



COMITÉ
INTERNATIONAL
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Historical Archives
Olympic Studies Centre

Regional and Sub-regional Games

Fonds sheet

Overview of Archives content concerning the preparation, organisation and holding of these Games between 1920 and 1988

29 November 2012



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Central African Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-AFRCE

Dates: 1983-1987

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.01 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The Central African Cup held in Brazzaville (Congo) in 1972 may be regarded as the precursor to the Central African Games. The first to bear that name, however, were held in Libreville (Gabon) in 1976. This first edition brought together 11 countries and over 1,300 athletes in eight different sports¹.

Editions

1976: Libreville (Gabon)

1981: Luanda (Angola)

1987: Brazzaville (Congo)

Participating countries

Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Chad.

Sports on the programme

Athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, football, handball, judo and volleyball.

3rd edition

The third edition was scheduled for 1983, then 1985. All the countries chosen to organise these Central African Games withdrew for financial reasons. It was finally the city of Brazzaville, with the support of the Congolese government and sponsors, which hosted this third edition in 1987. The team sports events were also used as the qualifying competitions for the 4th All-Africa Games held in Nairobi (Kenya) in 1987².

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

This sub-series deals with the activities linked to the preparation and organisation of the Central African Games and the IOC's relations with the Organising Committee of the third edition of these Games.

The sub-series contains only one file of correspondence concerning the third edition of the Central African Games.

The correspondence deals with subjects like the request for a subsidy and sponsorship, looking for sponsors and the invitation to the IOC President to attend the opening ceremony of the third edition.

Accrual

No

¹ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp. 91-92

² Source: IOC Archives / Related fonds – Central African Games – correspondence, 1983-1987 (H-FC03-AFRCE/001)

**Classification method**

The documents 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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- IOC members – file on J.C. Ganga: B-ID05-GANGA
- NOCs - files on NOCs of the 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 designations, is the property of the IOC.

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



West Africa Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-AFROU

Dates: 1976-1982

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.04 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The Nigerian government, through its Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sport, took the initiative of inviting all the ministers of sport and youth from the 15 West African countries to a meeting in Lagos (Nigeria) in March 1976. The purpose of the meeting was to study the creation of the West Africa Games.

These Games were governed by the West Africa Games Council, a body composed of the sports ministers from the participating countries. The Council appointed the members of the Executive Committee, composed of sports directors from the participating countries, and supervised the technical organisation of the Games. Lastly, the organising committee appointed by the host country was responsible for the staging of the Games³.

The 1st West Africa Games were held in Lagos (Nigeria) in August 1977, and brought together 11 West African countries to compete in 11 sports.

The 2nd West Africa Games, initially scheduled for 1979 in Cotonou (Benin), were postponed until August 1983. There is no document in the IOC archives which confirms whether this second edition actually took place.

Editions

1977: Lagos (Nigeria)

1983: Cotonou (Benin) (?)

Participating countries

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

According to their rules, the West Africa Games were to be held every two years.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals essentially with the activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the West Africa Games and the IOC's relations with people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games.

It contains the general rules, and the press releases issued after the Executive Committee meeting in October 1976 and the sports ministers conference in March 1976.

For the first edition in 1977, it contains the correspondence, budget, general programme, speeches, information on the organising committee the results and a report.

³ Source: IOC Archives / Related fonds – West Africa Games – 1st Games in Lagos (Nigeria), 1977 (H-FC03-AFROU/003)



For the second edition scheduled for 1983, the sub-series contains only one item of correspondence and a press article.

Accrual

No

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French and English.

Additional sources

Internal sources

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



South African Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-AFRIS

Dates: 1969

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.02 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

Following South Africa's exclusion from the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City because of its racial policy, the South African authorities decided to stage their own games exclusively for white athletes. These discriminatory Games were intended to compensate the South African athletes excluded from the Olympic Games. These athletes could thus compete against the best athletes from abroad selected from western countries and invited individually. These South African Games were held in Bloemfontein (South Africa) in March and April 1969. Non-whites were finally allowed to attend as spectators, on condition that the public was in segregated areas in the stands. The intention was to stage other games at a later date for black South African athletes.

Some European nations initially responded to South Africa's invitation and agreed to send several of their champions. But in the end, following the boycott by several countries and certain foreign sports federations, only a handful of international athletes took part in this event on an individual basis.

At its meeting in March 1969, the IOC Executive Board sent a telegram to the South African NOC in which it condemned the misuse of the Olympic symbol on the badges and stamps produced in the framework of these South African Games⁴.

The South African Games were also known as the "White Games", "Racist Games" and "Compensation Games".⁵

Editions

1969: Bloemfontein (South Africa)

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

This sub-series deals with the reactions of the international press to the organisation and holding of the South African Games.

The sub-series consists solely of press articles taken from newspapers in French, English, German and Italian, and covers the period from January to May 1969.

Accrual

No

Classification method

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.

⁴ Source: IOC Archives / Executive Board – meeting on 22 and 23 March 1969 in Lausanne, minutes

⁵ Source of this section: IOC Archives / Related fonds – South African Games– press articles, 1969 (H-FC03-AFRIS/001)

**Conditions of access**

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French, English, German and Italian.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries / guests: D-RM01
- NOCs – files on the South African NOC: D-RM01-AFRIS
- Olympic Games– files on the Mexico City 1968 Olympic Games: C-J01-1968

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



Creation and development of regional games in Central and Latin America

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-AMLATINE

Dates: 1922-1928

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.06 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

In many regions, for certain countries the large distances involved may constitute an obstacle to sending big teams to the Olympic Games, and sports development is still limited in such regions. For this reason, the IOC has been keen to develop sport since the 1920s, particularly by sending members to offer advice and work on various committees, as well as by granting its patronage to continental or sub-continental sports events.

The IOC decided to work with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). Its sports director, Elwood S. Brown, thought that sport could be developed in regions where this had not previously happened by means of games, like the Far Eastern and South American Games. At the IOC Session in Antwerp in 1920, this cooperation project between the IOC and the YMCA was approved. The IOC thus gave its patronage to the regional games and sent official representatives including IOC Henri de Baillet-Latour. On his second trip around the world in 1922, he mainly visited the countries of South America and met various governments to talk about developing sport in their countries. Elwood Brown reported to the IOC Sessions in Lausanne (Switzerland) in 1921 and in Paris (France) in 1922, describing the preparations for the forthcoming regional games⁶.

During the IOC Session in Paris in 1924, Count de Baillet-Latour chaired four conferences on the Far Eastern Games, the South American Games and the Central American Games, attended by the IOC members from the regions concerned.

Subsequently, during the IOC Session in Amsterdam (Netherlands) in July and August 1928, several conferences were held concerning the South American Games, the Central American Games and the Far Eastern Games, bringing together the IOC members from the countries concerned and various sports personalities from South America to discuss the development of sport in these countries.

South American Games

At the conference on the South American Games on 3 and 4 July 1924, the following decisions were taken:

- The name was changed from Latin American Games to South American Games
- Ecuador was included in the zone of these Games
- A congress would be held to establish the rules for these Games, select the host city, provide the NOCs with rules and encourage the affiliation of South American national sports federations to the International Sports Federations (IFs).

The first edition of the South American Games was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1922, and four nations took part. These Games were also known as the "Latin American Games", and were held on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Brazil's independence. If successful, the idea was that the Games would be held every two years. Count de Baillet-Latour was the IOC's official representative in Rio de Janeiro. The YMCA's representative, Elwood Brown, informed the IOC in 1922 that there were some difficulties with organising this event. It seemed that several catholic countries in South America

⁶ 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*. Lausanne: IOC, 1994-1997, vol.1, p. 284



had reservations about an event for which the YMCA, a protestant body, was chiefly responsible. This was probably why few nations took part in this first edition. A meeting between the representatives from Argentina, Peru, Chile, Paraguay and the YMCA was held in Amsterdam on 31 July 1928 to choose the city which would host the second edition of the South American Games⁷. In the end, it was decided not to hold these Games for the following reasons:

- limited success of the first edition
- large distances between countries
- existence of South American championships for the biggest sports⁸
- financial difficulties

Central American Games

At the Central American Games conference held on 3 and 4 July 1924, the following decisions were taken:

- to adopt a charter for these Games
- to select the host city for the first and second editions
- to create NOCs based on the model of European NOCs
- to affiliate national sports federations to IFs

The first edition was held in Mexico City in 1926. By the third edition, the name had changed to "Central American and Caribbean Games".

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

This sub-series deals with the development of sport in Central and Latin America through the creation and organisation of regional games. It also offers information about the Latin American Games.

It contains correspondence on the development of sport, Olympism and regional games in South America, as well as information about Henri de Baillet-Latour's trip to South America in 1922, in the form of some press articles, notes and a report containing extracts of speeches.

The sub-series also includes correspondence, a basic charter and the minutes of the conferences on the Latin American Games and Central American Games in Paris in 1924. It also holds correspondence and the minutes of the conferences on the Latin America, Central American and Far Eastern Games in Amsterdam in 1928.

Concerning the Latin American Games, it contains correspondence and the results of the first edition of these Games.

Accrual

No

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

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

⁷ This was the conference on the Latin American Games, the minutes of which are held in the file H-FC03-AMLATINE/005.

⁸ 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*. Lausanne: IOC, 1994-1997, vol.1, pp. 285-286



Additional sources

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations – ODECABE: D-RM01-AAODECABE
- NOCs – NOC Associations – ODEPA: D-RM01-AAODEPA
- NOCs – NOC Associations – ODESUR: D-RM01-AAODESUR
- Sessions: B-ID01
- Regional Games – Central American and Caribbean Games: H-FC03-ODECABE
- Regional Games – South American Games: H-FC03-AMSUD
- Regional Games – Bolivarian Games: H-FC03-JBOLI
- Regional Games – Central American Games: H-FC03-ORDECA

Bibliography

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).

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



Bolivarian Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-JBOLI

Dates: 1946-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.04 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The idea of organising Bolivarian Games was suggested by Colombia's Alberto Nariño Cheyne to celebrate the memory of the freedom fighter Simón Bolívar, an emblematic figure in the emancipation of South America's Spanish colonies. They would therefore constitute a multi-sports event for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela⁹. At the 1936 Session in Berlin, the IOC gave its agreement for these Games to be held in South America.

The first edition was held in Bogota (Colombia), in 1938, at the same time as the celebrations to mark the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city.

The Bolivarian Games are governed by the "Organizacion Deportiva Bolivariana" (ODEBO). This body is responsible for managing and running this sports event.

Editions

1938: Bogota (Colombia)

1946-1947: Lima (Peru)

1951: Caracas (Venezuela)

1961: Barranquilla (Colombia)

1965: Quito and Guayaquil (Ecuador)

1970: Maracaibo (Venezuela)

1973: Panama City (Panama)

1977: La Paz (Bolivia)

1981: Barquisimeto (Venezuela)

1985: Cuenca (Ecuador)

1989: Maracaibo (Venezuela)

1993: Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

The second edition, scheduled for 1945, was postponed to December 1946 and January 1947 owing to the Second World War. The fourth edition was initially planned for La Paz in 1955, but was not held until 1961 in Barranquilla. The fifth and sixth editions were both postponed by a few months beyond the original dates¹⁰.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Bolivarian Games, and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games and with the "Organizacion Deportiva Bolivariana". It also provides details about the structure and running of the ODEBO.

⁹ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, p. 80

¹⁰ Source : Ibid., p.80



With regard to the ODEBO, the sub-series contains correspondence, statutes and regulations, two charters agreements and the minutes of certain meetings.

For the various editions, it contains only correspondence.

We have no documents for the Games in 1938 (1st edition), 1951 (3rd edition), 1965 (5th edition), 1970 (6th edition), 1985 (10th edition) and 1989 (11th edition).

Accrual

Yes

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are mainly in Spanish. There is also some correspondence in English.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- Regional Games – Creation and development of the Regional Games in Central and Latin America: H-FC03-AMLATINE
- Regional Games – Central American Games: H-FC03-ORDECA
- Regional Games – Central American and Caribbean Games: H-FC03-ODECABE
- Regional Games – South American Games: H-FC03-AMSUD

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)

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

August 2012

Last update: Nov. 2012



South American Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH F-HC03-AMSUD

Dates: 1978-1983

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.025 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The “Organizacion Deportiva Suramericana” (ODESUR) (“South American Sports Organisation” in English) was founded on 26 March 1976 in partnership with the Presidents of the NOCs of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Peru. ODESUR’s job was to promote the first edition of the South American Games, which were scheduled for 1978. Today, it is still responsible for the organisation of these Games, which are held every four years¹¹.

A first edition of these Games, known as the “South American Games” or “Latin American Games”, was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1922. Only one edition was held. The modern version of these Games is the South American Games. For the first two editions, this sports event was known as the Southern Cross Games¹².

Participating countries

Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela took part in the first two editions.

Editions

1978: La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

1982: Rosario, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires and Esperanza (Argentina)

The first edition of the South American Games was held in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (Bolivia) in November 1978, bringing together around 480 athletes in 15 sports.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals with des activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the South American Games, and the IOC’s relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games.

For the first edition in 1978, it contains the correspondence, organising committee rules and some press articles. For the second edition in 1982, it contains correspondence and publications. We have no archive documents for the subsequent editions.

Accrual

No

Classification method

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.

¹¹ Source: ODESUR – Organizacion Deportiva Suramericana. *Organization - history*. <http://odesur.org/> (22 June 2012)

¹² Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp.340-342

**Conditions of access**

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in Spanish, English and French.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations – ODESUR: D-RM01-AAODESUR
- Regional Games – Bolivarian Games – H-FC03-JBOLI
- Regional Games – Creation and development of the Regional Games in Central and Latin America: H-FC03-AMLATINE

Bibliography

[Organizacion Deportiva Suramericana \(ODESUR\)](#) (22 June 2012)

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



Central American and Caribbean Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-ODECABE
Dates: 1924-1989
Level of description: Sub-series
Extent and medium: 0,26 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

During the IOC Session in Paris (France) in 1924, Count de Baillet-Latour chaired a number of conferences studying the possibility of holding various regional Games, including the Central American Games, attended by the IOC members from the regions concerned¹³. At the conference in question, the rules, programme and host city were decided, and a fundamental charter adopted. A national committee was set up in December 1924 to take charge of organising the first edition, planned for Mexico City (Mexico) in 1926. A general committee composed of representatives from Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador and Mexico met in October 1925 to decide the timetable and programme of these Games¹⁴.

These Games are governed by the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organisation (CACSO), also known as the Organización Deportiva Centroamericana y del Caribe (ODECABE). This body is responsible for managing this sports event.

The idea of creating the ODECABE was approved by the delegates of the participating countries at the Central American and Caribbean Games when they met in Chicago on 25 August 1959. The organisation became official when its statutes were approved at the meeting of its delegates in Mexico City in February 1960¹⁵.

The first two editions of the Games were known as the Central American Games. As of the third edition in 1935, they were renamed the Central American and Caribbean Games.

Editions

1926: Mexico City (Mexico)
1930: Havana (Cuba)
1935: San Salvador (El Salvador)
1938: Panama City (Panama)
1946: Barranquilla (Colombia)
1950: Guatemala City (Guatemala)
1954: Mexico City (Mexico)
1959: Caracas (Venezuela)
1962: Kingston (Jamaica)
1966: San Juan (Puerto Rico)
1970: Panama (Panama)
1974: Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)
1978: Medellín (Colombia)
1982: Havana (Cuba)
1986: Santiago de los Caballeros (Dominican Republic)
1990: Mexico City (Mexico)

¹³ 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*. Lausanne: IOC, 1994-1997, vol. 1, p. 284

¹⁴ 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*. Lausanne: IOC, 1994-1997, vol. 1, p. 286

¹⁵ Source: ORGANIZACION DEPORTIVA CENTROAMERICANA Y DEL CARIBE. *Historia*.

<http://www.odecabe.org/organización/historia.aspx#> (25 June 2012)

Last update: Nov. 2012



The first edition was held in Mexico City in 1926 with just three countries and over 270 athletes competing in seven sports.

Participating countries

Antigua and Barbuda, Netherlands Antilles, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and the US Virgin Islands.

The Central American and Caribbean Games are held every four years. The third edition, scheduled for 1934, was postponed by a year owing to a tornado¹⁶ which struck El Salvador that year. The 1942 edition was cancelled because of the Second World War. The eighth edition was finally held in 1959, after political problems in the host country (Venezuela).

Other Central American Games were held parallel to the Central American and Caribbean Games during the 1970s. On 15 July 1972, on the initiative of the Guatemalan NOC, the Organización Deportiva Centroamericana (ORDECA) was created with a view to establishing a sports event smaller than the Pan-American Games or the Central American and Caribbean Games, and to strengthening the Olympic Movement in those countries. The only edition was held in Guatemala City (Guatemala) in 1973¹⁷.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals essentially with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Central American and Caribbean Games, and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games and the ODECABE.

It contains correspondence, bulletins, rules, the fundamental charter (1924 and 1954 versions), press articles, information leaflets, visit reports, publications, some results and programmes.

The correspondence essentially covers topics such as countries' participation, regulations, the programme and the fundamental charter. It also provides details about the preparation and staging of the Games, and IOC patronage.

Accrual

Yes

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

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

¹⁶ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp. 93 and 545. Note 91 on page 545 explains that, according to another source, the Games were postponed because of an earthquake.

¹⁷ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp. 105-107



Additional sources

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations– ODECABE: D-RM01-AAODECABE
- NOCs – NOC Associations– ODEPA: D-RM01-AAAODEPA
- Regional Games – Creation and development of the Regional Games in Central and Latin America: H-FC03-AMLATINE
- Regional Games – Central American Games: H-FC03-ORDECA
- Regional Games – Bolivarian Games: H-FC03-JBOLI

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)

[Organización Deportiva Centroamericana y del Caribe](#) (as of on 1 June 2010)

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012

Last update: Nov. 2012



Central American Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-ORDECA
Dates: 1972-1986
Level of description: sub-series
Extent and medium: 0.08 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The first sports event known as the Central American Games was held in Guatemala in 1921, during the country's centenary celebrations. A second edition was planned in El Salvador in 1923, but was cancelled owing to political problems in the country.

In July 1972, the Guatemalan NOC invited the other NOCs from Central America to attend a meeting to discuss the creation of a sports event smaller than the Pan-American Games or the Central American and Caribbean Games, and to strengthen the Olympic Movement in those countries. The participants thus founded the Organización Deportiva Centroamericana (ORDECA) (Central American Sports Organisation). ORDECA supervised the organisation and running of the Central American Games, held every four years¹⁸.

Editions

1973: Guatemala City (Guatemala)
1977: San Salvador (El Salvador)
1981: *Managua (Nicaragua) – Games cancelled*
1986: Guatemala (Guatemala)
1990: Tegucigalpa (Honduras)

The first edition was held in Guatemala City in 1973, and brought together five countries and over 960 athletes in 16 sports. The second edition, scheduled for Managua in 1981, was cancelled owing to political problems.

Participating countries

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Belize took part for the first time in the fourth edition at Tegucigalpa, in 1990.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals essentially with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Central American Games and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games and ORDECA. It also contains information about the organisation and functioning of ORDECA.

Concerning ORDECA, the sub-series contains its statutes, the regulations for these Games, correspondence, the minutes of the ORDECA Congress in 1984 and the minutes of its extraordinary general assembly held on 19 June 1982.

For the various editions of the Games, it holds correspondence, some publications, press articles and information bulletins.

¹⁸ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp. 105-107

**Accrual**

Yes

Classification method

The documents 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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are mainly in Spanish. There is also some correspondence in English.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations – ODECABE: D-RM01-AAODECABE
- NOCs – NOC Associations – ODEPA: D-RM01-AAODEPA
- Regional Games – Creation and development of the Regional Games in Central and Latin America: H-FC03-AMLATINE
- Regional Games – Central American and Caribbean Games: H-FC03-ODECABE
- Regional Games – Bolivarian Games: H-FC03-JBOLI

Bibliography

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



Far Eastern Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-EXORI
Dates: 1920-1936
Level of description: sub-series
Extent and medium: 0.05 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

Elwood Brown, a US missionary in the Philippines for the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), helped to found the Far East Games. In 1911, he was involved in creating the Philippine Amateur Athletic Foundation (PAAF) and jointly organised sports competitions during the Manila carnival in February 1913 under the name "First Oriental Olympic Games"¹⁹. For the following edition, the name changed to Far East Championships; and subsequently, the title Far Eastern Games was used.

For the first edition in 1913, the Far Eastern Athletic Association (FEAA) was created. Initially, its development and organisation were closely linked to those of the PAAF²⁰. It was responsible for the management and running of this sports event²¹.

The FEAA was dissolved in 1934 after a political dispute between China and Japan concerning the admission of the territory of Manchuria to the Association.

A new organisation was created in the same year under the name of Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient (AAAO). This included representatives of the Philippines, Japan and Manchuria, and planned to stage a new edition of the Games in 1938. In the end, this 11th edition was not held because of the Sino-Japanese War. The Far Eastern Games are regarded as the precursor to the current Asian Games.

Until 1927, these Games were held every two years alternating between the cities of Tokyo and Osaka (Japan), Shanghai (China) and Manila. As of 1930, they were held every four years, with the last edition in 1934.

Editions

1913: Manila (Philippines)
1915: Shanghai (China)
1917: Tokyo (Japan)
1919: Manila (Philippines)
1921: Shanghai (China)
1923: Osaka (Japan)
1925: Manila (Philippines)
1927: Shanghai (China)
1930: Tokyo (Japan)
1934: Manila (Philippines)

Participating countries

The Far Eastern Games included China, Japan, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies²².

¹⁹ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp.142-144

²⁰ Source: England, Frederik. History of the Far Eastern Athletic Association. in: *Bulletin Officiel du Comité International Olympique*, July 1926, n°3, pp.10-11

²¹ Source: Constitution and regulations of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, 29-30 May 1930. In: IOC Archives IOC / Related fonds— Far Eastern Games, 1920-1930 (H-FC03-EXORI/003)

²² The Dutch East Indies was the name for all the islands controlled by the Netherlands until the Second World War. They obtained their independence in 1949 under the name of Indonesia.



Sports on the programme

Athletics, cycling, swimming, tennis, football, basketball, volleyball and baseball

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

This sub-series deals essentially with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Far Eastern Games and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games and the Far Eastern Athletic Association. It also tells us about the organisation and running of the FEAA.

For the various editions of the Games, it holds mainly correspondence and the programmes for the Games in 1925 and 1930.

Concerning the FEAA, the sub-series includes correspondence, the minutes of certain meetings, the constitution adopted in 1930 and documents illustrating the history of the FEAA and its relations with the IOC. The subjects of the correspondence include the organisation, running and dissolution of the Association. The sub-series also contains some correspondence concerning the creation of the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient (AAAO) and the minutes of its first meeting.

We have no documents for the editions in 1913 (1st edition), 1915 (2nd edition), 1917 (3rd edition) and 1919 (4th edition).

Accrual

No

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

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

Additional sources

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- Regional Games – Asian Games: H-FC02-ASIAN
- Regional Games – Creation and development of the Regional Games in Central and Latin America: conferences on the Latin American Games, the Central American Games and the Far Eastern Games in Amsterdam in 1928: H-FC03-AMLATINE/005

Bibliography

Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & 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).

England, Frederik. History of the Far Eastern Athletic Association. In: *Bulletin Officiel du International Olympic Committee*, July 1926, n° 3

Last update: Nov. 2012



Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

July 2012



Western Asiatic Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-ASIOU
Dates: 1933-1936
Level of description: sub-series
Extent and medium: 0.01 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

After the political difficulties between China and Japan which led to the dissolution of the Far Eastern Athletic Association (FEAA) and marked the end of the Far Eastern Games, the IOC member in India, Guru Dutt Sondhi, decided to organise the 1st Western Asiatic Games in New Delhi (India) in March 1934.

On this occasion, the Western Asiatic Games Federation was created, establishing a number of rules on the holding of these Games. The founder members were India, Afghanistan, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Palestine and Persia. All countries east of Suez and west of Singapore could join this Federation and take part in the Western Asiatic Games. The second edition was scheduled for 1938 in Tel Aviv (Palestine), but was cancelled because of the armed conflicts in the region²³.

Editions

1934: New Delhi – Patalia (India)
1938: Tel Aviv (Palestine): not held

Participating countries

Afghanistan, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), India and Palestine

Sports on the programme

Athletics, field hockey and swimming. The tennis events were cancelled at the last minute.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and holding of the first edition of the Western Asiatic Games and its relations with the Western Asiatic Games Federation.

The sub-series contains correspondence and the constitution of the Western Asiatic Games Federation. For the first edition, it contains correspondence, a set of rule and a programme.

Accrual

No

Classification method

The documents 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 of access

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

²³ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp. 377-378



Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in English.

Additional sources

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- Regional Games – Far Eastern Games: H-FC03-EXORI

Bibliography

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



South Asian Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-SAF

Dates: 1984-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.01 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The idea of holding South Asian Games was first mooted at a meeting between seven South Asian countries during the 11th Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden (Germany) in 1981. The South Asian Sports Federation (SASF) was formed on that occasion. It is responsible for managing and running these Games²⁴.

Initially, these Games were called the South Asian Federation Games (SAF Games). It was not until 2004 that the name was changed to South Asian Games.

Editions

1984: Kathmandu (Nepal)

1985: Dacca (Bangladesh)

1987: Calcutta (India)

1989: Islamabad (Pakistan)

The first edition was held in Kathmandu (Nepal) in 1984, and seven nations competed in five sports.

Participating countries

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Sports on the programme

Athletics, basketball, boxing, football, weightlifting, kabaddi, wrestling, swimming, squash, table tennis and volleyball

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals with the IOC's activities linked to the organisation, preparation and running of the South Asian Games, and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games.

The sub-series contains correspondence, a press release on the first edition and the official invitation to the 2nd South Asian Games.

Accrual

Yes

Classification method

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.

²⁴ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, p. 343

**Conditions of access**

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in English.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations – OCA: D-RM01-AAOCA
- Regional Games – Asian Games: H-FC02-ASIAN

Bibliography

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

August 2012



South East Asian Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-SEA

Dates: 1964-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.05 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

On 22 May 1958, during the 3rd Asian Games in Tokyo (Japan), representatives from Burma, Laos, Malaysia and Thailand met informally, at the initiative of the Thai NOC, to talk about sports events in the South-East Asia region. The idea was to create Games similar to the Asian Games or Olympic Games, for the countries in that region²⁵.

The South East Asian Peninsular Federation was officially founded the following year, with responsibility for managing and running the South East Asian Peninsular (SEAP) Games.

On 5 February 1977, the Board of this Federation decided at a meeting to officially accept the Philippines and Indonesia as new members. It also approved dropping the world "Peninsular" from the official name of the Federation and the Games. The Federation thus became the South East Asian Games Federation, and the Games became the South East Asian (SEA) Games¹.

Editions

1959: Bangkok (Thailand)

1962: Rangoon (Myanmar)

1965: Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

1967: Bangkok (Thailand)

1969: Rangoon (Myanmar)

1971: Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

1973: Singapore (Singapore)

1975: Bangkok (Thailand)

1977: Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

1979: Jakarta (Indonesia)

1981: Manila (Philippines)

1983: Singapore (Singapore)

1985: Bangkok (Thailand)

1987: Jakarta (Indonesia)

1989: Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

The first edition was held in Bangkok (Thailand) in 1959, where six countries competed in 12 sports²⁶.

Participating countries

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

²⁵ Source: Extracts from Minutes of the South East Asian Games Federation Council Meeting held on 5 February 1977 in Kuala Lumpur. Bulletin n°1 of the 9th SEA Games Kuala Lumpur 1977. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds– South East Asian Games , 1964-1978 (H-FC03-SEA/002)

²⁶ Source: OLYMPIC COUNCIL OF ASIA. *Games - South East Asian Games*.

<http://www.ocasia.org/Game/GamesL1.aspx?SYCXGjC0df+J2ChZBk5tvA==> (August 2012)

Last update: Nov. 2012

**Content presentation**

The sub-series deals with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the South East Asian Games and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games. It also contains information on the organisation and functioning of the South East Asian Games Federation.

For the various editions, it contains correspondence, a number of bulletins and instructions for the ceremonies of the 12th edition.

Concerning the Federation, it contains correspondence, the statutes from 1982 and the minutes of the Board meeting in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) in November 1977.

We have no documents for 1959 (1st edition), 1962 (2nd edition), 1967 (4th edition) and 1969 (5th edition).

Accrual

Yes

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in English. Some documents are in Malay and Indonesian.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

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

Bibliography

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

[Olympic Council of Asia](#) (14 August 2012)

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

August 2012

Last update: Nov. 2012



Balkan Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-BALKA

Dates: 1930-1967

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.02 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The name "Balkan Games" in fact refers to two different sports events:

The first is the Balkan Games organised by the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, which decided to stage these Games at a meeting of its Executive Committee on 16 November 1929, with the aim of contributing to the rapprochement of the people of the Balkans and giving young people in the region the chance to compete in sports competitions²⁷.

The first edition was held in Sofia (Bulgaria) in 1931. It was decided that all sports could be included, but in 1931 only events in cycling, fencing, football, swimming and equestrian sports were held. Initially, this event was called the "Balkan Olympiad", but the IOC refused to allow the term "Olympiad" to be used for these Games²⁸.

Editions

1931: Sofia (Bulgaria)

Participating countries

Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia

The second event is the Balkan Games organised by the Inter-Balkan Sports Committee (CIS). Sports representatives met in Athens in 1929, at the invitation of Greece, to adopt the statutes and regulations of the 1st Balkan Athletic Games²⁹. This event was run by the CIS, a committee created in Athens in 1931 with a view to managing the organisation of all the sports competitions between the countries of the Balkans. It was composed of representatives of the national athletics federations of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia³⁰. An unofficial first edition was held in 1929 in Athens. After 1930, the Balkan Games were held each year.

Balkan Games were held for other sports in various cities and on various dates³¹.

Editions for athletics

1929: Athens (Greece) – unofficial

1930: Athens (Greece)

1931: Athens (Greece)

1932: Athens (Greece)

1933: Athens (Greece)

1934: Zagreb (Yugoslavia)

1935: Istanbul (Turkey)

1936: Athens (Greece)

²⁷ Source: Letter from S. Tchaprachikov dated 23 March 1930. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – Balkan Games, 1930-1967 (H-FC03-BALKA/001)

²⁸ Source: Letter from IOC President H. de Baillet-Latour to S. Tchaprachikov dated 24 March 1930. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – Balkan Games, 1930-1967 (H-FC03-BALKA/001)

²⁹ Source: Letter from the Bulgarian NOC dated 16 March 1967. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – Balkan Games, 1930-1967 (H-FC03-BALKA/001)

³⁰ Source: Constitutional Charter of the Inter-Balkan Sports Committee. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – Balkan Games, 1930-1967 (H-FC03-BALKA/001)

³¹ Source: Ibid. note 3

Last update: Nov. 2012



1937: Bucharest (Romania)
1938: Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
1939: Athens (Greece)
1940: Istanbul (Turkey)
1953: Athens (Greece)
1954: Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
1955: Istanbul (Turkey)
1956: Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
1957: Athens (Greece)
1958: Sofia (Bulgaria)
1959: Bucharest (Romania)
1960: Athens (Greece)
1961: Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
1962: Ankara (Turkey)
1963: Sofia (Bulgaria)
1964: Bucharest (Romania)
1965: Athens (Greece)
1966: Sarajevo (Yugoslavia)

Participating countries

Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

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

It provides information on the only edition of the Balkan Games organised by the Bulgarian NOC in 1931. For these Games, it contains correspondence, a press article, the provisional programme and a report with results.

The sub-series also provides information on the Balkan Games organised by the Inter-Balkan Sports Committee, particularly the plan to create European athletics championships. For the other Games, it contains correspondence, minutes of the fourth and sixth congresses of the Inter-Balkan Sports Committee in 1932 and 1934 (?) and a report on the 5th Balkan Games in Zagreb in 1934.

Accrual

No

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French. There is one document in English.

Additional sources

Internal sources

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

Last update: Nov. 2012



Bibliography

The 1st Balkan Games. In: *Bulletin Officiel du International Olympic Committee*, March 1932, n°20

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

June 2012



Mediterranean Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC01-CIJM

Dates: 1951-1988

Level of description: Sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.44 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Administrative history / Biographical note

The idea of holding Mediterranean Games was first mooted by the IOC member in Egypt, Mohamed Taher Pacha, who with the Egyptian NOC, envisaged holding African Games. Realising that few African countries had strong enough teams to take part, he then proposed to the IOC Session in Stockholm (Sweden) in 1947 that the African Games be replaced by Mediterranean Games. It was suggested that the first edition be held in 1950, but as European championships in both athletics and swimming were to be held in that year, the IOC agreed that the 1st Mediterranean Games would take place in 1951³².

For the countries around the Mediterranean, these are the biggest multi-sport event after the Olympic Games. They are also the chance to bring together in the same place with the Olympic ideal young people from three continents (Europe, Asia and Africa), whose background, religion and culture are very different.

The organisation of the Mediterranean Games is governed and supervised by the International Mediterranean Games Committee (CIJM), which is composed of delegates from the NOCs of the countries around the Mediterranean and the IOC members in those countries. The CIJM was officially founded on 16 June 1961. Its headquarters are in Athens (Greece)³³.

The main tasks of the Committee are to:

- Ensure the holding and continuity of the Mediterranean Games and supervise the holding of the Games
- Strengthen the bonds of friendship and peace between the athletes and young people of the Mediterranean countries.
- Promote the Olympic Movement and its ideals within the countries of the Mediterranean through the NOCs.

Editions

1951: Alexandria (Egypt)

1955: Barcelona (Spain)

1959: Beirut (Lebanon)

1963: Naples (Italy)

1967: Tunis (Tunisia)

1971: Izmir (Turkey)

1975: Alger (Algeria)

1979: Split (Yugoslavia)

1983: Casablanca (Morocco)

1987: Latakia (Syria)

1991: Athens (Greece)

1993: Agde-Roussillon (France)

³² 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*. Lausanne: IOC, 1994-1997, vol. 2, p. 69

³³ Source: INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN GAMES COMMITTEE. *History*. <http://www.cijm.org.gr/en/history> (2 July 2012)



The first edition was held in Alexandria in 1951, with 10 countries and over 730 athletes competing in 13 sports. These Games are held every four years, and women were first allowed to compete in 1967.

Participating countries

Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, San Marino, Monaco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals essentially with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Mediterranean Games and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games and with the International Mediterranean Games Committee (CIJM). It also has details of the organisation and running of the CIJM.

For the various editions, it contains correspondence, reports, publications, programmes, press articles, a number of sports rules and some candidature files.

Concerning the Committee, it contains correspondence, various statutes and the minutes of several general assemblies and CIJM Executive Committee meetings.

Accrual

Yes

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French, English, Spanish and Arabic.

Additional sources

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- IOC Sessions: B-ID01
- IOC Executive Board meetings: B-ID02
- IOC Executive Board meetings with the IFs: B-ID03-FI
- Regional Games – All-Africa Games: H-FC02-AFRIC

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)

[International Mediterranean Games Committee](#) (2 July 2012)

Notes

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

Last update: Nov. 2012



Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

July 2012



Games of the Small European States

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-JPETI

Dates: 1984-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.09 Im. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The Games of the Small European States are a sports event for the European states with fewer than one million inhabitants. Their aim is to provide the athletes from the small nations and principalities in Europe with the chance to compete and share this type of experience in the Olympic spirit³⁴.

At the General Assembly of the Association of European National Olympic Committees (AENOC) in Athens (Greece) in May 1981, the Maltese delegation proposed creating Games for the small European nations. After a three-year wait, Andorra, Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco and San Marino decided at a meeting during the Olympic Games in Los Angeles that San Marino would host the first edition in 1985³⁵.

The Games of the Small European States are managed by a Congress composed of the delegates from the NOCs of these countries. They work closely with the European Olympic Committees and the International Sports Federations (IFs) and enjoy the support of the IOC³⁶.

Editions

1985: San Marino (San Marino)

1987: Monaco (Monaco)

1989: Nicosia (Cyprus)

1991: Andorre la Vieille (Andorra)

The first edition was held in San Marino in 1985, and eight countries sent over 260 athletes to compete in seven sports. This sports event is held every two years, and is organised in turn by each member country.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals essentially with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Games of the Small European States and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games.

It includes the statutes and regulations of the Games of the Small European States. It also contains correspondence, some press articles, information files, and a number of reports and programmes. For the first edition, it also contains the speech by J.A. Samaranch at the Opening Ceremony, the list of participants and the results. For the second edition, it also holds the doping control files.

The correspondence provides information on the organisation and preparation of these Games, the visits by IOC advisor Artur Takac to the various host countries as an adviser and the doping controls.

³⁴ Source: Letter from A. Vanden Eede to J.A. Samaranch dated 2 August 1985. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – Regional Games – Games of the Small European States, 1985-1986 (H-FC03-JPETI/001)

³⁵ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, p. 157

³⁶ Source: Ibid. note 1

**Accrual**

Yes

Classification method

The documents 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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French, English and Italian.

Additional sourcesInternal sources

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

Bibliography

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

August 2012



Indian Ocean Island Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-JOCEA

Dates: 1976-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.03 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The idea of holding Indian Ocean Island Games was put forward in 1976 by the Reunion Olympic and Sporting Regional Committee (CROS – a body created in 1974 as part of the French NOC), with the aim of encouraging sports development in this region and strengthening relations between the various islands³⁷.

The Indian Ocean Island Games were created at the constitutive assembly on 14 and 15 October 1977, on the island of Reunion. On this occasion, the delegates from the participating countries established a number of rules to ensure the smooth running of the Games³⁸.

Editions

1979: Saint Denis (Reunion)

1985: Port Louis (Mauritius)

1990: Antananarivo (Madagascar)

Participating countries

Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Comoros and Maldives.

The first edition was held in Saint Denis in 1979, bringing together five countries with more than 680 athletes in 13 sports. It was planned for the Games to be held every four years, but right from the start this was irregular.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals essentially with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Indian Ocean Island Games, and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games.

The sub-series contains only correspondence.

Accrual

Yes

Classification method

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 of access

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

³⁷ Source: Letter from the French NOC to IOC President IOC Lord Killanin dated 18 March 1976. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – Regional Games– Indian Ocean Island Games, 1976-1988 (H-FC03-JOCEA/001)

³⁸ Source: Report by M. Herzog, s.d. In: Ibid.



Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French and English.

Additional sources

Internal sources

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

Bibliography

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

August 2012



Pacific World Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-PACIF

Dates: 1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.02 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The idea of creating the Pacific World Games was launched by the Hawaii International Sports Foundation in 1988, with a view to promoting world peace and international cooperation through sports competitions. These Games would be held every two years in Hawaii, in collaboration with an organising committee, the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) of the Pacific region and the International Sports Federations (IFs). They would see over 3,000 athletes, coaches and officials come together to compete in more than 20 sports³⁹.

The first edition of the Pacific World Games was planned for 1990.

Countries to be invited:

Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Fiji, France, Guam, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tahiti (France), USSR, USA and Vietnam

Sports on the programme

Athletics, rowing, baseball, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, fencing, football, weightlifting, hockey, judo, wrestling, swimming, roller skating, softball, taekwondo, tennis, table tennis, archery, sailing and volleyball. Demonstration sports: surfing and Hawaiian outrigger races

There is no document in the IOC's archives which confirms whether the Pacific World Games were ever held.

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals with the origins and development of the plan to organise Games for the countries of the Pacific.

It contains just one file of correspondence.

Accrual

No

Classification method

The documents 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.

³⁹ Source: Fax from A. Coupat to R. Hale dated 23 June 1988. In: IOC Archives IOC / Related fonds– Pacific World Games, 1988 (H-FC03-PACIF/001)



Conditions of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in English.

Additional sources

Internal sources

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

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

August 2012



South Pacific Games

Reference: CH IOC-AH H-FC03-PACIFSUD

Dates: 1976-1988

Level of description: sub-series

Extent and medium: 0.045 lm. Text documents.

Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Administrative history / Biographical note

The idea of holding South Pacific Games was proposed by Dr A.H. Sahu Khan, the Fijian delegate at a meeting of the South Pacific Commission in 1959. The aim of this event was to use sports competitions to create friendly relations between the inhabitants, encourage the development of sports bodies and promote sport in the nations of the South Pacific⁴⁰.

In 1961, nine South Pacific nations met in Nouméa (New Caledonia) and decided that Fiji would host the first edition of these Games. A year later, the South Pacific Commission founded the South Pacific Games Council to manage the development, promotion and organisation of the South Pacific Games⁴¹.

Editions

1963: Suva (Fiji)

1966: Nouméa (New Caledonia)

1969: Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea)

1971: Papeete (French Polynesia)

1975: Tumon (Guam)

1979: Suva (Fiji)

1983: Apia (Samoa)

1987: Nouméa (New Caledonia)

1991: Port Moresby / Lae (Papua New Guinea)

Participating countries

Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, American Samoa, French Polynesia, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis-and-Futuna

The first edition was held in Suva (Fiji) in 1963, and 13 countries sent more than 640 athletes to compete in nine sports.

The South Pacific Games are now called the Pacific Games, and the South Pacific Games Council is now the Pacific Games Council.

South Pacific Mini-Games

The South Pacific Mini-Games allow the smallest Pacific nations to compete against each other and host an international event. This sports event is also managed by the Pacific Games Council. The Games are held every four years, alternating with the Pacific Games.

Editions of the Mini-Games

1981: Honiara (Solomon Islands)

1985: Rarotonga (Cook Islands)

1989: Nukualofa (Tonga)

⁴⁰ Source: PACIFIC GAMES COUNCIL. *History*. http://www.sportingpulse.com/assoc_page.cgi?c=2-2642-0-0-0&slD=24027 (8 August 2012)

⁴¹ Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, p. 354



1993: Port Vila (Vanuatu)

Entry details

The sub-series arrived at the IOC Historical Archives in 1993, following the construction of the new Olympic Museum in Ouchy.

Content presentation

The sub-series deals essentially with the IOC's activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the South Pacific Games and its relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of the Games and the South Pacific Games Council. It also contains information on the organisation and running of the Council.

For the various editions, it contains information bulletins, some results and information on the team from Tahiti at the 8th edition of the Games.

Concerning the Council, it contains correspondence, a list of members, the charter and the minutes of the meeting in Suva in July 1977.

We have no documents for the editions in 1963 (1st edition), 1966 (2nd edition), 1969 (3rd edition), 1971 (4th edition) and 1975 (5th edition).

The sub-series also contains some correspondence on the South Pacific Mini-Games.

Accrual

Yes

Classification method

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 of access

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

Language and scripts of documents

The documents are in French and English.

Additional sources

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on the NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations– ONOC: D-RM01-AAONOC
- Regional Games – World Games in the Pacific: H-FC03-PACIF

Bibliography

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

Kathryn Therese Dillon. *The historical development of the South Pacific Games*. [S.l.]: [s.n.], [1975?]

[Pacific Games Council](#) (8 August 2012)

Notes

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

Rules or conventions

Description complies with ISAD(G).

Description date

August 2012

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