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January – February 2019
(Issue 1-2)

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1. THE OLYMPIC GAMES | LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES

1.1 CANDIDATURE PROCESS | PROCÉDURE DE CANDIDATURE

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND POLICY IN THE PURSUIT OF MEGA-EVENTS: BOSTON’S 2024 OLYMPIC BID

Improved transportation systems is a key argument boosters offer local residents as to why they should support mounting a bid for the Olympic Games. Opponents argue that transportation improvement can and should take place without the mega-event and that a bid instead deviates resources away from necessary transport projects. Transport policy makers need a practicable understanding of how to make decisions under grand opportunities like the Olympic Games. This study advances the theory under grand opportunities using Boston’s transport planning approach for its bid to host the 2024 Olympic Games as a case study.
**WINNING THE OLYMPIC BID: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE JOYS AND PITFALLS OF HOSTING THE OLYMPIC GAMES**


*This study breaks down into componential parts, the specifics of the costs and benefit decision analyses associated with hosting mega-events, in this case, the Olympic Games. An investigation is made into the manner in which cities/countries/regions bid for, finance, and then conduct the Olympic Games.*

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**DOES THE OLYMPIC AGENDA 2020 HAVE THE POWER TO CREATE A NEW OLYMPIC HERITAGE? AN ANALYSIS FOR THE 2026 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES BID**


*This study analyzes whether the Olympic Agenda plays a crucial role for the future of the Olympic Games. The authors, therefore, examined the official IOC documents and feasibility studies of the 2026 Winter Olympic Games (WOG) bidders and conducted qualitative interviews with experts in the field. The results reveal that the 2026 WOG hosts plan to reduce the budgets for the organization and the infrastructure costs in the host regions. As a consequence, the number and nature of the sites and venues as well as the distances between them will increase. This means that the future Olympic heritage may lay less in iconic buildings but rather focus on the attempt to fulfil the city’s long-term strategies. The analyses extend the literature by: (1) analysing the Olympic Agenda in view of future Olympic Games, (2) comparing experiences from past Olympic Games with those of current bidders, (3) integrating expert knowledge thanks to qualitative interviews and, finally, (4) considering new heritage concepts.*

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**1.2 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES | JEUX OLYMPIQUES D’ÉTÉ**

**THE OLYMPIC STADIUMS OF THE SUMMER GAMES FROM ATHENS 1896 TO TOKYO 2020**

The Olympic Studies Centre. 2019, 112 p.

*This document presents the stadiums for the Summer Olympic Games which have hosted the athletics events and/or the opening and closing ceremonies. Thanks to their size and prestige, these buildings are generally regarded as the core centre of the sports facilities created for the Games. The document contains information on the stadium project itself, together with how it was used or adapted for the Games, its architecture, its particular features and lastly its post-Olympic use.*

**EXISTS ALSO IN FRENCH VERSION.**

**READ MORE**
1.2.1 TOKYO 2020

**Article**

DE LA RENAISSANCE URBAINE DES ANNÉES 2000 AUX JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE 2020 : RETOUR SUR VINGT ANS D’INTENSE SPATIAL FIX À TOKYO


En 2013, alors que la politique de renaissance urbaine de 2002 semble avoir atteint ses limites, Tokyo remporte le concours pour l’organisation des Jeux Olympiques de 2020. Son plan d’urbanisation s’adapte alors en conséquence, passant du zonage spécial de la renaissance aux clusters Olympiques. Néanmoins, la grande sélectivité de la renaissance urbaine comme des aménagements Olympiques et leur concentration dans les espaces centraux ont créé une ville à deux vitesses, conduisant à interroger ce que David Harvey appelle spatial fix : des solutions spatiales temporaires que les tenants du capitalisme mettent en œuvre pour sauver leurs actifs d’une spirale destructrice de valeurs. D’une part, cet article analyse la présupposée continuité entre les années 2000 (renaissance urbaine) et les années 2010 (dynamique olympique). D’autre part, il discute la pertinence de la notion de spatial fix dans les logiques immobilières à l’œuvre à Tokyo. En formulant l’idée d’un trend fix, entendu comme le produit d’une valeur assurantielle générée par les JO et du renforcement des effets du spatial fix issu de la renaissance urbaine, l’article propose de débattre de la nature spatialement inégalitaire de la dynamique Olympique.

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**Article**

PLANNING FOR SPECTATOR THERMAL COMFORT AND HEALTH IN THE FACE OF EXTREME HEAT: THE TOKYO 2020 OLYMPIC MARATHON


The 2020 Olympic Games marathon will be run through the streets of Tokyo on the mornings of August 2nd and 9th, a time of year that is typically hot, sunny, and humid. The current research establishes a baseline of microclimate conditions and scenarios to estimate the projected thermal comfort along the marathon course for spectators. The modelling and spatial information can aid in preparing for and mitigating heat stress during the Olympics. Potential solutions can be implemented in collaboration with local organizers and government. This ‘research through design’ strategy can aid in preparing for and mitigating heat illness during the Olympics.
REGULATIONS FOR THE OLYMPIC FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS: GAMES OF THE XXXII OLYMPIAD TOKYO 2020
Fédération Internationale de Football Association, 2019, 76 p.
This document lists all the regulations for the Olympic football tournaments of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games.
READ MORE

SPECTRUM APPLICATION GUIDE FOR THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES TOKYO 2020
The purpose of this guide is to provide information on spectrum applications necessary for the use of radio equipment at the Tokyo 2020 Games venues. This application guide covers the procedures from the spectrum application to the notification of the results. Even users who already have a radio station license for their radio equipment in Japan are required to make a spectrum application for the Tokyo 2020 Games.
READ MORE

1.2.2 RIO 2016

FROM IMMIGRANTS TO SPORTS FIGURES: THE CASE STUDY OF THE IOC REFUGEE TEAM IN RIO OLYMPICS 2016
This paper examines the experiences of refugee athletes in pursuing their ultimate dream to compete in the Olympics, and explores the challenges and prospects they faced. Relevant data were obtained from secondary sources, such as sports articles and biographies on websites, about refugee athletes competing in the Rio Olympics in 2016. Eleven sports personalities among the refugees from South Sudan, Syria, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia were studied. They represented the refugee team in judo, athletics and swimming.
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The host countries for mega-sporting events aim to become more visible and to be perceived positively by the global audience because of the media coverage around the event. The media’s influence on people’s perceptions is expected to be particularly high if the audience has no direct experience and little prior knowledge of the hosting nation, and thus depends on the media for information. Using a panel survey with three rounds of data collection, this longitudinal study explores how television viewers’ perceptions of Brazil changed from before the 2014 FIFA World Cup to after this event, and after the 2016 Olympic Games hosted by Brazil.

READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)

POST-GAMES SUSTAINABILITY REPORT RIO 2016

This report encompasses the work of the Rio 2016 Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, highlighting the operational period of the Games, from August to September 2016. The aim with this report is to present the vital numbers from the Games, while keeping in line with the content and structure of previous reports (Sustainability report in 2014 and “Pre-Games integrated report in July 2016). This publication, in line with the two previous, contains information about: the final outcome, the infrastructure value, the environmental value, the intellectual value, the human and social values, the sustainability key performance indicators and detailed sustainability reporting.

EXISTS ALSO IN PORTUGUESE VERSION
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IMPACTOS ECONÔMICOS DOS JOGOS RIO 2016 NO MUNICÍPIO E NA REGIÃO METROPOLITANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO


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1.2.4 MÉXICO 1968

1968, LE SPORT FAIT SA RÉVOLUTION À MEXICO
Grégory Quin... [et al.], Glyphe, 2018, 178 p.

La place croissante qu’occupent la médecine et la pharmacologie dans la préparation physique des sportifs a engendré une confusion entre une médecine soignante et une médecine d’amélioration, entre des méthodes licites et illicites. C’est en 1964, lors de la session du CIO réunie à Tokyo, que la décision est prise de créer une commission médicale chargée de mettre au point, en même temps que des « contrôles antidopage », des « contrôles de sexe ». Ces confusions trouvent leur paroxysme aux Jeux Olympiques de Mexico, qui vont susciter des recherches en médecine du sport dans de nombreux pays, à la fois pour répondre aux exigences de l’altitude et pour compenser la nouvelle donne sportive, induite par la participation accrue des pays de l’Est. Géopolitiques, diplomatiques, scientifiques, médicaux, sportifs, les enjeux de la « révolution de 1968 » sont nombreux et dépassent de loin les symboles du poing ganté sur le podium ou du massacre de Tlatelolco.

MA 28885

1.2.5 MELBOURNE 1956

MELBOURNE’S STATUS AS AN OLYMPIC CITY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

This study investigates Melbourne’s status as an Olympic city. Beginning with its successful hosting of the 1956 ‘Friendly Games’, Melbourne has subsequently established a vibrant Olympic legacy. This has included the development of world-class sports facilities, especially in the Olympic Park precinct, with the focal point being the Melbourne cricket ground. The city has also created Olympic connections via the National Sports Museum, the Olympic Winter Institute of Australia and the Victorian Olympic Council. In addition, Melbourne has earned itself the mantle of Australia’s sporting capital by way of hosting numerous major national and international sporting events. The paper systematically outlines the historical context for Melbourne’s Olympic legacy and by doing so highlights the rivalry and strained relationship that has always existed with Sydney, Australia’s largest city and the host of the 2000 Olympic Games.

READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)
1.2.1 London 1908 & Stockholm 1912 | Londres 1908 & Stockholm 1912

Article

W.W. Alexander’s reflections on Britain at the Olympic Games, 1908–1912

William Whiteway (W.W.) Alexander (b.1852) was a prominent figure in Midlands athletics from the 1890s to the 1930s and he also wrote a weekly column in the Birmingham sporting newspaper “The Sporting Mail”. This article examines Alexander’s reflections in The Sporting Mail regarding the Olympic Games of London (1908) and Stockholm (1912), where he provides an alternative perspective on the British attitude at these Games and offers possible reasons as to why the British performance declined. The comments utilised here reflect this and show Alexander to be one of Britain’s most forward-thinking athletic commentators. There is a desire not just to give the opinions of one man, but also to see these comments within the context of others writing about the apparent British decline at these Games. This article provides new insight into the events at the London Olympics and the incidents of the Stockholm Games that have ‘tended to escape scholarly attention’.

READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)

1.3 Olympic Winter Games | Jeux Olympiques d’Hiver

Olympic Winter Games Posters from Chamonix 1924 to PyeongChang 2018
The Olympic Studies Centre. 2018, 65 p.
New update including PyeongChang 2018.

The posters produced for the Olympic Games are one of the facets of their visual identity. Making use of all styles and techniques, they never cease to surprise and evolve. Through this document you can obtain an overview of the various posters produced by the OCOGs for each edition of the Games.

EXISTS ALSO IN FRENCH VERSION.
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PYEONGCHANG 2018 HOSPITALITY HOUSES: A SELECTION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL GOALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
This document presents a study on all the Olympic houses for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games. A series of initiatives has been documented in this booklet, using the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a framework. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals from the UN and its member states for the period 2015 – 2030 to tackle a whole range of issues, from gender inequality to climate change. The collected examples in this booklet do not claim that Hospitality Houses consciously seek to use their presence at the Olympic Games to contribute to the SDGs or to leave a positive legacy to the host region. However, they show how many Houses have a story to tell beyond just showcasing their country or product.
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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS: XXIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES PYEONGCHANG 2018
This report compiles all the observations and recommendations of the Independent Observers team from the World Anti-Doping Agency regarding the anti-doping measures put in place during the 2018 PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games.
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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS:
PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES PYEONGCHANG 2018


The Independent Observers team observed all components of the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games (Games) anti-doping program including the test distribution plan, sample collection sessions, therapeutic use exemptions, results management rules and procedures with the exception of hearings as none were held during the Games, the work of the doping control personnel and education. The IO team did not observe laboratory sample analysis. This report contains details on all relevant observations and subsequent IO team recommendations. It contains 43 recommendations, covering all aspects of the doping control process, and intends to support the IPC and future Local Organizing Committees (LOC)s in their efforts to further improve Games anti-doping programs. Continuous improvements contribute to fostering a level playing field and the protection of clean athletes, whilst enhancing the quality of the athletes’ experience.

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1.4 SUSTAINABILITY AND LEGACY | DURABILITÉ ET HÉRITAGE

CARBON FOOTPRINT METHODOLOGY FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES


The purpose of this document is to help shorten the inevitable learning curve by providing OCOGs with detailed guidance on how to measure the carbon footprint of their Games project. This will help reduce early workload and speed up the process of developing an effective carbon management strategy.

READ MORE

THE LEGACY PLAN OF THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES BEIJING 2022

Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, 2019, 31 p.

This document presents the legacy plan of the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. This legacy plan includes objectives, actions and responsibilities pertaining to the Organising Committee, to different governmental entities and to the Olympic and Paralympic movements’ constituents in China. It presents the guiding principles, vision and mission, the scope of the Beijing 2022 legacy plan (including venue legacy and planning process), implementation phases, governance, risk identification, etc.

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SPORTS MEGA-EVENT LEGACIES AND ADULT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH AGENDA


Sports mega-events, such as the Olympic and Paralympic Games, have the potential to inspire increases in population physical activity, yet investigations concerning such legacy outcomes have been inconclusive. This may be due to research design limitations or inconsistent leveraging of potential hosting benefits by event organizers. This systematic review aims to identify current knowledge about the capacity of sports mega-events to inspire increases in physical activity participation among adult populations and develop a research agenda to guide future legacy evaluations.

READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)

SPORT POLICY DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA: LEGACIES OF BEIJING’S 2008 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AND 2022 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

Shushu Chen… [et al.]. In: Journal of global sport management, Ahead of print, 5 February 2018.

The aim of this article is to explore Olympic-led sport policy changes (as part of Olympic legacy) for China triggered by the 2008 Summer Olympics and the 2022 Winter Olympic Games. Drawing from policy document analysis, the paper reveals that the two Olympic Games collectively helped to expand the role and value of sport in China and to elevate the status of mass sport. In terms of policy, China’s two bidding experiences led to a streamlining of policy making and legacy planning processes for sporting mega events. The paper ends with a discussion of the implications associated with strategic policy planning for future Olympics hosts.

VISITOR (IM)MOBILITY, LEISURE CONSUMPTION AND MEGA-EVENT IMPACT: THE TERRITORIALISATION OF GREENWICH AND SMALL BUSINESS EXCLUSION AT THE LONDON 2012 OLYMPICS


Focusing on the London 2012 Olympics, the authors investigate the impact of mega-sport events’ spatial transformations on visitor mobility, local leisure consumption and resulting small business trade.
CAN WE BLAME IT ON RIO?
As Rio de Janeiro begins its post-Olympic era it shows signs of multiple crises: governance, fiscal stress, security, decaying (yet recently built) infrastructure, and the quotidian traumas of a violent and exclusionary urbanism. This article examines some of these issues as they relate explicitly to Rio's hosting of a decade-long cycle of mega-events that began with the Pan American Games in 2007, followed by the 2011 World Military Games, the UN Rio+20 Environmental Conference, 2013 Catholic World Youth Congress, 2013 FIFA Confederations' Cup, 2014 FIFA World Cup, and ending with the 2016 Summer Olympic Games.
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DURABLE AND EPHEMERAL LEGACY IN THE OLYMPIC CITY: FROM LOS ANGELES 1984 TO THE BID FOR THE LOS ANGELES 2024/2028
Final report for the IOC Olympic Studies Centre PhD Students Research Grant Programme 2018 award.
City leaders are under growing pressure to defend their bids to host spectacle events like the Olympic Games, which are key to global city status and a goal for many. The concept of "event legacy" is now a dominant frame in host bids to minimize negative impacts and justify costs, particularly for event-specific infrastructure, such as new venues and athletes' villages. Yet it is also used to discuss leaving positive social and cultural impacts. Legacies are typically assessed in terms of their infrastructural impacts, but less is known about the development of social and cultural legacies. When Los Angeles bid for the 2024 Olympic Games, legacy was central to despite an unprecedented proposal to require no new construction. This project therefore asks, how is legacy discourse used in the Los Angeles 2024/2028 Olympics bid and early planning, if not tied to the physical form of the city? Using six semi-structured interviews with key informants, analysis of planning documents, and archival research, I show how the discourse of legacy was built in LA and shifted to reflect global priorities over time. I suggest that event legacies are at risk of being ephemeral if they are not backed by meaningful, structural change.
READ MORE
DO THE OLYMPIC GAMES PROMOTE DIETARY HEALTH FOR SPECTATORS?: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF HEALTH PROMOTION THROUGH SPORT

Debates about dietary health promotion at sports events are becoming more prominent and are making food and drink sport sponsorship arrangements increasingly problematic. This study uses choice architecture as a guiding framework to examine how ideas about ‘healthy choices’ for customer food and drink were operationalised at the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Brazil.
READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)

SEMANTIC NETWORK ANALYSIS OF LEGACY NEWS MEDIA PERCEPTION IN SOUTH KOREA: THE CASE OF PYEONGCHANG 2018

This paper aims at exploring how conservative and liberal newspapers in South Korea framed PyeongChang 2018 directly. The research questions addressed four points: first, different attitudes of conservative and liberal newspapers in the PyeongChang news reporting; second, their success and failure in influencing public opinion; third, South Koreans’ perceptions on PyeongChang 2018; and fourth, South Korean public reliance on the newspapers.
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RESTRUCTURING THE OLYMPIC LEGACY

A notable trend regarding the mega-events is that there are an increased number of events hosted in Oriental countries. At the same time, the aspect of Olympic legacy has become a fundamental force and hot topic for every single host city. The purpose of this study is to challenge the original Olympic legacy concept defined by the International Olympic Committee, which was premised on the Occident value. By comparing the Olympic legacy between Orient and Occident, this study discovered that the Orient Olympic legacy is a result of the Occident’s assimilation.
READ MORE
OLYMPIC GAMES IMPACT ON SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA RELATIONSHIPS: FINAL REPORT

The primary aim of this study was to examine the influence of the news of two countries holding meetings to send jointly athletes to the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games on the Olympic Games image and South Korea image. The results of this study are important as they can provide timely data toward the idea that the Olympic Games can be a platform for countries to come together in peace and potentially open the way for long term benefits among countries with geopolitical challenges.

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BUILDING A SPORT PARTICIPATION LEGACY THROUGH THE 2018 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES: NEGOTIATION OF MOTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS FOR YOUNGER GENERATIONS TO WATCH AND PLAY SPORTS

Final report for the IOC Olympic Studies Centre Advanced Olympic Research Grant Programme 2017/2018 Award.

Building a sport participation legacy among young people in Asia is a key objective of the 2018 Winter Olympic Games. The legacy is grounded on the trickle-down effect (i.e. watching the Olympics will inspire young people to participate in sport); engaging young people to watch the Olympics and then capitalizing on the Olympic-exposure in stimulating sport participation are critical for delivering the effect. Therefore, based on “negotiation of motivation and constraint”, this project was conducted with focus on three target markets in Asia (i.e. the host city, a non-host city, and an overseas city). Based on the findings, implications to understand and facilitate young people’s decision-making to engage in the Olympic Games and sport are discussed.

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POUR CONSULTER TOUTES LES PUBLICATIONS OFFICIELLES DÉJÀ DISPONIBLES POUR LES PROCHAINES ÉDITIONS DES JEUX OLYMPIQUES, CLIQUEZ ICI POUR TOKYO 2020, BEIJING 2022, PARIS 2024 ET LOS ANGELES 2028.
2. THE YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES | LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE LA JEUNESSE

YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES MEDALS FROM SINGAPORE 2010 TO BUENOS AIRES 2018
The Olympic Studies Centre. 2018, 65 p.
New update including Buenos Aires 2018.
This document presents the evolution of the medals for the Summer and Winter Youth Olympic Games (YOG), from the first edition in Singapore, in 2010, to the Games in Buenos Aires in 2018. Each medal is illustrated by a photo of its obverse and reverse, with a description of the design and the technical details available.
EXISTS ALSO IN FRENCH VERSION.
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UNDERSTANDING YOUNG ATHLETES’ LEARNING AT THE YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES: A SPORT DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE
This paper examines young athletes’ experiences, perceptions, and learning derived from participating in the Youth Olympic Games (YOG). We draw from Lillehammer 2016 YOG Games-time field notes, observations, and interviews with 36 young athletes to demonstrate young athletes learning about important aspects of the Olympic Movement through first-hand experience.
ROGGE'S GAMES: ESTABLISHING THE YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES AS A NEW EVENT IN THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

This paper illuminates why and how the Youth Olympic Games were established. It turns out that the formally unanimous decision to establish the event was taken in a contested terrain. Much attention has been put on the agency of the then president of the IOC, Jacques Rogge, and his role as an institutional leader is discussed in a context where the pressure of tradition is strong.

READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)

2.1 SUMMER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES | JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE LA JEUNESSE D'ÉTÉ

2.1.1 BUENOS AIRES 2018

YOUTH FUTSAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT: YOUTH OLYMPIC FUTSAL TOURNAMENTS: BUENOS AIRES, 7-18 OCTOBER 2018: BUENOS AIRES 2018 YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES
This report has been compiled by the Technical Study Group (TSG) futsal experts appointed by the FIFA Technical Development Division. Unlike conventional FIFA TSG reports, this report is not intended to give a detailed statistical analysis of the Youth Olympic Futsal Tournaments. Instead, the aim is to challenge and direct the development focus for youth futsal players between the ages of 15 and 18, their different development pathway stages and related FIFA guidance. This document is not intended to give a comprehensive set of detailed findings or outcomes, but to identify and report on the key findings and outcomes associated with the TSG terms of reference for these tournaments.

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3. THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE | LE COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE

PROJET D’ANALYSE DU CIO SUR LA QUESTION DE L’ÉGALITÉ DES SEXES : RAPPORT DU CIO SUR LA QUESTION DE L’ÉGALITÉ DES SEXES

Comité International Olympique, 2018, 35 p.

Ce projet est une initiative conjointe des commissions des femmes dans le sport et des athlètes du CIO et il a été pleinement appuyé par la commission exécutive en février 2018. Ce rapport comprend les conclusions du groupe de travail, en consultation avec l’administration du CIO. Il détaille les 25 recommandations visant à inciter les acteurs du Mouvement olympique (athlètes, officiels, commissions, fédérations et dirigeants) à prendre des mesures concrètes et à instaurer des changements effectifs en faveur d’une meilleure égalité des sexes dans 5 domaines spécifiques (sport, représentation, financement, gouvernance et ressources humaines).

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IOC SUPPLIER CODE


This “Supplier code” outlines the IOC’s minimal requirements from its suppliers – defined as any third party providing or intending to provide goods and services to the IOC. Compliance with the supplier code is required as part of procurement or licensing contracts between any IOC entity headquartered in Lausanne and its suppliers of goods and services, for contracts signed after the entry into force of the present code. This code sets out the standards the IOC expects its suppliers to comply with and the processes it expects them to implement, such as : human rights, labour standards, environmental standards and anti-bribery & corruption.

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THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE’S TRIPARTITE COMMISSION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE ATHLETES’ COMMISSION


In this paper, the foundation of the International Olympic Committee (IOC)’s Athletes’ Commission (AC) is the focus. A research gap will be filled by analyzing the processes and decisions which led to the establishment of the AC at the meeting of the IOC Executive Board in Sarajevo in December 1981.

READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)
4. THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT | LE MOUVEMENT OLYMPIQUE

4.1 NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (NOCS) | COMITÉS NATIONAUX OLYMPIQUES (CNOS)

Article

CLIMATIC ORIGIN IS UNRELATED TO NATIONAL OLYMPIC SUCCESS AND SPECIALIZATION: AN ANALYSIS OF SIX SUCCESSIVE GAMES (1996–2016) USING 12 DISSIMILAR SPORTS CATEGORIES
Disparities among nations in the Summer Olympics are often ascribed to long-lasting climatic influences. The authors of this study examined six Summer Games (1996–2016) to investigate the potential correlation between climatic origin and national Olympic success in 12 dissimilar sports categories.
READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)

4.1.1 GERMANY | ALLEMAGNE

Article

THE ROLE OF THE YMCA IN SHAPING MODERN SPORT AND THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN GERMANY
This paper looks at the history of physical education and sport in the German Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA). It aims to show the contribution of the YMCA to the formation of modern sports and the Olympic movement in Germany.
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4.1.2 SOUTH AFRICA | AFRIQUE DU SUD

**OUTISING SOUTH AFRICA: OLYMPIC CLASHES OF 1968**


_South Africa modified its sport policy, though not its national policy of apartheid, prior to the 1968 Mexico City Olympic Games. Black and white South African athletes would compete as one team at the Olympics for the first time. This reversal of its previous all-white policy persuaded the majority of IOC members to accept South Africa’s participation at the 1968 Olympics. African nations were the first to withdraw in protest. Taking this stand, despite South Africa’s concessions, they sought nothing less than the end of apartheid itself. Recognising that a detailed historical interrogation can shed light on the struggles, politics, limitations, and achievements of social justice in and through sport, this article demonstrates when and how these different visions of social justice emerged, gained traction, and were resisted when it came to apartheid South Africa._

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4.2 OLYMPISM | OLYMPISME

**THE EFFECT OF OLYMPIC VALUES ON SPORT INVOLVEMENT AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF SOUTH KOREAN YOUTH**


_The aim of the study is to investigate the relationships between Olympic values, sport involvement, and prosocial behaviour in South Korean youth._

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**A META-NARRATIVE REVIEW OF OLYMPIC EDUCATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR REALIST EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES FOR TOKYO 2020**

Bo Ra Hwang. Loughborough University, 2018, 255 p.

_This thesis has sought to examine the conceptualisation(s) of the field of Olympic education identified in the English language literature, and to evaluate the planning of Olympic education in practice, specifically in relation to the preparation of Olympic education programmes and systems for the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympics._

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OLYMPIC EDUCATION AND SPORTS ROLE MODELS


Olympism occupies an important place in our society through the Olympic Games and the Youth Olympic Games. This neologism created by Pierre de Coubertin may appear as the preferred path for an education based on the harmonious development of body and mind. For all that, is the Olympism that Coubertin wanted to remain, at the dawn of the 21st century, an educational model? Can we imagine proposing and providing an Olympic education in the school system, university or sports? Can Olympic champions and should they serve as role models for the new generation?

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5. THE ATHLETES | LES ATHLÈTES

5.1 ANTI-DOPING | ANTI DOPAGE

DOPING IN CYCLING: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES
Bertrand Fincoeur... [et al.]. Routledge, 2019, 260 p.
This book provides an up-to-date overview of the knowledge about doping and anti-doping in the sport that has dominated doping headlines for at least two decades. It critically addresses overarching questions related to doping and anti-doping, and topical issues being raised in the agenda of policy-makers at the global level.
MA 28875
5.2 CAREER MANAGEMENT | GESTION DE CARRIÈRE

Article

INSIGHTS INTO LIFE AFTER SPORT FOR SPANISH OLYMPIANS: GENDER AND CAREER PATH PERSPECTIVES
The aims of this study were: i) to examine if Dual Career (DC) pathways are independent of gender, ii) to evaluate whether those athletes who followed a DC experienced less difficulty in their integration into the labor force than the athletes devoted entirely to sport regardless of gender, as well as iii) to analyze whether the type of career path chosen was related with the current labor status, and if differences exist between men and women athletes. A quantitative, cross-sectional, and descriptive study was used based on an ad hoc questionnaire. Two-hundred and twenty-eight retired Olympic athletes completed a questionnaire.
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5.3 MEDICINE AND HEALTH | MÉDECINE ET SANTÉ

Article

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK PROFILE IN OLYMPIC ATHLETES: AN UNEXPECTED AND UNDERESTIMATED RISK SCENARIO
Prevalence of cardiovascular (CV) risk factors has been poorly explored in subjects regularly engaged in high-intensity exercise programmes. This study assesses the prevalence and distribution of CV risk factors in a large population of competitive athletes, to derive the characteristics of athlete’s lifestyle associated with the best CV profile.
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Article

INCIDENCE RATE AND BURDEN OF ILLNESS AT THE PYEONGCHANG 2018 PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES
Wayne Derman… [et al.]. In: British journal of sports medicine, Ahead of print, 2019, pp. 1-6.
This article describes the incidence rate and illness burden at the Pyeongchang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games.
READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)
MENTAL HEALTH AMONG ATHLETES: THE HIDDEN PROBLEM

A number of factors have contributed to the misconception that collegiate, professional, and elite athletes are devoid of mental health problems, or have a decreased risk for developing these types of problems compared to the general population. This book provides a literature review and thematic analysis of previous research with these athlete populations to examine the prevalence of mental health conditions and identify unique protective and risk factors impacting mental health among athletes. A discussion is provided regarding the factors that contribute to the development of athlete mental health problems. The results and findings presented in this book demonstrate that the prevalence rate of mental health conditions among athletes is comparable to the rate in the general population, and may, in fact be higher due to athletes’ unwillingness to report these conditions. Implications for the field of sport psychology are discussed, including the shift to more comprehensive focus that emphasizes not only sport performance, but also assessment, treatment, and prevention of mental health problems among athletes at all levels of participation.

MA 28887

IN DEPTH SPORT PSYCHOLOGY: RECLAIMING THE LOST SOUL OF THE ATHLETE

"In Depth sport psychology: reclaiming the lost soul of the athlete" is a unique exploration of the vital archetypal elements and themes that emerge when considering elite sports psychology through a depth psychological lens. It provides athletes, young people, coaches and clinicians with ways to harness the self, placing athletes on a path towards personal growth and sporting excellence by reconnecting their spirit to their sport.

MA 28878
6. THE OLYMPIC SPORTS | LES SPORTS OLYMPIQUES

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HOME ADVANTAGE IN THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES 1988–2018
This paper examines the extent to which nations that are awarded the right to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games benefit from success in elite sport through a quantifiable home advantage or host nation effect. The prevalence and size of home advantage in the Olympic and Paralympic Games is investigated over 16 editions (8 Summer Games and 8 Winter Games) between 1988 and 2018 at an overall nation level and within ten sports.
READ MORE (AVAILABLE ON SITE)

2018 OLYMPIC SPORTS SOCIAL MEDIA RANKING: #OLYMPICRANKING
BCW Sports has analysed the social media footprint of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and its 41 international Olympic sports federations (including the new Olympic sports which will debut at the 2020 Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo), as well as of their presidents and leading executives. This study includes 97 institutional Twitter accounts, 60 Facebook pages, 56 Instagram accounts and 51 YouTube channels, as well as 32 personal Twitter accounts of the heads of international sports federations. The analysis, conducted in December 2018, shows which sports have the largest social media fan base, namely football (soccer), basketball, rugby and cycling, as well as those sports which have a small fan base but enjoy a strong social media presence, namely judo, wrestling and table tennis.
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7. SPORT ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT | ÉCONOMIE ET GESTION DU SPORT

Portée par sa dimension émotionnelle et symbolique, boostée par l’appétit des médias mais aussi plébiscitée par des consommateurs de plus en plus conscients des bienfaits de la pratique sportive, l’économie du sport s’est considérablement développée au cours de ces vingt dernières années. Cet ouvrage a pour objectif de couvrir dans sa totalité le champ du management du sport en donnant les clés de compréhension des différents secteurs de cette économie.

MA 28886
8. SPORT LAW AND ETHICS | DROIT ET ÉTHIQUE DU SPORT

PREVENTION ON THE MANIPULATION OF COMPETITIONS: TOOLBOX USER GUIDE

Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, 2019, 1 vol.

This document presents a series of tools and recommendations for raising awareness and taking preventive action against competition manipulation. This toolbox was designed to provide ready-to-use educational tools adapted to reflect different realities. It contains ready-to-use materials, as well as pragmatic recommendations.

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9. SPORT AND SOCIETY | SPORT ET SOCIÉTÉ

9.1 MEDIA | MÉDIAS

MOBILE OLYMPIC MEDIA ACCROSS THREE CONTINENTS: REPLACING OR ENHANCING OLYMPIC TELEVISION?
Final report for the IOC Olympic Studies Centre Advanced Olympic Research Grant Programme 2017/2018 Award.
This project surveyed 2,296 respondents from six nations (Germany, Sweden, China, Japan, the United States, and Canada) regarding their Olympic media consumption habits. Respondents reported on (a) uses sought and gratifications obtained via Olympic media, (b) elements of social presence afforded through Olympic media, (c) media platform uses by country, (d) media device uses by country, (e) media content uses by country, and (f) likelihood to participate in Social TV (using a secondary device to enhance the primary Olympic media consumption experience). 21 core findings are offered in the synopsis on the following page, with tables for each element provided in the document as well.
READ MORE
AN EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC’S TWITTER USAGE OF YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES AND OLYMPIC GAMES FROM 2010 TO 2016
The purpose of this study is to assess the status of Twitter usage on attracting the public’s attention with regard to the Youth Olympic Games (YOG) as compared to the Olympic Games (OG). Associated tweets were collected and analyzed to determine whether retweets, likes, and hashtags of tweets differed by event (YOG or OG), by event year (2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016), or by timeframe (before, during, and after the major sporting events).

LE SPORT ET LES MÉDIAS SOCIAUX : EXEMPLE DE TWITTER
L’évolution des nouvelles technologies de communication telles que les médias sociaux nous affecte tous. Le monde du sport n’y échappe pas. Notamment Twitter, qui permet une instantanéité au niveau de la communication et qui va de pair avec le sport. Alors souvent les mêmes interrogations reviennent : à quoi sert concrètement Twitter dans le domaine du sport ? Est-ce une mode passagère ou l’éclosion d’un nouveau système de communication permanent ? Peut-on tout dire et faire sur Twitter ? Des questions qui s’appliquent particulièrement aux sportifs du monde professionnel qui semblent avoir du mal à gérer leur image sur le web et mettent parfois en péril leur carrière et leurs sponsors pour un seul tweet. Que ça soit avec leur équipe, leur ligue, leur fédération, ou leur équipementier, le sportif professionnel est forcé par un contrat à une utilisation minutieuse des médias sociaux. Cette étude s’articulera de la manière suivante : « En tant qu’athlète du monde sportif professionnel, comment utiliser et exploiter au mieux le canal Twitter pour y réussir sa stratégie de communication ? ».

LGBT ATHLETES IN THE SPORTS MEDIA
In recent years, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) athletes have received more media attention than ever before. Declining levels of homophobia across the Western world has facilitated a greater acceptance of LGBT athletes among heterosexual teammates, fans, and the sports media. Consequently, academic interest in sport, gender and sexuality has also increased substantially. This edited collection combines studies of gender and sexuality with that of the sports media to provide the first-ever comprehensive academic overview of LGBT athletes in the sports media. It draws upon work from a wide range of international scholars to provide an interdisciplinary analysis of improved media coverage of LGBT athletes, as well as the numerous issues and barriers which continue to exist.

MA 28888

MA 28877
9.2 PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SPORT | PAIX ET DÉVELOPPEMENT PAR LE SPORT

INNOVATIONS IN “SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE” RESEARCH
Megan Chawansky... [et al.]. Routledge, 2019, 144 p.

Transnational organizations and practitioners who use sport for international development often position sport as a unique option for tackling development challenges. While sport can be a tool for social change, the authors in this collection bring a critical eye to this assumption and offer new perspectives on the use of sport for development and peace (SDP) in local and global contexts. The book seeks to generate new dialogues and explore linkages for development and SDP researchers through considerations of sport’s potential to challenge and/or perpetuate key global issues and problems. These analyses consider the SDP work done ‘on the ground’ and interrogate the historical, social and political circumstances of these practices. The authors explore how best to examine, theorize, critique and potentially improve local SDP initiatives.

DEPORTE PARA LA PAZ : PERSPECTIVAS PARA MÉXICO
Leonardo José Mataruna-Dos-Santos... [et al.]. Universidad Autónoma de Occidente, 2018, 180 p.

Siguiendo esta premisa de la carta olímpica, “Deporte para la paz : perspectivas para México » contiene una serie de capítulos desarrollados por autores mexicanos y extranjeros que abordan el impacto a nivel social de la practica deportiva visto desde diferentes perspectivas y ciencias aplicadas al deporte. Además, aborda los retos que estas tienen por delante en la búsqueda de un mundo mejor, un mundo con equidad y bienestar, un mundo en paz. El lector, se convencerá que efectivamente, tal como lo manifiesta el Centro Internacional de Tregua Olímpica, el deporte y al paz son “una combinación ganadora”. 

READ MORE
OLYMPIC COMMODIFICATION AND CIVIC SPACES AT THE 2010 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES: A POLITICAL TOPOLOGY OF CONTESTATION

Before the start of the 2010 Winter Olympic Games, the city of Vancouver temporarily sought to impose several by-laws restricting the scope of political messages permissible on signage in the civic space, to those complimentary of the Olympics. Similarly, the Provincial government temporarily augmented its own and the city’s administrative authority to delegitimize political expression at variance with the official positive Olympic discourse. The IOC, for its part, employed discursive and contractual strategies to effect a similar predetermination of permissible expression in the context of the 2010 Olympics, formally expressed through its ‘clean venue’ guidelines and related contractual arrangements. The IOC made the contractually binding acceptance of such guidelines by relevant Canadian government authorities a prerequisite for Vancouver’s successful hosting bid. Such incidents exemplify the contestations over the forms of legitimate expression in the host city’s civic space during the Olympic Games. This paper examines the structure and the discursive effects of these contestations evident during the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympic Games.

SPORT DIPLOMACY: IDENTIFYING GOOD PRACTICES: A FINAL REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) of the European Commission commissioned Ecorys in October 2017 to undertake a rapid review of good practice projects in the context of the European Commission’s Sport Diplomacy priority. The key objective of the study has been to identify good practices, supported at national, European and international level in sport projects having an international dimension, namely involving non-EU Member States as well as projects which contributed to building a stronger position of a country on the international scene.

READ MORE
9.4 SOCIOLOGY | SOCIOLOGIE

HUMAN RIGHTS AND EVENTS, LEISURE AND SPORT
Jayne Caudwell... [et al.]. Routledge, 2019, 122 p.

This book aims to capture the functioning of human rights and civil activism at the level of the relationships between the individual and the social, and in relation to abuses, contestations, and transformations. Chapters cover the ways human rights are denied, articulated, and not realised. Mega-events, either sporting or otherwise (e.g. Gay Pride), tend to be the focus of this inquiry, although there are important contributions on grassroots NGOs. Overall, a range of research methodologies are deployed; the chapters vary between using primary research, using commissioned research, and presenting theoretically grounded arguments. The tendency is towards approaches that capture the empirical, everyday experiences, e.g. ethnography, autoethnography, interviews, focus groups and observation.

MA 28880

SEX, GENDER, AND SEXUALITY IN SPORT: QUEER INQUIRIES

Diverse sex, gender, and sexual identities historically have been pushed to the margins in sport. While there is more visibility and inclusion for LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer) people in sport today than in the past, there still exists bigotry and marginalization. In this book, Vikki Krane and a team of leading sport scholars critically assess what we know about sex, gender, and sexuality in sport; expose areas in need of further inquiry; and offer new avenues for theory, research, and practice. Drawing on cultural studies perspectives, and with social justice at the heart of every chapter, the book discusses theory, policy, practice, and the experiences of LGBTQ people in sport (removed around the world).

MA 28876

9.5 WOMEN AND SPORT | FEMMES ET SPORT

WOMEN ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The main objective of this paper is to analyse the evolution of female participation in the modern Olympic Games. The investigation is based on a descriptive mode with documental analysis, crossing various sources and bibliography, such as reports and factsheets from the International Olympic Committee and publications of various authors. The results show an evolution that has been observed since the beginning of the 20th century.