



INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC  
COMMITTEE

Historical Archives  
Olympic Studies Centre

## Olympic Summer Games

### *Fonds list*

Overview of the content of the archives concerning their preparation, organisation and running from 1896 to 1984

15 April 2011



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## Athens 1896 – Games of the I Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1896

**Dates:** 1894-1996

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.27 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

The city of Athens was chosen to host the Games of the I Olympiad at the first Session of the International Olympic Committee on 23 June 1894 in Paris.

#### OCOG President

As a demonstration of the desire and honour involved in hosting these inaugural modern Games, Crown Prince Constantine himself was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The first modern Olympic Games were held from 6 to 15 April 1896. Some 241 athletes representing 14 different countries (NOCs) took part in nine different sports (43 events).

#### Opening

On entering the stadium, King George I of Greece declared: "I hereby proclaim the opening of these first International Olympic Games." For the first time, the Olympic Anthem, composed by Spyros Samaras, reverberated throughout a stadium.

#### The Games and the champions

The announcement of these first Games was immediately met with enthusiasm, particularly in the press. However, the capital needed to fund the Games was not as forthcoming, with the Greek government unable to finance the event. But this did not prove catastrophic – thanks to collections from wealthy families, ticket sales and, above all, the contribution from the Greek benefactor, George Averoff, who donated more than one million drachmas, within 18 months the Organising Committee had been able to refurbish the Olympic Stadium that had been first built in the 4th century BC. The Games consisted of a programme of nine sports – athletics, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, weightlifting, wrestling, swimming, tennis and shooting – with the central event being the marathon. The sea events (sailing and rowing) were cancelled due to bad weather.

The first Olympic champion in more than 1,500 years was the American, James Connolly, who won the triple jump. Frenchman Paul Masson won three Olympic titles in cycling. The German, Carl Schumann, won three gymnastics events and the Greco-Roman wrestling competition. He also competed in athletics and weightlifting. The Australian athlete Teddy Flack became the first ever double-Olympic champion by winning the 800m and 1,500m. However, it was a 21-year old Greek shepherd, Spyridon Louis, who stole the headlines as the first winner of the marathon.

The winners did not receive gold medals. They were instead awarded a silver medal and an olive branch.

For further information on the history of the 1896 Athens Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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: mars 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 1896 Athens Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG).

It contains press cuttings, a scrapbook, programmes and technical brochures for the different sports, correspondence providing information on the relationship between the IOC and the OCOG, lists of addresses, a map of Athens, the score for the Olympic Anthem, official invitations, publications, the official report, the list of results, and documents providing information on transport.

**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 latest to earliest.

**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 Greek. Some documents are in English, German and Spanish.

**Related units of description**External sources

- General State Archives of Greece

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1896*

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. 69-75

IOC website – The 1896 Athens Olympic 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**

June 2007



## Paris 1900 – Games of the II Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1896

**Dates:** 1894-1993

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.78 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

The city of Paris was chosen as the host city for the Games of the II Olympiad at the first Session of the IOC on 23 June 1894 in Paris.

#### OCOG President

Right from the start, the organisers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> modern Games were faced with an administrative and political headache. This was mainly because the Games were held as part of the “International Physical Exercise and Sport Competitions” of the World’s Fair in 1900, with the result that the Olympic events were lost among these competitions.

Preparation for these Games was hampered by the differences of opinion between Pierre de Coubertin Committee and the Organising Committee of the International Physical Exercise and Sport Competitions. He thus decided to appoint a private committee chaired by Charles de La Rochefoucauld. After La Rochefoucauld resigned, Daniel Mérillon took charge of the committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Paris Olympic Games were held from 14 May to 28 October 1900. As there was no distinction between the Olympic competitions and the other sporting competitions, it is difficult to establish the exact number of athletes competing in the Olympic Games. The IOC estimates that there were in total 997 participants (975 men and 22 women) representing 24 different countries (NOCs) at these Games. The programme consisted of 19 different sports, 95 events and other cultural activities.

#### Opening

There was no official opening for these Games of the II Olympiad, as the event was combined with the International Physical Exercise and Sport Competitions at the World’s Fair.

#### The Games and the champions

Even if the status of the Games was not clearly defined, the success of the International Physical Exercise and Sport Competitions was in no doubt. The sporting events attracted almost 60,000 sportsmen and women from all disciplines.

With regard to the Olympic events, it was also at these Games that women’s competitions first appeared, with tennis, golf, sailing and croquet.

The first woman to win an Olympic event was the Briton, Charlotte Cooper, in the ladies’ tennis singles. Sportsmen meriting a special mention in these Games were the Americans Alvin Kraenzlein, who won four athletics events (60m, 110m hurdles, 200m hurdles and the long jump), and Ray Ewry, who won all three standing-jump titles on the same day. The Frenchman Constantin Henriquez de Zubiera, a member of both the rugby team (for which he won a gold medal) and the tug of war team, became the first black athlete to compete in the Olympic Games. The “mystery” of these Games revolved around a French boy whose identity remains unknown to this day. The boy (who was aged anywhere between 7 and 12) was only initially selected by the Dutch rowing team as a replacement coxswain for the coxed pairs event, but remarkably went on to win the gold medal.



For further information on the history of the 1900 Paris Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 1900 Paris Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG). There is also information on the Organising Committee chaired by La Rochefoucauld, who resigned his position, and on the organisation, running and reporting of the World's Fair.

It contains rules and sports programmes, lists of athletes, results of events, articles and press reviews, a scrapbook, correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, and official reports on the Fair. There is no official report on these Olympic Games (instead, see the official reports on the International Physical Exercise and Sport Competitions of 1900 [in French only]).

**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 latest to earliest.

**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 and Spanish.

**Related units of description**External sources

- National Archives of France – Paris [in French]
- Paris Archives [in French]
- Paris Regional Archives [in French]
- Paris Municipal Archives [in French]

**Publication note**

Ministry of Trade and Industry, Post and Telegraphs – The official reports on the International Physical Exercise and Sport Competitions of 1900 [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. 117-118

IOC website – The 1900 Paris Olympic 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**

June 2007



## St Louis 1904 – Games of the III Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1904

**Dates:** 1900-1994

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.21 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

In 1901, the IOC chose the city of Chicago to host the Games of the III Olympiad. St Louis, whose World's Fair was postponed from 1903 to 1904, also put itself forward as a candidate, wanting to host the sporting events at the same time as the World's Fair, as Paris had done. The transfer to St Louis was put to a vote and approved in 1902.

#### OCOG President

The Chairman of the Organising Committee was James E. Sullivan, Head of the Fair's Physical Culture Department.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The St Louis Olympic Games were held simultaneously with the World's Fair from 1 July to 23 November 1904. 651 participants (645 men and 6 women) representing 12 different countries (NOCs) attended these Games, which had a programme consisting of 15 different sports (91 events).

#### Opening

The official opening of the Games of the III Olympiad coincided with the opening of the World's Fair, announced by David Francis, the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904 World's Fair), on 15 August 1904.

#### The Games and the champions

As in the case of Paris four years earlier, the Olympic events were lost among the other sporting activities of the Fair. Many nations did not enter these Games, put off by the cost and travel time to St Louis. As part of the Fair, there were "Anthropology Days" set aside for "representatives of savage, uncivilised tribes". Even though they were not part of the Games programme, Pierre de Coubertin was vehemently against these competitions, branding them an "outrageous masquerade".

Athletics was wholly dominated by the Americans, who won 22 of the 24 titles. Archibald Hahn won the 60m, 100m and 200m; Harry Hillman the 400m, 200m hurdles and 400m hurdles; and James Lightbody the 800m, 1,500m and 2,500m steeplechase. Ray Ewry successfully defended his three standing-jump titles (high, long and triple jump). The most remarkable athlete was the American gymnast, George Eyser, who, in spite of having a wooden leg, won six medals. The marathon was tainted by the cheating of Fred Lorz, who "ran" a large part of the course in a car. When he arrived at the finish line, the organisers mistakenly believed that he had legitimately completed the whole race, and awarded him the gold medal (a charade that Lorz went along with). Following his inevitable disqualification, the gold medal was passed on to Thomas Hicks, with Albert Corey, a French immigrant competing as an individual, awarded the silver medal. Competing in this marathon were also the first two Africans to participate in the Olympic Games, Len Tau and Jan Mashiani.

#### New features

- A 15,000-seat stadium was constructed, but was poorly attended during the sports competitions.
- Three new disciplines were admitted: boxing, diving and freestyle wrestling. Among the new events, the "All-Around Championship" was a predecessor of the decathlon.

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- For the first time, gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to the top three participants in an event.

For further information on the history of the 1904 St Louis Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 1904 St Louis Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG). There is also information on the preparations for the Olympic Games by the Chicago Organising Committee and on the organisation, running and reporting of the World's Fair of 1904.

It contains official programmes and daily reports on the Games (from Tuesday, 26 July, Saturday, 30 July, Monday, 22 August, Thursday, 15 September and Wednesday, 5 October), results of events, correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee, press cuttings, a scrapbook, publications and the copy of the two reports on the Games: *The Olympic Games* by Charles Lucas and *Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac for 1905* by James E. Sullivan, the Chairman of the Organising 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 latest to earliest.

#### **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. Some documents are in French and Spanish.

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

##### External sources

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

#### **Publication note**

American Sport Publishing Company – *Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac for 1904*

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. 118-122

Lucas, Charles – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1904*

IOC website – The 1904 St Louis Olympic Games.

#### **Notes**

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

#### **Rules or conventions**

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Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

June 2007



## London 1908 – Games of the IV Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1908

**Dates:** 1904-1994

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.35 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

The city of Rome was initially chosen to host the Games of the IV Olympiad on 22 June 1904 at the 7<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in London, beating competition from Berlin and Milan. However, the eruption of Vesuvius in April 1906 forced Rome to abandon the organisation of the Olympic Games. As the Italian government needed all its resources to rebuild the area at the foot of the volcano, Milan also withdrew its candidature. With Germany now refusing to host the Games due to escalating international tensions, the IOC turned to London, which presented a programme that was unanimously approved at the 9<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Athens in 1906.

#### OCOG President

The London Games were organised by the British Olympic Association under the leadership of Lord Desborough.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The London Olympic Games started on 27 April and ended on 31 October 1908. The main activities were held from 13 to 25 July, but the Games were extended to include a winter section with ice skating competitions, boxing and various team sports (soccer, field hockey, lacrosse and rugby union). The Games attracted 2,008 participants (1,971 men and 37 women) representing 22 different countries (NOCs), and had a programme consisting of 22 different sports (110 separate events).

#### Opening

For the first time, the parade of the delegations of athletes formed part of the Opening Ceremony of the Games, which were declared open by King Edward VII on 13 July 1908. The words of the Bishop of Pennsylvania during a service on the first Sunday of the Games were to become the very embodiment of the Olympic spirit when he said "The important thing in these Olympiads is not so much winning as taking part".

#### The Games and the champions

The Games of the IV Olympiad were particularly marked by the performance of the USA's Ray Ewry, who won both the standing long jump and standing high jump for the third time, thus becoming the first, and to date only, person in Olympic history to win eight gold medals in individual events. His compatriot Mel Sheppard won three gold medals in the 800m, 1,500m and medley relay (where a team of four athletes ran 200m, 200m, 400m and 800m). For the first time, the USA team included a black athlete, in the 4x400m relay. John Taylor thus became the first African-American ever to win an Olympic gold medal. Another particularly notable episode of these Games was the marathon – Italy's Dorando Pietri was leading the race, but, after having collapsed several times and just yards from the finish line, was helped across by race officials, and was therefore disqualified. However, he was still awarded a special gold cup for his efforts.

These Games, the last to be held in combination with a World's Fair, were a resoundingly popular sporting success and played an important part in establishing the future of the Olympic Games.

#### New features

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Last update: mars 11



- A 70,000-seat stadium, the White City Stadium, was built specially for the Olympic Games in just ten months.
- It was the first time that the athletes paraded into the stadium during the Opening Ceremony.
- New events included figure skating, javelin, the relay in athletics and field hockey. The distance of the marathon was set at 42.195km, the distance between Windsor Castle and the royal box in the stadium.

#### Politics

Australia and New Zealand were united under one name, Australasia.

For further information on the history of the 1908 London Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 of the Games that were subsequently not held in Rome, then the preparation, organisation and running of the 1908 London Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG).

It contains rules (particularly on the nationality of athletes) and technical brochures on the various sports, entry forms, programmes for the various events, speeches (on Olympic peace and the Olympic concept), invitations, correspondence between Pierre de Coubertin and the Rome OCOG on the city's difficulties in organising the Games, and also between de Coubertin and Lord Desborough, President of the British Olympic Association, on the organisation of the London Games, press cuttings, results, and a copy of 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 latest to earliest.

#### **Conditions governing access**

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

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

The documents are in French and English. Several documents are handwritten.

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

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1908

##### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904
- The National Archives : Records of the UK government from Domesday to the present
- ALM London (Archives, Libraries and Museums London)

#### **Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1908*



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. 124-126

IOC website – The 1908 London Olympic 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**

June 2007



## Stockholm 1912 – Games of the V Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1912

**Dates:** 1908-1993

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.58 l.m. Text documents and microfilm.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

There were no official candidate cities for these Olympic Games. During the 12<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Berlin on 28 May 1909, Stockholm was chosen as the host city for the Games of the V Olympiad.

#### OCOG President

The 1912 Olympics were the first to have an Organising Committee with two joint-Chairmen, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Colonel Viktor Gustaf Balck, who ensured that every possible detail was covered in the preparation of the Games.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Stockholm Olympic Games were held from 5 May to 27 July 1912, and attracted 2,407 participants (2,359 men and 48 women) representing 28 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 14 different sports (102 events). For the first time, an art contest was organised, comprising competitions in literature, sculpture, painting, architecture and music.

#### Opening

King Gustav V of Sweden declared these Games of the V Olympiad open.

#### The Games and the champions

The organisation of these Games finally satisfied the ideals held by Pierre de Coubertin. At the Closing Ceremony, the IOC President made a speech of these Games celebrating their success. It was indeed the success of the Stockholm Games that enabled the Olympic Movement to survive through the First World War.

The Australian, Fanny Durack, became the first ever women's Olympic swimming champion by winning the 100m freestyle. The decathlon and pentathlon, highlights of these Games, were both won by the American, Jim Thorpe, winning him royal honours. However, following accusations of violating the strict Olympic amateur-status rules, he was stripped of his medals a year later by the IOC. They were returned to him posthumously in 1982, 29 years after his death. The Finnish athlete Hannes Kolehmainen won three gold medals, in the 5,000m, 10,000m and cross country. At 64, Sweden's Oscar Swahn became the oldest person to win a gold medal in Olympic history by winning the 100m running deer, single shots event. Boxing was withdrawn from the Olympic programme as the sport was prohibited in Sweden. The Games were, however, marred by the tragic death of the Portuguese athlete Francisco Lázaro, who succumbed to sunstroke during the marathon.

#### New features

- A 22,000-seat stadium exclusively for athletics was designed by the architect Torben Grut. The athletics track was designed by Charles Perry, the world's first major specialist in athletics tracks, and a 100-metre floating swimming pool was built in the Bay of Djurgårdsbrunnviken.
- The 1912 Games witnessed the introduction of the 5,000m, 10,000m, 4x100m relay and 10km race walk in athletics, and the modern pentathlon. Swimming was now open to female athletes for the first time, following in the footsteps of golf, tennis and archery in previous Games.



- Two new technical innovations were electronic timing equipment and the photo finish to decide between competitors at the finish line. These Games also saw the introduction of a public address system.

### Politics

For the first time, all five continents were present at the Games. Japan sent two athletes – the sprinter, Yahiko Mishima, and the marathon runner, Shizo Kanaguri.

For further information on the history of the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs).

It contains rules and technical brochures for each sport, official general, daily and cultural programmes, speeches, the list of athletes competing in these 5<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games and the results with the list of winners, official invitations, dinner menus, visiting cards and cards to commemorate the anniversary of the Games, scores for the music played at the Games, microfilms of the OCOG archives and the corresponding hard copies, publications, press cuttings, a scrapbook, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and some International Federations with regard to the organisation of the Games, and also between the Organising Committee for Equestrian Games and the IOC President, a philatelic brochure *I Giochi della V Olimpiade* [The Games of the V Olympiad], the NOC's report on the Games and the list of contents and publicity for 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 latest to earliest.

### **Conditions governing access**

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

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

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

### **Related units of description**

#### External sources

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

### **Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1912*

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. 126-127

Last update: mars 11



IOC website – The 1912 Stockholm Olympic 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**

June 2007



## Berlin 1916 – Games of the VI Olympiad (not celebrated)

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1916

**Dates:** 1909-1916

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.1 l.m. Text documents

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

In July 1912, the city of Berlin (Germany) was initially chosen to host the Games of the VI Olympiad at the 15<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Stockholm, against competition from Alexandria (Egypt) and Budapest (Hungary). The organisation of the Games initially continued after the outbreak of the First World War, but the Games were finally cancelled in 1915.

#### **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 for the 1916 Berlin Games, which did not take place, and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee. It also contains information on the Olympic stadium, which had been built specially to host these Games.

It contains rules and technical brochures on the various sports, the programme and general regulations for the Games, correspondence between the IOC and the members of the Organising Committee with regard to the organisation of the Games, documents on the preparation of the teams from Germany and Great Britain, press cuttings and publications about the stadium.

#### **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 latest to earliest.

#### **Conditions governing access**

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

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

The documents are in German, French and English.

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

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1916

##### External sources

- National Archives of Germany [in German]
  - Archives of the City of Berlin [in German]
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**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. 128-136

**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**

June 2007



## Antwerp 1920 – Games of the VII Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1920

**Dates:** 1914-1992

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.43 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

On 5 April 1919, at the 18<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Lausanne, Antwerp was chosen to host the Games of the VII Olympiad “in a unanimous tribute to Belgium” (Pierre de Coubertin, *Mémoires Olympiques*, p. 156). The two other candidates, Amsterdam and Lyon, had withdrawn before the vote.

#### OCOG President

The Organising Committee was chaired by Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, and had Crown Prince Leopold as its Honorary President.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Antwerp Olympic Games were held from 20 April to 12 September 1920, and attracted 2,626 participants (2,561 men and 65 women) representing 29 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 20 different sports (154 events), as well as an art competition, which was divided into five separate categories. An art contest was organised, comprising competitions in literature, sculpture, painting, architecture and music.

#### Opening and Oath

King Albert I of Belgium declared open these Games of the VII Olympiad. For the first time, the Olympic Flag (designed by Pierre de Coubertin) was hoisted at the Ceremony, and the Olympic Oath was sworn by the Belgian athlete, Victor Boin. The Ceremony was also marked by the release of doves as a sign of restored peace.

#### The Games and the champions

At the end of the War, Antwerp was in ruins but remained determined to host these Games of the VII Olympiad. With moral and financial support from the government and private donations, the city was able to rebuild itself, with the crowning achievements for the Games being the new stadium and 100-metre swimming pool.

These Games were marked by the performance of the Italian, Nedo Nadi, who won five gold medals in the six fencing events. Finland's Hannes Kolehmainen, triple Olympic champion in 1912, won the marathon, the only event he entered. These Games also witnessed the debut of another Finnish athlete, Paavo Nurmi, who was victorious in the 10,000m but was beaten by France's Joseph Guillemot in the 5,000m. France's Suzanne Lenglen dominated the tennis and won two gold medals (ladies' singles and mixed doubles) and one bronze (doubles). The American boxer Eddie Eagan won gold in the light-heavyweight division; 12 years later, he would go on to win gold in the four-man bobsleigh at the Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid. To date, he is the only athlete to have ever won Olympic titles in both the Summer and Winter Games.

#### New features

- The 30,000-seat Beerschotde Stadium was constructed for these Games.
- The distance for the steeplechase was finally fixed at 3,000m. The 400m freestyle (300m in 1920) and springboard diving were added to the women's programme.

#### Politics

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Last update: mars 11



In 1919, the IOC decided that only countries represented by an IOC member could send athletes to these Games. As a result, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Hungary and Bulgaria were not invited to take part in the Games of the VII Olympiad.

For further information on the history of the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG).

It contains rules for the sports and art competition, technical brochures for each sport, official general and daily programmes, speeches made during the Games, official invitations, dinner menus, publications (including NOC publications), press cuttings, a scrapbook, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee, accounts, judicial enquires, a philatelic brochure, the unofficial report by historian Bill Mallon, the official report on the Antwerp Games, 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 latest to earliest.

#### **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 Flemish. Some documents are in English and Spanish.

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

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1920

##### External sources

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

#### **Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1920 [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. 149-150

IOC website – The 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games.

#### **Notes**

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

#### **Rules or conventions**

Last update: mars 11



Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

June 2007



## Paris 1924 – Games of the VIII Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1924

**Dates:** 1920-1963

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.60 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

On 2 June 1921 at the 19<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Lausanne, the cities of Paris and Amsterdam were awarded the Games of the VIII and IX Olympiad respectively, at the behest of Pierre de Coubertin. This decision was criticised by some IOC members, particularly the Italian delegation, which walked out of the Session in protest.

#### OCOG President

Count de Clary was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Paris Olympic Games were held from 4 May to 27 July 1924, and attracted 3,089 participants (2,954 men and 135 women) representing 44 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 17 different sports (126 events). An art contest was organised, comprising competitions in literature, sculpture, painting, architecture and music.

#### Opening and Oath

On 5 July 1924, the President of France, Gaston Doumergue, declared these Games of the VIII Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the French athlete, Géo André. The Olympic motto "citius, altius, fortius" (Faster, Higher, Stronger) was used for the first time at these Games.

#### The Games and the champions

The preparations for these Games were hampered by political bureaucracy that halted progress to such an extent that the Organising Committee considered pulling out. Thanks to the support of the French government, who wanted to avoid international humiliation, everything was done to ensure that preparations for the Games were completed for the opening date. A number of modern facilities were built, including a 60,000-seat stadium fitted with a loudspeaker system, a 50-metre swimming pool divided into lanes and, for the first time, an Olympic Village. These were the last Summer Games to be held under the IOC presidency of Pierre de Coubertin.

These Games were marked by the performance of the "flying Finn", Paavo Nurmi, who won five titles (1,500m, 5,000m, individual and team cross-country, and the team 3,000m), and his compatriot, Ville Ritola, who won six medals – four gold medals for the 10,000m, 3,000m steeplechase, team cross-country and team 3,000m, and two silver medals for the 5,000m and the individual cross-country. Yet another Finnish athlete, Albin Stenroos, won the marathon, finishing ahead of Italy's Romeo Bertini. Eero Lehtonen added to Finland's medal tally by winning the pentathlon, just as he had done in 1920. The USA's William DeHart Hubbard became the first black athlete to ever win a gold medal in an individual event (long jump), while his compatriot, Albert White, dominated the diving, winning both the 10m platform and 3m springboard events. Hollywood's future Tarzan, Johnny Weissmuller, made his Olympic bow and won three gold medals in swimming. In fencing, France's Roger Ducret won three gold and two silver medals. Women's fencing was introduced at these Games, with Denmark's Ellen Osiier winning the individual foil event.

#### New features



- The 60,000-seat Colombes Stadium, fitted with a loudspeaker system, was constructed for these Games. The swimming events were held in the newly built Tourelles swimming pool, which, measuring 50 metres in length and with marked lanes, was the first of its kind to feature at the Olympics. The first ever Olympic Village was also constructed for these Games.
- Foil competitions were introduced for female athletes.
- For the first time, some events were reported live on radio, by the French journalist Edmond Dehorter.

For further information on the history of the 1924 Paris Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Paris Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG).

It contains rules for the sports and art competition, technical brochures for each sport, official general, daily and cultural programmes, the schedule, statutes and protocol for the Games, bulletins on the Games and from the Municipal Council of Paris, speeches made during the Games, programmes and speeches from the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, official invitations, dinner menus, music scores and lyrics, publications (including press publications and commemorative works), press cuttings, two scrapbooks, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee, the Organising Committee's budget, correspondence relating to disputes, the official report on the Paris Games, 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 latest to earliest.

#### **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, Spanish, Italian and Dutch.

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

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1924

##### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of France – Paris [in French]
- Paris Archives [in French]
- Paris Regional Archives [in French]
- Paris Municipal Archives [in French]

#### **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. 175-177

IOC website – The 1924 Paris Olympic 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**

June 2007



## Amsterdam 1928 – Games of the IX Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1928

**Dates:** 1921-1993

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.02 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

In 1921, Amsterdam was named the host city for the Games of the IX Olympiad. However, the city's ability to host the Games was thrown into doubt when the Dutch government rejected a bill to finance them. For a while, it remained unclear where the Games would be held, with Los Angeles eagerly waiting in the wings. Eventually, after much public support and numerous donations, an agreement was reached and Amsterdam was given the green light to host the 1928 Olympic Games.

#### OCOG President

Baron F. W. C. H. van Tuyll van Serooskerken was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee. After his death in 1924, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye took over as Chairman.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Amsterdam Olympic Games were held from 17 May to 12 August 1928, and attracted 2,883 participants (2,606 men and 277 women) representing 46 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 14 different sports (109 events). An art contest was organised, comprising competitions in literature, sculpture, painting, architecture and music.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 28 July 1928, Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands declared these Games of the IX Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by Henri Denis, captain of the Dutch soccer team. The Olympic Flame appeared for the first time in the history of the Games, when it was lit during the Opening Ceremony.

#### The Games and the champions

Despite the Dutch government's reluctance to approve the bill on the financing of the Games, the Organising Committee was able to raise enough funds to construct a new stadium. The 1928 Games witnessed Pierre de Coubertin's farewell speech to the IOC and athletes – he had been succeeded as President of the IOC by Count Henri de Baillet-Latour on 28 May 1925. Changes had also been made to the Olympic programme, with tennis and shooting no longer featuring, and the inclusion of women's athletics and gymnastics.

The USA's Elizabeth Robinson made history by becoming the first ever women's athletics Olympic champion when she won the 100m. The marathon was won by the French-nationalised athlete Boughera El Ouafi, who was originally from Algeria. Finland's Paavo Nurmi and Ville Ritola both added to their impressive medal collections, with Nurmi winning gold in the 10,000m and Ritola finishing second in the same event and winning gold in the 5,000m. Canada's Percy Williams was the surprise winner of both the 100m and 200m. Japan won its first ever gold medals with Mikio Oda winning the triple jump and Yoshiyuki Tsuruta the 200m breaststroke. Last but not least, Johnny Weissmuller, Hollywood's future Tarzan, successfully defended his titles in the 100m freestyle and 4x200m freestyle.

#### New features

- A 40,000-seat stadium, designed by Jan Wils, was constructed for these Games.
- Women were now able to compete in athletics and gymnastics.
- The Coca-Cola Company made its Olympic sponsorship debut at these Games.

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Last update: mars 11



For further information on the history of the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 1928 Amsterdam 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).

It contains the rules for the sports and art competitions, technical brochures for each sport, the catalogue for the art competition, official general, daily and cultural programmes, and Pierre de Coubertin's farewell speech given during the Opening Ceremony.

It includes official invitations, dinner menus, music scores and lyrics, publications (including press publications, works and the Organising Committee's official newspaper *De Olympiade*), a commemorative plate, press cuttings, two scrapbooks, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee, and also between the IOC and the International Federations, correspondence relating to disputes, the Olympic stadium and the amateur status of athletes, reports, bulletins, newspaper and instruction booklets from the NOCs of Canada, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the USA and Great Britain, the official report on the Amsterdam Games (in French, English and Dutch), and the results of the Games.

It also contains the personal diary of Dolores Dee Boeckmann, one of the competitors in the 800m.

### **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 latest to earliest.

### **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, English and Dutch. Some documents are in Spanish, German and Italian.

### **Related units of description**

#### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1928

#### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of the Netherlands
- Amsterdam Municipal Archives [in Dutch] .

### **Publication note**

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



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. 241-246

IOC website – The 1928 Amsterdam Olympics.

**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**

June 2007



## Los Angeles 1932 – Games of the X Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1932

**Dates:** 1927-1984

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.22 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

The city of Los Angeles had applied in vain to host the Games in 1924 and 1928. At the 22<sup>nd</sup> IOC Session in Rome in 1923, it was agreed, largely due to the influence of William Garland, an IOC member, to choose Los Angeles to host the 1932 Games, as for Paris in 1924 and Amsterdam in 1928.

#### OCOG President

Russell H. Ballard was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Los Angeles Olympic Games were held from 30 July to 14 August 1932, during the aftermath of the Great Depression. This, coupled with the great distance that European athletes would have to travel, caused the number of athletes taking part to be reduced by over 50% in comparison with the 1928 Games. In total, there were only 1,332 participants (1,206 men and 126 women) representing 37 different countries at these Games, which had a programme consisting of 14 different sports (117 events). An art contest was organised, comprising competitions in literature, sculpture, painting, architecture and music.

#### Opening and Oath

On 30 July 1932, the Vice-President of the USA, Charles Curtis, declared the Games of the X Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by George Calnan, who had won a fencing (épée) bronze medal in the 1928 Games.

#### The Games and the champions

The sheer scale and luxury of the facilities for the Los Angeles Games were a world away from the Great Depression, with a 105,000-seat stadium, based on the Colosseum of Rome, an equestrian stadium, a 85,000-seat velodrome and the rowing lake, while the 700-building Village boasted spectacular views of the Pacific Ocean. All of these contributed to creating an air of prosperity, in stark contrast to the grim years that had gone before. The public attended in droves, with almost 100,000 spectators at the Opening Ceremony.

The limited number of athletes did not cause any drop in sporting standards, with 18 world records being either equalled or broken. In athletics, Eddie Tolan became the first of the long line of black American Olympic sprinting champions, winning the 100m and 200m. The USA's Mildred "Babe" Didrickson, just 18 years old, won the gold medal with world record performances in both the 80m hurdles and the javelin, together with the silver medal for the high jump. Argentina's Juan Carlos Zabala was a surprise winner in the marathon. Sweden dominated the wrestling, with Carl Westergren and Ivar Johanson particularly starring, while the men's swimming was dominated by Japan, who won four of the five individual titles on offer. One of the members of the Japanese swimming team was Kusuo Kitamura, who won the 1,500m freestyle swimming race – aged just 14, making him the youngest champion in the history of the Olympic Games.

#### New features

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- The Olympic Stadium, which was based on the Colosseum of Rome and is nowadays known as the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, had its capacity increased from 76,000 to 105,000. A 9,500-seat equestrian stadium was constructed for these Games, while cycling events took place in the 85,000-capacity velodrome that had also been specially constructed. A rowing lake was dug for these Games.
- The number of competitors per nation in each individual event was limited to three.
- The medal ceremony of the Olympic Games became how we know it today, with the medal-winning athletes standing on a three-tiered podium, their respective flags being raised and the playing of the winning athlete's national anthem. In addition, these ceremonies were now held after each event, instead of at the end of the whole Games as they had been previously.
- Timing was more exact than ever before, to within 1/100 of a second, and the photo finish became standard.
- In athletics, the 50km race walk was introduced. The javelin and 80m hurdles joined the women's programme. In sailing, the "Star" class was added.

For further information on the history of the 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). It also provides information on the very first International Recreation Congress, which was held at the same time as the Games.

It contains the rules for the sports and art competition, technical brochures for each sport, official general, daily and cultural programmes, the speech made by Count Henri de Baillet-Latour at the opening meeting of the 31<sup>st</sup> IOC Session on 28 July 1932, documents relating to the Opening Ceremony.

It includes official invitations, dinner menus, music scores and lyrics, publications (including press publications), a commemorative work, press cuttings, scrapbooks, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and also between the IOC and the International Federations, correspondence relating to disputes and transport, reports and bulletins from the NOCs of Germany, the USA, New Zealand, Switzerland, Sweden and Great Britain, a directory of the members of the IOC, NOCs and IFs and information about them, the medical report and the official report on the Los Angeles Games, as well as the results of the Games and the art competition.

#### **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 latest to earliest.

#### **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 German, Spanish, Italian and Swedish.

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



External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of the United States of America
- Department of Special Collections at the UCLA Library.

**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, pp. 246-254

IOC website – The 1932 Los Angeles Olympic 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**

June 2007



## Berlin 1936 – Games of the XI Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1936

**Dates:** 1931-1984

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 2.47 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

Berlin was chosen to host the 1936 Olympic Games at the 30th IOC Session in Barcelona, in 1931. The cities of Budapest and Rome both withdrew their candidatures with the proviso that they be considered for future Games. The other candidate city, Barcelona, lost to Berlin by 43 votes to 16.

#### OCOG President

In the build-up to the 1936 Games, there was a major power struggle within the Organising Committee between two men – the current Chairman, Theodor Lewald, and the Sports Minister of the Third Reich, Hans von Tschammer und Osten, who was a keen advocate of Nazi ideology. Lewald was only able to hold on to his leadership after appealing directly to the IOC President, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Berlin Olympic Games were held from 1 to 16 August 1936, and attracted 3,963 participants (3,632 men and 331 women) representing 49 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 19 different sports (129 events). An art contest was organised, comprising competitions in literature, sculpture, painting and graphic arts, architecture and music.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 1 August 1936, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared these Games of the XI Olympiad open. Fearful that Hitler would make a speech glorifying his Nazi regime, the IOC President handed Hitler a note asking him to keep to the official format. The Olympic Oath was sworn by Rudolph Ismayr, a gold medallist in weightlifting at the 1932 Games in Los Angeles. For the first time ever, the Olympic Flame was brought to the Games by a torch relay starting at Olympia. The last relay runner who lit the bowl was the German athlete Fritz Schilgen.

#### The Games and the champions

Hitler's rise to power in 1933 caused Count de Baillet-Latour to seriously question whether the Games should still be held in Berlin, with the worrying development of Nazi values advocating the superiority of the Aryan race and anti-Semitism threatening to overshadow the Games. Concerned by the decision of the "new order" of German sport to exclude all Jews from sporting organisations, the IOC President sought assurances from the Chairman of the Organising Committee that all athletes would be able to participate in the Games, with no distinction being made on the grounds of nationality or religion. He also met Hitler on 5 November 1935 in a bid to ensure that the ever-increasing number of anti-Semitic laws that were being passed would not prevent Jewish athletes from competing in the 1936 Olympics. In the end, it was largely down to the Organising Committee's efforts that the Games passed by with no major incidents resulting from the host country's ideology, despite the fact that they were used by the Nazis as a powerful propaganda tool to promote the supposed superiority of the "Aryan race".

The symbolic hero of these Games was the American, Jesse Owens, a black athlete who won four gold medals in the 100m, 200m, 4x100m relay and long jump. Finland's Volmari Iso-Hollo successfully defended his title in the 3,000m steeplechase. The marathon was won by the Korean, Sohn Kee-Chung, competing for Japan using the name Son Kitei, as Japan had been occupying his country

Last update: mars 11



since 1910. The Frenchman Robert Charpentier dominated the cycling events by winning three gold medals. Two young athletes also made the headlines – Marjorie Gestring of the USA, aged 13, became the youngest ever Olympic champion when she won gold in the 3m springboard event, while 12-year-old Noël Vandernotte from France won two bronze medals in the men's coxed pairs and coxed fours.

#### New features

- A new 100,000-seat stadium was built, designed by the architect Werner March. A luxurious Olympic Village at Döberitz was also constructed, which boasted a cinema, a theatre and a library. Each house had a bathroom and central heating.
- In fencing, electronic touch signalling machines were used for the first time, in the épée events.
- Basketball, 11-a-side handball and canoe-kayak made their Olympic debut.

#### Media

The 1936 Games were the first to be broadcast outside the stadium. Twenty-five big screens were installed in the city's theatres, enabling Berliners to follow the Games free of charge. The film *Olympia*, directed by Leni Riefenstahl, was released, which offered an original approach to filming sport by focusing on the aesthetics of the body.

For further information on the history of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Berlin Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG). It also provides information on the International Sports Medicine Congress in Berlin, and on the "Japanese" athlete, Sohn Kee-Chung. Finally, it also examines the Nazi context of these Games, particularly the matter of Jewish participation.

The fonds contains the official poster for the 1936 Games, rules and programmes for sports and the art competition, technical brochures for each sport, official general, daily and cultural programmes, speeches, programmes and rules for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

It includes circulars, official invitations, dinner menus, music scores and lyrics, publications on the Games, including *Correspondance Olympique* by the Organising Committee, on the Flame, on the Olympic Stadium, on Berlin and on Germany, Steiner's thesis: *Les Lausannois et les Jeux Olympiques de Berlin* [the IOC and the Berlin Olympic Games], press cuttings, press releases, scrapbooks, publications and draft Olympic programmes from the International Federations for athletics, cycling, handball and sailing, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee, correspondence relating to disputes, transport and accommodation, documents on the financing of the Games, reports and bulletins from the NOCs of Bermuda, Spain, the USA, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Great Britain, the official report on the Berlin Games (in German and English), the order form for tickets to the Games, as well as the list of athletes competing in the Games, their documentation, and newspaper articles and press cuttings about them, and the results and statistics for the Games.

The fonds also contains numerous letters, particularly between the IOC and its German members concerning the Jewish matter. There is also a letter signed by Chancellor Adolf Hitler thanking the IOC for the success of the Games in Berlin.

It also contains publicity and the original French press book on the official film of the Games, *Olympia*, directed by Leni Riefenstahl.

**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 latest to earliest.

**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, Italian, Norwegian and Swedish.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1936

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of Germany [in German]
- Archives of the City of Berlin [in German]
- Olympic Studies Centre: Carl und Liselott Diem-Archiv [in German] .

**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. 254-267

IOC website – The 1936 Berlin Olympic 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**

July 2007



## Helsinki 1940 – Games of the XII Olympiad (not celebrated)

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1940

**Dates:** 1936-1940

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.25 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

In 1932, Helsinki became the first city to submit its bid to host the 1940 Games. It was joined by Tokyo and Rome in 1935, at the 35<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Oslo. Mussolini withdrew Rome from the race as a favour to Japan, following a visit by the Japanese IOC members to Italy, and the IOC eventually voted for Tokyo rather than Helsinki at the 36<sup>th</sup> Session in Berlin, in 1936. The decision was met with much enthusiasm from the Japanese population, and the preparation for the Games began in earnest. The organisers published their plans for the event in English, French, German and Spanish, which demonstrated their eagerness to coordinate with their European counterparts.

However, the Games were plunged into chaos when the Sino-Japanese War broke out on 7 July 1937. The IOC issued Japan with an ultimatum – if Tokyo was to host the Games, then Japan would have to end the conflict. Japan refused to withdraw its troops, and so, on 15 July 1938, the Games were awarded to Helsinki instead. This news was met with much excitement in Finland, and the Organising Committee eagerly set to work, constructing a new stadium for the event, drawing up a detailed programme, and establishing a press office. Despite the increasingly likely prospect of war that was looming on the horizon, the Committee refused to abandon the organisation of the Games. It was, however, forced to do so on 23 April 1940 after Scandinavia had been invaded by the German Army.

#### OCOG President

The Organising Committee for the City of Tokyo was presided over by Prince Iyesato Tokugawa.

The Organising Committee for the city of Helsinki was led by IOC member Johan Wilhelm Rangell.

### **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 and organisation of the Tokyo and Helsinki Olympic Games and the IOC's relationship with both Organising Committees (OCOGs).

For the city of Tokyo, it contains press articles, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee, reports, publications, programmes and rules, and documents about the stadium.

For the city of Helsinki, it contains publications including the Olympic bulletin, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee, reports, projects, circulars and forms, technical brochures, and general and daily programmes for 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 latest to earliest.

**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 Finnish, German and Italian.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1940

External sources

- National Archives of Finland
- Helsinki Municipal Archives
- National Archives of Japan
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

**Publication note**

Organising Committee of the Olympic Games – *Tokyo Report of the Organizing Committee*

**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**

July 2007



# London 1948 – Games of the XIV Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1948

**Dates:** 1946-1992

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 0.73 l.m. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

At the 39<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in London, which took place on 9 June 1939, the British capital was chosen to host the Games of the XIII Olympiad in 1944. However, these Games were cancelled because of the Second World War. After the conflict, the interim IOC President, the Swede Sigfrid Edström, pushed for the 1948 Olympic Games to be awarded to London, beating competition from Baltimore, Lausanne, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Philadelphia.

### OCOG President

Lord Burghley was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

### Dates and number of athletes

The London Olympic Games were held from 29 July to 14 August 1948, and attracted 4,104 participants (3,714 men and 390 women) representing 59 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 17 different sports (136 events). An art contest was organised, comprising competitions in literature, sculpture, painting and graphic arts, architecture and music. This was the last time the contest was held. It was replaced at the 1952 Games in Helsinki by cultural activities.

### Opening, Oath and Flame

King George VI officially opened these Games. The Olympic Oath was sworn by Donald Finlay, a medallist in the 110m hurdles at the 1932 and 1936 Games, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the British runner, John Mark.

### The Games and the champions

With the memories of the Second World War still fresh and the effects still evident, the organisation of the Games of the XIV Olympiad proved extremely difficult. The whole of the UK was rebuilding itself, and resources were scarce, particularly in London, which had borne the brunt of the Blitz. It was only down to international solidarity that the Games were able to go ahead, with many of the participating countries making a wide range of contributions, both big (for example, the 50 tonnes of wood sent over by Finland) and small (such as Argentina's donation of two wrestling mats). The USA's contributions also proved invaluable. In spite of all the hardship, the London Olympic Games reignited the Olympic flame and renewed hopes of international peace.

The star of the Games of the XIV Olympiad was undoubtedly the Dutch athlete Fanny Blankers-Koen, who won four gold medals in the 100m, 80m hurdles, 200m and 4x100m relay. Also making the headlines was the USA's Bob Mathias, who, at just 17 years of age, became the youngest athlete ever to win a gold medal in an Olympic track and field event, a record that still stands today. Concert pianist Micheline Ostermeyer of France won the gold medal in the shot put and discus, as well as the bronze medal in the high jump. These Games also witnessed the emergence of Czechoslovakia's Emil Zátopek, who won gold in the 10,000m and silver in the 5,000m. Two champions of the 1936 Games successfully defended their titles – Ilona Elek of Hungary in foil fencing and Jan Brzák-Felix of Czechoslovakia in the 1,000m canoeing Canadian pairs. And last but not least, the Danish yachtsmen Paul Elvstrom made his first Olympic appearance in 1948, and won gold in the firefly class. This gold medal was the first of four that Elvstrom would win in successive Games – an achievement few others



have matched. He went on to compete in a total of eight Olympic Games (1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1974, 1984 and 1988).

#### New features

- For the first time, women could compete in canoe-kayak events (K-1,500m), with Denmark's Karen Hoff winning the gold medal. The women's programme was expanded, with the addition of the 200m and long jump in athletics. In sailing, the Dragon class was introduced.
- These Games were the first to introduce starting blocks for the sprint races (100m to 400m). For the first time ever, the photo finish was used, to decide between the first four runners in the men's 100m.
- The 1948 Olympic Games in London were the first to be televised, with the BBC acquiring the broadcasting rights.

#### Politics

The 1946 IOC Session in Lausanne decided that countries with no NOC could not take part in the Games in London. As a result, Germany and Japan were not invited to the Games. Among the countries making their first Olympic appearance were Burma, Ceylon, Lebanon, Syria, Colombia, Guatemala, Venezuela, Panama and Puerto Rico.

For further information on the history of the 1948 London Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 1948 London Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee (OCOG). It also deals with the agreement between the Organising Committee and the Swiss company OMEGA with regard to timing of the events.

It contains rules and technical brochures for each sport, official programmes, daily programmes and programmes relating to non-sporting events (Opening and Closing Ceremonies), the speeches at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies made by the IOC President, Sigfrid Edström, official invitations, scores for the music played at the London Games, publications, press articles, scrapbooks, correspondence between the IOC and the Organising Committee with regard to the organisation of the Games, bulletins and reports from the NOCs of Austria, Canada, Spain, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Iceland, Pakistan, Switzerland and the USA, the results, and a copy of 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 latest to earliest.

#### **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. Some documents are in French, Spanish, German, Finnish and Dutch.

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

#### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1948

Last update: mars 11



External sources

- The National Archives : Records of the UK government from Domesday to the present
- ALM London (Archives, Libraries and Museums London)

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee. *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1948*

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. 61-65

IOC website – The 1948 London Olympic 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**

June 2007



## Helsinki 1952 – Games of the XV Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1952

**Dates:** 1947-1983

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.23 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

In 1947, at the 41<sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Stockholm, the host city was selected for the first time using an official selection procedure. Each candidate city had to give a presentation lasting roughly 30 minutes to the members of the IOC, with the eventual winner having an absolute majority of the votes. Helsinki emerged victorious ahead of Amsterdam and five American cities (Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia).

#### OCOG President

Helsinki's Mayor, Eric von Frenckell, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Helsinki Olympic Games were held from 19 July to 3 August 1952, and attracted 4,955 participants (4,436 men and 519 women) representing 69 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 17 different sports (149 events), and there were various cultural activities.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 19 July 1952, the Finnish President, Juho Paasikivi, declared these 15<sup>th</sup> Games open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the gymnast, Heikki Savolainen. The Olympic Flame was lit by Paavo Nurmi and Hannes Kolehmainen.

#### The Games and the champions

The organisation of the Games was made easier by the work that had previously been carried out for the 1940 Games. A 70,000-capacity stadium and a 9,500-capacity swimming stadium had already been constructed. However, Helsinki was still suffering from the after-effects of the war and resources were scarce. Many of the events were held in buildings that had been converted for the occasion, rather than built specially – one of the city's exhibition halls, for instance, hosted the boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and weight-lifting competitions. Nevertheless, just as in London four years earlier, what was lacking in facilities was more than compensated for by the spirit of international solidarity and generosity, with countries sending over vegetables, tea and coffee for the event. The theme of renewed peace was also at the forefront, with Germany, Japan and the USSR all being invited to participate. These Games were the last to be held under the IOC presidency of Sigfrid Edström, who was succeeded by the American Avery Brundage.

The hero of the Games of the XV Olympiad was Emil Zátopek of Czechoslovakia, aptly nicknamed 'the locomotive', who powered his way to gold in the 10,000m, 5,000m and the marathon – the only person ever to win all three at the same Olympic Games. Zátopek's wife, Dana, also won gold in the javelin event. Bob Mathias of the USA became the first person to win two successive Olympic decathlon titles – after winning his first gold medal at the age of 17 in 1948 (the youngest Olympic gold medallist in the history of athletics), he not only defended his title but also broke the world record in the process. The Soviet gymnast, Viktor Chukarin, won six medals (four gold and two silver). For the first time, mixed events took place in the equestrian competitions, with special mention going to Lis Hartel of Denmark, who won the silver medal in the dressage event despite having been paralysed below the knees by polio 12 years earlier.



### New features

- Both the 70,000-seat Olympic Stadium, designed by the architects Yrjö Lindegren and Toivo Jänttyi and the 9,500-seat swimming stadium built for the Games.
- In gymnastics, women could now participate in the asymmetric bars, vault, beam and floor exercises. In shooting, the Olympic trap and 50m small bore rifle events were added.
- The first commemorative coin of the modern Olympic Games was struck in 1951-1952.

### Politics

These Games were a symbol of Olympic diplomacy. The former Axis countries were all back in the fold, and the USSR took part in the Games for the first time. However, its representatives were housed in a separate Olympic Village, along with those of Bulgaria, Hungary and China.

For further information on the history of the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Helsinki 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).

It contains rules, programmes and technical brochures for each sport, official, general, daily and cultural programmes, the catalogue and listings for the art exhibitions, speeches, programmes and rules for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

It includes official invitations, dinner menus, documents on the Olympic Anthem, publications on the Games, including the official guide and the press guide, on the Olympic stadium and on accommodation, press articles, scrapbooks, publicity surrounding the Games, the bulletin on the Games (two volumes), general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and also between the IOC and the International Federations, reports and correspondence from the NOCs of Bermuda, the USA, Switzerland, China, Germany and Hong Kong, the official report on the Helsinki Games, and unofficial statistics and results of the Games.

It also contains the contract and correspondence concerning the official film of the 1952 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 latest to earliest.

### **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, Finnish and French. Some documents are in German and Spanish.

### **Related units of description**

#### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1952

#### External sources

Last update: mars 11



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

**Publication note**

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

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. 65-68

IOC website – The 1952 Helsinki Olympic 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**

July 2007



# Melbourne/Stockholm 1956 – Games of the XVI Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1956

**Dates:** 1946-1992

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.16 l.m. Text documents

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

The city of Melbourne was chosen to host the Games of the XVI Olympiad at the 44<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Rome in 1949, beating Buenos Aires by one vote in the final round of voting. The cities of Los Angeles, Detroit, Mexico City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and San Francisco had already been eliminated.

### OCOG President

W. S. Kent Hughes was appointed Chairman of the Australian Organising Committee. Prince Bertil of Sweden was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee that was responsible for the Equestrian Games in Stockholm.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Melbourne Olympic Games were held from 22 November to 8 December 1956, and attracted 3,314 participants (2,938 men and 376 women) representing 72 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 17 different sports (145 events), and there were various cultural activities. The Equestrian Games were held in Stockholm from 10 to 17 June 1956.

### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 22 November 1956, the Duke of Edinburgh declared these Games of the XVI Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the athlete, John Landy, and the Olympic Flame was lit by Ron Clarke, a promising young athlete.

### The Games and the champions

The preparations for these Games were far from ideal. Melbourne was faced with many problems brought about by a number of factors – its geographical remoteness, financial problems and domestic policies – and threats were made to move the Games elsewhere. To make matters worse, the equestrian events would not be able to be held in Australia, due to the nation's strict quarantine laws. After much discussion, the IOC members decided, after modifying the Olympic Charter, to hold the equestrian events separately, with Stockholm chosen as the venue. In spite of all these difficulties, Melbourne was ready to host the Games on the scheduled date. Up until 1956, the athletes had paraded nation by nation during the Closing Ceremony, in the same way as during the Opening Ceremony. This all changed at the 1956 Games thanks to the Australian teenager John Ian Wing, who wrote to the Organising Committee suggesting that at the Closing Ceremony athletes should enter the stadium together, without any distinction between nations, as a symbol of world unity. This tradition continues to this day.

Notable champions included Hungary's Laszlo Papp, who became the first boxer to win three successive gold medals. The USSR's Viktor Chukarin and Hungary's Agnes Keleti dominated the gymnastics events, winning five medals, three of them gold, and six medals (four gold, two silver) respectively. Another Soviet, Vladimir Kuts, became Olympic champion in both the 5,000m and 10,000m. Athletes from the other side of the Iron Curtain who made the headlines included France's



Alain Mimoun, who won the marathon in blistering heat, and the American diver Patricia McCormick, who won both the gold medals on offer, just as she had done in 1952.

#### New features

- The Olympic Park included the main stadium (the Melbourne Cricket Ground), with a capacity of 104,000 seats, two pools (swimming and diving), a velodrome, a soccer pitch and a hockey pitch.
- In fencing, electronic scoring equipment was used for the foil events for the first time (electronic equipment had been used in the épée events since 1936, but would not be introduced to the sabre events until 1992). In swimming, meanwhile, the first semi-automatic timing device appeared.

#### Media

Due to Australia's geographical position, much thought was put into relaying the Games to the outside world. Telegraph offices in the stadium were linked to 40 overseas radiotelegraphic channels serving the countries of Europe and America. These were supplemented by a telephone network and four Radio Australia long-distance transmitters.

#### Olympic Anthem

In 1954, the IOC launched an international competition to compose a new Olympic Anthem. The winner of this competition was Polish composer Michel Spisak, whose anthem was adopted at the 51<sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Paris in 1955. This anthem was performed for the first time at the Games of the Olympiad in 1956 by the Royal Australian Navy, accompanied by a 1,200-voice choir.

#### Politics

The Soviet intervention in Hungary led to protests by several western countries, and some, like Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands, withdrew from the Games. At the same time, Egypt, Lebanon and Iraq refused to take part in protest at the Franco-British intervention in Suez. The People's Republic of China refused to take part because of the presence of the Republic of China (Chinese Taipei). There was an incident when this delegation arrived at the Olympic Village, with a People's Republic of China sympathiser changing the flags over. This led to the Chinese Taipei team being welcomed with the flag of the People's Republic.

For further information on the history of the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Melbourne Olympic Games and the Stockholm Equestrian Olympic Games, together with the results of both and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committees (OCOGs). It also provides information on the World Congress on Physical Education held in Melbourne in 1956. A variety of subjects are covered, particularly with regard to discussions on the Olympic Anthem, the stadium, the Olympic Flame and accommodation.

It contains general and special rules and sports programmes, technical brochures for each sport, official general, daily and cultural programmes, the speech given by Avery Brundage at the opening of the 53<sup>rd</sup> IOC Session in Melbourne on 19 November 1956 as well as his involvement in the Games, the programmes and rules for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

It includes official invitations, dinner menus, documents on the Olympic Anthem, an analysis on using the VFL Park, publications on the Games, documents providing information on the stadium, on the Olympic Flame and on accommodation, press articles, scrapbooks, official bulletins from the Organising Committee, publications from the NOCs of Canada, the USA, Ireland, Poland, Romania, the Ukraine, Germany and Switzerland, circulars, telegrams, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and also between the IOC and Hugh Weir

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(an Australian IOC member), the report from the Organising Committee and the official reports on the Melbourne and Stockholm Games, as well as the list of athletes, the results and statistics of the Games.

It also contains the contract and documents concerning the official film of the 1956 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 latest to earliest.

**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. Some documents are in French, German, Spanish and Swedish.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1956

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- National Archives of Australia
- Public Record Office Victoria.

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1956 and The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1956, Stockholm (Equestrian)*

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. 175-177

IOC website – The 1956 Melbourne Olympic 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**

July 2007



## Rome 1960 – Games of the XVII Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1960

**Dates:** 1955-1991

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.90 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

The city of Rome was awarded the Games of the XVII Olympiad at the 51<sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Paris, in 1955, beating Lausanne by 25 votes to 24 in the final vote. The other candidate cities were Detroit, Budapest, Brussels, Mexico City and Tokyo.

#### OCOG President

Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Defence Minister, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Rome Olympic Games were held from 25 August to 11 September 1960, and attracted 5,338 participants (4,727 men and 611 women) representing 83 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 17 different sports (150 events), and there were various cultural activities.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 25 August 1960, the President of Italy, Giovanni Gronchi, declared the Games of the XVII Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by Adolfo Consolini, who had won gold in the discus at the 1948 London Games; and the Olympic Flame was lit by the athlete, Giancarlo Peris.

#### The Games and the champions

The 1960 Olympic Games were a case of third time lucky for Rome, after the city had been forced to abandon hosting the 1908 Games and then had stepped aside in favour of Tokyo for the 1940 Games. The Games were organised with luxury at the forefront, and the Organising Committee, together with the local authorities, made full use of the 60 billion lire at their disposal to improve the city's whole infrastructure. So, besides the various new sporting facilities, a new international airport at Fiumicino (opened in 1961) was constructed, and the road network was greatly improved. However, despite all these modern additions, Rome did not break with its past – the gymnastics events were held in the Baths of Caracalla, and the marathon finished at the Arch of Constantine, a stone's throw away from the Colosseum.

There were many outstanding performances at these Games. Denmark's Paul Elvstrom won his fourth consecutive gold medal in yachting (Finn). In athletics, the Ethiopian long-distance runner Abebe Bikila was crowned the first ever black African Olympic champion following his victory in the marathon, which he ran barefoot. The USA's Wilma Rudolph, meanwhile, became the first woman ever to win the 100m, 200m and 4x100m relay at the same Olympics. In boxing, a certain Cassius Marcellus Clay – later to become Muhammad Ali – made his first (and only) Olympic appearance, winning gold in the light-heavyweight division. Special mention should also go to the Australian rider Bill Roycroft, who, despite suffering a broken collarbone in the cross-country section of the team three-day event, left his hospital bed and completed a perfect round in the show jumping, helping his team to win the gold medal. Sadly, a shadow was cast over these Games by the death of the 21-year old Danish cyclist, Knud Enemart Jensen, who collapsed from a combination of sunstroke and an overdose of amphetamines during the 100km team time-trial event.

#### New features

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- The Olympic Stadium, designed by the architects Carlo Roccattelli and Annibale Vitellozzi, had a capacity of 90,000. A velodrome was built for these Games, with the cycling track made of doussie wood imported from Cameroon. The new ultra-modern Olympic swimming pool was fitted with equipment that kept the water at between 22 and 24°C. Fiumicino International Airport was also opened.
- In athletics, the women's 800m was back on the programme, after being dropped immediately after its introduction at the 1928 Games in Amsterdam.
- The kayak doubles (K-2 500m) and team foil were added to the women's programme. In swimming, the 4x100m medley relay was added for both men and women. The Flying Dutchman class was added to the sailing events.
- In the 800m event, the first 100 metres would from now on be run in lanes to avoid jostling.

### Olympic Anthem

Following the decision by the IOC in 1958, the Anthem composed by Spyros Samaras (music) and Kostis Palamas (lyrics) became the official Olympic Anthem. This had first been played at the 1896 Games in Athens.

### Medals

From 1960 onwards, the winners no longer received their medals in a box. Instead, they were placed around their necks during the medal ceremony.

### Media

More than one hundred television channels broadcast these Games, with 18 European countries receiving both live and pre-recorded coverage, and the USA, Canada and Japan receiving coverage with a time lag of a few hours.

### Politics

Many countries made their Olympic debut at these Games, including the newly decolonised Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic. As in 1956, athletes from both East and West Germany participated together as the United Team of Germany. Whenever a German won, it was not their particular national anthem that was played but the Ode to Joy from Beethoven's 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony.

For further information on the history of the 1960 Rome Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Rome Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee. Various subjects are covered and information is provided on the television broadcasting rights, the official film, and the Portuguese IOC member Saul Cristovao Ferreira Pires.

It contains rules, programmes and technical brochures for each sport, official, general, daily and cultural programmes, documents about the Opening Ceremony, documents on athletes (blank medical form), conferences, official invitations, a photocopy of part of the Olympic Anthem.

It includes publications on the Games, including those by the Organising Committee and the International Gymnastics Federation, documents about the stadium, press articles, scrapbooks, official bulletins from the Organising Committee (Nos 1-22), publications from the NOCs of the USA, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Cuba, Japan, Kenya, the USSR and Switzerland.

It contains circulars, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee, correspondence on the case of Saul Cristovao Ferreira Pires, on television broadcasting rights and the official film of the Rome Games, the report from the Organising Committee and the official report, as well as the official and unofficial results of the Games.

Last update: mars 11



**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 latest to earliest.

**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, English and French. Some documents are in Spanish and German.

**Related units of description**

Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1960

External sources

- Radio Canada – “Rome 1960, Radio Canada entre en scène”. 28:30 minutes
- Italian Ministry of Culture – General Archives Department [in Italian]
- Municipal Archives of the City of Rome [in Italian]

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic 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. 179-180

IOC website – The 1960 Rome Olympic 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**

July 2007



# Tokyo 1964 – Games of the XVIII Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1964

**Dates:** 1959-1995

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 1.80 l.m. Text documents

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## **Administrative / Biographical history**

### Candidate cities

Tokyo had initially been chosen in 1938 to host the 1940 Games, but had been forced to give them up by the IOC because of the ongoing Sino-Japanese War. On 25 May 1959, at the 56<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Munich, Tokyo was awarded the Games of the XVIII Olympiad in 1964, beating competition from Detroit, Vienna and Brussels.

### OCOG President

Juichi Tsushima, President of both the Amateur Sports Association of Japan and the Olympic Committee of Japan, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee, a post he held until 1962. Daigoro Yasukawa took over in 1963.

### Dates and number of athletes

The Tokyo Olympic Games were held from 10 to 24 October 1964, and attracted 5,151 participants (4,473 men and 678 women) representing 93 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 19 different sports (163 events), and there were various cultural activities.

### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 24 October 1964, Emperor Hirohito declared the Games of the XVIII Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the gymnast, Takashi Ono, and the Olympic Flame was symbolically lit by a student, Yoshinori Sakai, a university champion in the 800m, who had been born on 6 August 1945 close to Hiroshima, the same day that the atomic bomb had destroyed the city.

### The Games and the champions

Japan made the successful organisation of these Games a matter of national honour. Vast sums of money were invested in the construction of impressive infrastructure on 36 different sites in and around Tokyo. In a bid to help all the athletes communicate with each other, almost 1,000 official interpreters were employed by the Japanese Olympic Committee. The Games were a resounding success, with close to two million tickets being sold in all competitions.

The shining lights of these Games included the Ethiopian, Abebe Bikila, who became the first athlete to win the Olympic marathon twice, and the USA's Don Schollander, who won four gold medals in swimming. The Australian swimmer, Dawn Fraser, won the women's 100m freestyle for the third time in a row, while Hungary's Dezső Gyarmati, a member of his country's water polo team, won his fifth consecutive Olympic medal. The Soviet gymnast, Larisa Latynina, won six medals, which increased her medal tally to an astonishing 18 (nine gold, five silver and four bronze). Last but not least, New Zealand's Peter Snell defended his title in the 800m and won the 1,500m as well.

### New features

- The capacity of the stadium was increased to 75,000, while the 400m track was expanded to eight lanes. The biggest indoor swimming pool in the world (with room for 15,000 spectators), designed by the architect Kenzo Tange, was constructed. Cycling took place in the newly built Hachioji velodrome, designed by the architect Ito Kisaburo. The rowing lake was modernised, and extended by 20 metres.



- Both judo (for men only) and volleyball (for men and women) were introduced at these Games. This made volleyball the first team sport open to women.

#### Fair Play Prize

The IOC awarded the first Fair Play Prize to two Swedish yachtsmen, Lars Gunnar Kall and Stig Lennart Kall, who gave up their chance of winning the sailing regatta to rescue two other competitors whose boat had capsized.

#### Innovations

Fibreglass poles were used for the first time in pole vaulting.

#### Media

The American "Olympic Star" (Syncom III) satellite made its first broadcast during these Games. Slow-motion footage was first used at the Olympics.

#### Politics

Many newly decolonised countries were making their Olympic debuts, including Congo, Senegal and Cameroon. South Africa was excluded by the IOC because of its apartheid policy.

For further information on the history of the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Tokyo Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationship with the Organising Committee (OCOG).

It contains rules for the Games and sports, official general, daily and cultural programmes, instructions for the Closing Ceremony, a questionnaire on the sports included in the Olympic programme.

It includes documents on the NHK broadcasting corporation and Seiko, publications and scores for the official theme song, publications on the Games, documents about the stadium and the Olympic Flame, press articles, including articles concerning the Italian soccer team, scrapbooks, bulletins, including the official bulletins from the Organising Committee, publications from the NOCs of Hong Kong, India, Sweden, Iceland, the USA, Bulgaria and Great Britain, circulars sent by the Organising Committee, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the members of the Organising Committee, correspondence and publications about the television broadcasting rights and about the official film of the Tokyo Games, the reports by the Organising Committee at the 57<sup>th</sup> to 60<sup>th</sup> IOC Sessions, the report from the Organising Committee and the official report on the Tokyo Games, as well as the list of athletes, documents on the medical archives, and the official results and statistics from 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 latest to earliest.

#### **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, French and Japanese. Some documents are in Spanish, Italian and German.



## Related units of description

### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1964

### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- Radio Canada – “Tokyo 1964, les Jeux de la technologie”. 13:08 minutes
- National Archives of Japan
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government

## Publication note

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

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. 181-183

IOC website – The 1964 Tokyo Olympic 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

July 2007



## Mexico City 1968 – Games of the XIX Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1968

**Dates:** 1963-1993

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 3.25 l.m. Text documents

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

Mexico City was chosen to host the Games of the XIX Olympiad in 1963, at the 61st IOC Session in Baden-Baden, winning the vote by a large majority. The unsuccessful candidate cities were Detroit, Lyon and Buenos Aires.

#### OCOG President

Adolfo López Mateos, the former Mexican President, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee. For health reasons, he was forced to hand over the reins to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Pedro Ramírez Vázquez.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Mexico City Olympic Games were held from 12 to 27 October 1968, and attracted 5,516 participants (4,735 men and 781 women) representing 112 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 18 different sports (172 events), and there were various cultural activities.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 12 October 1968, the President of Mexico, Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, declared these Games of the XIX Olympiad open. Two Mexican athletes took centre stage at the Opening Ceremony – the Olympic Oath was sworn by Pablo Lugo Garrido, and the Olympic Flame was lit by 80m hurdles champion Norma Enriqueta Basilio de Sotelo.

#### The Games and the champions

The decision to award Mexico City these Games was particularly controversial because of its geographical position. The city stands at an altitude of 2,300m above sea level, and consequently the oxygen levels in the air are much lower than normal – this certainly proved a disadvantage for the endurance athletes competing. The thinner air also affected short-distance events, but in a positive way – athletes were able to run faster due to lower air resistance. All the participants were provided with modern facilities, despite the fact that Mexico was the first “non-industrialised” country to host the Games.

Many records were broken at the Mexico City Games, the most significant being the American Bob Beamon’s 8.90m in the long jump, a world record that would not be broken for 22 years. Black sprinters reigned supreme on the running track, with the USA’s Jim Hines and Tommie Smith winning the 100m and 200m respectively. Another American athlete, Al Oerter, became only the second person ever to win four individual Olympic titles in a row, when he won gold yet again in the discus. In the high jump, yet another American, Dick Fosbury, caused a huge stir with his revolutionary “Fosbury flop”, which involved sprinting in a curve towards the bar, and then leaping backwards over it. The style won him the gold medal, and it subsequently became the standard technique in the high jump. Away from athletics, the American swimmer Debbie Meyer won three gold medals in the 200m, 400m and 800m freestyle. There was, however, no denying who the most popular champion was – the Czech gymnast Vera Caslavská, who won a total of six medals (four gold and two silver). Meanwhile, the Swedish pentathlete Hans-Gunnar Liljenwall was disqualified after a doping test revealed traces of alcohol in his blood.



American sprinters Tommie Smith and John Carlos, who had won gold and bronze respectively in the 200m, were suspended and expelled from the Olympic Village following their protest during the medal presentation. With black gloved hands raised and heads bowed during the American national anthem, they were protesting against racial discrimination against blacks in the USA.

#### New features

- Soccer was held in the massive Aztec Stadium, designed by Pedro Ramírez Vázquez. For the first time, athletes could receive visitors in the Olympic Village.
- The 100m butterfly and 100m breast stroke were introduced for both men and women. Women's swimming also saw the addition of the 200m and 800m freestyle, 200m backstroke, 200m butterfly and 200m medley. Women were allowed to compete in the shooting events.
- The athletics track was covered in Tartan, a new synthetic material. Various events were timed both manually and electronically, with the latter becoming the official form of timing for the very first time.

#### Doping

Doping tests were now standard procedure, while women were also subject to gender tests for the first time. Out of the 667 tests conducted, only one was positive.

#### Politics

For the first time, two German teams appeared at the Summer Games – the GDR (East Germany) and the FRG (West Germany).

For further information on the history of the 1968 Mexico City Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Mexico City Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG) and the International Federations (IFs). It also provides information on the medical concerns at the heart of the XIX Olympiad, particularly on the 1<sup>st</sup> International Seminar on the Study of Olympic Athletes, the International Congress for Sport Studies and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Argentinean Congress on Sports Medicine. Various subjects are covered, in particular discussions on the Anthem, Olympic stadium, accommodation, the Olympic Flame, the participation of South Africa and fees for television broadcasting rights and the official film.

It contains technical brochures for each sport, official general, daily and cultural programmes, brochures, documents on the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

It includes publications about the official theme song, the Olympic stadium, accommodation and the Olympic Flame, various official publications on the Games, press articles, scrapbooks, official bulletins from the Organising Committee, publications from the NOCs of Germany, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain.

It contains circulars about the official report, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and also between the IOC and the International Federations, press releases, the general plan for activities, documents about the participation of South Africa in the 1968 Games, correspondence about the television broadcasting rights, the official film of the Mexico City Games, the art exhibitions and the Olympic Village, the official report on the Mexico City Games, as well as entries and admissions, tally sheets and forms for the athletes, and the official results and statistics of the Games.

It also contains documents relating to medical matters and doping – information and recommendations from the International Congress on Sport Studies and information on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Argentinean Congress on Sports Medicine, correspondence, studies, records of medicals and a report.

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The fonds also contains the inventory of the archives of the Games that are kept in Mexico City.

**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 latest to earliest.

**Conditions governing access**

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

**Language / scripts of material**

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

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1968

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- Radio Canada – “Mexico 1968, la tribune politique”. 13:22 minutes
- National Archives of Mexico [in Spanish].

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1968*

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. 183-185

IOC website – The 1968 Mexico City Olympic 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**

July 2007



## Munich 1972 – Games of the XX Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1972

**Dates:** 1966-1987

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 5.83 l.m. Text documents.

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

The city of Munich was chosen at the 65<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Rome in 1966, beating the cities of Detroit, Madrid and Montreal.

#### OCOG President

The President of the German Olympic Committee and IOC member, Willi Daume, was appointed President of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Olympic Games in Munich were held from 26 August to 11 September 1972. A total of 7,134 athletes (6,075 men and 1,059 women) representing 121 countries (NOCs) took part in the 21 sports, 195 events and other cultural activities of the Olympic Games in Munich.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 26 August 1972, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Gustave Heinemann, declared open the Games of the XX Olympiad. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the athlete Heidi Schüller, and the Olympic cauldron was lit by junior 1,500m champion Günter Zahn. For the first time, an Officials' Oath was introduced. This was sworn by equestrian sports judge Heinz Pollay, who had won two gold medals in dressage at the 1936 Games in Berlin.

#### The Games and the champions

For the organisers, it was important to give a positive image of these Games, the first in Germany since the Berlin Games in 1936. Munich thus devoted large amounts of money and effort to offering spectacular Games. The Olympic park offered infrastructure with striking architecture, including the translucent acrylic glass roof covering part of the Olympic Stadium.

However, these Games were the setting for a tragedy which shook the international community, and the Olympic Movement in particular. On 5 September 1972, eight Palestinian terrorists from the "Black September" organisation entered the Olympic Village, killed two Israeli athletes and took nine others hostage. At the airport, the police stormed their plane with a heavy death toll: the nine hostages were killed along with five of the terrorists and a policeman. After these events, the IOC decided to suspend the Games in tribute to the victims. After a 34-hour break, in symbolic defiance of terrorism, the IOC decided to resume the competitions, after IOC President Avery Brundage gave a speech declaring: "The Games must go on." These were the last Games under the American's presidency, and he was succeeded in 1972 by The Lord Killanin.

In spite of these events, the sports competitions saw some great performances, such as that by the hero of these Games, America's Mark Spitz, who won seven swimming gold medals and set a new world record each time. Among the women, Australia's Shane Gould dominated the pool, winning gold in the 200m, 400m freestyle and 200m medley, setting new world records in each. She added to this collection by winning silver in the 800m and bronze in the 100m. In athletics, Finland's Lasse Viren recovered after a fall halfway to win the 10,000m in a world record time. He then went on to win the 5,000m. Ulrike Meyfarth, 16, of the Federal Republic of Germany, delighted the spectators by matching the high jump world record.

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### New features

- A new Olympic Stadium with a translucent acrylic glass roof and seating for almost 80,000 people was built.
- A sports university, open-air 5,000-seat velodrome and numerous other sports facilities were built.
- Return of archery and handball competitions.
- Introduction of canoe/kayak slalom events.
- Manual timekeeping finally dropped.
- 3/1000<sup>th</sup> of a second precision for photo finishes.

### Doping

Seven positive cases (out of 2,079 samples) were detected after the medical tests were performed.

For more information on the history of the 1972 Munich Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted to these Games on the IOC web site.

### **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 Munich Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG) and the International Federations (IFs). It also offers details of the Scientific Congress, doping issues and the terrorist attack on 5 September 1972.

A variety of subjects are covered, including discussions about the Olympic Stadium, the athletes, accommodation, accreditations, the Olympic emblem, the coins and medals exhibition, ticketing and the official film.

The fonds contains the technical brochures for each sport, the general official, daily, cultural and television and radio programmes, proposals for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Munich Games and the Torch Relay programme.

It includes publications on architecture, the Olympic Stadium, accommodation and the city of Kiel, which hosted the sailing events, various official publications on the Games, press articles, scrapbooks, OCOG official bulletins, and NOC publications (UK, Philippines, USA, Sweden, Khmer Republic, Greece, Australia, Finland, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Norway).

It also has NOC circulars and programmes, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and both the OCOG members and the IFs, correspondence on accreditations and press services organisation, the Olympic emblem, the coins and medals exhibition, ticket sales and the official film, and letters of protest concerning Rhodesia's participation in the Games.

The fonds contains press releases, documentation, documents on the sports anthem, political aspects during the Games, the decision to drop manual timekeeping, maps of the city of Munich, advertising, protocol documents, Executive Board meeting notes, official invitations, menus, general documents on the Games (history, members, protocol, etc.), requests for information, job applications, presentations and reports by the OCOG and the official report on the Munich Games, publicity on athlete entry and disqualification, the names of athletes entered by their NOCs, the official list of the participants and the official results.

The fonds also includes documents on medical matters and doping by certain athletes: correspondence, doping control records and protests.

It also contains correspondence and contracts concerning television rights and documents concerning a dispute between Willi Daume and the company Adidas.

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Concerning the attack on 5 September, it contains correspondence, press information, suggestions, condolences, opinions on resuming the competitions, comments and protests.

**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 latest to earliest.

**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. Other documents are in Spanish, Finnish and Greek.

**Related units of description**

Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1972

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- Radio Canada. "Munich 1972, un septembre noir". Aux vingt heures, 20:22 minutes.
- German Federal Archives
- Bavarian State Archives
- Olympic Studies Centre: Carl und Liselott Diem-Archiv [in German].

**Publication note**

Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG). *The Official Report of the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXth Olympiad Munich 1972*. (3 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. 185-187.

IOC website - The 1972 Munich Olympic 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**

July 2007



## Montreal 1976 – Games of the XXI Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1976

**Dates:** 1968-1988

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 6.20 l.m. Text documents

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

On 12 May 1970 at the 70<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Amsterdam, the city of Montreal was awarded the Games of the XXI Olympiad after beating Moscow in the final voting round by 41 votes to 28. Los Angeles had been eliminated in the first round.

#### OCOG President

Roger Rousseau was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Montreal Olympic Games were held from 17 July to 1 August 1976, and attracted 6,084 participants (4,824 men and 1,260 women) representing 92 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 21 different sports (198 events), and there were various cultural activities.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 17 July 1976, Queen Elizabeth II declared these Games of the XXI Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the weightlifter, Pierre Saint-Jean, and the Olympic Flame was lit by two teenage athletes, Stéphane Préfontaine and Sandra Henderson. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the athlete Maurice Fauget.

#### The Games and the champions

The Mayor of Montreal, Jean Drapeau, who had previously organised the 1967 World's Fair, was responsible for making preparations for the 1976 Games. Embracing the challenge, he submitted an ambitious project, which mainly revolved around the construction of a huge Olympic Park in the centre of the city, in complete contrast to the local urban planning procedures employed at the time. Despite the Mayor's enthusiasm, the preparations for these Games proved to be hugely problematic. The stadium was only half complete when the Opening Ceremony took place – a situation brought about by a combination of internal political conflicts against Drapeau's lavish proposals, the lethargic attitude of the contracted building companies, and strikes by the construction workers. To make matters worse, the cost of the work had ballooned to three times the original budget, and it would take the city until 2006 to pay for all the sporting facilities in full. In spite of all these problems, the Games themselves ran smoothly, and their success helped raise the profile of Montreal as an international city.

The Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci, nicknamed the "Montreal Fairy", went down in Olympic folklore when she accomplished the unprecedented feat of scoring a perfect 10 in the uneven bars event. Amazingly, she followed this up by getting an incredible several further perfect scores in various events. In athletics, Cuba's Alberto Juantorena became the first ever Olympian to win both the 400m and 800m. Another double champion was Finland's Lasse Virén, who successfully defended the 5,000m and 10,000m titles that he had won in Munich four years ago. The USA's monopoly of the 110m hurdles finally came to an end, with the Frenchman Guy Drut emerging victorious, the first non-North American to do so since 1928. In swimming, the Italian diver Klaus Dibiasi won his third consecutive gold medal in the 10m platform event. The Bermudan boxer Clarence Hill won his country's first ever Olympic medal, finishing third in the heavyweight division. Doping continued to be a major concern, especially in weightlifting, with two gold medallists – Poland's Zbigniew Kaczmarek

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(67.5 kg) and Bulgaria's Valentin Khristov (100 kg) – being disqualified after testing positive for banned substances.

#### New features

- The Olympic complex was designed by the French architect Roger Tallibert, and included the 70,000-seat Olympic stadium (which was finally completed in 1987 when the 18-storey inclined tower was added) and a 7,500-seat air-conditioned velodrome (which was considered at the time to be one of the most attractive designs of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). The velodrome has since been converted into the Montreal Biodome.
- Women could now participate in basketball, handball and rowing. Canoe-kayak saw the following new events: K-1 500m, K-2 500m, C-1 500m and C-2 500m. In sailing, the 470 and Tornado classes made their first appearance.

#### Doping

Out of the 786 tests carried out, 11 were positive.

#### Politics

Several African nations boycotted the Games in protest at the New Zealand rugby union team's tour of South Africa. The Republic of China also boycotted these Games, refusing to compete under the name of Taiwan.

For further information on the history of the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Montreal Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee (OCOG) and the International Federations (IFs). It also provides information on the international competitions held in Montreal in 1975 and on the World Cycling Championships of 1974. Various subjects are covered, particularly discussions about the withdrawal of the African countries, boycotts, accreditations, the Medical Commission, marketing, copyrighting the Olympic emblem, the Olympic Flame, accommodation, national anthems, the Canadian Olympic Lottery, the Olympic coin, broadcasting rights, and the official film.

It contains brochures, bulletins and technical files for each sport, official general, daily and cultural programmes, the self-financing programme, the operational plan for athletics and handball, documents about the Opening and Closing Ceremonies as well as the medal ceremonies, documents on the sailing events, summary brochures and the list of athletes for each sport, registration forms, diplomas awarded at the Games.

It includes the organisational chart for the Organising Committee, questionnaires, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and also between the IOC and the International Federations, job applications, staff manuals, letters of public protest, petitions, information packs, bulletins from the Organising Committee, lists of names of the Lebanese, Spanish and Zambian delegations.

It contains publications from the NOCs of Australia, Greece, Ireland, Hungary, France, Bulgaria, Finland, the Dominican Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, India, Israel, West Germany, the USSR, Puerto Rico, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden, Malaysia, Great Britain and Belgium, commercial contracts, scrapbooks, press articles, press releases and press analyses, publications, reports from the Organising Committee and various reports on the organisation of the Games, as well as the official results of the Montreal Games.



It contains documents concerning political matters (China, Taiwan), the matter of doping in weightlifting, the stadium, the park and the sports facilities and the report on the analysis of anti-doping tests.

It includes correspondence and reports on accreditations, correspondence about admissions, tickets, the withdrawal of the African countries, boycotts, the Medical Commission, marketing, copyrighting the Olympic emblem, the Olympic Flame, accommodation, national anthems, the Canadian Olympic Lottery, various protests at the time of the Games, the Olympic coin.

With regard to the protocol, it contains correspondence, plans and timetables for protocol ceremonies, guides, lists and programmes.

It contains commercial contracts with Swiss Timing, Adidas, IBM and the Intelicense Corporation.

With regard to broadcasting rights, technical films and the official film, the fonds contains correspondence, articles, reviews and press releases, publications, reports, information packs on the Olympic Radio and Television Organization (ORTO), and contracts.

It also contains correspondence, press releases, brochures, reports and general information on the international competitions held in Montreal in 1975, and files containing information for the press on the World Cycling Championships of 1974.

#### **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 latest to earliest.

#### **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, German and Russian.

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

##### Internal sources

- Candidate Cities:C-J04-1976

##### External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- Radio Canada – “Montréal 1976, Radio-Canada relève le défi”. 8:05 minutes
- Library and Archives Canada
- National Archives and Library of Quebec
  - E10: Collection of the Ministry of Communications
  - E46: Collection of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games of 1976
  - ZA190 and E145: Collection of the Enquiry Commission into the cost of the Games and installations of the XXI Olympiad
- Archives of the City of Montreal
  - P64: Collection of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games
  - VM3: Collection of the General Secretariat
- McGill University Library.

#### **Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1976*



IOC website – The 1976 Montreal Olympic 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**

July 2007



## Moscow 1980 – Games of the XXII Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1980

**Dates:** 1973-1998

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 6.40 l.m. Text documents

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

On 23 October 1974, Moscow was chosen to host the Games of the XXII Olympiad, beating Los Angeles at the 75<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Vienna.

#### OCOG President

The Vice-President of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ignatiy Novikov, was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee.

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Moscow Olympic Games were held from 19 July to 3 August 1980, and attracted 5,179 participants (4,064 men and 1,115 women) representing 80 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 21 different sports (203 events), and there were various cultural activities.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 19 July 1980, the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev declared these Games of the XXII Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by the gymnast Nikolay Andrianov, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the captain of the Soviet basketball team, Sergei Belov. The Official's Oath was sworn by wrestling referee Aleksandr Medved.

#### The Games and the champions

The 1980 Olympic Games were greatly disrupted by an American-led boycott orchestrated by President Jimmy Carter, in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Eighty countries were represented – the lowest participation since 1956 – and 65 countries declined their invitation. As the USSR had hosted several other major sporting events in the recent past, most of the sporting infrastructure was already present, but this did not stop the Organising Committee drawing up an ambitious project, with some 99 sites developed for the Games. The organisers were extremely careful to prevent the Russian people from being exposed to too much “Western” ideology and values, and even went as far as making some streets accessible to competitors only.

In athletics, Great Britain's Allan Wells triumphed in the 100m, while Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia won the gold in the 5,000m and 10,000m, and East Germany's Waldemar Cierpinski retained his title in the marathon. In swimming, the USSR's Vladimir Salnikov won three events including the 1,500m freestyle, which he completed in under 15 minutes. In gymnastics, Aleksandr Dityatin created a sensation by winning a medal in each event, beating the world record each time.

#### New features

- The Lenin Stadium was modernised, and new arenas which hosted basketball and boxing were constructed. Water sports were held in a newly built 13,000-seat arena, and the Olympic velodrome at Krylatskoye was also constructed.
- Women's hockey was introduced.

#### Doping

Out of the 645 tests carried out, none was positive.

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### Politics

The Olympic Games were disrupted by a boycott instigated by US President Jimmy Carter in protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. In all, 65 countries refused the invitation to attend these Games, 40 or 50 of them probably because of the US-led boycott.

For further information on the history of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Moscow Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly relating to accreditations, television rights, transport, accommodation, the programme and sites for the sporting events, athletes, medical checks and doping cases, problems with the organisation of the Games, and the boycott by around 60 countries, with special attention paid to the White House's intervention with the IOC and NOCs.

It contains posters that were entered in the international competition for designing a poster for these Games, technical brochures for each sport, sports programmes, cultural programmes, publications, scripts, invitations and speeches relating to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

It includes Organising Committee circulars, general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and also between the IOC and the International Federations, correspondence and publications from the NOCs of the USSR, Switzerland, Ireland, East Germany, Iceland, Poland and Bulgaria and letters of congratulation.

It contains official invitations, maps of Moscow, job applications, the list of chefs de mission, documents about the Olympic Flame, the official suppliers, the Olympic Anthem (correspondence, original score), events held at the same time as the Games (correspondence and programmes), the Olympic coin (correspondence, leaflets, contract), press articles, press releases and press conferences, scrapbooks, official publications, various reports from the Organising Committee, as well as the official report, results and statistics.

It contains correspondence concerning travel agencies, press officers, tickets, technical brochures, the international youth camp, the Olympic emblem, funding, private companies involved in the Games, accommodation, requests for information, payment of officials' fees, the mascot, medals, pictograms and graphics for the Games, political matters, and matters relating to the press, protocol, advertising, transport, the Olympic Village, visas and visits, and personal reports.

With regard to accreditations, the fonds contains blank registration forms, directives, circulars, instruction brochures, copies and originals of identity cards, correspondence about identity cards and press cards, and checklists.

It also contains contracts, including one between the IOC and the Soviet NOC, another concerning the marketing between the Organising Committee and the NOCs, and others between the Organising Committees and various private companies.

With regard to medical matters, it includes correspondence, reports and records from the IOC Medical Commission relating to doping and gender tests, and documents about the doping of athletes from East Germany.

With regard to broadcasting rights, technical films and the official film, the fonds contains correspondence, contracts with television channels, press articles and publications.



With regard to the boycott, it contains letters from the public and petitions in favour of and against the boycott, correspondence with the Israeli NOC, the official positions of certain countries, press articles, reports and telexes, including those from the American Department of State, inventories and analyses of documents from the White House, internal White House correspondence, the actions brought by American athletes against the American NOC, informative notes and correspondence between the White House and the IOC, memos and press reviews on the positions of the countries, the organisation of alternative Games, interviews and statements by President Carter, and correspondence on the Games at Lake Placid and Los Angeles.

**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 latest to earliest.

**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, French and Russian. Some documents are in Spanish, German and Polish.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1980

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- Radio Canada – "Moscou 1980, l'or à la politique". 8:50 minutes
- Russian Federal Archival Agency [in Russian]
- Russian State Historical Archives [in Russian].

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1980*

IOC website – The 1980 Moscow Olympic 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**

July 2007



## Los Angeles 1984 – Games of the XXIII Olympiad

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**Reference:** CH CIO-AH C-J01-1984

**Dates:** 1970-2000

**Level of description:** Fonds

**Extent and medium:** 8.7 l.m. Text documents

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### **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

### **Administrative / Biographical history**

#### Candidate cities

After Tehran withdrew out in 1977, Los Angeles was the only city bidding to host the Games of the XXIII Olympiad. The Games were provisionally awarded to Los Angeles on 18 May 1978 at the 80<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Athens, on condition that it signed a contract agreeing to abide by the Olympic rules. After negotiations and a postal vote, the IOC ratified the decision to award the Games to Los Angeles. The city thus became only the third to host the Olympic Games twice, following in the footsteps of Paris and London.

#### OCOG President

Peter Ueberroth was appointed Chairman of the Organising Committee (LAOOC).

#### Dates and number of athletes

The Los Angeles Olympic Games were held from 28 July to 12 August 1984, and attracted 6,829 participants (5,263 men and 1,556 women) representing 140 different countries (NOCs). The programme consisted of 22 different sports (221 separate events), and there were also various cultural activities.

#### Opening, Oath and Flame

On 28 July 1984, President Ronald Reagan declared the Games of the XXIII Olympiad open. The Olympic Oath was sworn by hurdler Edwin Moses, and the Olympic Flame was lit by the decathlete, Rafer Johnson. The Officials' Oath was sworn by Sharon Weber, who was to officiate in the gymnastics events.

#### The Games and the champions

In response to the boycott led by the United States four years earlier, the USSR launched an appeal to stay away from the Games in Los Angeles. In spite of this, a record 140 NOCs were present, with 19 declining the invitation.

The Los Angeles Games proved to be a great success in financial terms. Peter Ueberroth, the OCOG Chairman and a successful businessman in his own right, sought to raise the necessary finances through private funding, with any needless expenditure being avoided. As a result, instead of building new stadiums and other sports facilities, the organisers opted to simply modernise most of the existing infrastructure that had been used in the 1932 Games. Of the 25 venues, only eight were not modernised. Security at the Olympics was tighter than ever before, with the organisers providing the manpower, technology and funding to combat the threat of terrorism. The Games yielded a total profit of almost 215 million dollars, and would become the benchmark for future Organising Committees to follow.

The star of the Games of the XXIII Olympiad was undoubtedly the USA's Carl Lewis, whose victories in the 100m, 200m, long jump and 4x100m relay emulated the feat of his compatriot Jesse Owens in the 1936 Berlin Games. Great Britain's Sebastian Coe retained his 1,500m title, becoming the first athlete ever to win this event twice at the Olympic Games. Among the women, America's Valerie Brisco-Hooks won three gold medals in the 200m, 400m and 4x400m relay. Two countries recorded their first ever Olympic triumph at these Games, with Morocco's Saïd Aouita and Nawal El Moutawakel

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Last update: mars 11



victorious in the men's 5,000m and the inaugural women's 400m hurdles respectively, and Portugal's Carlos Lopes crossing the finish line first in the men's marathon. The first ever women's marathon was won by the USA's Joan Benoit. The dominant gymnast at these Games was China's Li Ning, who won a total of six medals (including three gold), while in the swimming pool, West Germany's Michael Gross won two gold and two silver medals, and the USA's Tracy Caulkins claimed three gold medals in the women's events.

#### New features

- Synchronised swimming and rhythmic gymnastics both made their first Olympic appearance. Women could now participate in road cycling, the 400m hurdles and the marathon, as well as the K-4 500m in canoe-kayak. There were also shooting events exclusively for women (who had competed in mixed events since 1968). In sailing, men's and women's windsurfing made its appearance.

#### Doping

Out of the 1,507 tests carried out, 12 were positive.

#### Politics

A boycott was organised by the USSR in response to the boycott led by the USA at the Moscow Games. Nineteen NOCs declined the invitation to take part for various reasons.

For further information on the history of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, please consult the web page devoted 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 Los Angeles Olympic Games, together with the results and the IOC's relationships with the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Federations (IFs). Various subjects are covered, particularly discussions about accreditations, television rights, transport, accommodation, medical checks, doping tests, problems with the organisation of the Games, and the boycott led by the USSR.

It contains technical brochures for each sport, sports rules and programmes, cultural programmes, correspondence, the programme and speeches for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, other speeches that were made during the Games, the declaration of the Olympic Truce, the list of athletes, the lists of athletes' start times for each day of competition.

It contains general correspondence on the Olympic Games between the IOC and the Organising Committee and also between the IOC and the International Federations, correspondence and publications from the NOCs, correspondence from the Executive Board, comments, letters of congratulation and protest, diplomas awarded at the Games, official invitations, special stamps and stickers.

It includes documents on the chefs de mission and officials, and on the companies (list of sponsors, projects, comments, correspondence, publications), the Olympic Flame, the medals, the media and the Olympic coin (correspondence, contract), plans, presentations and brochures on the sites, advertising, information packs, press articles and a scrapbook, official publications, letters of thanks, various reports by the Organising Committee and others, as well as the official report, results and statistics.

It contains correspondence about travel agencies, posters on the Games, athletes, Olympic officials, tickets, contracts, the emblem, the events, funding, accommodation, requests for information, judges and referees, the Olympic Anthem, political and technical matters, the press, public relations, security, personnel, transport, the Village, visits and personnel reports, as well as visas and identity cards.



With regard to accreditations and admissions, the fonds contains forms, the list of accredited persons by country and by status, the list of accredited agencies and journalists, the accreditation register, copies of identity cards, nominative files, and correspondence.

It also contains contracts, including one between the Organising Committee and the NOCs, another between the Organising Committee and the IOC, and others between the Organising Committee and the companies Swiss Timing and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and a draft contract between the City of Los Angeles and the IOC.

With regard to medical matters, it includes correspondence, reports and documents relating to anti-doping tests, brochures, and nominative files.

With regard to broadcasting rights, technical films and the official film, the fonds contains the promotional film, *Sharing the Dream*, correspondence, press articles, proposals from CBS Sports and contracts between the Organising Committee and various broadcasting organisations, including ABC.

With regard to the boycott, it contains documents relating to IOC meetings in Moscow, letters of public protest, studies on the boycott, articles, press releases and reviews, and correspondence from the White House.

**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 latest to earliest.

**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 German, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Italian and Serbo-Croat.

**Related units of description**Internal sources

- Candidate Cities: C-J04-1984

External sources

- Library and Archives Canada has a collection of photographs of Canadian athletes who have competed in the Olympic Games since 1904.
- Radio Canada – “Los Angeles 1984, le Canada s'impose”. 3:17 minutes
- National Archives of the United States of America
- Department of Special Collections at the UCLA Library
- LA84 Foundation

**Publication note**

International Olympic Committee – *The Official Report of the Olympic Games of 1984*

IOC website – The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

**Notes**

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**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date(s) of descriptions**

Last update: mars 11



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