in athletes. It provides broad coverage including both religious and non-religious fasting and dietary restrictions. This practical and evidence-based guide outlines recent findings from peer-reviewed literature as well as original experiments conducted by the authors, who are experts in the supervision of athletes during fasting. The book presents findings and information simply and clearly and also summarizes implications.

MA 27420
Par pays / By country

Afrique du Sud / South Africa

Olympic Movement stakeholder collaboration for delivering on sport development in eight African (SADC) countries
Final report submitted to the IOC Olympic Studies Centre in the framework of the Advanced Olympic Research Grant Programme 2014/2015.
This research aims to provide insights on collaboration between multi-sectorial stakeholders in eight Southern African Development Countries (SADC). A Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach ensured that local voices are represented from eight stakeholder cohorts. A total of 156 interviews and four focus group discussions provided 420 typed page transcripts that were coded and categorised for theme generation. Each country represents a case study where stakeholders are profiled, and Olympafrica Centres and the Olympic Youth Academy Programme (Zambia) are discussed according to their strategic positioning. Results indicate a profile continuum within a +sport and sport+ configuration.
**Par sport / By sport**

**Athlétisme / Athletics**

**Intriguing facts and figures from athletics history: 1860-2014: men and women**
*This book exposes facts, figures, people, unpredictable results and events which took place behind the scene of modern athletics from the end of the 19th century up to present days.*
MA 27413

**Tir à l’arc / Archery**

**Article**

**Archery: emotion intensity regulation to stay in the zone during Olympic competition**
*Understanding emotional influence that affect sport performance in archery helps to design the appropriate intervention in athlete's preparation. The present study examined the effect of emotion intensity from four Olympic level recurve archers on error scores and performance outcomes; compared individual emotion intensities of three competing archers during Olympic competition with previously established individual optimal zone; and examined the influence of being “in or out of individual zone” relating the archer’s achievement with the individual target set by the coach and performance outcome during Olympic competition. The results revealed that unpleasant dysfunctional emotion (N-) had the most influence on performance score. The in-out of zone results derived from the archers data lend support to emotion-performance relationship.*

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