



COMITÉ
INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIQUE

Historical Archives
Olympic Studies Centre

Affinity-based Games

Fonds sheet

Overview of the content of the archives concerning their preparation, organisation and running from 1929 to 1988

29 November 2012



© 2012 / International Olympic Committee (IOC)



Summary

Goodwill Games	2
European Community Games	4
Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEF0).....	6
Islamic Games	9
Commonwealth Games	11
Gay Games.....	14
Hapoel Games.....	16
International Children's Games.....	18
Maccabiah Games	20
World Medical Games	23
World Masters Games	25
World University Games	27
Pan Arab Games.....	31



Goodwill Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-GOODW

Dates: 1985-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.06 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The Goodwill Games were created by Ted Turner (founder of American television channels TBS and CNN) as a reaction to the political troubles between the USA and the USSR after the boycotts of the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 and Los Angeles in 1984. He imagined being able to appease tensions during the Cold War period through friendly sports competitions between the nations.

The concept of these Games is different from many other international competitions. It was based on the performances of the athletes rather than on their participation. The sports federations chose the best Russian and American athletes, followed by the six best athletes based on world rankings. There were no heats, only finals¹.

Editions

1986: Moscow (USSR)

1990: Seattle (USA)

The first edition of the Goodwill Games took place in Moscow (USSR) in 1986, bringing together 79 nations with more than 3,000 athletes in 18 different sports.

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series shows the IOC activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Goodwill Games and the relationships between the IOC and the people and organisations responsible for organising the different editions of these Games.

For the first edition, it includes correspondence, press articles, information sheets and an MoU between the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for Physical Culture and Sport, the USSR Broadcasting Committee and the Turner Broadcasting System. It also contains the transcripts of the discussions concerning the Goodwill Games at the meeting of the IOC Executive Board in Lausanne (Switzerland) in December 1985. For the second edition, it contains correspondence, some bulletins, press articles and some information sheets.

Accruals

Yes

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

Access to the documents is free, subject to the provisions established to this effect by the IOC.

¹ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopaedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp.164-167

**Language / scripts of material**

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

Related units of descriptionInternal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01
- IOC Executive Board – meeting of 5-6 December 1985: B-ID02-1985
- Olympic Games – Moscow 1980: C-J01-1980
- Olympic Games – Los Angeles 1984: C-J01-1984

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopaedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



European Community Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-CEE

Dates: 1986-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.025 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history²

In 1982, the European Community (EC) adopted a resolution to organise European Community Games, with the aim of showing its unity through the promotion of sports activities throughout the community.

A feasibility study, financed by Diners Club International³, was undertaken in 1986 by a group of European experts in the field of major international sports events. The objective of this study was to establish guidelines allowing for the organisation of multi-disciplinary European games capable of encouraging participation from many member states on the most cost-efficient basis.

Following this study, the concept proposed was as follows:

- Organisation of games featuring 24 different sports disciplines spread throughout the 12 member countries of the Community, all linked by television. Thus, the costs for the athletes' village, the construction of a venue in each city, security and infrastructure for the media would be significantly decreased.
- The main source of financing this sports event would be the sale of entry tickets and commercial sponsorship by a small group of large European companies selected in advance.

The first edition of the European Community Games was initially planned for spring 1989. These Games should have taken place every two years. After a meeting on 6 July 1988 in Brussels (Belgium) between representatives of international sport, national federations, the European Commission and sponsors, it was decided that this first edition would be postponed to 1991.

These Games are also called European Economic Community Games (EEC Games).

There are no documents in the IOC's historical archives that allow us to confirm whether or not the European Community Games have ever been celebrated.

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

This sub-series shows the birth and development of the project to organise the European Community Games.

The sub-series features correspondence, a brief presentation of the project, a feasibility study, the statutes of the International European Economic Community Games Association, a report on the press conference of 28 October 1987 announcing the launch of the project and some press articles.

² Source: IOC Archives / Related fonds – European Community Games, 1986-1988 (H-FC04-CEE/001)

³ Diners Club International is a company providing charge cards, particularly credit cards, established in 1950 in the USA.

**Accruals**

Yes

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.

Related units of descriptionInternal sources

- IOC members – files on the members of participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01
- IFs – Associations of IFs – GAISF
- External relations – European Economic Community: E-RE02-CEE
- Regional games – European games: H-FC02-JEUROP

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC.

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEF0)

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-GANEF0

Dates: 1963-1967

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.025 lm. Text documents

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history⁴

The Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEF0) were created as a response to the IOC sanctions imposed on Indonesia after the political incidents that occurred during the 4th Asian Games in Jakarta (Indonesia) in 1962. Indonesia had refused to provide visas to athletes from Taiwan and Israel, so as not to compromise its relationship with the People's Republic of China and the Arab League. Furthermore, IOC member in India G.D. Sondhi, present in Indonesia as Secretary General of the Asian Games Federation, narrowly escaped an assassination attempt. In response, the IOC firmly condemned the exclusion of Taiwan and Israel as political interference in sport, and also condemned the aggression to which the Indian member was subjected.

At its meeting of 7 February 1963 in Lausanne, the IOC Executive Board decided to suspend the Indonesian NOC for an unspecified period. In return, the NOC relinquished its recognition by the IOC. The Indonesian head of state, Sukarno, finding that sport and politics were closely linked, declared his wish to reorganise world sport in order to defend it from western influences. The Games of the New Emerging Forces were thus created, a government-driven politico-sporting organisation representing non-aligned states. These games were thus contrary to the principles of the IOC and the Olympic Movement.

As several IFs had refused to recognise the GANEF0, the participation of any athlete belonging to any of these federations constituted a breach of the rules. Therefore, the athletes who participated in these games were excluded from the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964. At the 62nd IOC Session in Innsbruck in January 1964, the IOC unanimously adopted the following resolution: *The International Olympic Committee considered the position arising out of the GANEF0 Games. As these were not under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee, active executive action falls essentially within the province of the International Federations, except in so far as National Olympic Committees countenanced them. This point is being actively pursued. The International Olympic Committee however notes that the GANEF0 Games were admittedly political in conception and aims, openly ignored International Federations and National Federations, and included invitations to non-member countries. The International Olympic Committee states that such aims and actions are completely opposed to the Olympic Ideals and threaten the very foundations of amateur sport. Under these circumstances it welcomes firm action by International Federations concerned.*

As the Indonesian NOC wanted to participate in the Tokyo 1964 Games, the IOC agreed to cancel its suspension, at a meeting of the IOC Executive Board in Lausanne (Switzerland) on 26 June 1964.

The first edition took place in Jakarta in 1963, bringing together 48 nations with more than 3,000 athletes. The second edition, scheduled to take place in Cairo (Egypt) in 1967 or Beijing (People's Republic of China) as a replacement, ended up being cancelled for political and financial reasons.

In September 1965, a group called the Asian Regional GANEF0 Committee was created. This committee organised the last GANEF0 in Phnom Penh (Cambodia) in 1966. Only 15 nations participated.

⁴ Source: International Olympic Committee (under the leadership of Raymond Gafner), *The International Olympic Committee – One Hundred Years: 1894-1994: The Idea – The Presidents – The Achievements*: IOC, 1994-1997, vol.2, pp. 129-132



Editions

1963: Jakarta (Indonesia)

1967: Cairo (Egypt) – cancelled

Edition organised by the Asian Regional GANEFO Committee

1966: Phnom Penh (Cambodia)

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series features activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Games of the New Emerging Forces, and the IOC's relationship with the people and organisations responsible for organising these Games.

It also includes mainly correspondence and press articles. For the first edition of the GANEFO, it contains regulations and the list of North Korean athletes participating.

The correspondence addresses mainly the theme of participation by athletes in these Games, which were judged as "political" and contrary to the Olympic rules and principles; and the measures taken by the IOC and International Federations in view of these GANEFO (suspension of the Indonesian NOC and subsequent withdrawal of this suspension).

The IOC's circulars no. 252, dated 15 December 1963, and 322, dated 17 June 1966, as well as the replies to them, are included in this sub-series. We have no documents for the 1967 edition (second, cancelled edition) or the 1966 edition (edition organised by the Asian Regional GANEFO 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 French and English. Some documents are in German and Spanish.

Related units of description

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- IOC members – file on IOC member G.D. Sondhi (India): B-ID05-SONDH
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – file on the NOC of Indonesia: D-RM01-INDON
- Regional games – Asian Games: H-FC02-ASIAN

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

International Olympic Committee (under the leadership of Raymond Gafner), *The International Olympic Committee – One Hundred Years: 1894-1994: The Idea – The Presidents – The Achievements*. Lausanne: IOC, 1994-1997 (3 volumes)

Editorial board: Uriel Simri, Sarah Lieberman. *Sport and politics: proceedings of the 26th ICHPER World Congress 1983, Wingate Institute, Israel*. Jerusalem: Emmanuel Gill, 1984 (pp. 87-93).

Last update: Nov. 2012



Indonesian Olympic Committee. *Indonesia and the International Olympic Committee*. [Jakarta]: Indonesian Olympic Committee, [1963?]

Ed. by Benjamin Lowe, David B. Kanin, Andrew Strenk. *Sport and International relations*. Champaign Ill.: Stipes, cop. 1978 (pp. 278-296)

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



Islamic Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-ISLAM

Dates: 1980

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.005 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The decision to hold Islamic Games was taken during the 11th Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Islamic States, which was held in Islamabad (Pakistan) in May 1980⁵. The idea was to bring athletes from Muslim countries together for sports competitions, thus participating in a sports event on an international level⁶.

Editions

1980: Izmir (Turkey)

The first edition of the Islamic Games took place in Izmir (Turkey) in 1980, bringing together some 700 athletes representing 13 countries in seven different sports⁷.

Sports on the programme

Athletics, basketball, football, wrestling, swimming, tennis and volleyball.

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

This sub-series contains only three correspondence documents dating from 1980, concerning the IOC's announcement of the creation of the Islamic Games, and a short report on the first edition.

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.

⁵ Source: Letter from Turgut Atakol dated 18 July 1980. In: IOC Archives / Regional Games – Islamic Games, 1980 (H-FC04-ISLAM/001)

⁶ Source: John Lawton. The Islamic Games. In: *Saudi Aramco World.*, January-February 1992, pp. 24-25 (accessible via the following link:
http://translate.google.fr/translate?hl=fr&sl=en&u=http://www.saudiaramcoworld.com/issue/199201/the_islamic_games.htm&ei=5W2USvK2KOKrjAeDgcXyDQ&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=8&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DSaudi%2BArabic%2BBoxing%2BFederation%26hl%3Dfr%26lr%3D%26rlz%3D1W1GGLL_fr%26sa%3DN%26start%3D30 (August 2012))

⁷ Source: Telex from A. Chowdry (AIBA) dated 1980. In: IOC Archives / Regional Games – Islamic Games, 1980 (H-FC04-ISLAM/001)

Last update: Nov. 2012



Related units of description

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



Commonwealth Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-COMMO

Dates: 1929-1988

Level of description: Sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.25 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The concept of the Commonwealth Games appeared in 1891, when J. Astley Cooper proposed organising a “pan-British” competition. The idea was launched. In 1911, sports competitions bringing together Australia and Zealand (under the name of Australasia), South Africa, Canada and Great Britain were held in London during the Festival of Empire⁸. This event can be considered as a precursor of the Commonwealth Games. The first edition was organised in Hamilton (Canada), driven by Bobby Robinson, an influential member of Canadian athletics circles during the 1920s⁹.

The Commonwealth Games are a multi-discipline sports event for athletes from the nations belonging to the Commonwealth. They are held every four years, but were not held in 1942 or 1946 due to the Second World War.

Since their creation, the Commonwealth Games have undergone several name changes. They started as the British Empire Games, and, from 1954 to 1966, they were known as the British Empire and Commonwealth Games. In 1970, they became known as the British Commonwealth Games. Finally, the word “British” was deleted, and the name “Commonwealth Games” was adopted in 1990¹⁰.

These Games are governed by the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF), the organisation responsible for managing and controlling these Games. Its mission is to ensure the correct organisation and celebration of the Commonwealth Games, to promote the best interests of the athletes participating in them, and to help develop sport throughout the Commonwealth¹¹.

Editions

1930: Hamilton (Canada)

1934: London (Great Britain)

1938: Sydney (Australia)

1950: Auckland (New Zealand)

1954: Vancouver (Canada)

1958: Cardiff (Wales)

1962: Perth (Australia)

1966: Kingston (Jamaica)

1970: Edinburgh (Scotland)

1974: Christchurch (New Zealand)

1978: Edmonton (Canada)

1982: Brisbane (Australia)

1986: Edinburgh (Scotland)

1990: Auckland (New Zealand)

1994: Victoria (Canada)

The first edition took place in Hamilton (Canada) in 1930, bringing together some 400 athletes in six different sports.

⁸ The Festival of Empire was held in London’s Crystal Palace in May 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V

⁹ Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, p. 108

¹⁰ Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, pp. 108-109

¹¹ Source: COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION. The CGF constitution. <http://www.thecgf.com/> (August 2012)



Countries participating

Only Commonwealth member countries can participate in these Games:

South Africa, England, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bermuda, Botswana, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Cook Islands, Scotland, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Guyana, Hong Kong (China), India, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldives, Falkland Islands, Malta, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Uganda, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Wales, Samoa, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Newfoundland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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 of content

The sub-series features the IOC's activities linked to the candidature process, preparation, organisation and running of the Commonwealth Games. It also provides information on the organisation and running of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF).

For the various editions, it contains, in particular, correspondence, some programmes, press articles, publications and a series of press releases.

It also includes a folder concerning the African countries' threat to not participate in the 12th edition of these Games, in Brisbane in 1982, if New Zealand maintained its sporting relations with South Africa, concerning, in particular, the South African Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand. The documents in this folder provide a description of the situation and the position of the African countries and the Federation.

Concerning the Federation, the folder contains correspondence, some sets of minutes and working documents on the meetings held in 1982, and several editions of its constitution.

We have no documents for the third edition in 1938 or the eighth edition in 1966.

Accruals

Yes

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.

Related units of description

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01

Bibliography

[Commonwealth Games Federation](#) (visited on 26 May 2010)

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

Sandy Duncan. The Commonwealth Games. In: *Olympic Review*, 1978, n°130-131, pp. 519-521

Last update: Nov. 2012



Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



Gay Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-GAY

Dates: 1982-1987

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.03 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The idea of organising the Gay Games was proposed by American athlete Tom Waddell. The aim of this major event was to bring together homosexual athletes and artists for sporting and cultural competitions. It was open to all athletes, irrespective of gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, religion, nationality, age, state of health or political belief¹². This sports competition was accompanied by an arts festival for the artists.

In June 1981, Mr Waddell founded an association called "San Francisco Arts and Athletics" (SFAA), which was responsible for the organisation of the first edition of these Games, which were called the Gay Olympic Games at that time. Three weeks before the opening of the Games in 1982, the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) sued the SFAA over the unauthorised use of the word "Olympic" in the description and title of this event. The USOC won the case and the Games were renamed "Gay Games". The battle concerning the right to use the designation "Gay Olympic Games" continued before the courts, and the case was finally settled in favour of the USOC¹³ by the United States Supreme Court in March 1987.

A new organisation was created in 1989 under the name "Federation of Gay Games" (FGG), replacing the SFAA. It supervised the organisation and running of these Games, which were held every four years¹⁴.

Editions

1982: San Francisco (USA)

1986: San Francisco (USA)

1990: Vancouver (Canada)

The first edition took place in San Francisco in 1982, bringing together 12 countries with more than 1,300 athletes in 14 different sports.

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series provides information on the trial concerning the use of the term "Olympic" in the designation of the Gay Games involving the USOC (plaintiff) and San Francisco Arts and Athletics (SFAA) (defendant).

It contains correspondence and a file concerning the appeal by the SFAA to the United States Supreme Court and a summary of the decision of this Court.

¹² Source: FEDERATION OF GAY GAMES. About – Mission vision and values. <http://www.gaygames.com/index.php?id=56> (August 2012)

¹³ Source: Daniel Bell, op.cit., pp. 162-163

¹⁴ Source: FEDERATION OF GAY GAMES. Gay Games – FAQs: the Gay Games, the FGG. <http://www.gaygames.com/index.php?id=24> (August 2012)



Accruals

Yes

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 English and French.

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

[Federation of Gay Games](#) (August 2012)

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



Hapoel Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-JHAPO

Dates: 1982-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.015 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The Hapoel Games were international gatherings organised by the Hapoel association, the sports organisation of the Israeli workers' movement, founded in 1926¹⁵.

These Games benefited from the patronage of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of Israel, under the control of the Israeli sports federations. Athletes from throughout the world were invited to participate, through the intermediary of the NOCs, the International Sports Federations (IFs) and the recognised sports associations. The history of the Hapoel Games started in 1928 with a first sports festival bringing together 18 Hapoel¹⁶ clubs. The first editions were only competitions on a national level in Israel¹⁷.

Editions

1928: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1930: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1932: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1935: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1952: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1956: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1961: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1966: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1971: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1975: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1979: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1983: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1987: Tel Aviv (Israel)

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series features the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Hapoel Games, and its relations with the people and organisations responsible for organising these Games.

It includes correspondence, some bulletins and information documents.

The sub-series contains only documents for the 12th and 13th Hapoel Games, in 1983 and 1987. It also includes some correspondence documents concerning the Hapoel organisation Session held in 1988.

¹⁵ Source: The Israeli National Olympic Committee. Israel and Olympism. In: *Olympic Review*, August-September 1978, n°130-131, pp. 538-546

¹⁶ Source: Letter from I. Offer to R. Gafner dated 3 October 1985. In: IOC Archives / Regional Games – Hapoel Games, 1982-1988 (H-FC04-JHAPO/001)

¹⁷ Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, p. 173



Accruals

Yes

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.

Related units of description

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

Israeli National Olympic Committee, Israel and Olympism. In: *Olympic Review*, August-September 1978, n°130-131, pp. 538-546

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



International Children's Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-JECOL

Dates: 1968-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.12 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The International Children's Games were the brainchild of Yugoslavian physical education teacher Metod Klemenc, who wanted to create a better world within his possibilities. Every year, for several days, this sports event brings together groups of schoolchildren under the age of 15, representing their respective cities¹⁸.

The objective was to "bring together young people from throughout the world for sports competitions which are, in fact, a pretext for gaining better knowledge of others and bringing down political, racial and religious barriers. Indeed, sport is not the only thing involved in these meetings, which must also contribute to showing different cultures and ways of life. To this end, excursions, visits and recreational events allow the participants to discover, in particular, the city that is hosting them and they region to which this city belongs."¹⁹

It was in this spirit that the first edition was held on 5 June 1968 in Celje (Yugoslavia), bringing together 150 schoolchildren from nine cities in five different countries²⁰. The following year, the Committee of the International Children's Games (CJIE) was founded. This Committee is responsible for the organisation of these Games.

Editions

1968: Celje (Yugoslavia)

1970: Udine (Italy)

1972: Graz (Austria)

1974: Murska Sobota (Yugoslavia)

1974: Darmstadt (German Federal Republic)

1976: Murska Sobota (Yugoslavia)

1976: Geneva (Switzerland)

1978: Ravne na Koroskem (Yugoslavia)

1980: Lausanne (Switzerland)

1982: Darmstadt (German Federal Republic)

1983: Troyes (France)

1983: Murska Sobota (Yugoslavia)

1984: Geneva (Switzerland)

1985: Granollers (Spain)

1986: Lausanne (Switzerland)

1987: Graz (Austria)

1988: Szombathely (Hungary)

1989: Andorra (Andorra)

¹⁸ Source: Presentation brochure entitled "International Children's Games: and organisation supported by the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations", undated. In: IOC Archives / Regional Games – International Children's Games, 1969-1988 (H-FC04-JECOL/001)

¹⁹ Source: International Children's Games Charter, undated. In: *Ibid.*

²⁰ Source: Letter from Emmanuel Braunschweig dated 31 May 1969. In: IOC Archives / Regional Games – International Children's Games, 1969-1988 (H-FC04-JECOL/001)

**Sports on the programme**

Athletics, basketball, orienteering, handball, judo, swimming, tennis, table tennis, triathlon and mini volleyball.

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series features the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the International Children's Games, and its relations with the people and organisations responsible for organising the various editions of these Games. It also provides information on the organisation and running of the CJIE.

For the various editions, it contains correspondence, general information documents, publications, some reports, results, a press review for the 1986 edition and the statutes of the International Children's Games.

As far as the CJIE is concerned, it includes correspondence, the committee's statutes and an information brochure.

We have no archive documents for the third edition in 1972, the fourth edition in 1974 in Murska Sobota or the 12th edition in Murska Sobota.

Accruals

Yes

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, German, Spanish, Slovenian and Hungarian.

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

[International Children's Games](#) (August 2012)

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



Maccabiah Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-MACCG

Dates: 1935-1987

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.07 Im. Text documents

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The Maccabiah Games are open to any Jewish person from any country. The Games take their name from the historical Jewish leader Judah Maccabaeus, who defeated the Syrians and restored Jewish rites in the temple of Jerusalem in 165 B.C.

The concept of the Games was born at the turn of the 20th century when gymnastics clubs were being set up, in response to the anti-Semitic policy which prohibited Jews from becoming members of other clubs²¹. Yosef Yekutieli, a young Jew who was inspired by the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm (Sweden), launched the idea of organising international games with the aim of bringing together young Jews from throughout the world on the Israeli territory²².

In 1921, the Maccabi World Union (MWU) was founded at the 12th World Jewish Congress in Karlsbad (Czechoslovakia)²³. It heads up the organisation of the Maccabiah Games. This union was recognised by the IOC as an "International Federation with Olympic status" at the meeting of the IOC Executive Board held in Rome (Italy) in August 1960²⁴. At this same meeting, the IOC did not grant patronage to the Maccabiah Games.

In 1929, the participants in the annual MWU Congress finally decided to celebrate the first edition of these Games in 1932.

The Maccabiah Games are held every four years in Israel. They are also called The Jewish Olympics or the Maccabiada.

Editions

1932: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1935: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1950: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1953: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1957: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1961: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1965: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1969: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1973: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1977: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1981: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1985: Tel Aviv (Israel)

1989: Tel Aviv (Israel)

The first edition of the Maccabiah Games took place in Tel Aviv (Israel) in 1932, bringing together more than 300 athletes from 18 nations in 16 different sports.

²¹ Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, pp. 203-204

²² Source: INTERNATIONAL JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME. History - The Maccabiah Games.

http://www.jewishsports.net/the_maccabiah_games.htm (August 2012)

²³ Source: MACCABI WORLD UNION. About MWU. Brief history. <http://maccabi.org/brief-history> (August 2012)

²⁴ Source: IOC Archives / Executive Board – Meeting in Rome 1960, minutes (B-ID02-1960)

**Immediate source of acquisition or transfer**

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

Scope of content

The sub-series mainly features the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Maccabiah Games, and its relations with the people and organisations responsible for organising these Games and for the Maccabi World Union. It also provides information on the organisation and running of this organisation.

For the various editions of these Games, it contains mainly correspondence, as well as some press articles, information bulletins and flyers.

As far as the Maccabi World Union is concerned, the sub-series includes correspondence, some bulletins, flyers, a presentation of its executive board and a summary of the results of the first five editions of the Games. The correspondence features, in particular, themes such as the organisation of the Games, the creation of the International Maccabiah Games Committee (IMGCC), the recognition of the organisation by the IOC, problems of racial discrimination and protests concerning the Maccabiah Games.

We have no documents for the first edition in 1932 or the fourth edition in 1953.

Accruals

Yes

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 Italian.

Related units of descriptionInternal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – files on the Israeli NOC: D-RM01-ISRAE

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

Wein, Chaim. *The Maccabiah Games in Eretz-Israel* / [by] Chaim Wein; ed. Arthur Hanak and Uriel Simri. Israel: Maccabi World Union: Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport, [ca 1981]

[Maccabi World Union \(MWU\)](#) (August 2012)

[International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame](#) (August 2012)

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Last update: Nov. 2012



Dates(s) of description
August 2012



World Medical Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-JMEDE

Dates: 1977-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.02 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The World Medical Games are a sports event reserved for doctors, dentists, pharmacists, vets and final-year medical students. The participants in these Games represent their hospitals, cities or universities. There are no national delegations, flags, anthems or uniforms²⁵.

The first edition was organised at the initiative of the French newspaper, *Le Quotidien du médecin*, with the aim of promoting sport through the intermediary of the medical corps. It was accompanied by an International Sports Medicine Symposium²⁶.

Editions

1978: Cannes (France)

1980: Cannes (France)

1982: Cannes (France)

1983: Paris (France)

1984: Abano Terme (Italy)

1985: Monte Carlo (Monaco)

1986: Montecatini Terme (Italy)

1987: Casablanca (Morocco)

1988: Lyon (France)

The first edition took place in Cannes (France) in 1978, bringing together more than 1,200 athletes.

Sports on the programme

Athletics, basketball, cycling, fencing, football, golf, handball, hockey, judo, swimming, modern pentathlon, windsurfing, rugby, waterskiing, equestrian sports, tennis, table tennis, shooting, archery, sailing and volleyball

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series features the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the World Medical Games, and its relations with the people and organisations responsible for organising the various editions of these Games.

It contains correspondence and a publication. The correspondence mainly addresses themes such as requests for patronage and invitation to attend the opening ceremonies of these Games.

We have no documents for the second edition in 1980, the fifth edition in 1984, the seventh edition in 1986 or the eighth edition in 1987.

²⁵ Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, p. 424

²⁶ Source: Letter from L. Laplaine-Montheard to M. Berlioux dated 5 December 1977. In: IOC Archives / Regional Games – World Medical Games, 1977-1983 (H-FC04-JMEDE/001)



Accruals

Yes

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.

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



World Masters Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-JMAIT

Dates: 1982-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.01 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The World Masters Games are a multi-sports event based on the concept of sport for life and sport for all. These Games were created with the aim of promoting the ideal of “perpetual sport” and of bringing together mass participation and seeking excellence, placing the emphasis on physical fitness, health and the joys of friendly competition. Sometimes called the Veteran or Senior Games, the Masters are older athletes who compete in the framework of meetings divided into age categories, which usually start at 40 for men and 35 for women, but which can go as low as 25 in some sports, such as swimming. The Masters are either amateurs or professionals. They come from throughout the world, not as members of national teams, but as individuals, wearing the colours of their sport²⁷.

Editions

1985: Toronto (Canada)

1989: Herning, Aalborg and Arhus (Denmark)

The first edition took place in Toronto (Canada) in 1985, bringing together 60 nations with more than 7,700 athletes in 22 different sports.

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series features the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the World Masters Games, and its relations with the people and organisations responsible for organising these Games.

It contains correspondence, some publications and the participation conditions for the second edition.

Accruals

Yes

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.

²⁷ Source: Letter from Mr O'Bryan to J.A. Samaranch dated 26 October 1982. In: IOC Archives / Regional Games – World Masters Games, 1982-1985 (H-FC04-JMAIT/001)



Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

[International Masters Games Association](#) (August 2012)

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012



World University Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-FISU

Dates: 1934-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.37 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history²⁸

The concept of university games appeared in 1891, and several attempts to organise sports events in the university world were launched. These events can be considered as the precursors to the World University Games. The creation of the International Confederation of Students (ICS) by Frenchman Jean Petitjean on 18 November 1919 marked the real start of these Games. Their first edition took place in Paris (France) in 1923.

Much animosity and disagreement between the ICS members led to splits and some resignations over the years, especially in the 1930s. Despite management difficulties within the organisation, the World University Games have been held regularly since their first edition.

The outbreak of the Second World War interrupted the Games and the ICS was dissolved. In May 1946, the European nations met in Prague (Czechoslovakia) and founded the International Union of Students (IUS), which aimed to continue the work of the ICS.

The IUS organised the World University Games in Paris in 1947, but the political misunderstandings between the IUS and several western countries led these countries to leave the IUS and create the International University Sports Federation (FISU) on 19 December 1948²⁹ in Luxembourg. Each organisation then established its own separate sports championships.

Numerous discussions were held with the two organisations to try to find an agreement which would unify university sport. With this in mind, France organised the University Unity Games in Paris in 1957. During and after these Games, the IUS and FISU continued their discussions. Finally, the FISU became the federation responsible for managing, regulating and organising the World University Games. It was recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its 59th Session in Athens (Greece) in June 1961.

Several names have been used for the University Games during their history. The term "Universiade" was used for the first time at the edition held in Turin (Italy) in 1959. They are currently called the (World) University Games or the Universiades.

The World University Games were created with the aim of promoting sporting values and encouraging the practice of sport in harmony and as a complement to the university spirit³⁰. The Games are thus open to all university students aged between 17 and 28, from throughout the world, including students who finished their studies the previous year.

Besides sports events, since 1960 FISU has been organising conferences bringing together professors, specialists and students to discuss university sport issues (physiological, medical, psycho-pedagogical and sociological aspects of sport in general and student sport in particular). It also aims to

²⁸ Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, pp. 437-466

²⁹ Source: Telex from R. Campana (FISU) to R. Gafner dated 16 September 1986. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – International University Sports Federation, 1980-1988 (H-FC04-FISU/002)

³⁰ Source: INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY SPORTS FEDERATION. FISU today. <http://www.fisu.net/en/FISU-homepage-3137.html> (August 2012)



draw the attention of government authorities and the public to the problems raised by the development of sport and physical education in schools and universities³¹.

Editions organised by the ICS

1923: Paris (France)
1924: Warsaw (Poland)
1927: Rome (Italy)
1928: Paris (France)
1930: Darmstadt (Germany)
1933: Turin (Italy)
1935: Budapest (Hungary)
1937: Paris (France)
1939: Monaco (Monaco)

Editions organised by the IUS

1947: Paris (France)
1949: Budapest (Hungary)
1951: Berlin (German Federal Republic)
1954: Budapest (Hungary)
1955: Warsaw (Poland)

Editions organised by the FISU

1949: Merano (Italy)
1951: Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
1953: Dortmund (German Federal Republic)
1955: San Sebastian (Spain)
1959: Turin (Italy)
1961: Sofia (Bulgaria)
1963: Porto Alegre (Brazil)
1965: Budapest (Hungary)
1967: Tokyo (Japan)
1969: Lisbon (Portugal): not held
1970: Turin (Italy)
1973: Moscow (USSR)
1975: Rome (Italy)
1977: Sofia (Bulgaria)
1979: Mexico City (Mexico)
1981: Bucharest (Romania)
1983: Edmonton (Canada)
1985: Kobe (Japan)
1987: Zagreb (Yugoslavia)

"Neutral" edition organised by France

1957: Paris (France)

At the edition of the World University Games in Moscow (USSR) in 1973, there were several incidents and some racial discrimination, aimed at the Israeli athletes and Jewish spectators.

Winter World University Games³²

Also called the Winter Universiades, the Winter World University Games followed the same path as the Summer Universiades. They were organised for the first time by the ICS in 1928 in Cortina d'Ampezzo (Italy).

³¹ Source: Report by P. Nebiolo, FISU President, to the IOC Session in Warsaw (Poland) in June 1969. In: IOC Archives / Session – Meeting in Warsaw, 1969, minutes (B-ID01-069-PV)

³² Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, pp.390-398



Straight after the Second World War, the FISU and the IUS each organised their own winter sports championships. In 1960, after the unification of the Summer World University Games, the first Winter Universiades were celebrated in Chamonix (France).

Editions organised by the ICS

1928: Cortina d'Ampezzo (Italy)
1930: Davos (Switzerland)
1933: Bardonecchia (Italy)
1935: St Moritz (Switzerland)
1937: Zell am See (Austria)
1939: Lillehammer (Norway)

Editions organised by the IUS

1947: Davos (Switzerland)
1949: Spindleruv - Mlyn (Czechoslovakia)
1951: Poiana (Romania)
1953: Semeringen -Vienna (Austria)
1956: Zakopane (Poland)

Editions organised by the FISU

1951: Gastein (Austria)
1953: St Moritz (Switzerland)
1955: Mt Jahorina (Yugoslavia)
1957: Oberammergau (German Federal Republic)
1958: Zell am See (Austria)
1960: Chamonix (France)
1962: Villars (Switzerland)
1964: Spindleruv-Mlyn (Czechoslovakia)
1966: Sestriere (Italy)
1968: Innsbruck (Austria)
1970: Rovaniemi (Finland)
1972: Lake Placid (USA)
1975: Livigno (Italy)
1978: Spindleruv-Mlyn (Czechoslovakia)
1981: Jaca (Spain)
1983: Sofia (Bulgaria)
1985: Belluno (Italy)
1987: Strbske Pleso (Czechoslovakia)

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series features the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the World University Games, and its relations with the people and organisations responsible for organising the various editions of these Games. It also provides information on the organisation and running of the FISU.

For the editions of the Summer Universiades, the sub-series contains mainly correspondence, information documents, some press articles, publications and some regulations. We have no documents for the editions held before 1969.

For the editions of the Winter Universiades, it contains only correspondence, a programme and some regulations. We have no documents for the editions held before 1981, with the exception of the 1935 edition in St Moritz.

Last update: Nov. 2012



As far as the FISU is concerned, the sub-series contains correspondence, statutes and regulations, as well as the minutes of some meetings of the Executive Board and General Assembly. It also contains some correspondence with the International Office of University Sport between 1934 and 1937. The correspondence exchanged with the FISU addresses, in particular, the running of the organisation, the patronage of the Games by the IOC, the organisation of the first university cross-country world championships in 1978 and the FISU's collaboration with the International Olympic Academy (IOA) for the organisation of training in Olympia (Greece).

Concerning the incidents that occurred during the 1973 edition in Moscow towards the Israeli athletes and Jewish spectators, the documents addressing these events have been filed in the folders of the candidature of the city of Moscow for the Summer Olympic Games in 1980³³. These documents are protests against this candidature, following these incidents.

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, English, Spanish, Italian and German.

Related units of description

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01
- IOC Sessions: B-ID01

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

[International University Sports Federation](#) (FISU) (August 2012)

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012

³³ These documents are filed in the folder: C-J04-1980/003



Pan Arab Games

Reference: CH CIO-AH H-FC04-PANAR

Dates: 1953-1985

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.015 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative / Biographical history

The Pan Arab Games are a sports competition for athletes from all the nations in the Arab world, with the aim of bringing them closer together. They were supposed to take place every four years, but several editions have been postponed or cancelled due to political troubles³⁴. They are also called the Arab Games.

Editions

1953: Alexandria (Egypt)

1957: Beirut (Lebanon)

1961: Casablanca (Morocco)

1965: Cairo (Egypt)

1976: Damascus (Syria)

1985: Casablanca (Morocco)

The first edition of the Pan Arab Games took place in Alexandria (Egypt) in 1953, bringing together more than 650 athletes from nine nations in 10 different sports.

Participating countries

Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen

Sports on the programme

Athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, fencing, football, golf, gymnastics, weightlifting, handball, judo, wrestling, swimming, diving, equestrian, tennis, table tennis, shooting, sailing, volleyball and water polo

Immediate source of acquisition or transfer

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

Scope of content

The sub-series features the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Pan Arab Games, and its relations with the people and organisations responsible for organising these Games.

It contains correspondence and a report on the second edition.

We have no archive documents for the fourth edition in 1965.

Accruals

Yes

³⁴ Source: Daniel Bell, *op.cit.*, pp. 39-44

**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.

Related units of descriptionInternal sources

- IOC members – files on members from participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of participating countries: D-RM01

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003

Notes

The content of this sub-series, including the Olympic identifications, is the property of the IOC

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Dates(s) of description

August 2012