



COMITÉ  
INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIQUE

Historical Archives  
Olympic Studies Centre

## World, Continental and Intercontinental Games

### *Fonds sheet*

Overview of Archives content linked to the preparation, organisation and holding of these Games between 1924 and 1989

29 November 2012



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## Summary

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# World Games

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**Reference:** CH IOC-AH H-FC01-IWGA

**Dates:** 1975-1988

**Level of description:** sub-series

**Extent and medium:** 0.08 Im. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

## **Administrative history/ Biographical note**

The concept of World Games originated in 1974 after meetings of the General Association of the International Sports Federations (GAISF). At the time, the GAISF member federations whose sports were not on the Olympic programme launched the idea of creating a sports event to give their athletes an experience similar to that of the Olympic Games.

On 21 May 1980 in Seoul, a World Games Council was created during a GAISF meeting at the initiative of the President of the World Taekwondo Federation, Un-Yong Kim. In 1985, this Council was renamed the International World Games Association (IWGA).

The IWGA looks after the organisation of the World Games. To become a member of the IWGA, an international sports federation had to be recognised by the IOC and/or be a member of GAISF.

The IWGA was recognised by the IOC at its Executive Board meeting in April 1987 in Lausanne. At the same meeting, it granted its patronage to the third edition of the World Games, which was held in Karlsruhe (Germany) in 1989.

Several attempts to organise the first edition of these Games were made between 1977 and 1979. They were finally held in Santa Clara (USA) in 1981, and attracted around 1,200 athletes from 18 countries, to compete in 18 sports.

## Editions

1981: Santa Clara (USA)

1985: London (Great Britain)

1989: Karlsruhe (Germany)

## Sports on the programme of the first three editions

Badminton, baseball, fistball, women's weightlifting, roller hockey, karate, korfbal, fin swimming, netball, artistic and inline roller skating, casting, pétanque, powerlifting, bowling, racquetball, sambo, life saving, water skiing, softball, taekwondo, men's tug of war, field archery, trampoline and tumbling.

The World Games are held over 11 days, with an opening and closing ceremony. The principle is to use existing venues and infrastructure to stage the Games.

Initially, the World Games were to be held every two years. It was then decided that they would take place every four 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 holds information on the activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the World Games and the IOC's relations with the people or bodies responsible for staging the first three editions of these Games (1981, 1985 and 1989).



It also tells us about the organisation and running of the IWGA (previously known as the World Games Council).

The sub-series contains correspondence, some guides and information brochures on the various editions of these Games. It also holds a report by the Executive Director for the first edition.

It also contains correspondence, bulletins and information manuals, statutes and regulations, and a brochure on the contracts concerning the IWGA.

**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 English, French, German and Spanish.

**Additional sources**

Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- International Federations – files on IFs of sports on the programme: D-RM02
- International Federations – IF Associations - GAISF

**Bibliography**

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

[International World Games Association \(IWGA\)](#) (15 March 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).

**Date of description**

March 2012



# All-Africa Games

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**Reference:** CH IOC-AH H-FC02-AFRIC  
**Dates:** 1924-1988  
**Level of description:** sub-series  
**Extent and medium:** 0.15 lm. Text documents.

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## Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

## Administrative history/ Biographical note

Pierre de Coubertin wrote in an undated document: *The time has come for sport to advance to the conquest of Africa, that vast continent which it has as yet hardly touched...With this object in view the International Olympic Committee has adopted two resolutions: it has instituted the "Games of Africa" (to be in the main reserved for natives)...*<sup>1</sup>. After numerous discussions, the IOC decided at its 1923 Session in Rome that the 1<sup>st</sup> African Games would be held in Algiers (Algeria) in 1925, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in Alexandria (Egypt) in 1927. At the following Session in Paris, in 1924, the IOC had to postpone the celebration of the first edition to 1927 in Alexandria, owing to administrative difficulties in Algiers. Early in 1926, the IOC member in Egypt, Angelo Bolanaki, asked the IOC President to postpone the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Games until 1929, because of delays in building the stadium.

There were numerous discussions about the participation conditions for the athletes. Pierre de Coubertin proposed allowing only "natives" to take part. However, at the 1928 IOC Session in Amsterdam, it was decided that not only the natives, but also anyone who had lived in Africa for at least two years should be allowed to take part in the African Games<sup>2</sup>.

The opening ceremony of the Games was scheduled for 5 April 1929. A few weeks before that date, the Egyptian Organising Committee cancelled the Games, due to a lack of participants<sup>3</sup>.

In April 1963, the organisers of several other regional sports events in Africa met in Dakar (Senegal) and decided that Brazzaville (Congo) should host the first All-Africa Games in 1965. It was thus 40 years after the date first proposed that this first edition was held, under IOC patronage.

The second edition of these Games was to be held in Bamako (Mali) in 1969. For financial reasons, Mali withdrew from organising the Games. They were finally held in Lagos (Nigeria) in 1973.

Algeria hosted the 3<sup>rd</sup> All-Africa Games in Algiers, in 1978.

The 4<sup>th</sup> edition, initially planned for Nairobi (Kenya) in 1982, was held only in 1987, because of financial problems.

The supreme governing body of these Games is the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA). In July 1965, the representatives of the 29 countries gathered for the first All-Africa Games decided to create a "permanent committee for African sport". At its founding assembly in Bamako in December 1966, this committee was renamed the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

The Games are also called the Pan African Games.

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<sup>1</sup> 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. 170

<sup>2</sup> Source: *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 284

<sup>3</sup> Source: Letter from A. Bolanaki dated 20 February 1929. In: IOC Archives / Related fonds – All-Africa Games – 1st African Games (not held), 1924-1929 (H-FC02-AFRIC/002)



### Editions

1929: Alexandria (Egypt): cancelled  
1965: Brazzaville (Congo)  
1973: Lagos (Nigeria)  
1978: Algiers (Algeria)  
1987: Nairobi (Kenya)

The first edition was held in Brazzaville (Congo) in 1965 and brought together 28 countries and 3,000 athletes in 10 sports.

### Participating countries

The All-Africa Games are open to all citizens of the independent countries of Africa which are SCSA members, subject to their National Olympic Committees' being recognised by the IOC. South Africa and Rhodesia were excluded from certain editions because of their racial policy.

According to their rules, the All-Africa Games are held every four years during the year before the Games of the Olympiad. However, certain editions have been postponed in a number of cases.

### **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 All-Africa Games, and the IOC's relations with the people or bodies responsible for staging the various editions of these Games.

It includes correspondence, bulletins, results, speeches, reports, press articles and the original regulations of the Games.

The correspondence deals particularly with topics such as the organisation of the Games, anti-doping controls, funding of the Games, sponsorship, the assistance given to Kenya to hold the fourth edition, and the case of South Africa and Rhodesia regarding their racial policy.

### **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 and English.

### **Additional sources**

#### Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations – ANOCA: D-RM01-AAACNOA
- International Organisations– Supreme Council for Sport in Africa: E-RE02-CSSA



**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).

**Date of description**

May 2012



# Pan-American Games

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**Reference:** CH IOC-AH H-FC02-PANAM

**Dates:** 1940-1989

**Level of description:** sub-series

**Extent and medium:** 0.45 lm. Text documents.

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## Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

## Administrative history/ Biographical note

The idea of organising Pan-American Games was proposed by the former IOC President, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, in the 1920s, during his visit to Latin America. However, nothing was organised before 1940<sup>4</sup>. It was the Argentinean Olympic Committee which, in 1940, took the initiative of hosting a congress in Buenos Aires (Argentina), inviting all the countries on the American continent to think about holding Pan-American Games<sup>5</sup>.

At this first Pan-American Congress, the delegates of the 16 participating countries agreed to create a Pan-American Sports Committee, whose main task would be to organise Pan-American Games every four years, starting in 1942. It was planned that Buenos Aires would host the first edition of these Games. Because of America's increasing involvement in the Second World War, this first edition was postponed several times. At its 1946 Session in Lausanne (Switzerland), the IOC announced that the Games would be staged in 1950. In fact, it was not until a year after that the first Pan-American Games could be held<sup>6</sup>.

The organisation of the Pan-American Games is governed and supervised by the Pan-American Sports Organisation (PASO), known in Spanish as the Organización Deportiva Panamericana (ODEPA), a body which includes all the NOCs of the American continent. These Games are a multi-sports event bringing together the athletes of every country on the American continent. Their ceremonial elements and programme are strongly based on Olympic protocol.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Pan-American Games were initially planned for Cleveland (USA) in 1959, but for financial reasons the city withdrew; and it was finally Chicago which hosted them. Similarly, the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the Games was planned for Santiago (Chile) in 1975, but owing to the economic upheaval caused by political changes in the country, it was Mexico City (Mexico) which hosted the seventh edition. Lastly, the 10<sup>th</sup> Pan-American Games were supposed to be held in Ecuador in 1987, but were in fact celebrated in Indianapolis (USA)<sup>7</sup>.

## Editions

1951: Buenos Aires (Argentina)

1955: Mexico City (Mexico)

1959: Chicago (USA)

1963: São Paulo (Brazil)

1967: Winnipeg (Canada)

1971: Cali (Colombia)

1975: Mexico City (Mexico)

1979: San Juan (Puerto Rico)

1983: Caracas (Venezuela)

1987: Indianapolis (USA)

1991: Havana (Cuba)

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<sup>4</sup> Source: Speech by President Avery Brundage in Mexico City on 3 January 1955 at the Pan-American Sports Congress. In: *Revue Olympique*, n°51, August 1955, pp. 25-27

<sup>5</sup> Source: Pan-American Games. In: *Revue Olympique*, n°41, August 1953, p. 16

<sup>6</sup> Source: PASO Pan-American Sports Organisation. *PASO – History*. <http://www.paso-odepa.org/history.aspx> (4 June 2012)

<sup>7</sup> Source: Daniel Bell. *Encyclopedia of International Games*. Jefferson [etc.]: McFarland & [and] Co., 2003, pp. 293-310



### Participating countries

Antigua and Barbuda, Netherlands Antilles, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, El Salvador, Ecuador, USA, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, British Virgin Islands, US Virgin Islands.

The first edition was held in Buenos Aires in 1951 and brought together 22 countries with over 2,500 athletes in 19 sports.

### Winter Pan-American Games

There were already plans to hold the first edition of the Winter Pan-American Games in Argentina in 1942. But the Second World War interrupted the preparations. The town of Lake Placid (USA) was proposed as the host of these Games in 1959. The countries of South America blamed political problems and unfavourable exchange rates as the reasons for not sending any athletes to take part. So the idea of holding this first edition was once again abandoned. It was resurrected almost 30 years later, and these Games were finally scheduled for the first time in Las Leñas (Argentina) in 1989. Owing to a lack of snow, the Games were then postponed until August 1990. By then, the snow conditions were still bad, and only some of the events on the programme could be held. The second edition, scheduled for Santiago (Chile) in 1993, was also cancelled for the same reason<sup>8</sup>.

### **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 mainly documents the activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Pan-American Games and the IOC's relations with the people or bodies responsible for organising the various editions of these Games.

The correspondence provides information mainly on the organisation and running of the Games.

The sub-series contains correspondence, bulletins, publications, press articles, reports, plans, a score of the anthem, regulations and various information documents.

The file on the Pan-American Winter Games contains just one document, concerning a request for IOC patronage for the 1989 edition.

### **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, Spanish and Portuguese.

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<sup>8</sup> Source: Daniel Bell, *op. cit.*, p. 380



## **Additional sources**

### Internal sources

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

## **Bibliography**

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

Speech by President Avery Brundage in Mexico City on 3 January 1955 at the Pan-American Sports Congress. In: *Revue Olympique*, August 1955, n°51

Pan-American Games. In: *Revue Olympique*, August 1953, n°41

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)

[Pan-American Sports Organisation](#) (4 June 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).

## **Date of description**

June 2012



# Asian Games

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**Reference:** CH IOC-AH H-FC02-ASIAN  
**Dates:** 1947-1988  
**Level of description:** sub-series  
**Extent and medium:** 0.37 lm. Text documents.

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## Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

## Administrative history/ Biographical note

It was after the Second World War that the IOC member in India, Guru Dutt Shondhi, launched the idea of holding Games for the whole of the Asian continent. At the 1948 Olympic Games in London, the representatives of the Asian countries present met and approved the idea of creating a federation and holding Asian Games. At the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session in London that year, the IOC President, Sigfrid Edström, expressed the wish to see regional games in Asia.

The Asian Games Federation (AGF) was founded in February 1949 at a conference in New Delhi (India). At the same time, the decision was taken to hold Asian Games every four years, starting in 1950. Athletics, swimming and fine arts were on the initial programme.

Numerous political disputes, mainly between Indonesia, Thailand and Israel, marked these Games in the 1960s and 70s. These were mainly over participation by the Israeli athletes, which might have represented a security risk for the other participants.

There were also political difficulties during that period between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan (Chinese Taipei). In 1973, at a meeting of the Asian Games Federation on 18 and 19 September, the members voted to admit the People's Republic of China. This decision led to the expulsion of Taiwan (Chinese Taipei), which did not take part in the Asian Games again until 1990 in Beijing (People's Republic of China).

At a meeting of the AGF Council in New Delhi on 26 November 1981, the members took the decision to create the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) as the new body responsible for sport and Olympism in Asia. The OCA replaced the Asian Games Federation and took charge of organising these Games<sup>9</sup>.

## Editions

1951: New Delhi (India)  
1954: Manila (Philippines)  
1958: Tokyo (Japan)  
1962: Jakarta (Indonesia)  
1966: Bangkok (Thailand)  
1970: Bangkok (Thailand)  
1974: Teheran (Iran)  
1978: Bangkok (Thailand)  
1982: New Delhi (India)  
1986: Seoul (Republic of Korea)  
1990: Beijing (People's Republic of China)

The first edition was held in New Delhi in 1951 and brought together around 490 athletes in six sports.

## Entry details

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

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<sup>9</sup> Source: Olympic Council of Asia. *OCA history*. <http://www.ocasia.org/Council/History.aspx> (May 2012)

**Content presentation**

The sub-series contains information on the activities linked to the preparation, organisation and running of the Asian Games, and the IOC's relations with the people and bodies responsible for organising the various editions of these Games and with the Asian Games Federation. It also includes details of the organisation and running of the AGF.

The correspondence and certain documents cover subjects such as the organisation and preparation of the Games, medical issues, the participation of Israel, the inclusion of certain sports on the programme, requests for IOC patronage and the situation of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan (Chinese Taipei).

For the various editions, it holds correspondence, some results, bulletins, guides and candidature documents. It also includes official invitations, a list of athletes and some information documents and brochures.

With regard to the AGF, it contains correspondence, minutes of some AGF meetings, reports, speeches, press articles and several sets of rules and constitutions.

**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 Spanish.

**Additional sources**Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations – OCA: D-RM01-AAOCA
- IFs – files on IFs of sports on the programme: D-RM02
- International Organisations– General Association of Asian Sports Federations (GAASF): E-RE02

**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

[Olympic Council of Asia](#) (15 May 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).

**Date of description**

May 2012



# European Games

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**Reference:** CH IOC-AH H-FC02-JEUROP

**Dates:** 1960-1975

**Level of description:** sub-series

**Extent and medium:** 0.06 lm. Text documents.

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## **Name of creator**

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

## **Administrative history/ Biographical note**

The idea of creating European Games was begun by the fact that there were no Games for European athletes. The purpose of this event was to develop European cooperation and help promote Olympism.

A meeting between the NOC of the USSR and 14 European NOCs took place on 1 September 1960 in Rome (Italy) to discuss the idea of creating European Games. A corresponding resolution was passed by the majority of the NOCs present. At a meeting the following year, the NOC of the USSR proposed holding the first European Games in Moscow in 1962. The IOC was ready to agree to this and grant its patronage on condition that the Games be held in agreement with the International Federations and if the affiliated national federations could also take part.

A new attempt to create European Games was launched in 1965 at a sports medicine conference in Baden-Baden by Maurice Herzog, who was then Secretary of State for Youth and Sport in the French government. This idea was supported jointly by France, Germany and Switzerland.

In 1967, a joint project developed by the authorities of the cities of Mulhouse (France), Basle (Switzerland) and Freiburg-in-Breisgau (Germany) formed the official three-country candidature of the Rhine region to host the first edition of these Games.

The European Olympic Committees meeting in Teheran (Iran) in October 1967 examined the French proposal to stage European Games. They recommended cooperation with the International Federations and asked a group of five NOCs to study the plan in depth and report in Mexico City (Mexico) in 1968. This working group was composed of representatives of France, Switzerland, Germany, the USSR and Belgium<sup>10</sup>.

At the European NOCs' meeting in Mexico City on 21 October 1968, Raymond Gafner (representing the Swiss NOC) proposed two forms of European Games in his report:

- A "major" form for complete Games organised in the same way as the other continental Games
- A "minor" form for Games open only to athletes under 21.

In addition, it was decided that a complete file should be produced with a concrete project for these Games so that a decision could be taken at the following meeting of the Association of European NOCs (AENOC) in Dubrovnik (Croatia) in 1969<sup>11</sup>.

In October 1969, at their General Assembly in Dubrovnik, the European NOCs did not take any decision on whether or not to hold European Games. They reaffirmed the importance of obtaining the International Federations' agreement to create such Games.

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<sup>10</sup> Source: IOC Archives / Related fonds – European Games– Plan to organise European Games– correspondence, 1960-1975 (H-FC02-JEUROP/001)

<sup>11</sup> Source: IOC Archives / Relations with the NOCs – Association of European NOCs (EOC) – Meeting of the working group in Mexico City in October 1968 (D-RM01-AACOE/033)



Lastly, at its consultative permanent assembly in Munich (Germany) in February 1970, the AENOC announced in a press release that: "...the European National Olympic Committees have decided to postpone the European Games project until a later date"<sup>12</sup>. As a result, the European Games concept developed into a youth event allowing young people to come together in sports competitions<sup>13</sup>. These "Youth Games", also called the "European Junior Games" or "European Youth Games" might then lead to senior European Games.

The International Federations were opposed to the idea of European Games mainly for two reasons:

- A sporting calendar which was already very busy
- The wish to retain their independence to stage their own events

Despite this indefinite postponement, the candidature by the Rhine region remained in place to host the first edition of the European Games. In the end, they were never 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

This sub-series records the birth and development of the plan to hold European Games. It shows the relations between the European NOCs, their association (AENOC), the International Federations, the candidate cities and the IOC.

The sub-series includes correspondence, reports and minutes of various meetings, mainly between the representatives of the European NOCs, the Rhine region candidature and the IOC. It also contains draft statutes, a presentation by Raymond Gafner on the European Games, a draft financial plan and the candidature brochure of the Rhine region.

The correspondence covers topics such as the USSR NOC's proposal to hold the first European Games in Moscow in 1962, the project relaunched in 1967 and the Rhine region candidature.

### 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, German and English, plus a few in Italian.

### Additional sources

#### Internal sources

- IOC members – files on the members from the participating countries: B-ID05
- NOCs – files on NOCs of the participating countries: D-RM01
- NOCs – NOC Associations – COE: D-RM01-AACOE
  - File on meeting in Mexico City on 21 October 1968: D-RM01-AACOE/033
  - File on meeting in Dubrovnik from 25 to 27 October 1969: D-RM01-AACOE/034
  - File on meeting in Munich on 14 and 15 February 1970: D-RM01-AACOE/035
- IFs – IF Associations - GAISF

<sup>12</sup> Source: IOC Archives / Related fonds – European Games– Plan to hold European Games: reports, minutes, etc., 1969-1971 (H-FC02-JEUROP/003)

<sup>13</sup> Source: *Ibid.*



**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).

**Date of description**

May 2012



# Afro-Asian Games

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**Reference:** CH IOC-AH H-FC02-AFASI  
**Dates:** 1983-1985  
**Level of description:** sub-series  
**Extent and medium:** 0.02 lm. Text documents.

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## Name of creator

International Olympic Committee (IOC).

## Administrative history/ Biographical note

The Afro-Asian Games were the result of the desire of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) and the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA) to bring people together through sport.

The first cooperation initiatives between ANOCA and the OCA date from the 1980s. A draft cooperation agreement between the two bodies was signed in Kuwait City (Kuwait) on 20 March 1983.

The idea of creating Afro-Asian Games also dates from this time. The purpose of these Games was to:

- Strengthen the unity between Africa and Asia through sport
- Create a chain of solidarity between the member countries on the two continents
- Strengthen cooperation between the sports leaders of the two continents
- Establish relations to improve sports performance, increase international audience and promote Olympism among young people and the general public

India proposed to host the 1<sup>st</sup> Games in New Delhi in the autumn of 1983. It seems that they were not held, and the first edition of these Games was finally held in Hyderabad (India) in 2003. They brought together around 2,000 athletes and officials in eight sports<sup>14</sup>.

## 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 provides information on the birth of the plan to hold Afro-Asian Games.

It contains a file on the meeting between ANOCA and the OCA at Kuwait City on 19 and 20 March 1983. This contains the meeting agenda, the minutes of the previous meeting between ANOCA and the OCA on 19 January 1983 in Los Angeles (USA), cooperation proposals and a description of the plan to hold Afro-Asian Games.

This sub-series contains an item of correspondence from 1985.

The draft cooperation agreement between ANOCA and the OCA is filed in the ANOCA sub-series (file reference: D-RM01-AAACNOA/010).

## Accrual

Yes

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<sup>14</sup> Source: Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA). Afro-Asian Games.  
[http://www.africaolympic.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=48&Itemid=126](http://www.africaolympic.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=48&Itemid=126) (8 May 2012)

**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 and English.

**Additional sources**Internal sources

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

**Bibliography**

[Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa \(ANOCA\) \(8 May 2012\)](#)

**Notes**

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**Rules or conventions**

Description complies with ISAD(G).

**Date of description**

May 2012