



INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC  
COMMITTEE

Historical Archives  
Olympic Studies Centre

## Olympic Winter Games

### *Fonds list*

Overview of the content of the archives concerning their preparation, organisation and running from 1924 to 1984

19 April 2011



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# Chamonix 1924 – 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1924

**Dates:** 1922-1994

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.12 l.m. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

At its Session in June 1921, the IOC decided to grant its patronage to a winter sports week to be held in 1924. The French National Olympic Committee chose Chamonix to host this event during a Winter Sports Federations Congress from 12 to 14 June 1921.

### OCOG President

Both the 1924 Winter Games and Summer Games had the same Organising Committee, chaired by Count de Clary.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Chamonix Winter Games were held from 25 January to 5 February 1924, and attracted 258 participants (247 men and 11 women) representing 16 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of six different sports (16 separate events).

### Opening

On 25 January 1924, the French Under-Secretary of State for Physical Education, Gaston Vidal, declared the International Winter Sports Week open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the French skier, Camille Mandrillon.

### The Games and the champions

With the growing popularity of winter sports and the development of international competitions – the first world figure skating championships were held in 1893, and the first Alpine skiing competition had taken place in 1911 – IOC members investigated the possibility of staging an Olympic Winter Games. Any such winter sports event would not be the first of its kind, however – the Nordic Games, which were completely independent of the IOC, had been held in Sweden and Norway since 1901, and incorporated a wide range of winter sports. In 1921, the IOC gave its backing for a winter sports event to be held in Chamonix in 1924, with the Paris Olympic Summer Games to be held later that year. Although the Chamonix event was not called the 'Olympic Games', it was organised under the patronage of the IOC, and included many of the ceremonial aspects of the Olympic Games. Following the success of these Games, the IOC decided, during the 1925 Congress in Prague, to hold similar winter events every four years, which would be known as Olympic Winter Games. The Chamonix 'International Winter Sports Week' was retrospectively recognised as the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Winter Games.

The first champion of the Winter Games was the American, Charles Jewtraw, who won the 500m speed skating event, while Finland's Clas Thunberg, a fellow speed skater, won a total of five medals, including three golds. Norway's Thorleif Haug dominated Nordic skiing, winning gold medals in both cross-country events as well as the Nordic combined event, while the Canadian ice hockey team romped to the gold medal.

### New features

- Chamonix's hosting of the Winter Olympics involved the construction of an ice rink, a ski jump, a bobsleigh run and a curling rink.



- The programme for these Games consisted of skating (figure and speed skating), skiing (cross-country skiing, nordic combined, ski jumping), the military ski patrol (a forerunner of the modern-day biathlon), ice hockey, curling and the bobsleigh.

For further information on the history of the 1924 Chamonix Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

#### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

#### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1924 Chamonix Olympic Winter Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee (OCOG) and the International Federations (IFs). Particular subjects covered are the emblem and the deterioration of the official film.

It contains the Games programme, including the programme for the Opening Ceremony, and the French military team's programme, correspondence (particularly with the International Skiing Federation), the speech made by Pierre de Coubertin at the Closing Ceremony, a brochure on the exhibition *Les 101 ans du ski à Chamonix* [101 years of skiing at Chamonix], press articles, a scrapbook, publications, and the results of the Games.

#### **Accruals**

No

#### **System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

#### **Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

#### **Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in French. Some documents are in Spanish and Italian.

#### **Related units of description**

##### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of France
- Haute-Savoie Regional Archives
- Chamonix Municipal Archives

#### **Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1924* [in French only]

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *1894 - 1994 The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 1, 1994-1997, pp. 178-180

IOC website – The 1924 Chamonix Olympic Winter Games

#### **Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

#### **Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Last update: April 11



**Date(s) of descriptions**

19 July 2007



## St. Moritz 1928 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1928

**Dates:** 1926-1985

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.42 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

In accordance with the Olympic Charter at the time, the country of the city chosen to host the Summer Games was given first refusal to organise the Winter Games. However, the Netherlands, which was due to hold the 1928 Summer Games in Amsterdam, was hardly renowned for its mountains and cold weather, and so predictably declined the right to host the Winter Games. As a result, Switzerland submitted three candidate cities – St. Moritz, Engelberg and Davos. St. Moritz was finally chosen during the 25<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Lisbon in 1926.

#### OCOG President

The President of the Swiss Olympic Committee, W. Hirschy, was appointed Chairman of the Organising.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The St. Moritz Winter Olympics were held from 11 to 19 February 1928, and attracted 464 participants (438 men and 36 women) representing 25 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of four sports (14 separate events).

#### Opening

On 11 February 1928, the President of the Swiss Confederation, Edmund Schulthess, declared these 2<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the skier, Hans Eidenbenz.

#### The Games and the champions

The build-up to the Games was far from ideal, with many parties disagreeing on what events the official programme should comprise. However, once the Games got underway, they passed by fairly smoothly.

Many of the winners at St. Moritz added to their collection of medals won at the 1924 Chamonix Winter Games. Clas Thunberg of Finland added two more speed skating gold medals to his tally of five medals won at Chamonix, while Norway's Johan Grottnumsbraaten triumphed in the 18km cross-country event and the Nordic combined. His compatriot Sonja Henie won her first Olympic medal after securing top spot in the figure skating. The Canadian ice hockey team once again reigned supreme.

#### New features

- A new pavilion and new stands in the stadium were constructed for the St. Moritz Winter Games, as well as the skeleton and bobsleigh run, and the ski jump.
- The skeleton event was added to the programme – this event is similar to the luge, the only difference being that the athletes travel the course face-down rather than face-up.

For further information on the history of the 1928 St. Moritz Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

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Last update: April 11

**Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1928 St. Moritz Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, including medical examinations, medal copyright, accommodation, the stadium, transport and protocol.

It contains the programme and general rules for the Games, the skating programme, rules for the bobsleigh, skeleton and military patrol race, the protocol, blank registration forms for the events, programmes for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, official invitations, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations, press releases about the Honours Committee and Executive Committee for the Games dated 14 August 1926, press articles, a scrapbook, publications (including the publication by the Executive Committee and the official publication), the general report, and the results.

It also contains the contract of agreement between the Municipality of St. Moritz and the Swiss Olympic Committee.

**Accruals**

No

**System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

**Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in German and French. Some documents are in Spanish.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1928

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- Archives of the Canton of Grisons

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The General Report of the Olympic Games of 1928*

International Olympic Committee – *The Results of the 1928 Olympic Games*

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *1894 - 1994 The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 1, 1994-1997, pp. 272-273

IOC website – The 1928 St. Moritz Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).



**Date(s) of descriptions**  
19 July 2007



## Lake Placid 1932 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1932

**Dates:** 1928-1932

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.20 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

Lake Placid was chosen to host the 3<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games during the 28<sup>th</sup> IOC Session held in Lausanne in 1929. The other candidate cities were Montreal (Canada), Yosemite Valley, Lake Tahoe, Bear Mountain, Duluth, Minneapolis and Denver (USA).

#### OCOG President

Godfrey Dewey was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Lake Placid Winter Olympics were held from 4 to 15 February 1932, and attracted 252 participants (231 men and 21 women) representing 17 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of four different sports (14 separate events).

#### Opening

On 4 February 1932, The Governor of the State of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, declared these 3<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the skater, John Amos Shea, better known as Jack Shea.

#### The Games and the champions

With the USA still suffering from the effects of the Great Depression of 1929, the Organising Committee found it extremely difficult to raise the necessary funds to stage the Winter Games. Indeed, money was so tight that the Chairman of the Committee, Godfrey Dewey, donated a plot of his own private land to the cause; this land was put to good use, with the bobsleigh run being constructed on it.

In the Games themselves, Norway's Sonja Henie successfully defended her figure skating title. The USA emerged victorious in the four-man bobsleigh picking up their second Olympic gold medal. One of the team members, Eddie Eagan had, remarkably, won the light-heavyweight division at the 1920 Summer Games in Antwerp. He is still the only person ever to have won a gold medal in both the Summer and Winter Games.

#### New features

- A stadium and bobsleigh run were constructed for these Games.
- For the first time at an Olympic Games, a podium was used for the medal ceremonies.
- The two-man bobsleigh event is added.

For further information on the history of the 1932 Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

### **Scope and content**

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Last update: April 11



The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1932 Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the annual contribution for the Olympic Games, and the unsavoury episode involving P. J. Mulqueen, the President of the Canadian NOC, who threatened judges after disagreeing with one of their decisions.

It contains the programme and the general rules for the Games, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations (Skating, Skiing, Ice Hockey and Bobsleigh), correspondence from the honorary jury relating to the Mulqueen affair, a scrapbook, press articles, publications (including publications from the Organising Committee), reports from the Committee, and the official report.

**Accruals**

No

**System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

**Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in English and French. Some documents are in Spanish and German.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1932

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of the United States of America
- Lake Placid Winter Olympic Museum

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1932*

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *1894 - 1994 The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 1, 1994-1997, p. 273-274

IOC website – The 1932 Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

20 July 2007



# Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936 – 4<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1936

**Dates:** 1933-1992

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.23 l.m. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

In 1930, the towns of Montreux and St Moritz in Switzerland submitted their candidatures to host the 1936 Winter Games in the event that these were not staged by the host country of the Summer Games. When choosing Berlin in Berlin, the German Olympic Committee announced its decision to organise the Winter Games as well. The choice of Garmisch-Partenkirchen was approved by the IOC at its 32<sup>nd</sup> Session in Vienna, in 1933.

### OCOG President

Karl Ritter von Halt was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Garmisch-Partenkirchen Winter Olympics were held from 6 to 16 February 1936, and attracted 646 participants (566 men and 80 women) representing 28 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of four sports (17 separate events).

### Opening

On 6 February 1936, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared these 4<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the skier, Willy Bogner.

### The Games and the champions

Hitler's National Socialist Party knew what advantages it could gain from using the Games as a propaganda tool, and went to every imaginable length to support the Organising Committee. The IOC was growing increasingly concerned over the rise in anti-Semitism in Germany, and whether this would break the rules of the Olympic Charter, especially over the matter of Jewish participants being allowed to compete. After receiving numerous guarantees from the Reich that the Charter would be adhered to, the IOC confirmed that Germany would still be hosting both Games in 1936.

In the figure skating, Norway's Sonja Henje won the gold medal for the third time running, and Austria's Karl Schäfer also successfully defended his title. The Norwegian speed skater Ivar Ballangrud won three of the four speed skating events (500m, 5,000m and 10,000m) and Canada's dominance in the ice hockey was finally brought to an end by Great Britain. This shock result was also laced with irony, as the vast majority of the British squad had played for Canadian clubs at some point in their careers.

### New features

- A symbolic fire burned in the stadium for the first time at a Winter Olympics. A firework display was held during the Closing Ceremony for the first time at the Winter Games.
- Alpine skiing made its Olympic debut with a combined event (slalom and downhill). Following a decision by the IOC that went against the wishes of the International Ski Federation, ski instructors were not allowed to compete in events as they were considered to be professionals. Skiers from both Austria and Switzerland boycotted all the skiing events in protest. As a result, the IOC withdrew skiing from the next Games, scheduled for 1940.

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Last update: April 11



For further information on the history of the 1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

#### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

#### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen Olympic Winter Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly tickets, accommodation, the first radio broadcast, and sports medicine.

It contains the programme for the Games, supplements to the general rules and rules for the military patrol skiing events, speeches made by the Chairman of the Organising Committee at a reception to mark the opening of the Games, official invitations, brochures, the copy of ski runs, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, and also between the IOC and the International Federations (Skiing and Ice Hockey), correspondence from the honorary jury, a scrapbook, press articles, publications, the final report on the tickets, the official report and the official lists of competitors, participating countries, publications on the medallists, and the official results.

It also contains the medical publication on sports medicine at the Olympic Games.

The fonds also includes a letter written on 15 May 1936 by Henri de Baillet-Latour, the President of the IOC, concerning the first radio broadcast.

#### **Accruals**

No

#### **System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

#### **Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

#### **Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in German and French. Some documents are in English and Spanish.

#### **Related units of description**

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1936

##### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- Federal Archives of Germany
- Archives of Bavaria
- Archives of Garmisch-Partenkirchen
- Olympic Studies Centre: Carl und Liselott Diem Archiv

#### **Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1936*



International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – 1894 - 1994 *The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 1, 1994-1997, pp. 274-275

IOC website – The 1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

23 July 2007



## Garmisch-Partenkirchen and St. Moritz 1940 – Games cancelled

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1940

**Dates:** 1937-1940

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.10 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

When Tokyo was chosen to host the 1940 Summer Games, the Japanese NOC exercised its right to host the Winter Games as well, with Sapporo being named as the chosen venue. This decision seemed to dash the hopes of both St. Moritz and Oslo, who had both put themselves forward in case Japan opted not to exercise its right of priority. However, on 16 July 1938, both Games were taken away from Japan by the IOC following the country's refusal to end the ongoing Sino-Japanese War. Finland was subsequently awarded the Summer Games, but was unwilling to take on the Winter Games as well, so the IOC approached the Swiss NOC, in the hope that St. Moritz still wanted to host the Games. It did, and the Games were officially awarded to the town on 3 September 1938. There was, however, one major snag – the Swiss NOC refused to hold any skiing competitions, even as demonstration events, as ski instructors were still barred by the IOC from competing due to their 'professional' status. Consequently, St. Moritz was also stripped of the Games, and the IOC passed them on to the German town of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The farcical preparation reached its inevitable conclusion when the German NOC was forced to abandon the Games on 22 November 1939, following the start of the Second World War.

#### OCOG President

When the Games were due to be held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the Chairman of the Organising Committee was once again Karl Ritter von Halt, who had assumed the same role in 1936.

### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparations for the 1940 St. Moritz and Garmisch-Partenkirchen Olympic Games.

With regard to the St. Moritz Games, it contains correspondence with the Swiss Olympic Committee, including correspondence about the military patrol race and about the Games being taken away from Switzerland, draft programmes, press articles, invitations, and the statement about the Winter Games being taken away from Switzerland.

With regard to the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Games, it contains correspondence with the Organising Committee, an inventory of documents, the official report on preparations, and the draft report.

### **Accruals**

No

### **System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

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Last update: April 11

**Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in German and French. Some documents are in English.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1940

External sources

- Federal Archives of Germany
- Archives of Bavaria
- Archives of Garmisch-Partenkirchen
- Olympic Studies Centre: Carl und Liselott Diem Archiv
- Archives of the Canton of Grisons

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *1894 - 1994 The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 1, 1994-1997, pp. 276-280

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

23 July 2007



## St. Moritz 1948 – 5<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1948

**Dates:** 1946-1988

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.31 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

The 1948 Olympic Winter Games were awarded to St. Moritz in 1946, during the 40<sup>th</sup> IOC Session held in Lausanne and following the recommendation of the IOC's Executive Board. There were very few viable alternatives; Switzerland's neutral stance during the Second World War had ensured that the country escaped the damage suffered by others, and therefore St. Moritz had the necessary infrastructure and facilities to host the Games.

#### OCOG President

The President of the Swiss Olympic Committee, Marcel Henninger, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The St. Moritz Winter Olympics were held from 30 January to 8 February 1948, and attracted 669 participants (592 men and 77 women) representing 28 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of four sports (22 separate events).

#### Opening

On 30 January 1948, the President of the Swiss Confederation, Enrico Celio, declared these 5<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the ice-hockey player, Riccardo 'Bibi' Torriani.

#### The Games and the champions

Since 1936, no love had been lost between the IOC and the International Ski Federation, following the IOC's controversial decisions firstly to bar ski instructors from competing in the Alpine skiing events, and then to remove skiing from the programme. The matter was finally resolved on 1 October 1946, when a compromise was reached between the two warring parties, and Alpine skiing was once again incorporated in the schedule for the 1948 Games.

In the Games themselves, Barbara Ann Scott (Canada) and Dick Button (the USA) became the first North American to win gold medals at the Winter Olympics, both triumphing in the individual figure skating events. Two competitors managed to win two gold medals each – Henri Oreiller of France in Alpine skiing (downhill and combined event) and Martin Lundström of Sweden in cross-country skiing (18km and 4x10km relay).

#### New features

- The skeleton event was reincorporated into the programme, after having been axed in 1932.

#### Politics

Both Germany and Japan were not invited to the Games.

For further information on the history of the 1948 St. Moritz Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

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Last update: April 11



The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

### Scope and content

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1948 St. Moritz Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the film, accommodation, transport and telecommunications.

It contains the programme and general rules for the Games, the programme for the *Olympie Blanche* film, official invitations and facsimiles of invitations to the preview of the retrospective exhibition, registration forms, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, leaflets on the town, the schedule for the week, dinner invitations, a concert programme, financial reports, two scrapbooks, press releases, publications, the general report, and the medallists' roll of honour and the results.

It also contains the technical bulletin published by the Swiss postal, telegraphic and telephone authorities, the report on international telephone connections, and correspondence and the report from the Swiss Broadcasting Company.

### Accruals

No

### System of arrangement

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

### Conditions governing access

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

### Language / scripts of material

The documents are mainly in German, French and English. Some documents are in Spanish.

### Related units of description

#### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1948

#### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- Archives of the Canton of Grisons

### Publication note

International Olympic Committee – *The General Report of the Olympic Games of 1948*

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *1894 - 1994 The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 1, 1994-1997, pp. 61-63

IOC website – The 1948 St. Moritz Olympic Winter Games

### Notes

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

### Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).



**Date(s) of descriptions**  
24 July 2007



## Oslo 1952 – 6<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1952

**Dates:** 1947-1992

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.22 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

Oslo was awarded the 1952 Olympic Winter Games at the 1947 IOC Session in Stockholm, after winning the first ever formal host-city selection procedure (Helsinki was awarded the Summer Games in similar fashion). The unsuccessful candidate cities were Lake Placid and Cortina d'Ampezzo.

#### OCOG President

O. Ditlev-Simonsen was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Oslo Winter Olympics were held from 14 to 25 February 1952, and attracted 694 participants (585 men and 109 women) representing 30 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of four sports (22 separate events).

#### Opening

On 14 February 1952, Her Royal Highness Princess Ragnhild of Norway declared these 6<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the ski jumper Torbjorn Falkanger. A symbolic flame was lit in the hearth of the Morgedal House in Norway, birthplace of Sondre Norheim, the great pioneer of modern skiing and then relayed solely by skiers to Oslo.

#### The Games and the champions

In many people's eyes, Norway is the traditional home of winter sports. As Oslo had been chosen back in 1947, the city had the best part of five years to organise the 6<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games. The organisers were determined to make full use of all this time, and set about constructing a bobsleigh run and an artificial ice rink, as well as renovating and extending the existing infrastructure and facilities at its disposal.

The Norwegian speed skater Hjalmar Andersen thrilled the home supporters by winning gold in the 1,500m, 5,000m and 10,000m, thereby becoming the first ever triple-Olympic champion at the Winter Games. The crowds were also wowed by the USA's Dick Button, who won gold in the figure skating for the second successive time after landing a triple loop, the first time ever that a skater had pulled off this difficult move at the Olympics. Meanwhile, Norway's Stein Eriksen won gold in the giant slalom and silver in the slalom, and Finland's Lydia Wideman emerged victorious in the inaugural women's cross-country skiing event, which was raced over a distance of 10km. Canada continued to dominate the ice hockey.

#### New features

- A bobsleigh run and artificial ice rink were constructed for these Games.
- In Alpine skiing, the combined event was replaced by the giant slalom and a cross-country skiing event, raced over 10km, was introduced for female athletes.

For further information on the history of the 1952 Oslo Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

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Last update: April 11



The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

**Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1952 Oslo Olympic Winter Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the official poster, the film and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and medal presentations.

It contains the programme and general rules for the Games, the official poster and its contractual agreement, the programme for the Opening Ceremony, a questionnaire on the flag for the Opening Ceremony, the speech for the Closing Ceremony, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, leaflets for the film of the Games, a scrapbook, publications, the official information bulletin, the official report and the results for skating and ice hockey.

**Accruals**

No

**System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

**Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in French and English. Some documents are in German, Norwegian and Spanish.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1952

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of Norway
- Archives of the City of Oslo

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1952*

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *1894 - 1994 The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 2, 1994-1997, pp. 65-68

IOC website – The 1952 Oslo Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

24 July 2007

Last update: April 11



# Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956 – 7<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1956

**Dates:** 1949-1964

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.65 l.m. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

Cortina d'Ampezzo was awarded the 7<sup>th</sup> Winter Games in 1949 during the 44<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Rome, beating competition from Montreal (Canada), Colorado Springs (USA) and Lake Placid (USA).

### OCOG President

Count Paolo Thaon Di Revel was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Cortina d'Ampezzo Winter Olympics were held from 26 January to 5 February 1956, and attracted 821 participants (687 men and 134 women) representing 32 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of four sports (24 separate events).

### Opening

On 26 February 1956, the Italian President, Giovanni Gronchi, declared these 7<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the skier, Giuliana Chenal-Minuzzo, and the flame was lit by the speed skater, Guido Caroli.

### The Games and the champions

A very festive atmosphere was predominant at these Games, largely thanks to the good Italian weather and the excellent work done by the Organising Committee.

The USSR made its Winter Olympic debut at these Games, and immediately swept all before them in many of the events. In speed skating, Yevgeny Grishin won gold in the 500m and the 1,500m and Boris Shilkov won the 5,000m. In ice hockey, the Soviet team emerged victorious, with the all-conquering Canadian team. The USSR also broke the Scandinavian monopoly on the cross-country skiing, with Pavel Kolchin (two bronze) and Fyodor Terentyev (one bronze) placing in the individual events (the first non-Scandinavians ever to win medals in this discipline), and then being part of the Soviet team that won gold in the 4x10km event. Thankfully for the other competing nations, the USSR was unable to achieve the same degree of success in the figure skating, an event which the USA continued to dominate, with Hayes Alan Jenkins and Tenley Albright scooping the gold medals in the individual events. The star of the Games though was undoubtedly Austria's Anton Sailer, who won all three Alpine skiing events.

### New features

- Renovation of the bobsleigh run.
- Building of the stadium with the plans drawn up by the architect Mario Ghedina.
- Rebuilding of the ski-jump
- These were the first Winter Games to be televised.

### Politics

The USSR made its Winter Olympic debut at these Games.

For further information on the history of the 1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

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Last update: April 11

**Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

**Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo Olympic Winter Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the official film, the Flame, the *Italia* ski jump, sports facilities, official automatic timing, the press, the stadium, sound systems and the organisation of the technical office.

It contains programmes for the Games, protocols for figure skating and speed skating, official invitations, instructions for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and medal presentations, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, the National Olympic Committees and International Federations, circulars, minutes of the Organising Committee's meetings, blank registration forms, questionnaires, the plan for transporting the Flame, leaflets on the city, the list of equipment, the competition for the emblem, the health service plan, installation plans and sketches, press articles, two scrapbooks, publications (including the official guide and the official information bulletin), reports (including the Italian NOC's report and the Organising Committee's report), as well as the results.

It also contains invitations, correspondence and the programme for the official film.

**Accruals**

No

**System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

**Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in Italian, French and English. Some documents are in Spanish.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1956

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- Italian Ministry of Culture – General Archives Department

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1956*

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 2, 1994-1997, pp. 174-175

IOC website – The 1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

Last update: April 11



**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

25 July 2007



## Squaw Valley 1960 – 8<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1960

**Dates:** 1955-1996

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.53 lm. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

In 1955, at the 51<sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Paris, the town of Squaw Valley won the right to host the VIII Winter Games after a very close vote against the Austrian city of Innsbruck. The other candidates were St Moritz (Switzerland) and Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Germany).

#### OCOG President

Prentis C. Hale was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Squaw Valley Winter Olympics were held from 18 to 28 February 1960, and attracted 665 participants (521 men and 144 women) representing 30 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of four sports (27 separate events).

#### Opening

On 18 February 1956, the Vice-President of the USA, Richard Nixon, declared these 8<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the figure skater, Carol Heiss, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the speed skater, Kenneth Charles Henry, who had won the 500m event in the 1952 Games.

#### The Games and the champions

The IOC took a huge risk in awarding the Games to Squaw Valley in 1955, as at that time there was hardly any sporting infrastructure present. However, Alexander Cushing, the businessman who had founded the resort back in, was determined to prove the doubters wrong. The Organising Committee, composed mainly of businessmen, was given a budget of four million dollars, and it wasn't long before things started to take shape. Almost everything was in place by the time the Games started – the only thing missing was a bobsleigh run, which the Organising Committee had refused to sanction because only nine countries had entered the event. Consequently, for the only time ever in the history of the Winter Olympics, the bobsleigh was not included in the programme.

In the speed skating, the USSR's Yevgeny Grishin once again won gold in the 500m and 1,500m events, tying with Norway's Roald Aas in the latter. The French skier Jean Vuarnet raised a few eyebrows when he opted to race on skis made of metal as opposed to the traditional wood. The inaugural biathlon was won by Sweden's Klas Lestander, while in ice hockey, the USA surprisingly emerged triumphant over the much-fancied Canadian and Soviet teams.

#### New features

- The biathlon made its first Olympic appearance, and speed skating events for women were introduced.
- The officials, unsure as to whether a skier had missed a gate in the men's slalom, asked CBS-TV if they could review a videotape of the race. This gave CBS the idea to invent the now ubiquitous "instant replay."
- The Games also witnessed the introduction of metal skis.



For further information on the history of the 1960 Squaw Valley Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

**Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

**Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1960 Squaw Valley Olympic Winter Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the official film, the athletes, transport, accommodation and official automatic timing.

It also provides information on the North American Championships that were held at Squaw Valley from 21 February to 3 March 1959 and included Alpine skiing, Nordic skiing, the biathlon and speed skating.

It contains programmes for the Games, the programme for the Opening Ceremony, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, circulars, blank registration forms, ticket application forms, a list of special events, a list of the members of the Organising Committee, plans for transport and accommodation, press articles, a scrapbook, press releases, leaflets and publications, the official information bulletin, reports (including reports from the Organising Committee and the official report), as well as the results.

It also contains the contract for the rights to the films of the Games.

With regard to the North American Championships, the fonds includes the programme and the results of competitions.

**Accruals**

No

**System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

**Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in English and French. Some documents are in Italian, Spanish and German.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1960

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of the United States of America
- Archives of the State of California

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1960*



International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 2, 1994-1997, pp. 177-178

IOC website – The 1960 Squaw Valley Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

26 July 2007



# Innsbruck 1964 – 9<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1964

**Dates:** 1958-1996

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.53 l.m. Text documents

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

After his city failed to be chosen to host the Games in 1960, the Mayor of Innsbruck submitted a further bid to host the Games in 1964. For the first time, at the 56<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Munich, in 1959, the International Federations attended the candidate city presentations and gave their views on the choice of city. Innsbruck easily won the vote, obtaining 49 votes, with 9 for Calgary (Canada) and none for Lahti (Finland).

### OCOG President

The Austrian Minister of Education, Heinrich Drimmel, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Innsbruck Winter Olympics were held from 29 January to 9 February 1964, and attracted 1,091 participants (892 men and 199 women) representing 36 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of six sports (34 separate events).

### Opening

On 29 January 1964, the President of Austria, Adolf Schärf, declared these 9<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the bobsleighter Paul Aste, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the Alpine skier, Joseph Rieder.

### The Games and the champions

Freakish weather conditions threatened to disrupt the preparation of the Games, with a lack of snow and ice making it very difficult for the organisers to lay the skiing pistes and bobsleigh runs. It was the Austrian army that came to the rescue, with soldiers transporting snow from the mountain tops in order to prepare the skiing pistes, and carving out ice blocks from glaciers, which were used for the bobsleigh runs. Thanks to the soldiers' efforts, the unseasonal warmth did not prove disastrous, and the Games got underway on time. The 1964 Winter Games were overall a big success. Worldwide interest in the Winter Games also continued to grow, and television companies were prepared to pay more and more for the broadcasting rights. The city of Innsbruck was congratulated by the IOC President, Avery Brundage, for its flawless running of the event.

In the Alpine skiing events, French sisters Christine and Marielle Goitschel made the headlines by finishing in the top-two in both the slalom and the giant slalom (Christine winning the slalom, and Marielle the giant slalom). Elsewhere, the USSR's Lidia Skoblikova made history by winning all four of the speed skating events, breaking the Olympic record in the 500m, 1,000m and 1,500m. She became the first person ever to win four individual Winter Olympic titles at the same Games. Her compatriot Klavdiya Boyarskikh won three golds in the women's cross-country skiing, with Finland's Eero Mäntyranta claiming two golds and a silver in the men's competition. In ice hockey, the USSR regained its Olympic title with Sweden finishing second.

### New features

- The bobsleigh was brought back into the Olympic programme and the luge was competed for the first time at the Winter Games. In addition, a 5km cross-country event was introduced for

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Last update: April 11



women, and for the first time ever, there were two ski jumping competitions, with a 70m event being incorporated.

- Alpine skiing was now officially timed to within one hundredth of a second.
- For the first time, the Olympic Flame was lit at Olympia and transported to the Winter Games.

For further information on the history of the 1964 Innsbruck Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

#### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

#### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1964 Innsbruck Olympic Winter Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the official film, the athletes (most notably the German figure skating pair of Marika Kilius and Hans-Jürgen Bäumler, who were accused of signing a professional contract prior to the Games), and the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Winter Games.

It contains programmes, the protocol, official invitations, speeches made at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, correspondence relating to the Kilius-Bäumler affair, blank registration forms, the table of participants and the decree relating to identity cards, press articles, two scrapbooks, press releases, publications (including the official information bulletin and a publication by the International Luge Federation), reports (including reports by the Organising Committee and the National Olympic Committees, the financial report and the official report), as well as the results.

It also contains the contract on the rights to the films of the Games.

#### **Accruals**

No

#### **System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

#### **Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

#### **Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in German, French and English. Some documents are in Spanish and Swedish.

#### **Related units of description**

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1964

##### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of Austria
- Archives of the City of Innsbruck

#### **Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1964*

Last update: April 11



International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 2, 1994-1997, p. 180

IOC website – The 1964 Innsbruck Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

26 July 2007



## Grenoble 1968 – 10<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1968

**Dates:** 1964-1989

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.93 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

On 28 January 1964, at the 62<sup>nd</sup> IOC Session at Innsbruck, Grenoble was selected to host the 1968 Olympic Winter Games, beating competition from Calgary, Lake Placid, Lahti, Oslo and Sapporo.

#### OCOG President

Albert Michallon was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Grenoble Winter Olympics were held from 6 to 18 February 1968, and attracted 1,158 participants (947 men and 211 women) representing 37 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of six sports (35 separate events).

#### Opening

On 6 February, the President of France, Charles de Gaulle, declared these 10<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by Léo Lacroix, an Alpine skier, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the figure skater, Alain Calmat.

#### The Games and the champions

Seeing the Winter Games as the perfect opportunity to showcase France to the rest of the world, President de Gaulle made vast funds available to the Organising Committee. The town of Grenoble did not have the necessary infrastructure to host all of the events of the Games, so various sites in the surrounding area were used instead – Chamrousse for Alpine skiing, Autrans for cross-country skiing and the biathlon, Saint-Nizier for the ski jump, Villard-de-Lans for the luge and Alpe d'Huez for the bobsleigh – with Grenoble holding all the skating competitions. The Committee spared no expense when organising the lavish Opening Ceremony, which included the scattering of hundreds of paper flowers throughout the crowd, and parachutists forming the five Olympic rings above the stadium.

The star of these Winter Games was France's Jean-Claude Killy, who sent the partisan crowds wild by winning the downhill, the slalom and the giant slalom. Sweden's Toini Gustafsson reigned supreme in the women's cross-country skiing, winning both the individual events and coming second in the team relay. In figure skating, the Soviet husband-and-wife team of Oleg Protopopov and Lyudmila Belousova successfully defended their pairs title. Italy's Franco Nones broke the Scandinavian-Soviet stranglehold on the cross-country skiing, winning gold in the 30km event. One controversial moment of the Games was in the women's luge, when the three East German competitors (who had finished first, second and fourth) were all disqualified after it transpired that they had heated their runners before the start of the event.

#### New features

- For the first time at any Olympic Games (Summer or Winter), there were two German teams present – the GDR (East Germany) and the FRG (West Germany).
- The Grenoble Winter Games were the first to be broadcast in colour.
- Both gender tests and doping tests were introduced at these Games. Out of the 86 tests carried out, none were positive.
- The Winter Games had its first (albeit unofficial) mascot – a cartoon skier called Schuss.

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- The medals for these Games had a pictogram of the relevant sport on the reverse side.

For further information on the history of the 1968 Grenoble Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

#### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

#### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1968 Grenoble Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the athletes (including Jean-Claude Killy and the scandal of the three disqualified East Germans in the luge), accreditations, the Ceremonies, financial matters, the Anthem, the Flame, the stadium, facilities, accommodation, and transport.

It also provides information on a series of international winter sports events held in Grenoble in 1967 (*Semaines internationales de Grenoble*) and on the international photographic exhibition that was held in conjunction with the Winter Games.

It contains the statutes and programmes for the Games and the Flame, the international luge rules, the synopsis of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the organisational chart for the Organising Committee, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, circulars, the plan of the pistes and runs, questionnaires and a list of accreditation documents, press articles, scrapbooks, press releases, information bulletins and notes, publications (including the official information bulletin, and the minutes of the Organising Committee's meeting of 31 August 1967), reports (including reports by the Organising Committee presented at the IOC Sessions, the report on the progress of work and the official report), as well as the results.

With regard to the athletes, the fonds contains lists of event start times, registration forms and lists, publications and press articles on Jean-Claude Killy and messages of protest against the disqualification of the East German luge competitors.

It also contains press releases, the presentation of the facilities, the results of the *Semaines internationales de Grenoble* and correspondence and leaflets for the international photographic exhibition that was held in conjunction with the Games.

#### **Accruals**

No

#### **System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

#### **Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

#### **Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in French. Some documents are in English, German, Spanish and Italian.

#### **Related units of description**

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1968

##### External sources

Last update: April 11



- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- Regional Archives of Isère
- Grenoble Municipal Archives

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1968* (2 volumes)

International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 2, 1994-1997, p. 183

IOC website – The 1968 Grenoble Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

30 July 2007



# Sapporo 1972 – 11<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1972

**Dates:** 1966-1973

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.20 l.m. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

At the 65<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Rome in 1966, Sapporo was awarded the 11<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, beating competition from Banff, Lahti and Salt Lake City.

### OCOG President

Kogoro Uemura, President of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organisations, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Sapporo Winter Olympics were held from 3 to 13 February 1972, and attracted 1,006 participants (801 men and 205 women) representing 35 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of six sports (35 separate events).

### Opening

On 3 February, Emperor Hirohito declared these 11<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the speed skater, Keiichi Suzuki, and the Olympic Flame was lit by a schoolboy, Hideki Takada. The Official's Oath was sworn for the first time at any Olympic Games, with the honour going to Fumio Asaki, who was to officiate in the ski jumping events.

### The Games and the champions

The subject of amateurism stirred controversy when skier Karl Schranz was declared ineligible to compete because he had allowed his name and photo to be used in commercial advertising. However, this did not prevent the Soviet ice hockey team from competing, despite the fact that all of the squad played in professional leagues. Canada boycotted the ice hockey event in protest.

The Sapporo Olympic Winter Games were marked by the performances of the USSR's Galina Kulakova, who won gold in all three of the women's cross-country events (5km, 10km and the team relay), and the Netherland's Ard Schenk, who likewise won three gold medals in the men's speed skating (1,500m, 5,000m and 10,000m). Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland was a surprise winner in the women's downhill and giant slalom events, and Norway's Magnar Solberg successfully defended his title in the 20km biathlon. Two countries won their first ever gold medal at the Winter Olympics – Spain through Francisco Fernández-Ochoa's efforts in the slalom, and Japan, which remarkably won all three medals in the normal ski jumping event.

### New features

- The 1972 Sapporo Olympic Winter Games in Japan were the first to be held in Asia.

For further information on the history of the 1972 Sapporo Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

## **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

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Last update: April 11



### Scope and content

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1972 Sapporo Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the athletes (including Karl Schranz, the disqualified Austrian skier), the issues surrounding amateurism, TV rights, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the emblems, the Anthem, the Flame, medals and transport. It also provides information on doping controls and the International Congress of Winter Sports Medicine.

It contains programmes for the Games, the official programme of the International Federations, rules and technical brochures for each sport, programmes and speeches made at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the speech made by Juan Antonio Samaranch to the mission heads, the presentation by the Organising Committee at the 69<sup>th</sup> IOC Session, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, the presentation of the members of the Organising Committee, the list of accredited journalists, job applications, the map of the Olympic Village, press articles, scrapbooks, publications (including the Organising Committee's bulletin and NOC publications), reports (including reports made by the Organising Committee to the Executive Board and to the IOC Sessions, the financial report and the official report), as well as the results.

With regard to the athletes and the issues surrounding amateurism, it contains correspondence, rules, press releases, the list of participants, questionnaires completed by the members of the national ice hockey teams, as well as letters of protest and press articles.

With regard to doping, it contains correspondence, analysis reports, results, control protocols, graphs, photographs, test explanations and the summary from the International Congress of Sports Medicine.

Finally with regard to TV and radio rights, it includes contracts (including one between the Organising Committee and the European Broadcasting Union, and another between the Organising Committee and Nippon Hoso Kyokai), correspondence and the allocation of rights.

### Accruals

No

### System of arrangement

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

### Conditions governing access

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

### Language / scripts of material

The documents are mainly in English and French. Some documents are in Japanese, Spanish, Italian, German, Swedish and Finnish.

### Related units of description

#### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1972

#### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of Japan

### Publication note

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1972*



International Olympic Committee, under the management of Raymond Gafner – *The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years The Idea - The Presidents - The Achievements*. Lausanne, International Olympic Committee, Vol. 2, 1994-1997, p. 185

IOC website – The 1972 Sapporo Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

31 July 2007



# Innsbruck 1976 – 12<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1976

**Dates:** 1970-1984

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 2.31 l.m. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

During the 70<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Amsterdam in 1970, the 12<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games were initially awarded to Denver, which had beaten competition from Sion, Tampere and Vancouver. However, on 15 November 1972, the city was forced to withdraw and consequently, on 4 February 1973 during a meeting of the Executive Board, the IOC awarded the 1976 Games to Innsbruck.

### OCOG President

Fred Sinowatz was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Innsbruck Winter Olympics were held from 4 to 15 February 1976, and attracted 1,123 participants (892 men and 231 women) representing 37 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of six sports (37 separate events).

### Opening

On 4 February, the President of Austria, Rudolf Kirschschräger, declared these 12<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by Werner Delle-Karth (bobsleigh). Christl Haas. The Official's Oath was sworn by Willy Köstinger, who was to officiate in the Nordic combined event. Two cauldrons were lit as a symbol of Winter Games being held twice in Innsbruck. The cauldron of 1964 was lit by Christl Haas (Alpine skiing) and the 1976 cauldron was ignited by Josef Feistmantl (luge) .

### The Games and the champions

Denver had been forced to abandon hosting the 1976 Winter Games after the people of the state of Colorado had voted against public money being used to fund the building work and other preparations. On 4 February 1973, the Games were awarded to Innsbruck by the IOC. One of the major reasons behind the IOC's decision was that Innsbruck had very successfully hosted the 1964 Games, and most of the necessary infrastructure was therefore already in place. Work got underway to modernise some of the city's existing facilities, and new runs for the bobsleigh and luge events were built, as well as an ice rink. The Organising Committee wanted the Games to be open and accessible to as many people as possible, but also made security one of its key priorities, with the memories of the horrific events of Munich four years earlier still fresh in everyone's minds. A lot of money was spent on improving security in order to ensure the safety of both participants and spectators alike, so that the Games could run as smoothly as possible.

One of the stars of the 1976 Winter Games was West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier, who won both the women's downhill and slalom, and narrowly missed out on a clean sweep of the Alpine events when she finished in second place in the giant slalom. Austrian skier Franz Klammer gave the home support something to cheer when he won gold in a frenetic men's downhill event. In figure skating, Great Britain's John Curry impressed the judges with his innovative style, which put the emphasis on grace and artistic expression rather than technical aspects, and won gold with the highest mark ever recorded at the Winter Olympics for the men's event. In the same event, the USA's Terry Kubicka wowed the audience when he successfully landed a very risky backflip manoeuvre – unfortunately for him, the judges weren't as impressed, and he finished in 7<sup>th</sup> place. In ice hockey, the USSR won gold for the fourth consecutive time.

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Last update: April 11



### New features

- New run for the bobsleigh and the luge, as well as an ice rink, were constructed for these Games.
- Ice dancing was incorporated into the Winter Olympic programme for the first time.

For further information on the history of the 1976 Innsbruck Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1976 Innsbruck Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly the athletes, accreditations, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the emblem, mascot, pictograms, medals, the Flame, accommodation, the media, the official film, sports facilities, official automatic timing, TV rights, doping controls and events held at the same time. It also provides information on the preparations for the Denver Games, which were cancelled, particularly on the essay competition and the protests about their organisation.

With regard to the Innsbruck Games, the fonds contains programmes and the protocol for the Games, official invitations, the programme and speeches made at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees and International Federations, the list of participants, brochures of technical facilities, press articles, information bulletins and notes, press releases, publications (including the Organising Committee's bulletin, and publications from the NOCs and IFs), reports (including reports from the Organising Committee and the official report), and the results.

It also contains correspondence and reports on medical examinations, correspondence, press releases and publications on the official film and TV rights, and correspondence and the contract between the Organising Committee and Swiss Timing with regard to official automatic timing.

With regard to the Denver Games, which were cancelled, the fonds contains correspondence from the Organising Committee, information about the formation and dissolution of the Organising Committee, letters of protest against the Denver Games, an opinion poll, speeches, an interview with Avery Brundage at the 72<sup>nd</sup> IOC Session, reports presented at the Sessions and at Executive Board meetings, the report on the visit by the Technical Director of the IOC and the final report, press releases and articles, official bulletins, and publications.

### **Accruals**

No

### **System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

### **Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

### **Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in English, German and French. Some documents are in Swedish, Japanese, Spanish and Chinese.

### **Related units of description**



Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1976

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of Austria
- Archives of the City of Innsbruck

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee. – *The Final Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1976*

IOC website – The 1976 Innsbruck Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

8 August 2007



# Lake Placid 1980 – 13<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1980

**Dates:** 1974-1985

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 4.25 l.m. Text documents

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

On 27 October 1974, at the 75<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Vienna, Lake Placid was awarded the 13<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games, 48 years after it had hosted the 3<sup>rd</sup> Winter Games. The other candidate city Vancouver-Garibaldi (Canada) had withdrawn before the final vote.

### OCOG President

Reverend J. Bernard Fell was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee, succeeding the late Ron MacKenzie, who had died in 1978.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Lake Placid Winter Olympics were held from 13 to 24 February 1980, and attracted 1,072 participants (840 men and 232 women) representing 37 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of six sports (38 separate events).

### Opening

On 13 February, the Vice-President of the USA, Walter Mondale, declared these 13<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the speed skater, Eric Heiden, and the Olympic Flame was lit by Charles Morgan Kerr, the American team doctor. The Official's Oath was sworn by Terry McDermott, who was to officiate in the speed skating.

### The Games and the champions

The preparation for these Winter Games went by very smoothly, largely because Lake Placid already boasted many of the necessary sporting facilities, a team of qualified staff was on hand to supervise every possible organisational aspect, and a sizable budget had been made available to the Organising Committee from local, federal and state governments. Most of the existing facilities were simply renovated, with the only new additions being a covered stadium, a 70m ski jump, a luge run and a speed skating rink. To ensure that there would be enough snow for the skiing events, the Organising Committee provided artificial snow machines – a first for the Winter Olympics.

Many of the champions from 1976 successfully defended their crowns at these Winter Games. East Germany's Ulrich Wehling won the Nordic combined for the third time in a row, while the USSR's Irina Rodnina also claimed her third consecutive Olympic title in the pairs figure skating. Her compatriot Aleksandr Tikhonov went one better, by winning a fourth successive Olympic gold medal in the biathlon relay. Another Soviet skier, the USSR's Nikolay Zimyatov, dominated the cross-country events, claiming three gold medals. In Alpine skiing, Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark won gold in both the men's slalom and giant slalom, while Leichtenstein's Hanni Wenzel emerged victorious in the women's slalom and giant slalom, winning her country's first ever gold medals at the Winter Olympics. She also won a silver medal in the downhill event. The USA ice hockey team surprisingly won the gold medal. The real star of these Games though was undoubtedly the USA's Eric Heiden, who incredibly finished first in all five of the men's speed skating events, becoming the first, and to date only, person ever to win five gold medals at the same Winter Olympics.

### New features

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- A covered stadium with a capacity of 8,500 was constructed specially for these Games, along with a 70m ski jump, a luge run and a speed skating rink.
- Artificial snow was used for the first time to make up for any lack of snow in the skiing competitions.

### Politics

The USSR opted to compete in these Games, in spite of the fact that President Jimmy Carter had called for a boycott of the Summer Games due to be held in Moscow later that year.

For further information on the history of the 1980 Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1980 Lake Placid Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly accreditations (including those for the members of the IOC and the Medical Commission), the admission of Mongolia after the deadline for entries, the athletes (including the case of Taiwan's Liang Ren-Guey), tickets, finances, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, marketing of the Games, contracts, the emblem, the Flame, accommodation, the mascot, the medals, pictograms, sports facilities, the Olympic Village, transport, security, films, television rights, the press and the media.

The fonds contains the programmes and protocol for the Games, the cultural programme, the contract between the IOC and the NOC of the host city, technical brochures, official invitations, the statutes for the Games, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees, International Federations and the Executive Bureau of the Olympic Games, questionnaires and correspondence about accreditations, the list of accredited people, athlete registration forms, the Manual of Participants, the diploma of merit for athletes, the budget and the financial report, the route and report for the Olympic Flame, the list of events, plans of the sites, Olympic village and sports facilities, letters of congratulation and protest, job applications, advertising, press articles, a scrapbook, press releases from the Organising Committee, information packs, publications (including the Organising Committee's bulletin), NOC publications, reports (including reports from the Organising Committee, International Olympic Committee and the official report), extracts from minutes of meetings of the IOC Executive Board, the results of the pre-Olympic events, and the official results.

With regard to marketing, the fonds contains correspondence between the Organising Committee and the NOCs and also between the Organising Committee and various companies, as well as contracts with the NOCs and companies, and publications by certain companies.

With regard to films, television rights and the media, it contains the script and contract for the official film, an informative guide for the media, bulletins from the Swiss delegation's press office, correspondence (particularly with television companies), and contracts between the Organising Committee and the IOC and NOC and also between the Organising Committee and television companies.

With regard to medical matters, the fonds contains medical reports and minutes, correspondence about medical files and the contract between the Organising Committee and the National Scientific Research Institute relating to the drug screening programme.

### **Accruals**

No

### **System of arrangement**

Last update: April 11



The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

**Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in English and French. Some documents are in Spanish.

**Related units of description**

Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1980

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of the United States of America
- Lake Placid Winter Olympic Museum

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Final Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1980*

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Results of the Olympic Winter Games of 1980*

IOC website – The 1980 Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

9 August 2007



## Sarajevo 1984 – 14<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J02-1984

**Dates:** 1973-1997

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 3.50 l.m. Text documents

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

Sarajevo was awarded the 14<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games on 18 May 1978 at the 80<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Athens, beating competition from Sapporo (Japan) and Gothenburg (Sweden).

#### OCOG President

Mikulic Branko was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Sarajevo Winter Olympics were held from 8 to 19 February 1984, and attracted 1,272 participants (998 men and 274 women) representing 49 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of six sports (39 separate events).

#### Opening

On 8 February, the President of Yugoslavia, Mika Spiljak, declared these 14<sup>th</sup> Olympic Winter Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the Alpine skier, Bojan Krizaj, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the figure skater, Sandra Dubravcic. The Official's Oath was sworn by Dragan Perovic, who was to officiate in the Alpine skiing events.

#### The Games and the champions

When Sarajevo submitted its bid to host these Games, the city already had some of the necessary sporting infrastructure, including an indoor ice rink and ski pistes. However, much more was needed before it could host an event the size of the Winter Olympics, and work got underway on constructing a wide variety of facilities, which included an Olympic complex, new run for the bobsleigh and the luge, and 70m and 90m ski jumps. In addition, a new biathlon course was devised, and the downhill, slalom and giant slalom courses were adjusted to meet Olympic standards. All the sporting events were held on their scheduled dates, despite fears that storms and high winds would disrupt the programme. These Games, the first to be held under the IOC presidency of Juan Antonio Samaranch, went by very smoothly, with the hospitality offered by the local people leaving its mark on all those who attended.

Yugoslavia won its first ever Winter Olympic medal at these Games, with Jure Franko sending the crowds wild by coming second in the men's giant slalom. The USA's Phil Mahre won the gold medal in the men's slalom, with his twin brother, Steve, finishing in second place. Finland's Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen dominated the women's cross-country events, claiming all three individual titles and also a bronze in the team event, while Norway's Eirik Kvalfoss won a medal of each colour in the biathlon events. In speed skating, Canada's Gaétan Boucher won the men's 1,000m and 1,500m, a feat matched in the women's events by East Germany's Karin Enke, who also won a couple of silver medals in the 500m and 3,000m. In figure skating, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Great Britain won gold in Ice dancing, getting perfect scores across the board for artistic impression. Last but not least, the Soviet ice hockey team reclaimed its gold medal.

#### New features

- The Zetra sports complex was built in Sarajevo, and a run for the bobsleigh and the luge, as well as two ski jumps (70m and 90m), were built in the surrounding areas. A new biathlon course was also devised.

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Last update: April 11



- The 20km cross-country skiing event was now open to female skiers.

For further information on the history of the 1984 Sarajevo Olympic Winter Games, please visit the page dedicated to these Games on the IOC website.

#### **Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

The fonds was received by the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

#### **Scope and content**

The fonds mainly provides information on the activities of the IOC with regard to the preparation, organisation and running of the 1984 Sarajevo Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly accreditations, visas and identity cards, the official poster, the athletes, tickets, finances, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, marketing of the Games, contracts, mission heads and officials, public relations, the emblem, the Flame, accommodation, the mascot, medals, pictograms, the commemorative coin and stamps, the sites and sports facilities, medical examinations, the Olympic Village, official automatic timing and other technical matters, transport, security, films, television rights, the press and the media. It also provides information on IOC President Samaranch's trip to Sarajevo during the civil war in 1994.

The fonds contains the programmes and protocol for the Games, particularly for speed skating and figure skating, the cultural programme, the contract between the host city and the IOC, technical brochures and rules for the sports, official invitations, the concept, programme and speeches for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, general correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, National Olympic Committees, International Federations and the Executive Bureau of the Olympic Games, the official book, forms, refusals and correspondence about accreditations, the list of participants in each discipline, the list of IOC members, the guest list, the pricelist and catalogue for tickets, the speeches made by the Mayor of Sarajevo, the Olympic Flame route and speeches, plans of the sites, letters of thanks, congratulation and protest, job applications, advertising, press articles, press releases for the Games and Press Centre, information packs, publications (including the official bulletin and publications from the Organising Committee, and NOC publications), reports (including reports from the Organising Committee, individual visit reports and the official report), as well as the official results and statistics.

With regard to marketing, the fonds contains correspondence between the Organising Committee and the NOCs and also between the Organising Committee and various companies, as well as contracts with the NOCs and companies, and publications by certain companies.

With regard to films, television rights and the media, it contains correspondence, an informative file from ABC on the Sarajevo Games, the contract for the official film, and contracts and insurance policies with various television companies.

With regard to medical matters, the fonds contains reports on examinations, correspondence and medical brochures.

It also contains correspondence on the Olympic Movement's initiatives to help Sarajevo and on the rebuilding of the Zetra sports complex after it was destroyed in the civil war.

#### **Accruals**

No

#### **System of arrangement**

The files are classified by subject, by document type or by activities in alphabetical order. The documents in the files are classified chronologically, from earliest to latest.

#### **Conditions governing access**

The documents are freely accessible subject to the IOC's access rules.

Last update: April 11

**Language / scripts of material**

The documents are mainly in English, French and Serbo-Croat. Some documents are in German, Chinese, Italian and Russian.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J05-1984

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Municipal Archives of Sarajevo

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Final Report of the Olympic Winter Games of 1984*

IOC website – The 1984 Sarajevo Olympic Winter Games

**Notes**

The content of this fonds, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

13 August 2007