

**VIII OLYMPIC  
WINTER GAMES**

**1960**

**SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA**

**FINAL REPORT**

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1960

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*Published by the California Olympic Commission*

*Prepared and Edited by the Organizing Committee*

EDITOR . . . ROBERT RUBIN











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## FOREWORD

The snow and ice on which were staged the VIII Olympic Winter Games have long since fled before the burning rays of the awesome Nevada sun. Gone, too, are the excited throngs which roared their delight at a brilliant performance or stood respectfully silent through a heart-warming ceremony.

Remaining, unforgettably carved in memory, is the vivid recollection of a splendid drama unfolded in a wondrous setting, a drama at once majestically staged and gloriously acted.

Remaining, too, are the tangible things which will forever evoke glimpses of the grandeur which was Squaw Valley's during the magnificent eleven days of a California February.

This work is prepared for the Olympic family, past and present, which will be concerned with spreading the light cast by the Olympic Flame. It is designed to record the moments of high brilliance which once shone in a remote mountain valley in the historic High Sierra and to aid those whose task it will be to further the Olympic ideal in days to come.

This work is dedicated to the participants in the VIII Olympic Winter Games. Not only is it dedicated to those men and women from 30 nations and five continents whose performances brought glory to themselves and their countrymen, but to the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, and the representatives of the four International Federations who provided the technical knowledge necessary for the staging of the events.

The Games themselves were a remarkable success, particularly in the realm of sportsmanship and high spirit. This is not the decision rendered by those preparing this work for the California Olympic Commission, but the opinion of the athlete and of the official and of the spectator, the true principals in this pageant.

The Olympic Commission and Organizing Committee are proud, naturally, of the event's success and of the credit which came to the nation, the State of California and to Squaw Valley.

To the International Olympic Committee which gave its trust and to the nations which gave their athletes, the Commission and the Organizing Committee give their sincere thanks, as well as those of the United States in general and California in particular.



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OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



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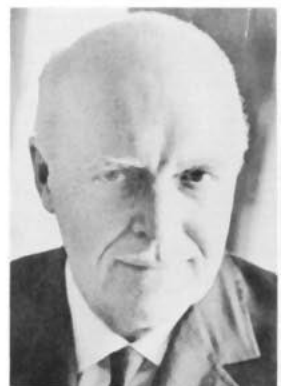
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LIECHTENSTEIN



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LUXEMBOURG



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MONACO



VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES



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DE MORTANGES  
NETHERLAND



SIR ARTHUR PORRITT  
NEW ZEALAND



O. DITLEV-SIMONSEN, JR  
NORWAY



SYED WAJIDALI  
PAKISTAN



DR AUGUSTIN A SOSA  
PANAMA



EDUARDO DIBOS  
PERU



JORGE B. VARGAS  
PHILIPPINES



PROF DR JERZY LOTH  
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SAUL FERREIRA PIRES  
PORTUGAL



CONSTANTIN ANDRIANOW  
U. S. S. R.



ALEKSEI ROMANOV  
U. S. S. R.



REGINALD HONEY  
SOUTH AFRICA



BARON GUELL  
SPAIN



GENERAL GUSTAV DYRSSEN  
SWEDEN



BO EKELUND  
SWEDEN



ALBERT MAYER  
SWITZERLAND



SUAT ERLER  
TURKEY



JOHN JEWETT GARLAND  
UNITED STATES



DOUGLAS F ROBY  
UNITED STATES



DR. JULIO BUSTAMANTE  
VENEZUELA

## OLYMPIC STRUCTURE

While their origin is unknown, the Ancient Olympic Games were held in a sacred valley at Olympia in Elis near the western coast of Greece, and the earliest recorded Olympic competition was in 776 B.C. So important were these contests that time was measured by the four year interval between the Games, the term "Olympiad" describing this period.

It is a well established fact that religious festivals in honor of Olympian Zeus had been observed in the sacred valley for several centuries previous to that remote date. The Greek Games were celebrated in the belief that the spirits of the dead were gratified by such spectacles as delighted them during their earthly life.

### **Grew Into Religious Festivals**

During the Homeric age, these festivals were simply sacrifices followed by games at the tomb or before the funeral pyre. Gradually they grew into religious festivals observed by an entire community and celebrated near the shrine of the god in whose honor they were instituted. The idea then developed that the gods themselves were present but invisible and delighted in the services and the contests.

Later these festivals lost their local character and became Pan-Hellenic. Four of these festivals, Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian, had attracted world wide attention but the one held at Olympia was by far the most important consecrated to the Olympian Zeus.

The Olympic Games became the greatest festival of a mighty nation. Once every four years trading was suspended. The continuously warring states and the fighting tribes laid down their arms, and all of the people went forth in peace to pay tribute to the manhood of its nation.

The immediate site of the Games, the Stadium of Olympia, lay towards the northeast of the Altis beyond Mount Kromion. It was an oblong area of about 643 feet in length and about 97 feet wide. It consisted of four sloping heights, two at the sides and two at the ends. The one at the north had been cut into a hill, while the other had been artificially formed by earth that had been taken from the arena. The spectators sat on the grassy slopes which accommodated more than 40,000.

### **Single Race at Early Olympiads**

For the first 13 Olympiads, the competition consisted of a single race of 200 yards, approximately the length of the stadium. The race was called the "Stade," from which our word "Stadium" was derived.

The first recorded victor in 776 B.C. was Coroebus of Elis, a cook. The athletes of Elis maintained an unbroken string of victories until the 14th Olympiad at which time a second race of two lengths of the stadium

was added. In the 15th Olympiad, an endurance event was added in which the athletes went 12 times around the stadium, about 4 ½ kilometers. The athletes competed in groups of four, which were determined by drawing lots, with the winners meeting the other winners until a final race was run. The track was composed of shifting sand which gave way under the athletes' feet.

In 708 B.C., the Pentathlon and Wrestling events were introduced. In 688 B.C., Boxing; in 680 the Four Horse Chariot Race; in 648 the Pancratic, and in 580 the Armed Race where the men traversed the stadium twice while heavily armed. In the Pentathlon, those who jumped a certain distance qualified for the spear throwing; the four best then sprinted the length of the stadium, the three best then threw the discus, and the two then engaged in a wrestling match to the finish.

### **Statues Honored Early Winners**

The early rewards were simple crowns of wild olive, but, by the 61st Olympiad, it was permitted in Olympia to erect statues in honor of the victors. However, the athletes had to win three times before the statues could be made in their likeness. Later, it was often the practice to make a breach in the walls of the city through which the victorious athletes returned.

During the fifth century before Christ, the Games reached their climax; in fact, they were already showing the first sign of decay. Trying for records and specialization claimed the interest of the crowd. From there on to professional sport was only a step, and it was quickly taken.

The invasion of the Macedonians put an end to the Greek city-states and, relieved of the political controversies, they devoted themselves entirely to the Olympic Games. Instead of training their growing youth, they merely hired athletes and nationalized them.

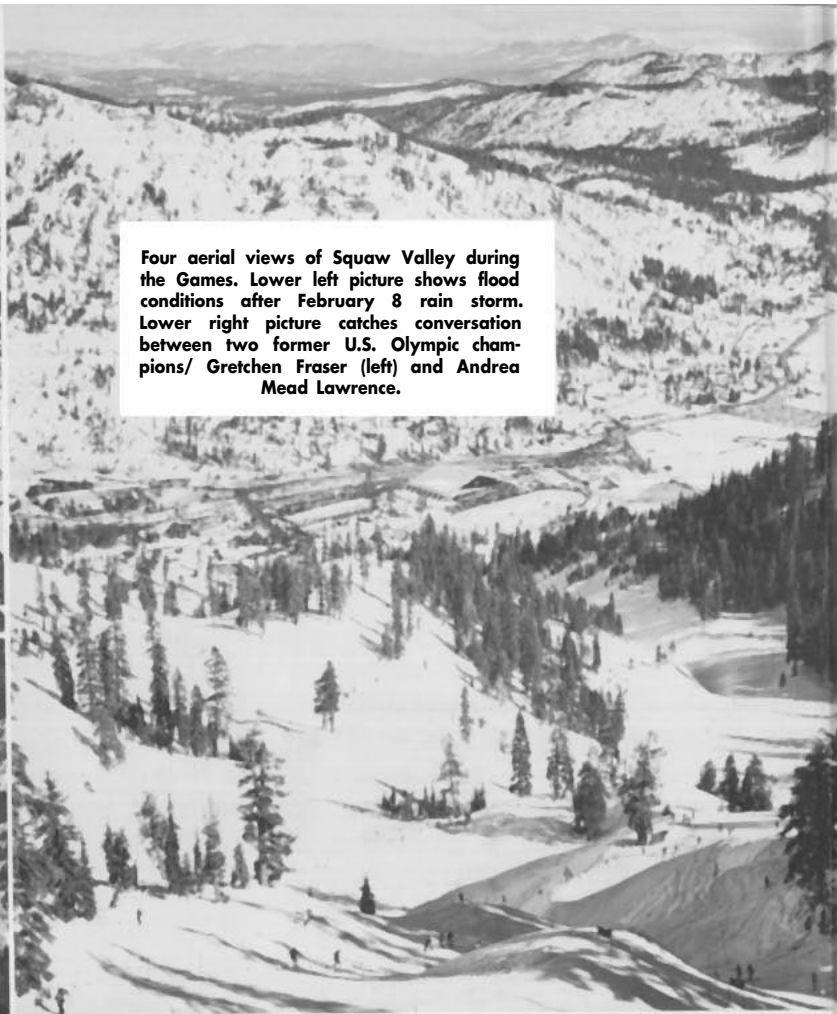
During the middle of the second century before Christ, Greece came under the domination of the Romans, who permitted the Games to continue but had little interest in them.

Centuries passed. The Games still continued but the high Olympic ideals were entirely discarded and profit alone provided the incentive. In 393 A.D., the Emperor Theodosius forbade the Games altogether but they had survived a period of nearly 300 Olympiads or approximately 1200 years.

### **Baron de Coubertin Revives Games**

Full credit for the revival of the Olympic Games in the modern era must go to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who was born in Paris, January 1, 1863, and who died at Geneva, September 2, 1937. Very early in life he showed a taste for the study of literature, history, and





Four aerial views of Squaw Valley during the Games. Lower left picture shows flood conditions after February 8 rain storm. Lower right picture catches conversation between two former U.S. Olympic champions/ Gretchen Fraser (left) and Andrea Mead Lawrence.



the problems of education and sociology. At the age of 17, he began to scrutinize the weakness of his people who were trying to recover hope and self-respect following the Franco-Prussian War. He concluded that three monarchies, two empires, and three republics during a single century were not indicative of stability in the French character. The solution, he believed, rested in the development of the individual.

De Coubertin had sufficient means to travel. He visited England and America, where he studied organized athletics conducted by students. He observed that competing for a place on an athletic team developed qualities of character, whereas the attitude in French schools was that games destroyed study. He was convinced that he should devote his entire time and energy to securing a pedagogical reform in his own country. He decided to start at the bottom because, as he expressed it, "the foundation of real human morality lies in mutual respect—and to respect one another it is necessary to know one another."

De Coubertin was not an athlete, but he chose athletics as his field. The first major sport with which he associated himself was rowing, but when he attempted to bring the British oarsmen to France or send the French oarsmen to compete at Henley, he found the British and French conceptions of amateurism were not the same. This gave him the idea of bringing together educators, diplomats, and sports leaders to develop a universal understanding of amateurism so that the athletes of all nations might meet on an equal basis.

#### **The Baron Needed A Spectacle**

De Coubertin realized that to capture the attention of disinterested persons he would have to originate something spectacular. He began to dream of a revival of the Olympic Games. At a meeting of the Athletic Sports Union at Sorbonne in Paris, November 25, 1892, he first publicly announced the Olympic Games idea. Speaking at the conference, de Coubertin said, "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free trade of the future—and on the day when it shall take its place among the customers of Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support."

However, his proposal to revive the Olympic Games went for naught as his listeners failed to grasp the significance of the idea.

His next opportunity came in the spring of 1894 at an international congress which he had assembled for the purpose of studying the questions of amateurism. At this meeting, official delegates from France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain were in attendance. Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland and Australia sent proxies or letters.

Seven questions concerning the problem of amateurism were on the agenda, and de Coubertin took the liberty of adding an eighth—"Regarding the possibility of the revival of the Olympic Games." De Coubertin imparted his enthusiasm so well that it was unanimously agreed

on June 23, 1894 to revive the Games, and an International Committee was formed to look after their development and well-being.

#### **Greece Hosts First Modern Games**

Two years later, in 1896, Greece celebrated in the rebuilt stadium of Athens, the first Olympic Games of the present cycle and from this beginning, the world's greatest athletic spectacle was established.

Only the ceaseless labor, the tenacity and the perseverance of Baron de Coubertin accomplished and perfected this great work. Its main organization benefited from his methodical and precise mind and from his wide understanding of the aspirations and needs of youth.

In fact, de Coubertin was the sole director of the Games as regards their form and character; the Olympic Charter and Protocol and the athlete's oath were his creation, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies of the Games. In addition, until 1925, he personally presided over the IOC, assuming single-handedly all the administrative and financial duties.

The work of de Coubertin was, above all, a work of peace but there is one basic fact, almost universally misunderstood—peace is not the major aim of the Olympic Games.

"Peace," de Coubertin hoped and believed, "would be furthered by the Olympic Games . . . but peace could be the product only of a better world; a better world could be brought about only by better individuals; and better individuals could be developed only by the give and take, the buffeting and battering, the stress and strain of fierce competition."

#### **A Definition**

The Olympic Games are a series of sports events sponsored for amateur athletes of all nations who assemble in fair and friendly competition without regard to race, creed, or political beliefs. The Games are held quadrennially and are conducted under special rules and regulations by an international governing body acting cooperatively with international sports federations and national committees.

#### **The International Governing Body**

The governing body is the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which is responsible for ensuring the regular celebration of the Games, maintaining their high ideals, and establishing rules and regulations for their conduct. The first IOC was personally selected by the founder of the Games—Baron Pierre de Coubertin—in 1894 and has since been self-recruited.

The IOC elects its own members, not to exceed two per nation from countries which possess a National Olympic Committee. Originally nations were allowed up to three members each, and currently Great Britain, France, and the United States each have three representatives. However, whenever their respective membership is reduced to two by death or resignation of a representa-



tive, no replacement will be made, thus conforming with the present rule. *Not all nations have representation.*

The members of the IOC must consider themselves as delegates of the committee to the sports organization of their respective countries, and may not accept from these organizations or from their governments any mandates which will, in any way, bind them as members of the Committee, or interfere with the independence of their votes. This self-perpetuating feature more than any other thing has preserved the organization, guarded it against political interference, and maintained the Olympic ideal.

#### **Headquarters of the IOC in Switzerland**

The headquarters of the International Olympic Committee is the Estate of Mon Repos situated near the center of the town of Lausanne, Switzerland. The estate is the property of the town, and the offices of the IOC, its museum, and library are located on the third floor. The IOC headquarters first were established in Lausanne in 1914 but not housed in Mon Repos until 1922. Avery Brundage of the United States is the current IOC president; he was elected in 1952 after serving as the U.S. Olympic Association and Committee president from 1932 to 1952. The term of office for an IOC president is eight years.

#### **National Olympic Committee Necessary To Compete**

Any country wishing to take part in the Olympic Games must appoint a National Olympic Committee. It

must include representatives of all the national governing bodies in that country whose sports are included in the Olympic program. It must also include members of the IOC of that country.

A National Olympic Committee must be independent and autonomous. It must avoid any political, commercial, or religious interference, and, consider when decisions must be made only the general interest of the Olympic movement, without being swayed by local questions or by the desire to favor its athletes.

The National Olympic Committee is the official organ on all Olympic questions with regard to its own country; it must be informed on all matters concerning its participation in the Olympic Games, and is the channel of communications about the latter.

A National Olympic Committee is responsible for arranging for the participation in the Olympic Games of its national athletes. The National Olympic Committee forwards its entries, countersigned by the respective national sports governing bodies, to the Organizing Committee of the Games. It sees to the welfare of the athletes on the way to and from, and during their stay at the Games. In addition, the Committee must countersign the amateur statement of each athlete, confirming its correctness in so far as it is able to verify it.

#### **The Olympiad Celebrated Every Four Years**

The Olympic Games celebrate an Olympiad or period of four successive years and must take place during the



first year of that period. Under no pretext whatsoever can they be adjourned to another year. The time of the year in which the Games are to be held is not permanently fixed but the period of the Games shall not exceed 16 days including the opening day ceremonies.

The first Olympiad of modern times was celebrated in Athens, Greece, in 1896, and subsequent Olympiads and Games are numbered consecutively from that year, even though it has been or may be impossible to hold them.

Concurrently, the Olympic Games celebrating XVIIIth Olympiad are scheduled for Rome, August 25 through September 11, 1960.

#### **Winter Games**

A separate cycle of Winter Games is maintained comprising the winter sports competitions, and these Games are held in the same calendar year as the Olympic Games. However, the term Olympiad is not used in connection with the Winter Games. They were first held in 1924 at Chamonix, France, although previous Olympiads may have included one or more of the sports on their official programs. The Winter Games are numbered as they are held.

#### **Cities Chosen As Games Sites**

The honor of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city, never to a country. The choice of a city for the celebration of an Olympiad lies solely with the International Olympic Committee, which also determines the dates. The organization of the Games is entrusted to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the chosen city is located. This committee can delegate these duties to a special Organizing Committee which it selects from citizens of the chosen city. *However, once established, this Organizing Committee becomes subservient to the International Olympic Committee and not to the National Olympic Committee.*

Only the National Olympic Committee of a country can enter competitors in the Olympic Games. The entry must contain a signed statement by the competitor that he is an amateur under the rules. Each nation is limited by the IOC to three entries for individual events in the Summer Games and three for the Winter Games. (In some instances, additional entries are permitted at the request of the International Federations.) Substitutes are not allowed, and for team events each nation is limited to one team, with the number of reserves fixed by the IOC in consultation with the International Federations concerned.

Only citizens of a country are eligible to represent that country in the Olympic Games. Once an athlete has represented one nation in the Games, he is not eligible to represent another except for a few technical exceptions. However, a woman athlete having competed for one nation can represent another, providing she marries a citizen of the latter country and obtains citizenship.

Women are allowed to compete in athletics (track and field), fencing, gymnastics, swimming, canoeing, figure

skating, skiing, speed skating, yachting, archery, volley ball, and art exhibitions. There is no age limit in the Olympic Games.

#### **Definition of "Amateur"**

*An amateur is one who participates and always has participated in sports solely for pleasure and for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom participation in sport is nothing more than recreation without material gain of any kind, direct or indirect. Furthermore, he must comply with the rules of the International Federation concerned.*

To make it easier to understand and enforce this Olympic amateur rule, six classifications of ineligible are listed as follows:

Not eligible for Olympic competition are:

1. those who have participated for money, for merchandise prizes easily converted into money, or for prizes exceeding \$40 in value, without permission of their National Federation.
2. those who have been paid for training or coaching others for organized competition.
3. those who have capitalized on their athletic fame in any way by profiting commercially therefrom, or by accepting special inducements to participate.
4. those who have accepted reimbursement for expenses in excess of the actual expenditure.
5. those who have decided to become professional athletes and are participating as amateurs to enhance their commercial value.
6. those who have neglected, whether at home or abroad, their usual vocation or employment for sport competition.

#### **THE OLYMPIC OATH**

"In the name of all competitors I swear that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our country."

*—pronounced by an athlete representing the host country during the opening day ceremonies.*

#### **Sports on the Program**

There are 21 sports on the list recognized by the International Olympic Committee, at least 15 of which must be on the program of the Olympic Games.

Only sports widely practiced in at least 25 countries (12 of which must enter) may be included on the program.

For team sports (soccer football, field hockey, basketball, and water polo), only 16 teams may take part in the Games. It is the responsibility of the International Sports Federation concerned to arrange, if necessary, for preliminary contests to properly reduce the number of



countries applying for entrance, the result of which must be notified to the Organizing Committee not later than one day prior to the Games. These preliminary contests will not be a part of the Olympic Games.

In order to have individual or team competitions in the optional sports, there must be not less than 12 entries for individual events and not less than six for team events.

The Organizing Committee of the Games must submit the final program to the IOC at least two years before the opening of the Games, and no alteration may be made within one year prior to the Games without agreement.

The Organizing Committee may add two demonstrations to the program, one a national sport and the other a sport foreign to the organizing country. However, no awards can be made in these sports.

The program for the Winter Games may include bobsledding, figure skating, ice hockey, skiing, speed skating, biathlon (skiing and shooting), curling and luge (small sled). Winter sports not governed by an international federation can only be included on the program as "demonstrations."

#### **Sports Sponsored in Modern Olympic Winter Games**

Sports officially recognized by the International Olympic Committee, all of which could have been included on the 1960 Olympic Winter Games program at Squaw Valley, are listed below. The officially recognized sports are:

- Biathlon—skiing and shooting
- Bobsledding (Not on 1960 program)
- Curling (Not on 1960 program)
- Figure Skating—men and women
- Ice Hockey
- Luge—small sled (Not on 1960 program)
- Skiing—men and women
- Speed Skating—men and women

The following sports appeared on previous programs either as official or demonstration events:

- Curling (German) (1936)
- Ice Dancing—men and women (1948)
- Military Ski Patrol (1948)
- Skeleton Sled (cresta) (1948)
- Dog Sled Racing (1932)
- Winter Pentathlon (1948)

The International Olympic Committee has complete control of the Games. Certain responsibilities may be delegated to the Organizing Committee but, in any event, the organization shall be carried out in accordance with the regulations of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Protocol.

#### **International Sports Federations**

The following International Sports Federations are recognized by the International Olympic Committee:

- International Amateur Athletic Federation
- International Archery Federation
- International Amateur Boxing Association
- International Canoeing Federation
- International Cyclist Union
- International Fencing Federation
- International Football Federation
- International Gymnastic Federation
- International Amateur Handball Federation
- International Hockey Federation
- International Equestrian Federation
- International Ice Hockey League
- International Union for Modern Pentathlon
- International Luge Federation
- International Rowing Federation
- International Shooting Union
- International Skating Union
- International Skiing Federation
- International Amateur Swimming Federation
- International Volleyball Federation
- International Weightlifting Federation
- International Amateur Wrestling Federation
- International Yacht Racing Union
- International Amateur Basketball Federation
- International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation

#### **The Privileges and Duties of the Organizing Committee**

The Organizing Committee entrusted with the celebration of the Olympic Games is responsible for them, must make and finance all necessary arrangements, subject always to the approval of the IOC. For all the technical arrangements of the Games, however, the Organizing Committee must consult the International Federations concerned. The Committee also must see that all the different branches of sport (athletics, gymnastics, equestrian, aquatic sports, combative sports, etc.) are placed on the same footing, and that one is not favored over another. It is responsible for the integration of the various sports into the program, but it shall meet the wishes of the IOC as far as local conditions permit. It must at the same time supervise the Fine Arts exhibition (architecture, literature, music, painting, and sculpture) which form an essential part of the Olympic Games.

Net profits, if any, are used for the promotion of the Olympic movement and/or the development of amateur sports within the country where the Games were held



**Organizing Committee secretaries pose with foreign language editors of first poster advertising Squaw Valley Games.**



**LEFT TO RIGHT-  
Prentis Hale, Organizing  
Committee President, greets  
Pageantry Chairman Walt Disney  
and his aides, John Hench and  
Tommy Walker.**

## INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENT

The 56th Session of the International Olympic Committee was held in San Francisco immediately prior to the opening of the competitions at Squaw Valley. The Solemn Opening Ceremony took place at the War Memorial Opera House at 3 p.m. February 13, and I.O.C. business meetings were held at the Bohemian Club on February 15 and 16.

All of the I.O.C. members stayed at the St. Francis Hotel, and the Secretariat and Chancellery were set up in the Borgia Room of the hotel. The Secretariat included five desks manned by Mrs. Richard Walker, Director of Entertainment and Protocol, her full-time volunteer assistants, Mrs. Howland Meyer and Diana Burgess, two secretaries and a long table for notices and announcements to the I.O.C. members and their guests. The Chancellery, which was located in an alcove just off the Borgia Room, had desks for Mr. Avery Brundage, president of the I.O.C., Mr. Otto Mayer, I.O.C. Chancellor, and a secretary.

The Secretariat served as a meeting place for all I.O.C. members, and they would usually come to the Secretariat before and after their meetings to receive information on the entertainment program planned for them. Upon first arriving at the Secretariat, each I.O.C. member was given a kit. The kit contained written invitations, a map of San Francisco and an information folder. The Secretariat was open from 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. each day.

On February 12 the I.O.C. Executive Board met in the Olympic Suite of the St. Francis Hotel. That evening Mr. Prentis Hale, the Organizing Committee president, entertained the Executive Board members and their wives and friends at dinner at his home. Other I.O.C. members were entertained that evening at a performance of the San Francisco Ballet and a champagne supper at the Alcazar Theatre.

### **Bus Tour of San Francisco**

On the morning of February 13, the I.O.C. party took a bus tour of San Francisco. The Solemn Opening Ceremony was held at 3 o'clock that afternoon. The ceremony included speeches by Mr. Brundage, Mr. Hale, and Governor Edmund G. Brown of California. Later that evening, the Governor entertained the I.O.C. members at dinner at the Sheraton Palace Hotel.

On Sunday, February 14, the I.O.C. members split into two groups and visited two of Northern California's outstanding wineries. Some had luncheon and a tour of the Beaulieu Vineyard in the Napa Valley as guests of the Marquis and Marquise de Pins. Others were entertained at luncheon at the Almaden Vineyard in the Santa

Clara Valley as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Benoist. All of the members later met at the home of Mrs. George Cameron in Burlingame for cocktails. They went on to a Dinner Dance at the Burlingame Country Club.

The first meeting of the I.O.C. took place on February 15. Meetings were held from 9 a.m. until noon, and from 2:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on February 15 and 16 in the Red Room of the Bohemian Club, located two blocks from the St. Francis Hotel. The seating at the Red Room was arranged according to protocol, and each I.O.C. member's table had a name plate, writing tablet, ash tray and miniature flag of his country. Additionally, Mr. Prentis Hale, president of the Organizing Committee, presented each member with a beautiful engraved gold pen and pencil set. An interpreter who spoke and wrote French and English, was on hand for all I.O.C. meetings.

### **Innsbruck, Tokyo Groups Heard**

The Owl Room, which is adjacent to the Red Room at the Bohemian Club, also was in use during the I.O.C. meetings. The Organizing Committee officials from the 1964 Winter and Summer Games at Innsbruck and Tokyo, respectively, waited in the Owl Room before giving their progress reports to the I.O.C.

All desks, tables and office equipment used at the I.O.C. meetings and at the Secretariat and Chancellery were rented by the Organizing Committee.

President Brundage and Chancellor Mayer conducted press conferences in the Olympic Suite of the St. Francis Hotel following the afternoon meetings of February 15 and 16.

Mrs. Prentis Hale entertained the I.O.C. ladies at luncheon on February 15, and the ladies went shopping in the afternoon. That evening Mr. and Mrs. Hale and the Mayor of San Francisco and Mrs. George Christopher gave a ball honoring the I.O.C. members in the Colonial and Italian Rooms of the St. Francis Hotel. Prior to the ball, I.O.C. members and their wives were entertained at private dinners. Supper was served at midnight, and dancing was enjoyed until 2 a.m. Mrs. Walker's volunteer committee handled preparations for the party.

On February 16, the I.O.C. was honored at a luncheon and fashion show at Trader Vic's Restaurant. Afterwards, they toured San Francisco's museums, and a reception was given by the Patrons of Art and Music at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. That evening the ladies were joined by their husbands at various private dinners in Woodside, Burlingame and San Francisco.

The I.O.C. members and their guests went by private plane to Santa Barbara on February 17, where they



were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Avery Brundage at a luncheon. Following lunch, they flew to Reno where they were honored at dinner given by the Reno Civic Olympic Committee.

#### Stay At Games Site

The I.O.C. members stayed at the Squaw Valley Inn, right at the Games site, during the competitions. Mr. Brundage had requested that evening entertainment of the I.O.C. be kept at a minimum during the Games because of the members' primary interest in the competitions.

Therefore, only three dinners were given in their honor: (1) by Governor Grant Sawyer of Nevada at the Governor's mansion in Carson City; (2) a Dinner Dance in the three large hotels of Reno sponsored by the Washoe County Medical Center Women's Auxiliary; and, (3) a reception by the Reno Civic Olympic Committee that was also attended by the athletes.

The I.O.C. members were invited to informal dinners in Reno and the Lake Tahoe area every evening. Lunches were given every day at the Squaw Valley Inn for the I.O.C. The food was brought from San Francisco by truck to a freezing unit in Truckee, where it was kept until needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale entertained the I.O.C. at a final Squaw Valley dinner on the night of the Closing Ceremonies, February 28. The I.O.C. members were flown to Los Angeles in a private plane the following day, and the Los Angeles Civic Olympic Committee and the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games arranged entertainment for the group there.

While in Los Angeles, the I.O.C. members stayed at the Sheraton Huntington Hotel in Pasadena. The Los Angeles sojourn included a visit to the Santa Anita Race Track; the Los Angeles Coliseum, scene of the 1932 Summer Games; the Los Angeles County Museum, where they saw the only existing oil painting of Baron Pierre

de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games; Helms Athletic Foundation; and Disneyland. John Jewett Garland, one of the I.O.C. members from the United States, acted as host and entertained the members at his Southern California home.

#### Reception

A group of volunteer ladies worked at the San Francisco and Reno Airports. They helped with customs problems, interpreting and transportation for all incoming members of the Olympic Family.

#### Awards and Diplomas

Selection of the award and commemorative medals was made by the protocol and purchasing divisions of the Organizing Committee after studying many drawings submitted by both foreign and domestic companies. The companies had been provided with specifications regarding size and material.

The diplomas were chosen in the same manner. The first six place winners were presented one type of diploma, while other athletes and officials from the various participating National Olympic Committees were presented another type.

#### Olympic Guides

Among the volunteer workers for the protocol division were 12 young women, who were both skiers and linguists. They were assigned to the I.O.C. meetings in San Francisco, and were on duty during the Squaw Valley competitions.

Some of their duties included meeting I.O.C. members as they arrived at the San Francisco Airport, working at the Secretariat, assisting at the Official Ball, going on shopping tours, and acting as guides on the buses during sightseeing tours.

Additionally, they were on duty each day at the I.O.C. box in the Blyth Arena, and took care of the medals prior to their presentation to the winning athletes each day.

Rainstorms Bring Flood Problems



Timing Equipment



Amateur Photographer



# HISTORY OF OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Winter sports made their debut as part of the Olympic program at London in 1908. That year, men's and ladies' figure skating was included among the events. From that small beginning, the Winter Games have developed into the Olympic Winter Games we know today.

At the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm, no winter sports were on the program. They reappeared, however, at Antwerp in 1920 when both figure skating and ice hockey were included among the events. These winter contests were held four months in advance of the rest of the events, which took place in April.

The first separate winter games (officially the I Olympic Winter Games) were held at Chamonix in 1924. Paris was the site of the summer games that year. At Chamonix, impressive ceremonies to open the games were held, and 18 nations were represented. Here, the expanded program included four-man bob sled, figure skating, speed skating, ice hockey, skiing, military ski patrol demonstration and curling.

In 1928, for the first time, different countries hosted the summer and winter games. Amsterdam was the scene of the summer games, while St. Moritz staged what were then called "the greatest ever" winter games. At St. Moritz, Sweden's Gillis Grafstrom won his third consecutive gold medal in Figure Skating. It was also here that a girl from Norway—Sonja Henie—was to win her first Olympic gold medal in figure skating. Miss Henie went on to win three consecutive gold medals in 1928, 1932 and 1936.

The summer games of 1932 were awarded to Los Angeles and the winter games went to Lake Placid. By this time, ice and snow sports were as thoroughly a part of Olympic competition, as the traditional track and field and other summer events. Participation at Lake Placid was somewhat disappointing, mostly due to the economic conditions of the world at the time and the cost to Europeans of traveling all the way to the United States.

## **Great Britain Wins Hockey Title**

Germany hosted both the summer and winter games in 1936. The summer games took place in Berlin, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen was the setting for the winter events. Here, 28 nations competed, Sonja Henie won her third

figure skating gold medal, and Great Britain ended Canada's four-time rule of the ice hockey competitions.

Because of World War II, the games were not celebrated in 1940 and 1944. In 1948 the summer games went back to London while the winter events called for a second time on St. Moritz, where athletes from 28 nations competed. Here, Dick Button of the United States and Barbara Ann Scott of Canada ended European domination of the figure skating events by taking the gold medals for the men's and ladies' events. Here, for the first time, a Winter Pentathlon was incorporated as a demonstration event.

## **Soldiers "Save" Oslo Games**

"Olympia 1952" moved north with the summer games in Helsinki and the Winter Games in Oslo.

Oslo had an unusual and serious shortage of snow prior to the Games, which almost caused the skiing events to be transferred to Voss, 300 miles away. However, 300 Norwegian soldiers were ordered to Nordefjord, site of the Alpine events, to pack the courses with straw and top them with snow from nearby canyons. The events were held as scheduled, but the Giant Slalom was shortened by 200 meters because of dangerous ice conditions at the lower level.

The Oslo winter games were the biggest thus far, and athletes from 30 nations were present. Here, Dick Button of the United States won his second consecutive gold medal, and another American, Andrea Mead Lawrence, won two gold medals (slalom and giant slalom). The hero of the games, appropriately, was Norway's Hjalmar Andersen who took three gold medals in speed skating.

The 1956 VII Olympic Winter Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo saw the emergence of Russia as a winter sports power. In speed skating alone, Russian athletes captured seven of the twelve medals which were awarded. However, the United States continued its domination of the figure skating, with Hayes Jenkins and Tenley Albright winning gold medals in those events. The uncontested hero of the 1956 games was Austria's Anton Sailer who captured three gold medals by winning all three of the men's Alpine races.

At Cortina, 32 nations entered competitors in events, making it the biggest—in participation—Winter Games in history.

## HISTORY OF THE 1960 GAMES

The object of this report will be to set forth the facts in such an order as to give an accurate history of the organization of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, primarily as an informational guide to those who will undertake this task in the future and, secondarily, as a chronicle of the events important to the staging of the Squaw Valley competitions.

The rules of the International Olympic Committee state, "On the completion of the Games a full and complete printed report must be prepared for the International Olympic Committee."

Protocol for the Olympic Games, as outlined in the IOC rules, provides that the organization of a Games is entrusted by the IOC to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the chosen city is situated. The proviso also states, "The National Olympic Committee may delegate the duties with which it has been entrusted, to a special Organizing Committee which shall thenceforth correspond directly with the International Olympic Committee. The powers of this Organizing Committee expire at the end of the Games."

For the Squaw Valley Games, the United States Olympic Committee chose to appoint an Organizing Committee. Thus was formed on November 7, 1955, the Organizing Committee, VIII Olympic Winter Games, Squaw Valley, California, U.S.A., 1960, Incorporated. Through the next five years, the Organizing Committee members and the Olympic family became well acquainted, both through the personalities involved and the problems met and solved.

Not as well known are the events which occurred prior to the formation of the Organizing Committee.

### **Cushing Initiated Squaw Valley Move**

Alexander Cushing, president of the Squaw Valley Development Co., initiated the series of events which resulted in the awarding of the Winter Games to the relatively little-known ski resort.

In December 1954, Cushing gained the support of Governor Goodwin Knight and his administration. Governor Knight then recommended to the Legislature that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

In January of 1955, State Senator Harold T. Johnson and 32 other members of the California State Senate introduced a bill in the Legislature proposing to pledge the support of the State of California and to appropriate \$1,000,000.

On this basis, the Special Committee on Sites of the United States Olympic Committee endorsed Cushing's bid at a January 7, 1955, meeting at New York City.

The Olympic bill was passed by the Legislature in March, 1955.

With the assistance of the U.S. Olympic Committee, Cushing was then able to obtain a resolution passed by Congress and signed by President Eisenhower, joining in inviting the International Olympic Committee to select Squaw Valley as the Olympic site.

With this support, Cushing, still acting as an individual, appeared before the International Olympic Committee at Paris in June of 1955, at the IOCs 50th session. The other candidates were Innsbruck, Austria; St. Moritz, Switzerland; and Chamonix, France.

Governor Knight, in accordance with the provisions of the first \$1,000,000 appropriation act of the California Legislature, appointed five members of the California Olympic Commission on September 13, 1955, to administer the funds. Those appointed were Charles R. Blyth, chairman; John J. Garland, vice-chairman; and Walter M. Barrett, Alien D. Christensen and Reese Taylor, members. The Commission held its first meeting September 25, 1955, at which time it approved the request of the Organizing Committee for \$32,500 necessary to compile a preliminary report. P. K. Macker was named executive secretary of the Commission, and permission was given for him to hold jointly the position of general secretary of the Organizing Committee.

### **Organizing Committee Members Named**

The United States Olympic Committee named the first members of the Organizing Committee in September 1955. Those named were Mr. Blyth, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Christensen, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Garland, Mr. Taylor, Prentis C. Hale, Henry Maschal, Robert Watt Miller, Joseph A. Moore, Jr., William H. Orrick, Jr., Anderson Borthwick, Edward Carter, Bill Henry and Henry T. Mudd.

Cushing, as president, formed a temporary Executive Committee of Hale, Moore, Orrick, Maschal and himself. The Committee's first meeting was held in San Francisco September 7, 1955.

At its November 15, 1955, meeting, the California Olympic Commission retained a consulting architectural and engineering firm to undertake studies of sites, facilities and costs involved in the Games. The firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill was retained for this purpose. The Commission established the policy that public funds be used to construct permanent facilities only on public lands.

On January 5, 1956, the Board of Directors of the Organizing Committee adopted the Skidmore, Owings & Merrill report as the basis for its progress report to the International Olympic Committee at Cortina.

At this meeting, Cushing resigned as president and



director of the Organizing Committee, and Orrick as secretary and director. Hale was elected president, Moore, vice-president, and Maschal as secretary in addition to treasurer. Four members of the Commission, excluding Garland, resigned as members of the Organizing Committee in order to eliminate problems of dual interest. Garland remained on the Organizing Committee to represent the IOC, and subsequently resigned from the Commission. The Commission also revised its policy to prohibit its Executive Secretary from serving as a member of the Organizing Committee. At that time J. Stanley Mullin was elected a member of the Organizing Committee.

At the IOC meeting in Cortina January 25, 1956, California was represented by State Finance Director John M. Peirce, appearing for Governor Knight; State Senator Harold Johnson; K. L. Wilson, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee; Alan E. Bartholemy, later to be executive director for the Organizing Committee; William Watson; Marshall Hazeltine; Hale; Christensen; Mullin; Cushing and Macker.

#### **Progress Report Approved**

The preliminary progress report was approved by the IOC, but IOC President Avery Brundage stated that approval would be withdrawn and the Games forfeited to Innsbruck, Austria, if additional funds required to stage the Games were not provided by April 3, 1956.

When the State Legislature met at its budget session in February 1956, Games organizers expended every effort to secure the additional \$4,000,000 deemed necessary.

Members and friends of the Organizing Committee testified before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. On March 15, 1956, the Assembly approved the budget item and, on March 26, 1956, the Senate followed suit. On April 3, 1956—before Brundage's deadline—Governor Knight signed the budget, which included the \$4,000,000 for the Winter Olympics. On April 4, 1956, Brundage declared the Games "officially" belonged to California.

On April 11, 1956, Bartholemy was approved as general secretary and executive director for the Organizing Committee.

Additional members were elected to the Board of Directors of the Organizing Committee at its April 11, 1956, meeting. They were: Robert DiGiorgio, Richard C. Ham, Frank Hathaway, A. A. Jones, Edward R. Valentine, George Wingfield, Jr., Dr. Albert de Ferrari and Garrett McEnerney, II. An Executive Committee was named by Hale, as follows: Moore, Garland, Henry, DiGiorgio, Jones, Valentine, Maschal, Wingfield, Ham and Hale.

Following a series of interviews with firms recommended by the American Institute of Architects, the Executive Committee on May 22, 1956, selected the firm of Corlett and Spackman, Kitchen and Hunt, Architects Associated, to proceed with plans for the Games' facilities.

For a 10-day period in October, twelve representatives of five international winter sports federations were guests of the Organizing Committee. Inspectors of the skiing, skating, ice hockey, bobsled and modern pentathlon federations visited Squaw Valley and gave detailed inspections to the plans as prepared by the Organizing Committee and the project architects and engineers.

The Squaw Valley delegation presented its second progress report to the International Olympic Committee November 21, 1956, at the Melbourne Town Hall. In addition to the written report, IOC members were shown a scale model of the proposed Olympic facilities, a series of architects' drawing, and were given an address by President Hale. Squaw Valley was represented at Melbourne by President Hale, Garland, Wilson, Moore, Ham, Henry, Bartholemy, Macker, Corlett and Pete Rozelle, then Public Relations Director for the Winter Games.

#### **Fingerprint Requirements Waived**

The Organizing Committee was represented at the 21st International Ski Congress of the International Ski Federation June 10-15, at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, by Mr. Jones.

On September 12, 1957, Secretary of State, the late John Foster Dulles, informed the Organizing Committee that the fingerprinting requirement for alien visitors had been waived in the case of officials and athletes coming to the United States for the purpose of participating in the Winter Games.

A Squaw Valley contingent was represented at the 53rd meeting of the IOC at Sofia, Bulgaria September 22-28, 1957. Those attending were Hale, DiGiorgio, Orrick and H. D. Thoreau, then Executive Secretary of the California Olympic Commission. At that meeting, the IOC officially moved that bobsledding be dropped from the program because of a lack of assurance that a minimum of 12 nations would compete in the event.

On October 15, 1957 Robert L. King was named executive director of the Organizing Committee, with Bartholemy moving to the post of Technical Director.

During January and February of 1958 a 13-man contingent visited Europe to see the key events on the winter sports calendar. Those attending were Hale, Bartholemy, Technical Assistant John C. Macone, Kenneth Brown, A. A. Jones, Bill Kerth, Willy Schaeffler, Earle Little, Wendall Broomhall, Lamar Ottsen, Birger Torristeri, Albert E. Sigal and Walter Brown.

Included on the itinerary were the Luge Championships at Krynica, Poland; the FIS Alpine Ski Championships at Bad Gastein, Austria; the world's ice hockey championships at Oslo, Norway; the FIS Nordic Ski Championships at Lahti, Finland; the world's speed skating championships at Helsinki, Finland; the world's biathlon championships at Salzburg, Austria; the Nordic Ski Events at Lahti, Finland; and the 75th anniversary of the Holmenkollen at Oslo.

**Squaw Valley Dates Fixed**

At the 54th session of the IOC at Tokyo May 10, 1958, Hale and DiGiogio represented the Organizing Committee and presented the fourth progress report. The IOC then officially fixed the dates of the Squaw Valley Games as February 18 through 28 and reaffirmed the Sofia decision ruling the bobsled event would not be part of the program because of a lack of sufficient entries.

A fifth Progress Report was presented to the IOC May 25, 1959, at Munich, where the IOC held its 55th session. At that time the Organizing Committee was represented by Messrs. Hale, DiGiogio, and Thoreau.

This was the last formal meeting with the IOC until it met at its 56th session at San Francisco February 12-17, 1960.

By this time, the State had appropriated \$7,990,000 towards staging the Games, with most of the funds going

into construction of facilities. The Nevada State Legislature made available \$400,000 in two appropriations, and retained \$37,000 of it to improve the alternate men's downhill site at Slide Mountain in Nevada.

The Organizing Committee also received Federal financing of \$3,500,000 for the construction of Blyth Memorial Arena and, additionally, elicited cash, goods and services from corporations on a loan or gift basis with a total value of approximately \$2,500,000.

In 1958 and 1959 the Organizing Committee received authorization from the Department of Defense to spend \$900,000 to assist in the staging of the Games.

Early in 1960, the California State Legislature approved a \$1,000,000 contingency fund to be available in the event poor weather or a similar disaster ruined the estimates of revenue expected during the Games from ticket sales, parking and concessions.

CALIFORNIA  
OLYMPIC  
COMMISSION



CHARLES R. BLYTH, CHAIRMAN  
(DECEASED )



HAROLD A. BERLINER, CHAIRMAN



A. ANDREW HAUK, VICE CHAIRMAN



WALTER M. BARRETT



STERLING S. CRAMER



EDWARD J. QUESTA, CHAIRMAN



WILLIAM J. CASHILL

NEVADA  
OLYMPIC  
COMMISSION



LEE FRANKOVICH



CHARLES W. MAPES, JR.

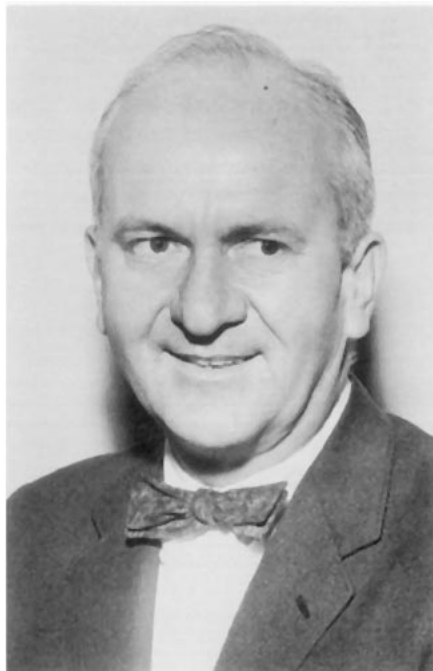


R. JULIAN MOORE



## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OFFICIALS

PRENTIS C. HALE, JR., PRESIDENT



ROBERT DIGIORGIO  
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT



JOSEPH A. MOORE, JR.  
VICE PRESIDENT



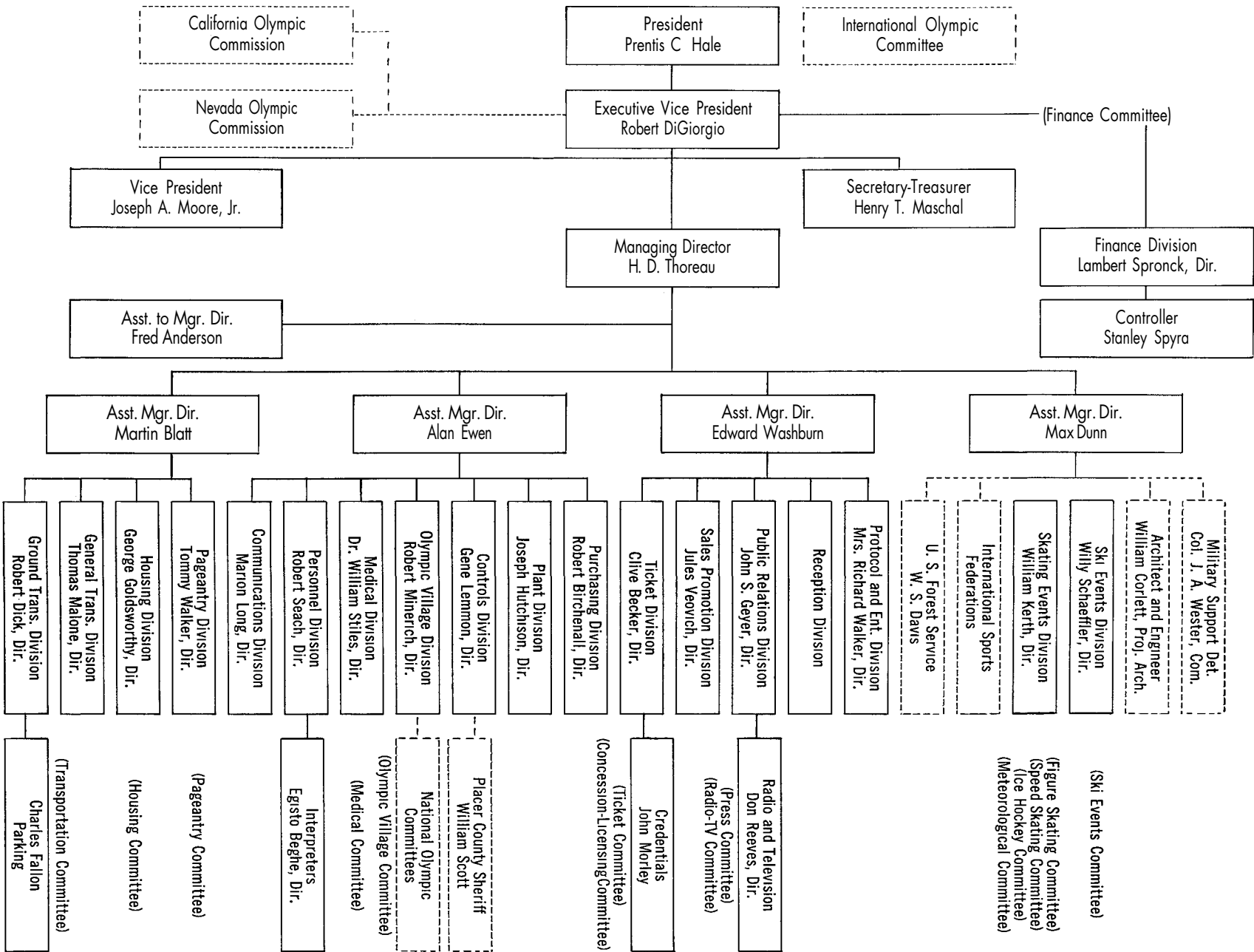
HENRY T. MASCHAL  
SECRETARY-TREASURER



H. D. THOREAU  
GENERAL SECRETARY



(ORGANIZING COMMITTEE)  
(BOARD OF DIRECTORS)



## MANAGEMENT OF THE GAMES

Staging a spectacle the magnitude of the VIII Olympic Winter Games obviously required the support of the governments of the United States and the State of California. In addition, it required outstanding leadership and organization.

The International Olympic Committee is the governing body of the Olympic movement. The California Olympic Commission supervised the spending of the \$8,990,000 appropriated by the State of California.

The Organizing Committee, headed by President Prentis C. Hale and a 13-man board of directors, had the sole responsibility of staging the Games. Other officers of the board of directors were Robert DiGiorgio, executive vice-president; Joseph A. Moore, Jr., vice-president; and Henry T. Maschal, secretary-treasurer.

The gigantic task of staging the Games required the establishment of several divisions. Managing Director H. D. Thoreau was assisted by four assistant managing directors in supervising the work of 22 divisions. The four assistant managing directors were Martin Blatt, Alan Ewen, Edward Washburn and Max Dunn.

Blatt's responsibilities included the Ground Transportation Division, Robert Dick, director; the General Transportation Division, Thomas Malone, director; the Housing Division, George Goldsworthy, director; and the Pageantry Division, Tommy Walker, director.

Ewen's responsibilities included the Communications Division, Marion Xong, director; the Personnel Division, Robert Seach, director; the Medical Division, Dr. William Stiles, director; the Olympic Village Division, Robert Minerich, director; the Controls Division, Gene Lemmon, director; the Plant Division, Joseph Hutchison,

director; the Purchasing Division, Robert Birchenall, director; and the Ticket Division, Clive Becker, director.

Washburn's responsibilities included the Sales Promotion Division, Jules Veovich, director; the Public Relations Division, John S. Geyer, director; the Radio and Television Division, Don Reeves, director; the Reception Division; and the Protocol and Entertainment Division, Mrs. Richard Walker, director.

Dunn's responsibilities included the U.S. Forest Service, W. S. Davis in charge; the International Sports Federations; the Skating Division, William Kerth, director; the Ski Events Division, Willy Schaeffler, director; the Architect and Engineer Division, William Corlett, project architect; and the Military Support Detachment, Col. J. A. Wester, Commander.

### Volunteers Also Gave Aid

In nearly all cases, each division was given counsel and assistance from volunteer committees. Additionally, some divisions had responsibilities or acted as the Organizing Committee's liaison in allied fields.

Parking, with Charles Fallon in charge, was a part of the Ground Transportation Division; the Interpreter Program, with Egisto Beghe in charge, was part of the Personnel Division; the National Olympic Committees gave counsel to the Olympic Village Division; the Placer County Sheriff's office, headed by William Scott, gave valuable assistance to the Controls Division; and the Credentials program, with John Morley in charge, was a part of the Ticket Division.

Working directly with Executive Vice-President Robert DiGiorgio were Lambert Spronck, director of the Finance Division, and Controller Stanley Spyra.





## ROLE OF THE CALIFORNIA OLYMPIC COMMISSION

The California Olympic Commission, an independent agency of the State of California, was created by Chapter 124 of the California Statutes of 1955 to represent the State in carrying out the following purposes:

1. To provide funds for use in connection with the holding and staging of the Winter Olympic Games in California in 1960.
2. To provide facilities for same.
3. To encourage and assist the participation therein by persons from all parts of the world.
4. To cooperate to the fullest extent with the government of the United States and with other persons, corporations and agencies and to engage in such activities as may be necessary or desirable to make the holding of said Winter Olympic Games in California a success.

The members of the Commission were appointed by the Governor of California, and they have served without compensation. The Governor's original appointments were:

- Mr. Charles R. Blyth, Chairman  
Russ Building  
San Francisco, California
- Mr. Reese H. Taylor, Vice-Chairman  
Chairman of the Board, Union Oil Company
- Mr. Walter M. Barrett  
Publisher, The Sierra Sun
- Mr. Alien Christensen  
President, Utah Construction Company
- Mr. John Jewett Garland  
President, W. M. Garland and Company

In January 1956, Mr. Garland resigned and the Governor appointed, in his stead:

Mr. S. W. Royce  
Huntington-Sheraton Hotel

In January 1958, Mr. Reese H. Taylor, Vice-Chairman, tendered his resignation and the Governor appointed to serve in Mr. Taylor's place:

Mr. A. Andrew Hauk  
Attorney at Law

At the Commission meeting on May 5, 1958, Mr. Hauk was elected Vice-Chairman.

In January 1959, Governor Brown accepted the resignations submitted by Mr. Alien Christensen and Mr. S. W. Royce. In their place, the Governor appointed the following new members:

Mr. Harold A. Berliner  
Hockwald Chemical Co.  
Mr. Sterling S. Cramer  
Yosemite National Park and Curry Co.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted Commission held in San Francisco on February 13, 1959, the Commission re-elected Mr. Blyth and Mr. Hauk to the position of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively.

On September 10, 1959, Governor Brown, as a consequence of the death of Mr. Charles Blyth, appointed:

Mr. Edward H. Heller

On September 11, 1959, the newly constituted Commission elected Mr. Harold A. Berliner as Chairman and re-elected Mr. A. Andrew Hauk as Vice-Chairman. The Governor accepted the resignation of Mr. Heller from the Commission in March 1960.

In 1955, the Commission appointed Mr. P. K. Macker to serve as its Executive Secretary. On October 4, 1956, the Commission appointed Mr. H. D. Thoreau to succeed Mr. Macker. On March 13, 1959, the Commission accepted the resignation of Mr. H. D. Thoreau and appointed Mr. Jack L. Rubin to the position of Executive Secretary.

The California Olympic Commission was entrusted with the administration of State appropriations in an amount totalling \$8,990,000 for the purposes set forth in Chapter 1, Statutes of 1955.

The relationship between the California Olympic Commission and the Organizing Committee was controlled by a Master Agreement between the parties dated June 20, 1957, under the terms of which the Organizing Committee had the responsibility for planning and staging the Games and under which the California Olympic Commission had the responsibility of acquiring all necessary land and acquiring or constructing all of the major facilities required by the staging of the Games.

Under the terms of the applicable statutes and the Master Agreement, the California Olympic Commission transferred possession and control of all of the Olympic Games facilities on April 1, 1960, to the State of California, Division of Beaches and Parks, for inclusion in the State Park system.



## EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

When Squaw Valley was awarded the VIII Olympic Winter Games in 1955, it was, as has often been described, a remote mountain valley. By the time the Games were staged, it was a throbbing "city."

This "city" consisted of the Administration Building, the Press, Radio and TV Building, Blyth Memorial Ice Arena, the 400-meter speed skating oval, three outside rinks, four athletes' dormitories, the Athletes' Center, the Reception Building, and a complete underground sewage system, including a sewage pumping station and a sewage disposal plant. In addition, there were a complete overhead electrical system, a complete water system, a Maintenance Building, several quonset huts, timing buildings and other small structures for ski waxing, storage and repair shops.

The Organizing Committee's Physical Plant Division was responsible for the maintenance and operation of all these facilities, and was formed September 1, 1958. In addition to maintaining and operating all of the facilities, the Physical Plant Division performed many alteration and modification projects. Among the division's responsibilities here were the replacement of glass, making of keys, hardware, and floor, porch and handrail maintenance.

### Utilities Operation Described

The division's utilities operation included the maintenance and operation of the sewage disposal plant, the sewage pumping station, underground sewage lines and manholes, electrical distribution system, water distribution systems, hot water heating systems, electric heater installations, and the operation of three mam boiler plants in addition to several smaller auxiliary plants.

The Physical Plant Division also handled the assignment and maintenance of most of the 175 military vehicles on loan from the military services. These vehicles consisted of bulldozers, wreckers, semi-trailers, cranes, snow plows, ambulances, jeeps, weasels, and trucks of various sizes.

One of the major responsibilities of the division was the snow removal program. It involved the removal of snow from roads, walkways, rinks, porches, and all other areas in the Olympic facilities. The Physical Plant Division worked closely with military personnel in this operation, and used owned, rented and military equipment. Equipment consisted of wing plows, rotary plows, road graders and jeeps. Though small "lawnmower" type rotary units were used for walks and porches, much hand shoveling still was required.

The division also handled snow compaction of all unpaved areas used by pedestrian traffic. The over-all program worked well, but difficulties developed in maintaining buildings that were surrounded by compacted snow.



Spectators gathering outside one of the two Spectator Centers provided for those attending the VIII Olympic Winter Games.



Interior of one of the two Spectator Centers.



Panoramic picture of one of outside skating rinks, the 400-meter speed skating oval, and one of the Spectator Centers.



The 8,500 seat Blyth Memorial Arena, with the Jumping Hill in the background.

Because of the deep and continuing snow, it was necessary to remove the snow to a central dumping area on a 24-hour, seven-days-per-week basis for a month prior to the Games and during the competitions.

#### **Towing Vehicles Costly**

Because of the limited paved parking areas in Squaw Valley, snow removal problems were increased. Parked cars had to be moved from one parking area to another in order to remove snow. Since the owners of the cars often wouldn't move their vehicles, the division often had to tow them away. The necessity of towing vehicles away was costly, and also caused loss of time in snow removal.

Other responsibilities of the Physical Plant Division were fire protection, security, refuse disposal, sign making, janitorial service, postal service, banking, and telephone service.

The California Division of Forestry established a full-time staff of 16 for fire protection at Squaw Valley. There was also an auxiliary force of volunteers, composed of Squaw Valley residents and employees of the Organizing Committee.

The full-time fire personnel patrolled all facilities around the clock, and the fact that there were no fires of any consequence is a tribute to their vigilance. The organizers are indebted to the California Division of Forestry for this outstanding service.

In January of 1959 a security program was initiated to protect the facilities. The number of guards increased as the "city" grew. Originally, the Organizing Committee hired the guards. Then, law enforcement was handled by the Placer County Sheriff's office until late November. Security personnel came from the Tahoe City Sub-Station.



A closeup of the outside hockey rink, with one of the Spectator Centers in the background.

Because of the nature of the Winter Games—international aspects, large crowds, security of valuable property, etc.—there was a need for a large number of guards, which was extremely costly. The Organizing Committee underwrote Placer County's expenses for this service.

#### **Sheriff's Office Established**

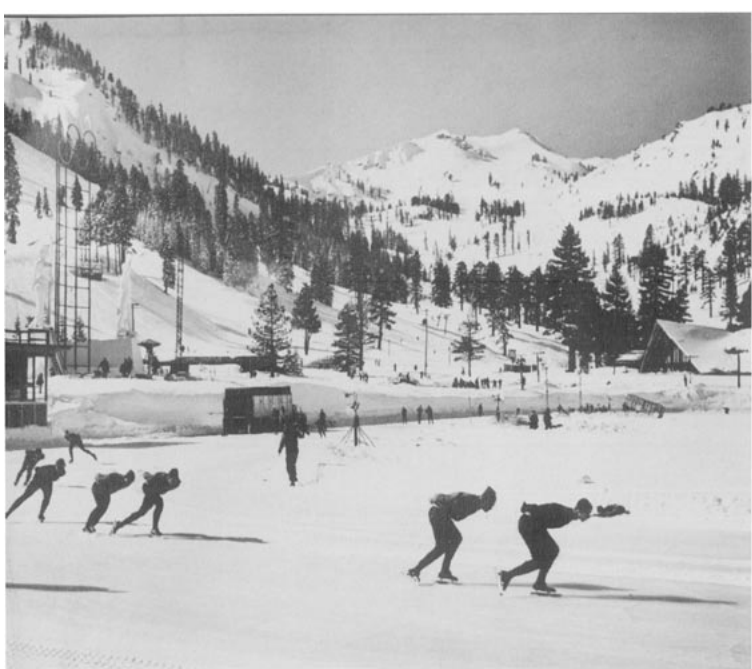
A Squaw Valley Sheriff's office was established on Nov. 27, 1959, and it consisted of a small force of deputies and six security guards. By the time the Games began on Feb. 18, 1960, 65 officers were on duty. This figure included five female officers and eight plain-clothes officers.

They served as stationary guards, escorts for revenue, and crowd control officers.

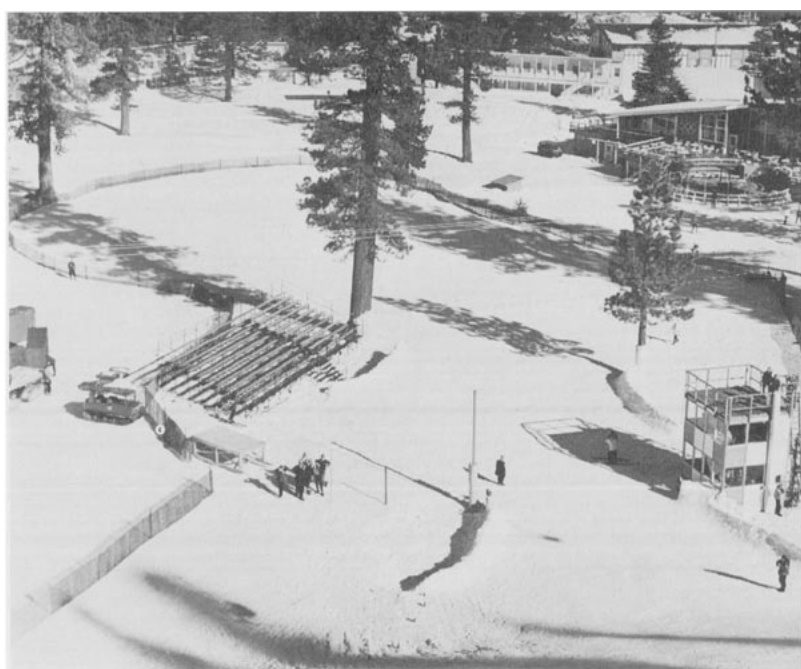
There were no international incidents and no serious law enforcement problems. Naturally, there were some thefts. Most frequent items stolen were ski equipment and cameras.



The electrically lit scoreboard in the Blyth Memorial Arena provided spectators with current information on the hockey game in progress and the results of competition during the Victory Ceremonies.



A closeup of the 400-meter speed skating oval in use for practice.



A finish area at the bottom of KT-22 shows a snow wall, a snow fence, the padding on trees, and electrical timing equipment for the competitions.

One of the four 75-room Athletes' Dormitories that housed the athletes and team officials in the Olympic Village.



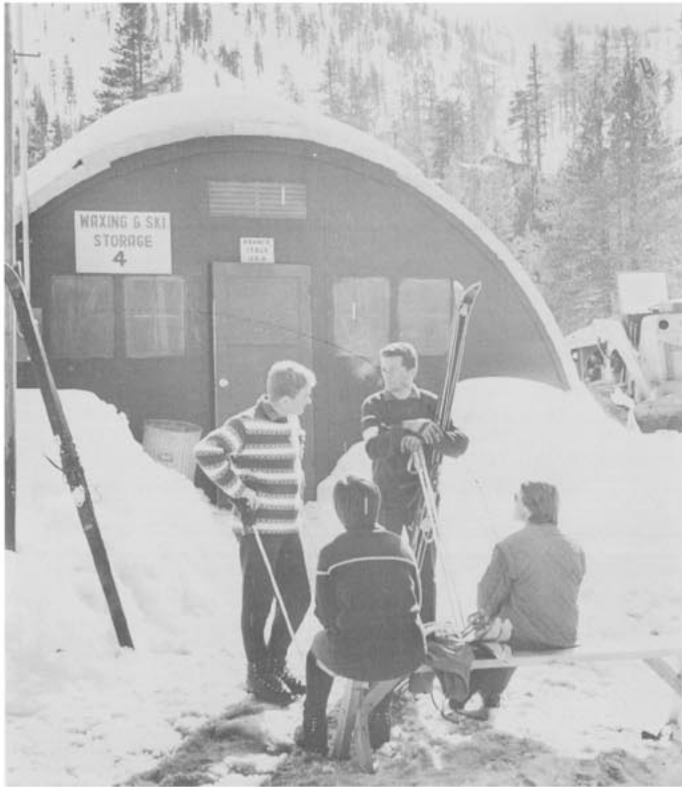
The beautiful Athletes' Center, which provided dining and entertainment facilities for participants in the VIII Olympic Winter Games.



Interior of a typical room in the Athletes' Dormitories.







Members of the French Olympic team stop to chat outside of waxing and ski storage hut in the Olympic Village.



An excellent view of the main Village Area, showing the four Athletes' Dormitories and the Athletes' Center.



Interpreters' Area in the Reception Building at the Olympic Village.



The Official Bulletin Board located in the Athletes' Center provided the athletes and officials with every conceivable kind of information.

The Press-Radio-TV Building shown near completion. Over 1,600 media personnel worked here during the Games. The building was longer than a football field.



The most serious security problems came at the close of the Games and a few days later. The security force had to be larger than first anticipated for deactivation in order to protect many valuable items.

Garbage and refuse disposal was another responsibility of the Plant Division. Small garbage houses were constructed in which cans were placed. The trash was then hauled to the Tahoe City Dump. Trucks could not always get through because of heavy traffic. Toward the latter stages of the Games, a temporary dumping area in Squaw Valley was created.

Another major item for the Physical Plant Division was the sign program. Over 3,500 signs were eventually needed for all departments of the Organizing Committee. The signs were made by the California Division of Forestry, commercial firms and Organizing Committee employees, with the Plant Division coordinating the program.

When Games buildings were first accepted from the contractors by the Organizing Committee, janitorial service was handled by Plant Division employees. As the number of accepted buildings increased this procedure became impossible. Beginning Sept. 16, 1959, American Building Maintenance, a janitorial service firm, took over the duties. The company furnished all labor, materials, and equipment.

#### **Mail Service Opens**

In September, 1958, a mail service was opened in Squaw Valley. In the early days, this service was handled from the Tahoe City Post Office by a mail orderly employed by the Organizing Committee. He serviced Organizing Committee offices only.

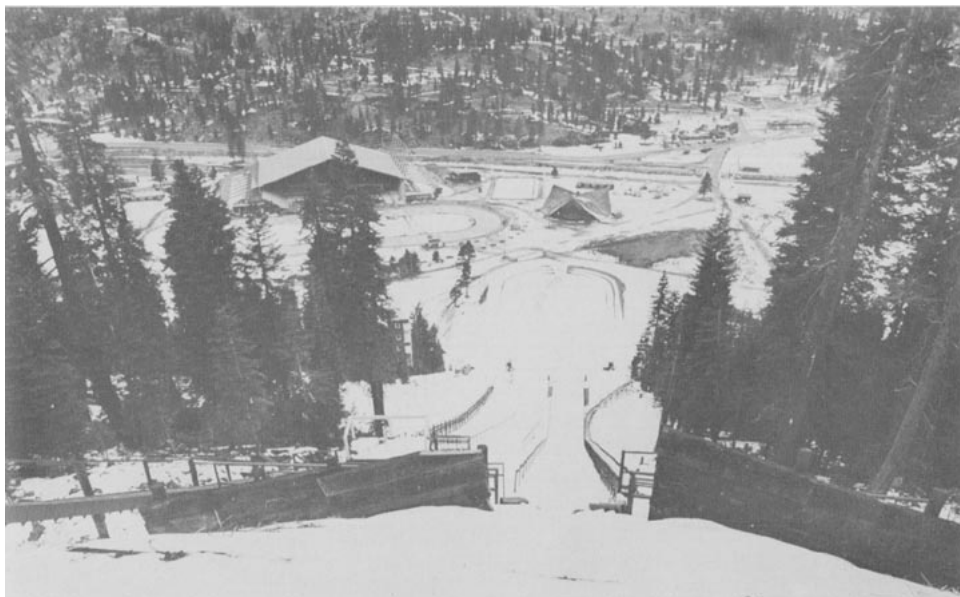
On December 1, 1959, the U.S. Post Office Dept. established a branch office in Squaw Valley—"Olympic Valley Post Office." It was located in the Reception Building and served the Organizing Committee and Commission offices, the athletes, press, officials, and general public.



**The Jumping Hill and tower before the snows fell in the winter of 1959-60. The 80, 60, and 40-meter hills are easily recognized. (U.S. Army photograph)**

The Olympic Valley Post Office averaged 20,000 pieces of mail daily, with 29,400 pieces the highest for any one day. On February 18, opening day of the Games, 516,456 first day covers were cancelled and 957,456 Olympic four-cent stamps were sold.

Outgoing and incoming mail schedules were eventually expanded to provide four times daily service during the Games. Oliver Corona, postmaster at Tahoe City, was in charge at Olympic Valley, and his wife, Hannah Corona, was postmistress.



**Another outstanding panoramic view from the top of the Jumping Hill. In the background are the Blyth Memorial Arena, the 400-meter speed skating oval, one of the outside hockey rinks, and one of the Spectator Centers.**

The Bank of America established an international branch bank in the Reception Building to serve athletes and officials, the Organizing Committee, and spectators. It was in operation from January 8 to March 4. The bank's primary functions were the exchange of foreign currency and cashing of checks.

All telephone facilities were centered in the Administration Building. A four-position switchboard was the nerve center of the system, and at the peak of operations 305 local lines were in service. There were 22 incoming trunk lines and seven tie lines, and as many as 1,200 calls were handled per hour.

#### Alpine Board

In addition to the main switchboard, an auxiliary switchboard known as the "Alpine Board" was located in the Communications Building. This board served many positions on the Alpine ski courses and at McKinney Creek.

During the peak period, 16 operators were employed, with four having multi-lingual talents. Even with 16 operators and a four-position board in operation, the demand was so heavy that prompt service was not possible at all times.

There were 80 telephones available to spectators throughout Squaw Valley.

The Physical Plant Division required as many as 95 employees during peak periods of operation. These em-

ployees included administrative personnel, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, sign painters, stationary engineers, laborers, and others.

Joseph W. Hutchison, Director of the Physical Plant Division, made the following observations after the Games:

1. Maintenance of the many military vehicles was time-consuming and costly. This was because of the constant use of the vehicles in hauling materials and supplies, and snow removal. Many vehicles were in use 24-hours a day seven days a week for six weeks. This extensive use, coupled with the extreme weather conditions, took a heavy toll on equipment.
2. Snow removal cannot be handled efficiently when vehicles are parked in the snow removal area.
3. The Organizing Committee's policy of having sufficient law enforcement personnel on duty but still not give the appearance of a "police state" was a good one.
4. Garbage and/or trash rooms should have been added to each building.
5. The size of the central telephone switchboard should have been doubled. No allied program—like the public address system—should be located in the room housing the switchboard.

Another panoramic view of the Olympic site. Buildings at the left are the two-story Administration Building and the Press-Radio-TV Building. Rope tow is in the foreground.



## OLYMPIC VILLAGE

When Squaw Valley was chosen for the VIII Olympic Winter Games, it was a relatively undeveloped ski area. This meant that the housing, stadiums, dining halls—everything required for the competitions—had to be designed and built especially for the Games.

Thus, the Games organizers had an unprecedented opportunity—that of providing competitors with an Olympic Winter Games area tailored specifically to the need.

This resulted in the first complete Olympic Village in the history of the Winter Games. The Olympic Village concept has been a part of the Summer Games for many years, but it has been the practice in Winter Games to house teams in existing hotels and other housing throughout the area.

At Squaw Valley, all competitors were housed in four three-story dormitories, all within a five-minute walk of the majority of the competitions. Additionally, all the athletes ate together in the dining room provided for the Village.

In the opinion of most of the athletes and officials, the Village presented more opportunities for fraternization and socializing between the nations than would otherwise have been possible.

### **Athletes' Center Described**

The Athletes' Center was the hub of Olympic Village life. Its main function was the feeding of the athletes and officials who were housed in the Village. Here was located the kitchen and a large dining room, which covered the largest area of the building. This room was bordered on two sides by walls of windows and exits leading to a large outdoor terrace furnished with bench seats along the railing and many picnic tables and benches. At the end of the dining room nearest the main entrance to the building was a set of stairs (leading from a lower level of the building) and a giant, native stone fireplace. Another stairway beside the fireplace led up to the lounge area. On the inside wall of the dining room were the cafeteria serving counters, where the athletes selected their meals. The dining room, which could accommodate 900 at one sitting, was furnished with large formica-topped tables which seated eight persons. Folding-type chairs were used for seating. The tables were arranged in alternating directions every few rows to avoid the monotony of many large tables in regularly spaced rows. The tables were decorated with wicker baskets filled with oranges, apples, and other fresh fruits.

From the beams of the dining room were hung the flags of all the countries represented, and on one wall was a large wooden replica of the five Olympic rings in the

Olympic colors—green, yellow, red, blue and black. At the fireplace end of the room, a portable stage was set up each evening, and a large gold curtain was hung in back of the stage to cover the fireplace. Here nightly programs were staged during the Games period for the entertainment of the athletes and officials. Slightly above the dining room in back of the fireplace was the lounge area. This was a large airy room bordered on one and a half sides by walls of glass. It was tastefully decorated in a modern style with bright colors, predominantly red-orange, yellow and white. The furniture consisted of sofas, lounge chairs, coffee tables, side chairs and writing tables. Magazines were distributed throughout the room, and playing cards were available. There was also a fireplace which backed the one on the dining room and used the same chimney.

### **Information Counter Available**

On a lower level from the dining room was located the main entrance to the Athletes' Center. To the right of the entrance was a large coat check room. In front of this room in the hallway was a telephone service counter and opposite it six pay telephone booths. Further down the hall to the right of the entrance were rest room facilities and at the far end was the Executive Housekeeper's office and the Laundry and Cleaning Office. To the left of the main entrance was the office of the Director of the Olympic Village and his staff. The corner of this office on the hallway was cut out and provided with sliding doors to form an information counter. The main office room provided desk space for the two assistants, secretary and several other staff members. A separate smaller office for the director was adjacent to the large office room.

In the hallway outside the office was a display featuring the past history of the Squaw Valley area, and opposite it was a large bulletin board for general notices and results of the competitions. Under the stairs leading to the dining area were teletype machines from which results of the competitions could be obtained immediately. Another bulletin board was at the far end of the dining area where notices of importance were also placed.

### **Function and Operation of Athletes' Center**

The kitchen staff was responsible for preparing all meals served in the dining area. It was also responsible for the box lunches served to the athletes, officials, employees and volunteers who were unable to leave their jobs or events to go to dining areas. These lunches were prepared by a box lunch staff which worked during the night so the lunches would be as fresh as possible in the



morning when they were picked up. Special requests for late dinners for those hockey teams which played during the dinner meal hour were also complied with. The kitchen also served meals for the kitchen employees and the Olympic Village staff in the employees' dining room adjacent to the kitchen. The employees' dining room also provided space for storing some dishes and miscellaneous items. Beyond this room were dressing facilities for staff members.

The dining room served a twofold purpose. Here, all the athletes and officials living in the Village ate their meals. After the dinner meal the dining area served as an auditorium for the live nightly entertainment. The area had a capacity for nearly 900 diners at one time, but as the service was cafeteria-style, much of the table space could be used twice during one meal. For the most part, there was little or no waiting in line. However, at the dinner hour most people preferred to eat at the same time and there was some congestion. Even then, the delay was no longer than 10 minutes.

The procedure followed upon entering the dining room was similar to that in any cafeteria. The diner first picked up a tray, silver, napkin, etc. and moved on to the food counter to make his meal selection. The food counters were split into two sections—each section serving the identical dishes. In this way, two lines moved along the counters in opposite directions and ended at the middle of the counters where the hot beverages were served. At the beginning of each of these lines the diners were greeted by a hostess who collected their meal tickets. The meal tickets came in book form and were marked by meal and date. These books were issued to the teams as part of the function of the Reception Center. Though most of the diners were residents of the Village, provision was made for guests, visiting dignitaries, and the entertainers who donated their talents for the nightly programs.

#### **Lounge Area in Constant Use**

The lounge area, up the stairs from the dining room, was used mostly to relax after dinner, write letters and read magazines. Often the athletes would gather around the fireplace and sing songs to the accompaniment of a guitar. Here, too, were held informal meetings by several of the teams for special recognition of some of their members. On the Opening Day of the Games, a reception for the Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon was held here. During the nightly entertainment programs, the area also served as dressing facilities for the entertainers.

The telephone desk in the main hallway provided long distance service for the athletes and officials. From 0800 until 2000 two girls were on duty to assist in making calls. Calls could be placed through the girls at the desk and then taken in the phone booths. At the end of the call the girl would notify the caller of the charges, which would be payable then. These telephone girls were chosen for their ability to speak several languages. The phones could also be used as ordinary pay telephones by

inserting coins when the girls were not on duty to collect the charges.

The Laundry and Cleaning Office was operated by a large laundry and dry cleaning company in Reno. Here team members could leave their soiled laundry and clothes and pick them up in a day or two. This was particularly convenient for the many athletes who had been traveling and competing at other areas with no chance to have their laundry done. Minor tailoring was also handled by this branch office.

The Housekeeper's Office provided space for the clerical work of this office and provided storage space for the uniforms, aprons and such used by the dining and kitchen staffs.

The Village Director's office was the nerve center of the entire Olympic Village operation. All policy and plans for all facilities in the Village originated here. Any complaints and suggestions concerning any phase of the Village found their way here. Among the many functions of this office were: food ordering, menu planning, Village personnel procurement and the large amounts of clerical work necessary to keep the Village operating smoothly.

#### **Outside Feeding Program**

Much of the donation program, particularly as it concerned foods, was handled through this office, as was the organization of the outside school housing program and the outside feeding program. These outside housing and feeding programs were necessary to accommodate the hundreds of persons, both military and civilian, who were working in support of the Games. The area's schools were turned over to the Organizing Committee for the month of February, and the change over from the school rooms to living accommodations was supervised by the director's office staff. The Squaw Valley Lodge was also operated for the same period by the Village staff. The Village office also provided information clerks who answered questions, distributed maps and informational material and made themselves generally helpful to the visitors.

The primary function of the director and his staff was to act in an administrative capacity over the hotel operation of the VIII Olympic Winter Games. With this staff rested the enormous responsibility for housing and feeding the hundreds of athletes and officials from more than 30 countries represented here. Here much was done to promote good will and fellowship not only toward the United States but among the many participating nations. Here, for the first time in Olympic Winter Games history, athletes from all the nations ate and mingled together with many opportunities to fraternize, discuss and learn of each other's ideas and attitudes. Most of the competitors were quite young and at an age when impressions are easily formed. We hope the impression of the United States and each other that they took home was a good one that will be remembered as they grow older and become leaders in their own communities and countries.



**Athletes and team officials eating at the Athletes' Center dined in pleasant, colorfully decorated surroundings.**

#### **Village Food Excellent**

On the whole, the operation of the Athletes' Center ran smoothly and without major flaw. The food was considered excellent, and the only complaint received was from the coaches and trainers who said that it was so good it encouraged overeating and extra pounds. The food procurement program for the kitchen was at first done in the general manner of all purchasing for the Organizing Committee. This proved unsatisfactory, and a more direct system was established allowing purchases to be made directly from the supplier when needed. This system saved a great deal of time.

In the Employees' Dining Room, strict control was needed to prevent unauthorized persons from eating in the staff area. The large number of unauthorized persons eating in this room almost caused a requirement for more kitchen help. Controls eliminated this need eventually. The security of the Olympic Village was controlled through credentials and security police. Normally, this program worked quite well but additional controls were needed during the nightly entertainment to prevent outsiders, with borrowed credentials, from entering the Athletes' Center.

The laundry and cleaning facilities operated on very irregular hours, and were not open at all on Sunday when

they were needed greatly. Because of the importance of this service, it is recommended that this office be kept open at least 12 hours every day during future Games.

The coat room proved more than adequate. Actually it was little used, as most people preferred to keep their coats or jackets with them.

#### **Olympic Village Dormitories**

All athletes and team officials were literally housed together under one collective roof. Four dormitories, three men's and one women's, connected by walkways, were situated in the northwest corner of the Valley. They were within a five minutes' walk of all competitive area, except the Cross Country courses.

Construction of the four, three-story, one hundred fifty-room dormitory buildings began during the summer of 1957 and was completed in March, 1959.

The four dormitories were identical in physical design, each one hundred ninety-three feet, eight inches (193' 8") long, thirty-eight and a half feet (38 1/2') high, and thirty-six feet (36') wide, with a stairway at each end which served as a fire escape, and which were equipped with fire-proof doors at the entrance to each floor. All outside walls were insulated with four inch (4") thick



In addition to being neat and attractive, the young girls who served the athletes and team officials at the Athletes' Center were pleasant and efficient.



Avery Brundage, I.O.C. President, enjoys viewing Olympic facilities.

wool thermal insulating material. All inner walls were insulated with half inch ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " ) thick fibreboard sound-proofing material. Sheet rock walling was used throughout the dormitories because of its fire resistance. Each dormitory contained a hot water booster and a portable emergency generator in case of power failure. Total maximum capacity for the Olympic Village was 1200.

Each floor contained 25 bedrooms, one toilet and shower room, one tubroom, one storeroom, and one service room. Additionally, there were two drinking fountains, three fire extinguishers, two fire hoses, and two fire alarms on each floor. The first floors also included two bulletin boards, two mail boxes and a snow grate in the two entrance ways to the building.

#### **Sauna Baths Added**

As a result of the 1959 Trial Events held in Squaw Valley in February, 1959, it was decided to make some alterations in the design and setup of the dormitories. Each storeroom was partitioned in half. On the second and third floors the half nearest the rest room was set up as a drying room by installing drying racks for wet clothing; the other half was used as a storage area. On the first floors, a complete Sauna Bath was installed in the half nearest the rest room, and the other half was used as a massage room. These massage, or training rooms, were staffed and operated by members of the Organizing Committee's Medical Division.

Because of the large amount of linen needed in each dormitory, the bedroom adjacent to the service room on the first floor was converted into a linen room, where dirty linen could be counted and bundled prior to being sent to the laundry. As a result of the noise problem encountered during the Trial Events, plastic foam strips were installed around the door of each bedroom to reduce the noise caused by slamming the doors. Further, carpeting, with a rubber underpad, was installed in each corridor to eliminate the noise of ski boots.

#### **Dimensions Listed**

Specifically, the following are the dimensions and physical setup of each area within a dormitory building.

Bedrooms were fifteen feet, five inches (15' 5") long by eleven feet (11') wide, and were furnished with a four-man dresser, a writing desk with a lamp, a mirror, two double-deck bunks, four footlockers with padlocks, two throw rugs, a draw curtain, four reading lamps (one above each bunk), a wardrobe, and various personal items, including a stationery packet, pen, and drinking cups. A hot water heating system was used in the dormitories, allowing individual control for each room. All bunks, footlockers, and bedding were on loan from the United States military services.

Rest rooms were fifteen feet, five inches (15' 5") wide by forty-four feet (44') long. They contained eight toilets, ten washbasins with mirrors, and ten showers. Each was equipped with six air vents which were connected to an exhaust fan on the roof of the dormitory. There were benches with clothes hooks near the showers. The floor

was constructed of a special non-slip material. Electric razors were distributed to all teams, and adapters for European electrical sockets were available.

Tub rooms were approximately five feet (5') wide by seven feet (7') long, and contained a porcelain bathtub and washbasin with mirror. In addition, there was an exhaust outlet, and clothes hook near the bathtub.

Service Rooms were divided into two areas: one for the Housekeeping staff, the other for the janitors. Linen shelves were constructed along one wall, and a closet for janitorial supplies was built along the other wall, next to a service sink.

#### **Operation of Facilities**

The Housekeeping Department within the Olympic Village organization was responsible for making the beds and changing linen in the almost 300 bedrooms of the Olympic Village Dormitories. The Housekeeping staff consisted of an Executive Housekeeper, a maid supervisor, 28 maids, and 12 housemen. In addition, a janitorial company, employing six men and one woman, was directly responsible for the day-to-day upkeep of the four dormitories. The Housekeeping Department was further responsible for noting any breakdown of equipment and damage in the buildings, and reporting it to the Plant Department for the necessary repairs. The maids also distributed copies of the daily bulletin of events among the athletes' rooms.

Regarding the actual operation of the dormitory buildings during the Games, it is recommended that each nation which lists a masseur or masseuse on its entry for officials and be given its own training room. The remaining teams could then utilize a facility such as was provided in the Olympic Village, on a schedule convenient to all.

#### **Other Village Facilities**

Two recreation buildings were near the dormitories, within the Olympic Village compound. Both buildings were of quonset type construction. One was divided in half and used as two theatres—full length features were shown in one and short subjects in the other. Shows were continual from 1300 until closing time at 2100.

The other recreation building served as a game and recreation room and an American-style dairy bar. The dairy bar was completely equipped by the American Dairy Association and served free ice cream and hot dogs to competitors and officials. Naturally, this building was very popular with the athletes. The ping pong tables were in almost constant use and the juke box (requiring no coins) dispensed a wide variety of music—from American jazz to polkas and waltzes. Games such as chess and checkers were also available here.

Conveniently located near each of the four dormitories were five quonset huts which served as ski storage and ski waxing buildings. Safe storage for skis was provided in these buildings. This provision of convenient facilities avoided the clutter of skis and other equipment in the living quarters of the dormitories. A complete tool shop



and equipment facility was also provided at no cost to the athletes.

Also available a short walk outside the Village area were a barber shop, beauty salon, boot repair shop, drug store and ski shops.

#### **Food Service**

Peter Rasmussen was selected as executive chef because of his 50 years of experience in the culinary field. Through his wide association with experts in all phases of food planning and preparation, Rasmussen gathered together a crew of internationally-trained cooks.

Emphasis was placed on boiled, steamed, roasted and broiled items, with a minimum number of fried foods being served. An attempt was made to dramatize foods, which were on display on both hot and cold serving counters. Cold items were served from dishes set in shaved ice. Hot foods were steaming hot. Ultra-violet heat lamps spotlighted the full length of the counter and dramatized and stimulated the appetite. Eight servers were used, all experienced in the service of rapid cafeteria type food operations, and were smartly dressed in spotless uniforms and white cotton gloves.

Meal hours were from 5:30 a.m. (0530) to 9:00 a.m. (0900) for breakfast, 11:30 a.m. (1130) to 2:30 p.m. (1430) for lunch, and 5:00 p.m. (1700) to 8:00 p.m. (2000) for dinner. The language barrier was eased by presenting all foods in full view of the athletes as they passed along the line. The menu for each meal was known to everyone prior to their entry into the dining room because a complete set of menus in several languages was placed in the rooms of the athletes. Servers and other dining room personnel spoke several languages.

At least one dish typical of each country was featured during the Games. There was a wide selection of fruit juices, fresh fruits, stewed fruits, salads, milk, cheese and other dairy products, honey, beef and other foods of high protein value. From this assortment of natural foods, the staff hoped to meet the requirements of the athletes from all participating countries. Some time before the Games the team representatives from all the countries were queried as to special food requirements. Whenever possible, their wishes were fulfilled.

Menus were translated from English into French, Russian, German, Spanish and Swedish. Placing the menus in the athletes' rooms not only stimulated interest in the feeding program but also allowed the athlete to plan more carefully his particular meal in advance.

An average of 1,500 persons were served each meal and approximately 140,000 meals were served during the month of February.

The use of instant powdered potatoes reduced the payroll considerably. With a short period of operation, where housing and adequate skilled personnel were at a premium, instant potatoes were a definite asset. Climate with temperatures below zero made the handling of bag potatoes impractical. The risk of loss through freezing would have been a serious problem. Further, the fact that

there was no waste from peelings certainly alleviated waste problems.

About 300 to 400 box lunches were served daily to athletes, officials and trainers whose schedules did not allow them to return to the dining hall for their meal. A typical box lunch consisted of two sandwiches, one hard-boiled egg, a box of raisins, a half pint of milk, fresh fruit and a chocolate candy bar.

The Russian team requested that their favorite soup, borscht, be put on the menu. This request was complied with, and the soup was made from a recipe furnished by them.

The Finns and Swedes brought many loaves of their own dark bread with them. However, either they preferred the American breads or did not eat much bread as much of theirs was left over.

The Japanese requested that there be one Oriental meal a day, pointing out their hockey team had been in the United States for two months previous to the Games and had not had an Oriental meal. The staff complied with this request. The excess Japanese officials rented a house in the Valley and had their own cooks prepare their meals. The Japanese team, of course, were always welcome for meals at this house. It seemed that later the Japanese athletes preferred the American steaks, mountain trout, etc. in the Athletes' Center dining room.

Ice cream and fresh fruit appeared to be the favorites for dessert. However, when cream puffs were on the menu, they seemed particularly popular with the Italians.

Steaks were a very popular item. Some athletes would have two 12-14 ounce steaks at one meal.

It was requested long before the Games that honey be available at each meal. Pitchers of it were placed in the dining room for every meal.

Orange, apple, grapefruit and pineapple juice were the most popular juices. These were available not only at breakfast but at lunch and dinner too.

#### **Other Village Functions**

**Cashier's Desk**—Served the same functions as a hotel front desk. It was located behind the reception counter in the Reception Center Building.

**Interpreters**—About 10 interpreters, each speaking two or three languages fluently, were extremely helpful in assisting with press conferences, organizing and participating in private parties or group gatherings, and acting as coordinators with the Front Desk and its various departments.

**Bank**—The Bank of America had a three-window office in the hallway of the Reception Center building (accessible to the general public from the outside as well). With a bilingual staff, this branch offered every type of foreign currency exchange and all phases of regular banking service (except loans).

**Messenger Service**—This department operated on a 24-hour basis. Two telephones received incoming messages which were recorded in quadruplicate. One copy was immediately dispatched to the athlete's room by a boy

scout or bellboy; one copy was placed in the room rack at the front desk; the third copy was placed in the appropriate Chef de Mission's office; and the fourth was retained for the files. The messenger service was used primarily for telegram and long-distance telephone greetings—and served also as a medium for the athletes and officials to meet with friends, relatives and the press in the lobby of the Reception Center.

**Safe Deposit Service**—At the front desk, athletes and officials could put valuables into safe deposit envelopes for safekeeping. This service was available 24 hours a day.

**Recommendations for front desk operations**—This cashiers desk, if in the open, should be caged. Another alternative would be a semi-private office that would still be accessible to the front desk. Proper accounting supplies for regular hotel hand-billing, letterhead statement and receipt pads, and auditing books properly columned for income should definitely be provided. Most of the countries pre-deposited large sums of money so they would be able to write checks to cover requirements at the Games. A few, however, sent deposits to the Organizing Committee. This made bookkeeping more difficult because it meant money had to be transferred from another department within the Organizing Committee to cover these accounts. It is recommended that if the Village is to be a hotel operation, its accounting department should have complete access to all funds concerning food and housing in the Village. There should be good liaison among the housekeeping department, the registration desk and the Chef de Mission or Attache regarding the exact number of persons housed, their room number, full name and address, whether they are competitors or in another official capacity, and their arrival date with the first meal noted. In some cases, where the countries handled their own registration, there was a considerable delay in getting the cards back into use.

Competitors fraternize on porch of Athletes' Center.



Famous crooner Bing Crosby chats with Canadian Gold Medalist, Anne Heggveit.



Games spectators watch foot packers marching to their posts.



Buddy Werner, top U.S. Alpine hopeful until injured, and young lady are Games spectators.



## TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation Division had seven specific areas of responsibilities, and, like many other divisions, their problems were made greater because of the uncertain weather conditions and remote location of the Squaw Valley Olympic Games site.

The seven objectives of the Transportation Division were as follows:

1. Coordinate the air transportation program for the competitors and officials of the various National Olympic Committees and Federations participating in the Games, and provide both air and ground transportation as it was required between San Francisco and/or Reno and Squaw Valley.
2. Establish a bus transportation system augmented by a passenger car pool for all members of the Olympic family as required.
3. Make provisions for and establish an airline reservations and ticket office to provide all airline services required by the Olympic family.
4. Develop an express and freight service, air and surface, to meet the shipping requirements of news film, personal effects and team equipment.
5. Coordinate the services of commercial transportation companies according to the needs of the Olympic family, and insure maximum availability of service to the general public.
6. Insure efficient traffic flow to and from the Squaw Valley Olympic site for the Olympic family and spectators.
7. Provide parking facilities for the Olympic family and spectators.

### **Air Transportation for Athletes and Officials**

At the time Squaw Valley was awarded the 1960 Games—and prior to the forming of the Organizing Committee—a commitment was made to the International Olympic Committee giving assurance that round trip air transportation and board and room would not exceed \$500 per athlete, regardless of the distance he had to travel from his homeland.

In order to meet this commitment, the Organizing Committee developed the Original Transportation and Housing Plan. This plan required all competitors, officials covered by Rule 36, and certain Federation officials to pay \$500 each to the Organizing Committee. In return, the Committee would provide them with round trip air transportation to Squaw Valley and free room and board from February 8 through 28. This plan also required that each National Olympic Committee or delegation travel as a group so the Organizing Committee could utilize

low cost chartered flights. The plan was approved by the International Olympic Committee.

Since the Original Plan didn't provide for individual travel that would allow some athletes and officials to participate in pre- and post-Olympic events, the Organizing Committee later developed an Alternate Transportation and Housing Plan. Under the Alternate Plan, no payment was made to the Organizing Committee. Instead, the individual National Olympic Committees arranged for and purchased their own transportation to and from San Francisco or Reno. However, they still were provided free roundtrip transportation between San Francisco or Reno. Although many purchased their own air tickets, a number of teams and Federations made arrangements for their own chartered flights. Eight National Olympic Committees, totaling 81 competitors and officials, chose the Original Plan. Since these nations were scattered throughout the world, it was impractical to consider chartered flights. Therefore, upon receipt of \$500 each, the Organizing Committee provided them with individual round trip Tourist or Economy tickets.

Regardless of whether teams and officials participated in the Original or Alternate Plan, the organizers provided free transportation between San Francisco or Reno and Squaw Valley for all competitors and officials covered by Rule 36. In San Francisco, large delegations were transported directly to and from Squaw Valley by Western Greyhound bus. Small delegations and individuals arriving or departing from San Francisco were provided with air transportation to and from Reno. All participants and official members of the Olympic Family arriving and departing from Reno were provided free bus transportation or chauffeured car transportation to or from Squaw Valley or their housing areas.

Because a number of chartered flights from Europe planned to make Reno their first U.S. landing point, the Collector of Customs in San Francisco—at the request of the Organizing Committee—designated Reno as a temporary U.S. port of entry. As a result, U.S. Customs and Immigration, Agriculture and Public Health services were made available at the Reno Airport.

### **Bus Operation and Motor Pool**

The lack of available local transportation required that the California Olympic Commission contract with Western Greyhound for the Olympic bus service. In addition to bus schedules between Reno and Squaw valley for arrivals and departures, a bus system was established to provide transportation between the housing areas and Squaw Valley for athletes, employees, members of the press and other media personnel and officials. It also was necessary to provide special bus service for athletes,

officials and course preparation personnel traveling between Squaw Valley and McKinney Creek for training and competitions. Three distinct routes were required: Squaw Valley-Tahoe City-Crystal Bay (18 miles), Squaw Valley-Truckee-Reno (45 miles), and Squaw Valley-McKinney Creek (15 miles). These routes provided daily scheduled bus transportation as well as special transportation service when required for all members of the Olympic family.

The bus and motor pool operation was begun on a minimum basis in advance of the Games and was augmented as more people arrived and requirements increased. On the peak day, 61 buses with a capacity of 37 passengers each were in operation. During February, 108,972 passengers were carried, and the buses traveled a combined total of 151,828 miles. Averaging 20 passengers per bus trip, the bus line operated a total of 3,036,560 passenger miles.

The motor pool was established to meet additional transportation requirements as well as specialized needs in connection with the competitions. There were both passenger cars and specialized vehicles available in the motor pool.

There were 169 passenger cars controlled by the motor pool during the peak periods. Thirty were equipped with

two-way radios, providing a radio taxi network to meet individual short distance transportation requirements between Squaw Valley, McKinney Creek and the North Shore housing areas.

Sixteen (six 1960 Oldsmobile sedans and ten 1960 Pontiac station wagons) were chauffeur driven and primarily operated between Reno and Squaw Valley in connection with arrivals and departures, but also employed for transporting members of the International Olympic Committee, other Olympic officials and visiting dignitaries.

The other 123 passenger vehicles were checked out to authorized members of the Olympic family on a self-driven basis. There were 75 Renault Dauphines and 10 five-passenger Peugeot station wagons, donated by Renault, Inc. Sixty-eight vehicles were arranged for through the State of California.

The 169 motor pool cars operated a combined total of 233,179 miles during February, with an average of 3.35 passengers per mile—or 782,162 passenger miles. Each car averaged 1,380 miles, or 4,628 passenger miles. The 10 chauffeur-driven, nine-passenger station wagons averaged five passengers per car per mile, were driven a combined total of 73,690 miles, or 368,450 total passenger miles, during February.

The motor pool passenger cars required a staff of one supervisor, one radio dispatch supervisor, five dispatchers,



Thousands of high school musicians came by bus to perform at the Opening Ceremonies. In addition to autos, over 300 buses often brought spectators to the Squaw Valley Games.



five dispatch clerks, 50 chauffeurs, two parking lot attendants and three mechanics. This facility was operated on an around-the-clock basis from February 8 to February 29.

Only minor maintenance was done on these cars at the Games site. All major repairs were done at commercial garages in Reno.

Two hundred and five specialized vehicles also were assigned to the motor pool. Two trucks, petroleum tank trucks, dump trucks, certain oversnow vehicles used as cargo carriers, snow removal equipment, including road graders and rotary plows, were assigned to the Plant Division in connection with the snow removal program and for maintenance of plant facilities. Ambulances were assigned to the Medical Division. The majority of the track, oversnow vehicles were assigned to the Sports Technical Division for use in the preparation and maintenance of ski courses. Between 40 and 50 additional vehicles of various types were assigned to the motor pool and checked out to individual departments as they were required. The staff assigned to the special equipment included a supervisor, two assistants, four dispatchers and 40 drivers, in addition to a maintenance unit assigned to the Plant Division.

#### **Airline Reservations and Ticket Office**

An Airline Reservations and Ticket office was required to meet the needs of the many competitors, officials, members of the press and other media personnel who utilized the service in connection with their transportation to and from the Squaw Valley Olympic Games site. The Organizing Committee obtained the support of seven major U. S. domestic and foreign air carriers in order to provide this service. American Airlines, Bonanza Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Scandinavian Airline System, Trans World Airlines, United Air Lines and Western Air Lines furnished nine qualified reservations and ticket agents. All reservations were coordinated through the United Air Lines reservations office in Reno.

In addition to making reservations for people who already held tickets and reconfirming space for persons who were not only ticketed but held prior reservations, this office sold or re-issued approximately 1,600 airline tickets between February 8 and 29. Prior to February 8, 200 pre-paid tickets were arranged through this office. Of the 1,600 tickets sold or re-issued, approximately 1,000 transactions were completed during the last week of the Games. Cash business of \$50,000, including additional collections for revised itineraries, was done during this period.

#### **Rail and Air Express, Air Freight**

To meet the shipping requirements for news film and photographs, personal effects and team equipment, the Railway Express Agency collaborated with the Organizing Committee in establishing a surface and air express office. United Air Lines supplied a representative to handle air freight shipments. Railway Express established three round trip daily delivery services between Reno

Airport and Squaw Valley, scheduled to provide fast connecting airline service to San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York City and Europe. This office handled 660 air shipments totaling 9,972 pounds. There were 287 surface shipments totaling 34,640 pounds. Most of the 5,379 pounds of air shipments were news films, while the majority of the surface express shipments consisted of team equipment and personal effects.

#### **Public Transportation**

The Transportation program for the spectator public was divided into two general areas. The first involved the public transportation services. Regular scheduled airlines normally operate 25 flights in and out of the Reno Airport each day. During the peak period of the Games, however, United Air Lines, the largest air carrier operating into Reno, scheduled an additional 13 round trip flights between Reno and San Francisco.

Spectator bus transportation was provided by Western Greyhound Lines on a daily basis from San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Truckee, and Reno. Many other bus companies also operated charter services for special groups attending the Games. On certain peak days, as many as 10,000 spectators arrived by bus.

The Southern Pacific Railroad operated six special trains from Sacramento and San Francisco in addition to its regular two westbound and two eastbound passenger trains. The trains were met by Greyhound buses to shuttle the passengers between the Truckee tram terminal and Squaw Valley.

Tahoe Helicopter, Inc. provided helicopter service on a charter basis between Reno, the Lake Tahoe area and Squaw Valley. Helicopters also provided sightseeing tours of the Games site.

#### **Traffic Control**

The second part of the spectator transportation service involved traffic control and parking at the Games.

The California Highway Patrol cooperated in maintaining an efficient and safe flow of traffic. The California Division of Highways coordinated the snow clearance program and maintained the highways leading to Squaw Valley.

The most critical traffic problem was at the summit of Donner Pass, which is on U.S. Highway 40, the main route leading to Squaw Valley from the major California cities. The Organizing Committee is grateful to the large trucking companies who helped minimize the problem by developing a truck diversion program. They re-routed large trucks and vans over alternate routes or re-scheduled them to operate over Donner Pass during slack traffic periods.

On the peak day, when 47,000 spectators were at the Games, over 10,000 private cars and over 300 buses moved smoothly and efficiently.

#### **Parking**

In anticipation of the large number of private automobiles, buses and other vehicles that would be driven to the Games, it was necessary to provide a parking

facility for a maximum volume of over 10,000 vehicles per day. Two considerations were given:

- (1) to provide a parking facility outside Squaw Valley and use a shuttle bus system to bring spectators into the Olympic site, or
- (2) to provide a parking facility within Squaw Valley.

The organizers concluded that creating a parking facility in the Valley, within walking distance to the competitions, offered the best solution to the problem, from the view of maximum utilization of expenditures, effective control of traffic, reduced cost of supplying facilities for short-period use and to achieve the ultimate in acceptability by the public.

Based on experiments by the U.S. Navy, it was determined that the snow on the Valley floor could be compacted to provide automobile parking. Arctic expeditions experimenting on snow compaction procedures had been made by the U.S. Naval Engineering Research and Evaluation Laboratory to provide a snow surface of adequate strength and durability for landing and take-off of heavy military aircraft. Snow compaction experiments in the Squaw Valley area had been conducted at the Truckee Airport as early as 1956, and had proven successful. Further experiments were made in 1957 and 1958.

It was necessary to install a complete drainage system on the 125-acre parking area located on the Valley floor. Culverting was installed and drainage ditches were dug to carry the water off the surface to insure a well-drained plot on which snow could be compacted.

The actual job of compaction was handled by Mobile Construction Battalion 10 of the U.S. Navy.

To insure that adequate time was available to create the parking pad, the Navy arrived at Squaw Valley in December, 1959. It was necessary to await a snow pack of sufficient depth to begin the snow compaction procedure. By creating a snow pad early, it would be possible to develop a pad of much greater rigidity for the actual Games. After receiving the initial depth, new snow falls were compacted by using large steel rollers. The rollers would begin operating during each storm and continue until the storm was over. The process continued until such time as the pad was readied for use.

Then the entire area was pulvermixed by a unit similar to a rototiller, which increased the load-bearing characteristics of the snow pack. This procedure was repeated over and over to increase the density of the snow pack.

The surface preparation phase consisted of snow planing to remove surface irregularities, use of a vibratory roller and a final smoothing by wooden drags.

Final preparation to protect the finished surface from deterioration and to improve traction on the snow surface was made by covering the entire area with one-half inch of sawdust. The sawdust protected the snow compacted pad from melting during the warm weather.

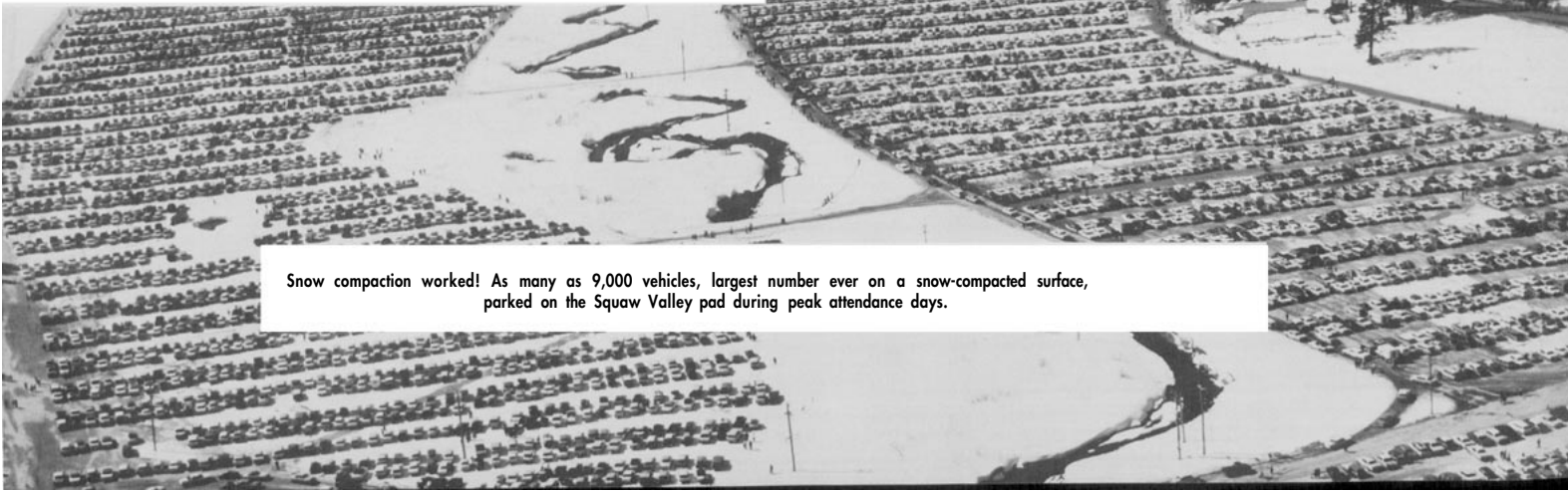
Cars were parked on the newly-completed compacted pad as early as Feb. 6 and 7. Then tragedy almost struck. A severe rainstorm hit Squaw Valley on Feb. 8, and it almost washed out many years of experiments and months of work on the pad. However, the organizers' fears were allayed when new snows and the extremely low temperatures virtually froze the entire meadow to ice that same night.

The snow compaction process began again, and a parking facility large enough to accommodate all expected vehicles for the opening day was made available.

Despite the fact that 12 inches of snow was on the pad on opening day, all vehicles were accommodated. Vehicles were parked on the compacted lot throughout the Games without loss of parking areas or damage to vehicles.

Most credit for the success of the parking lot must go to the U.S. Navy, whose herculean efforts saved the parking lot when all seemed lost as a result of the Feb. 8 warm rainstorm.

The use of snow compaction marked the first time in history that such large numbers of vehicles were parked on top of packed snow. During the Games, over 50,000 vehicles were accommodated. A hard surfaced parking lot in place of the snow compacted lot would have cost the State of California an additional \$500,000.



Snow compaction worked! As many as 9,000 vehicles, largest number ever on a snow-compacted surface, parked on the Squaw Valley pad during peak attendance days.

## IDENTITY CARDS

Since many of the athletes and team officials journeying to Squaw Valley were traveling a long distance, the Organizing Committee undertook to simplify all of their travel problems.

In addition to having volunteer reception committees at key ports of entry in the United States and arranging for customs service at Reno, Nevada, the Organizing Committee, through the cooperation of the State Department and Justice Department of the United States, made extensive use of Identity Cards.

The Visa Section of the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice agreed to recognize the card as a valid travel document in lieu of the ordinary requirements of passport and non-immigration visa. Both the State Department and the Department of Justice required that the Organizing Committee submit a proof of the card in

advance, and a few changes in the original copy were made at their suggestion. An instruction sheet accompanied the Identity Cards to assist the various National Olympic Committees in their proper use.

The Identity Card was originally valid for entry into the United States on or after February 1 through March 15, 1960. Arrangements were made through the local representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Squaw Valley so that he was authorized to extend cards for additional 30 days upon request of the holder. The State Department also agreed to recognize the card after proper authentication by the athlete's or official's country of residence as a valid exit visa authorizing the athlete or official to leave his own country.

Not all of the countries elected to use the Identity Cards. In general, their principal value was for athletes or officials of countries who otherwise would have had difficulty in obtaining visas from the American Consular Service. They served only as travel documents and were not used as credentials at Squaw Valley.

1853

  
**VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES—**  
**1960**  
**SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.**  
**IDENTITY CARD**

FULL NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) (Initial) (City)

ADDRESS (Number) (Street) (Country)

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

OCCUPATION

NATIONALITY

Issued by the Organizing Committee for the VIII Olympic Winter Games

President Honoring Director

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This is to certify that this Identity Card is recognized by the Government of: \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Country)

as a valid travel document, permitting the person whose name, photograph and signature appear hereon to depart from this country, travel to Squaw Valley, California, U.S.A., and return to this country.

Issued at \_\_\_\_\_, 1960.

on \_\_\_\_\_ Authority of Certifying Government

Stamp

Photograph of Person Signature of Person

THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF \_\_\_\_\_

certifies that the information contained herein is true and that the photograph is a true likeness of the owner of this identity card who is traveling to Squaw Valley, California, U.S.A., as a non-immigrant temporary visitor to attend the VIII Olympic Winter Games in the capacity stated.

Signature of President or Secretary of National Olympic Committee

ATHLETE  
 MANAGER COACH TRAINER OR OTHER ATTENDANT  
 COMMITTEE OR FEDERATION MEMBER  
 OFFICIAL

The Identity Card, which folded down to 3 1/2 " x 5 1/2 ", permitted the athletes and officials to travel to the United States for the Games without a visa. The Organizing Committee received permission for their use from the State Department and the Justice Department of the United States.

# HOUSING

The Housing Division was responsible for providing accommodations for officials, members of the Organizing Committee staff and members of the press, as well as assisting spectators attending the Games.

It became apparent at once that the major portion of all housing would be outside Squaw Valley, since there were only approximately 350 public accommodations at the Olympic site. Therefore, the Organizing Committee began negotiating with motel and hotel owners in and near the Squaw Valley area at least two years in advance of the Games.

Agreements were signed between the Organizing Committee and the hotels and motels to insure that adequate accommodations would be available at reasonable rates. There had been rumors that housing prices would zoom for the Olympic Games, and the agreements were a part of the Organizing Committee's "anti-gouging" campaign. Those motels and hotels that signed agreements with the Organizing Committee were given official housing flags to display. Spectators seeing the housing flag flying could be assured that the hotel or motel displaying it would charge reasonable rates.

Since the availability of spectator housing had a direct bearing on the sale of Games tickets, the Organizing Committee was forced into the housing business. Still, it would have been impossible for the Organizing Committee to deal directly with the general public.

## **Housing Offices Established**

Therefore, the Organizing Committee, through various Chambers of Commerce, established 14 Civic Olympic Housing offices. These offices were established in the Chamber of Commerce offices in various communities, and they operated independently at no cost to the Organizing Committee.

The majority of requests for housing by spectators were sent to the Housing Division, which acted as a central clearing agency for all requests. The spectator requests were then forwarded to the Civic Olympic Housing office in the area desired by the spectator. Naturally, many spectators made their housing requests directly

through the Civic Olympic Housing offices or even directly to the motel or hotel.

A Code of Ethics was established with all hotels and motels cooperating with the Organizing Committee. This code required the hotel or motel to meet certain requirements regarding proper treatment, cleanliness, reasonable rates and comfortable accommodations.

As requests for housing were received from members of the official Olympic family, a confirmation form was sent each applicant. This confirmation advised the official of the name of the hotel or motel in which he was placed. A copy also was sent to the motel or hotel advising the management of the names of the officials being placed in the facility. The applicants made their payments to the Organizing Committee, which, in turn, assigned the accommodations and paid the motel or hotel as required.

## **Vacation Schedules Changed**

In order to accommodate the large groups like the military, ski patrol, competition officials and others, the Housing Division was required to arrange for a mass housing facility. This was done through the cooperation of the Placer County school board which changed the vacation schedules of some of the local schools in order to make the schools available to the Organizing Committee. Furthermore, the school board allowed the Housing Division to convert three local schools into dormitory-type accommodations.

The Housing Division also established press headquarters at the Nevada Lodge, the Tahoe Tavern and the Mapes Hotel in Reno. Naturally, some of the more than 1600 members of the press and radio were housed at smaller motels—mostly along the North Shore of Lake Tahoe—but the above three accommodations were the main press locations.

International Olympic Committee officials were housed at the Squaw Valley Inn right at the Olympic site.

In all, over 4500 members of the official Olympic family were placed in accommodations by the Organizing Committee's Housing Division.



## TICKET DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE

Shortly after Squaw Valley was awarded the Games, a three-man Ticket Committee was formed. The committee was composed of Harry Davis, athletic business manager at the University of California; Ed LeVesconte, vice-president and general manager of H. S. Crocker Company; and John Morley, ticket manager at the University of Southern California. Ticket Director Clive H. Becker was appointed on January 1, 1958.

In the early days of the ticket department, Becker called regular meetings of his committee, and ticket policy and prices were established for the approval of the Organizing Committee's Board of Directors.

The Ticket Director and his secretary were the only members of the department until October, 1958. At that time an assistant ticket director was employed. A short time later a cashier was added to the staff.

Before a single application had been mailed, over 10,000 written inquiries regarding Games tickets had been received by the Ticket Department. Official applications for tickets were mailed on December 1, 1958, and the first checks accompanying the completed applications were received on December 4. Sales amounting to \$252,000 were reached by the end of December. The volume became great enough to hire an Assistant Cashier by January, 1959.

Spectators approaching the main walking entrance to Squaw Valley, where they could purchase tickets to the Games.





The three basic admission tickets are pictured above. On the left is the Valley Season Ticket, which sold for \$60. The Valley Daily Ticket, center, sold for \$7.50. The Season Arena Reserve Ticket at right sold for \$200.

The actual printed tickets arrived for mailing on December 1, 1959, a year after the first applications were sent out. There were eight different types of tickets, as follows:

Arena Season Loge.....	\$250.00
Arena Reserved Season.....	200.00
Valley Season .....	60.00
Valley Daily .....	7.50
Daily Arena .....	25.00
Daily Arena .....	15.00
Individual Hockey Game.....	3.00, 4.00, and 5.00
Individual Figure Skating event.....	3.00, 4.00, and 5.00

Coupon books were designed for all the season tickets, with each of the 11 coupons good for admission one day of the Games. The daily admission tickets were 2" x 4", with a stub.

**Public Interest Increases**

The filling of orders and mailing out of tickets began immediately after they were received from the printer,

and it was necessary to add a vault manager to the staff. Public interest in the Games increased tremendously, which meant that the ticket department constantly received telephone calls requesting ticket information. Three additional secretaries were hired to handle this phase of the operation.

Tickets were sold over-the-counter at the San Francisco office by January, and thousands were sold in this manner. Similar ticket sales outlets were set up in Los Angeles, Reno, Sacramento, Squaw Valley and other areas throughout California and Nevada.

By the time the Games started, over 1100 ticket outlets were established. Among them were the offices of the major airlines, Western Greyhound bus depots, offices of the First National Bank of Nevada, the Automobile Club of Southern California, Union Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, 115 Chambers of Commerce offices

VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

throughout California, Hale's Department Store and Weinstock-Lubin Department Store in Sacramento, Roos-Atkins Stores in San Francisco and other cities, and Harold's Club, Harrah's Club, and the Mapes, Riverside and Holiday Hotels in Reno.

Just prior to the Games, the ticket department added several employees. The San Francisco ticket staff totaled 10 by the time the Games opened. The advance sale reached \$1,315,527.50.

Starting February 6, the ticket department sold tickets for admission to the pre-games training of the Olympic athletes. The sale continued through February 17, although bad weather forced cancellation of the sale on three days. Admission was \$2 per day for adults, and 50c per day for children.

During the Games, the gates were opened at 6:30 a.m. daily.

In addition to the sale of tickets, the department was responsible for all ushers, inside gatemen, program sales, money room operation, the auto park monies, and the sale of lift ride tickets. One hundred fifty employees were required for the entire departmental operation during the Games period.

The total revenue from ticket sales, including both pre-Games and gate purchases, reached \$2,090,491.25.

Following are tables showing daily attendance, and revenues from lifts and tows, parking and programs, admissions, and concessions during the Games period.

**MONTHLY TICKET REVENUES**

December, 1958 .....	\$249,487.50
January, 1959 .....	102,665.00
February, 1959 .....	87,302.50
March, 1959 .....	84,660.00
April, 1959 .....	66,960.00
May, 1959 .....	37,195.00
June, 1959 .....	29,657.50
July, 1959 .....	25,727.50
August, 1959 .....	29,140.00
September, 1959 .....	41,925.00
October, 1959 .....	33,832.50
November, 1959 .....	44,072.50
December, 1959 .....	90,472.50
January, 1960 .....	259,365.00
February 1-15, 1960 .....	133,065.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,315,527.50</b>

**GATE SALE ADMISSION REVENUES**

February 18 .....	\$22,824.00
February 19 .....	19,670.75
February 20 .....	54,992.00
February 21 .....	97,161.00
February 22 .....	45,024.50
February 23 .....	32,846.00
February 24 .....	43,680.00
February 25 .....	38,615.75
February 26 .....	46,040.50
February 27 .....	75,254.50
February 28 .....	85,607.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$561,716.75</b>

**TOTAL TICKET REVENUES**

Gate Sale at Squaw Valley .....	\$561,716.75
Advance Sale by Applications .....	1,315,527.50
Counter Sale Outside Squaw Valley .....	183,630.00
Pre-Games Training Admissions .....	29,617.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,090,491.25</b>

**DAILY ATTENDANCE**

February 18 .....	18,136
February 19 .....	15,159
February 20 .....	28,983
February 21 .....	46,089
February 22 .....	18,065
February 23 .....	18,257
February 24 .....	19,352
February 25 .....	16,761
February 26 .....	19,036
February 27 .....	24,658
February 28 .....	25,157
<b>Total Attendance .....</b>	<b>249,653</b>

**PARKING AND PROGRAM REVENUE**

February 18 .....	\$4,444.00
February 19 .....	4,775.50
February 20 .....	11,777.50
February 21 .....	20,374.50
February 22 .....	9,024.50
February 23 .....	7,094.00
February 24 .....	7,777.50
February 25 .....	5,707.50
February 26 .....	7,170.50
February 27 .....	9,228.00
February 28 .....	11,739.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$99,112.50</b>
Pre-Game Sales .....	12,329.85
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$111,442.35</b>

**LIFT AND TOW REVENUES**

February 18 .....	\$683.50
February 19 .....	5,456.25
February 20 .....	8,148.75
February 21 .....	6,706.75
February 22 .....	7,681.00
February 23 .....	2,886.75
February 24 .....	5,131.75
February 25 .....	2,113.25
February 26 .....	2,450.50
February 27 .....	6,199.50
February 28 .....	3,258.25
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$50,716.25</b>
Pre-Game Revenues .....	25,633.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$76,350.00</b>

**TOTAL NET REVENUES**

Ticket Sales .....	\$2,090,491.25
Lifts and Tows .....	76,350.00
Parking and Program Sales .....	111,442.35
Program Advertising .....	87,220.00
Royalties on Souvenirs .....	4,906.00
Concessions .....	58,768.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,429,178.35</b>

## TRAFFIC CONTROL

The highest concentration of highway patrol ever to police California's highways was on duty around the clock in the Squaw Valley area during February, 1960. They patrolled all the main roads leading to Squaw Valley, rendering assistance where needed and unsnarling traffic jams. Sixty-six patrol cars and more than 150 patrolmen operated in the area.

This huge force was required because traffic control is always a problem in mountainous areas subject to frequent, severe winter snow storms. With the hundreds of thousands of persons expected at the Games in Squaw Valley, it was anticipated that traffic control—in the event of heavy snows—could become even a more serious problem.

However, because of the advance planning of the California Highway Patrol and the Organizing Committee, there was little congestion, and accidents, considering the tremendous increase in traffic volume, were held to a minimum. Occurrence of some types of accidents was even below the averages for previous years.

The California Highway Patrol assigned these specially selected patrolmen to Olympic duty to regulate the traffic flow and provide the other services which would be required of them. These patrolmen were selected on the basis of a survey made a year before the Games. In most cases, they were selected for both their proficiency in foreign languages and their experience in snow traffic conditions.

### BASE BARRACKS AT SCHOOL

A base barracks for the patrolmen was established at the Truckee-Tahoe Union High School in Truckee. (Schools in the area closed for the month of February to provide living quarters for persons vital to the staging of the Games). Here the men slept, and their meals were provided by the base cafeteria and kitchen which was set up for the month. The dining room was open 24 hours a day, with coffee, pastries, soups and other snacks available. Full meals were served as required—and a total of 8,766 were dispensed during the month. In addition, 403 box lunches were prepared and delivered.

While regulations of traffic flow was the prime job of the California Highway Patrol for the month of February 1960, they also provided the following other services:

- 1—Interpreters for foreign visitors
- 2—Maintaining highway information centers
- 3—Maintaining a 24-hour communications system for the use of the patrolmen and for dissemination of information on road conditions to motorists.
- 4—Distribution of information and safety bulletins concerning driving in ice and snow.
- 5—Providing assistance to stalled motorists.

The California Highway Patrol communications center helped coordinate a system of issuing bulletins to motorists through private radio stations. Starting in the fall of 1959, half-hourly bulletins on road conditions were broadcast through four radio stations in the Lake Tahoe-Reno-Squaw Valley areas.



## CREDENTIALS PROGRAM

The credentials program for the VIII Olympic Winter Games was difficult to plan and administer because of the unique location and compactness of Squaw Valley. Private residences and businesses were located inside the Olympic site, and this forced the Organizing Committee to employ a credentials program considerably more complex than has been necessary at past Olympic Games.

All pedestrians, drivers, passengers and vehicles required either an admission ticket or official credential in order to be allowed past the main gate to the Olympic Games. This was necessary for the residents and their guests and the employees and guests of the private hotels inside the Olympic site as well as the regular spectators.

To compound the problem, almost all of the residents and their guests had automobiles. So did the guests and employees of the private hotels. Additional problems were caused by deliveries to the residences and hotels.

The ultimate objective of the credentials program was to facilitate the movement of vehicles and personnel throughout the Olympic facilities and to render the general management functions of the plant more efficient. It was intended to insure ready access to those whose presence was necessary, and to deny access to certain facilities for people whose presence would impair the proper

functioning of a particular unit. Motivating force of the program was to make things as convenient as possible for the athletes and officials. Every attempt was made to accomplish this objective without giving the area a "police state" appearance.

Administration of the credentials program was in the hands of John Morley, ticket manager at the University of Southern California, who joined the Organizing Committee staff February 1. His staff included two assistants and a secretary.

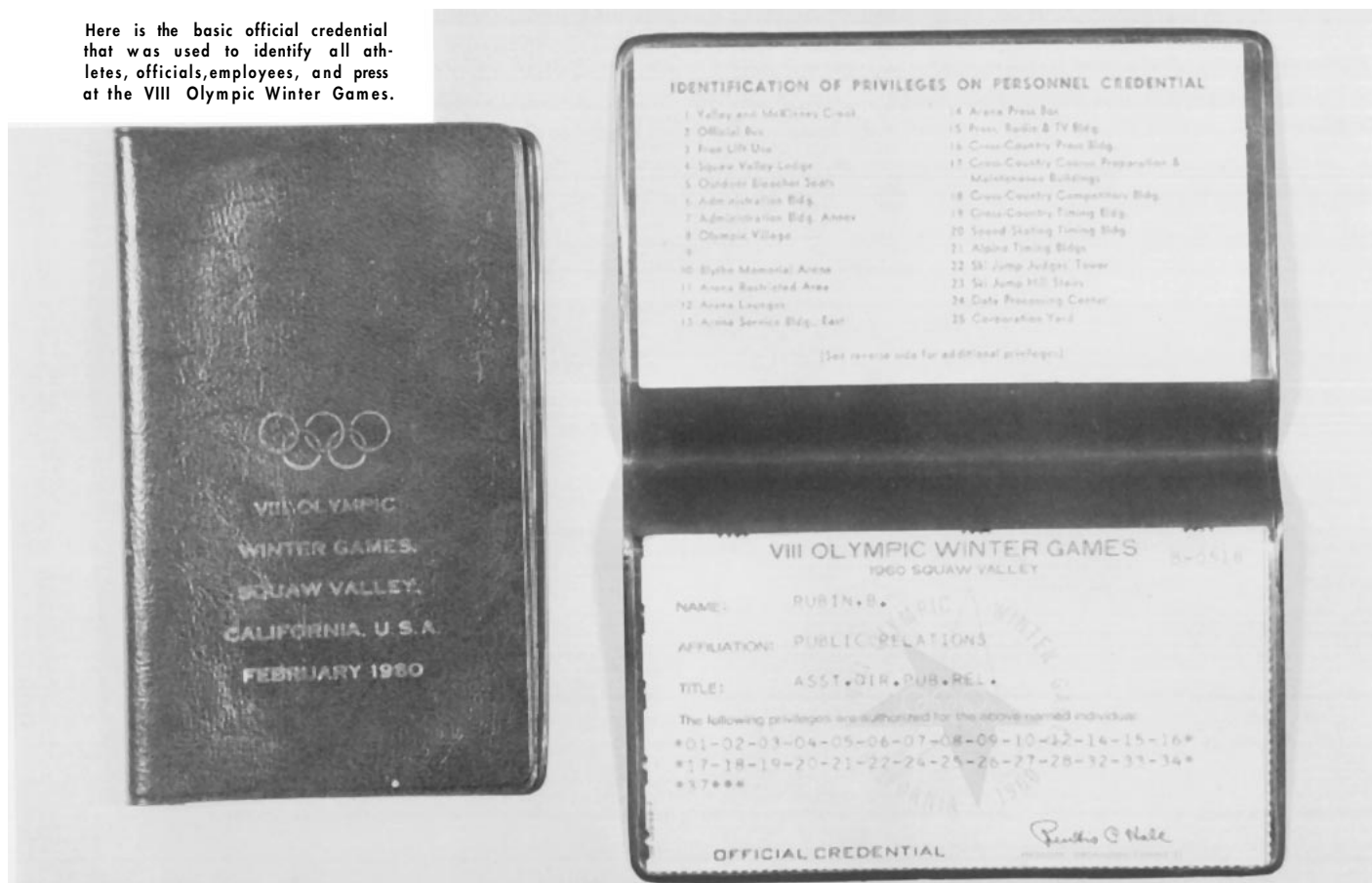
### Wallet-Sized Credentials

There were two basic credentials—one for personnel and one for vehicles.

The personnel credential was approximately wallet-sized and enclosed in a leather folder. The folder had celluloid facing on each side to protect the actual credential. Fitted inside the celluloid on one side was an identification card listing name, affiliation, title and a list of numbers indicating the privileges to which the bearer was entitled. Inside the celluloid on the other side was a numerical list of all the privileges.

The identification cards were printed in four colors. Blue cards were for press, green for athletes, yellow for

Here is the basic official credential that was used to identify all athletes, officials, employees, and press at the VIII Olympic Winter Games.



officials and employees and white for all others. Originally, it was intended to reserve a place on the credential for a picture of the bearer. However, this idea was abandoned because of the time lag between the issuance of credentials and when the Organizing Committee would know whom the athlete and employees would be.

The 38 listed privileges were as follows:

1. Valley and McKinney Creek
2. Official Bus
3. Free Lift Use
4. Squaw Valley Lodge
5. Outdoor Bleacher Seats
6. Administration Bldg.
7. Administration Bldg. Annex
8. Olympic Village
- 9.
10. Blyth Memorial Arena
11. Arena Restricted Area
12. Arena Lounges
13. Arena Service Bldg., East
14. Arena Press Box
15. Press, Radio & TV Bldg.
16. Cross-Country Press Bldg.
17. Cross-Country Course Preparation and Maintenance Buildings
18. Cross-Country Competitors' Bldg.
19. Cross-Country Timing Bldg.
20. Speed-Skating Timing Bldg.
21. Alpine Timing Bldgs.
22. Ski Jump Judges' Towers
23. Ski Jump Hill Stairs
24. Data Processing Center
25. Corporation Yard
26. Truckee School
27. Kings Beach School
28. Tahoe City School
29. Priority Meal-Tahoe Tavern

30. Priority Meal-Squaw Valley Lodge
- 31.
32. Chauffeured Car
33. Non-chauffeured car
34. Biathlon Ranges
35. Military Vehicle
36. Cross-Country Start Area
37. Cross-Country Timing Bldg. Annex
- 38.

Every effort was made to mail the credentials in advance whenever possible. Naturally, this was impossible in many cases. Those not mailed in advance could be picked up, upon proper identification, at the Credentials Office outside the main gate. The Credentials Office was open around the clock from February 8 through February 22, and 12 hours a day from February 4-7 and February 23-28.

**Other Credentials**

There were other personnel credentials in addition to the basic one just described. There were celluloid badges identifying "messenger," "program seller" and "concessionaire," for instance. There were also armbands for alpine skiing, biathlon, cross-country skiing, jumping, figure skating, speed skating and ice hockey competitions officials. Photographers were issued extra credentials for privileged shooting positions. There were daily credentials for distinguished guests, officials, press and other groups.

Shown here and on the following page are some of the many credentials and admission tickets that were issued for various purposes during the VIII Olympic Winter Games. The variety shown here gives an idea of the complexity of the credentials and admission program.





The vehicular credential entitled the bearer to one of two areas—(1) the External Control Area, encompassing the highway and Olympic public parking area from Highway 89 down the Squaw Valley Road to the triangle adjacent to the Bear Pen Restaurant and the main gate; and (2) the Internal Controls Area, extending from the main gate to include all Olympic facilities.

Martin Blatt, assistant managing director, was in overall charge of the Olympic parking program, and he had valuable support from the Placer County Sheriff's Department under the direction of Sheriff William Scott. Major External Control Area was, of course, the giant snow-compacted parking lot, which was the responsibility of Charles Fallon and his staff. The Internal Control Area was supervised by Eugene Lemmon and his staff.

There were three internal parking areas—the administration building, the press, radio and television building and the Olympic Village. Admission to the internal area required a special parking pass. Because of limited internal parking space and the always-prevalent problem of snow removal, adjustments often had to be made in the internal area.

#### Rotating Parking System

Parking also was allowed on the county road, extending from the vicinity of the Bear Pen Restaurant to the

entrance to the Squaw Valley Lodge. Vehicles were permitted to park on one side only following snowstorms, at which time a rotating system was used. One-half of the road was maintained "clear" of snow at all times. In the event of a snowstorm, those persons holding interior parking credentials were advised to move their cars to prepared areas. Following the storms, alternate areas were cleared for future parking. If those persons with interior vehicle credentials did not move their cars as advised following snowstorms, their vehicles were towed away to the mam snow-compacted, spectator parking area.

Although the Organizing Committee's policies regarding vehicular control may have seemed harsh at times, the over-all program was developed for the benefit of all officials, press and spectators. The over-all problem of internal parking was made most difficult because of the compactness of the Squaw Valley Olympic site combined with the necessity of snow clearance.

Fortunately, the snow-compacted external parking lot, which had been a subject of much controversy prior to the Games, operated magnificently. As many as 9,000 vehicles were parked on it on a given day. If it had not worked, as some critics had predicted, the Squaw Valley vehicular parking program would have been chaotic indeed.

WALT DISNEY,  
Chairman  
Pageantry Committee



## PAGEANTRY

### Opening Ceremonies

After Squaw Valley's opening ceremony, many writers called it "The Miracle of Squaw Valley." They were referring to the miraculous break in the weather which occurred when the sun came out in the midst of a raging Sierra Nevada blizzard.

The week before the Games the weather had been perfect—crisp, with blue skies. Then, before dawn of February 18 (opening day), a typical heavy Sierra Nevada snowstorm began. In spite of the heroic efforts of the snow removal crews and the Highway Patrol, the heavy snows slowed traffic and created transportation problems. Among those delayed by the storm were Vice President Richard Nixon and Mrs. Nixon, with the result that the ceremonies were delayed about an hour until they arrived.

As the athletes formed to march to the arena the snow was so heavy that visibility was almost zero. Then came the break—as the Greek standard bearer approached the entrance to the Blyth Arena, the sun shone through. The clouds parted and the weather was mostly sunny for the remainder of the two-hour ceremonies. Then, as the athletes and spectators left the arena the snows began again and continued for the rest of the day and night. The following day, February 19 (the first day of competitions), was bright and sunny—and this weather prevailed through most of the remaining days of the Games.

This combination of weather and the magnificent natural beauty of Squaw Valley, caused many veteran observers to remark that these were the best opening ceremonies they had ever witnessed. Most of the thousands of spectators were genuinely and deeply moved by the ceremony.

### Walt Disney Responsible

The Organizing Committee's Pageantry Chairman Walt Disney was responsible for staging the opening ceremony. Under his direction, it was presented on a scale appropriate to the grandeur of Squaw Valley's mountain setting.

Sequence of the opening ceremony was as follows:

Official Reception at the main entrance to Blyth Arena. Vice President Nixon was received by Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, and by Prentis C. Hale, President of the Organizing Committee. Mr. Brundage and Mr. Hale then con-

ducted Mr. Nixon and his retinue to his box in the Tribune of Honor, accompanied by public address announcements.

**Flag Raising.** Amidst public address announcements and music, there followed a fireworks display of the following flags: (1) the Flag of Greece; (2) VIII Olympic Winter Games Flag; (3) the American Flag; and (4) the Olympic Flag. This was followed by a sustained drum roll as the flag raisers hoisted the 31 national standards. As the 31 flags reached the tops of their poles simultaneously, the Olympic Band played "The Parade of the Olympians."

**Parade.** To the song, "The Parade of the Olympians," each national contingent of athletes made its entrance into the Blyth Arena. The contingents marched in the following order: Greece, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., and the U.S.A. The flag bearers advanced and took their place of honor at the rostrum.

**Official Welcome and Opening Proclamation.** Mr. Brundage and Mr. Hale mounted the rostrum located in front of the Tribune of Honor. Mr. Hale made the official speech of welcome and asked Mr. Brundage to request Mr. Nixon to declare the Games officially open. Mr. Brundage took his place at the rostrum and introduced Mr. Nixon, who made the following pronouncement:

"I now declare open the Olympic Games of Squaw Valley celebrating the VIII Olympic Winter Games."

**Olympic Flag Raising.** As the "Olympic Anthem" was played and sung by the massed bands and chorus, the Olympic Flag was slowly raised in the Arena.

"Immortal flame of truth and hope, let shine thy light this day. Make strong our will, inspire us still, with valor's wreath, we pray. And as the torch, from



## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES



Andrea Mead Lawrence, left, passes the torch to Ken Henry on the last leg of the torch relay, a dramatic moment in the Opening Ceremonies.

Ken Henry speeds the lighted torch around the speed skating oval to the sacred Olympic flame. A few moments later Henry lighted the flame with the torch to signal the opening of the VIII Olympic Winter Games.



hand to hand, shall pass through ages bright, mankind in peace shall ever stand, to take thy golden light."

**Flag Presentations and Doves of Peace.** Renzo Menardi, Deputy Mayor of Cortina, Italy, delivered to Mr. Brundage the original Olympic Flag, presented in 1952 by the City of Oslo. This flag had reposed in the principal municipal building at Cortina since the VII Olympic Winter Games. It will now be displayed at the State Capitol in Sacramento until the 1964 Games at Innsbruck, Austria. The symbolic release of the "doves of peace" (2000 pigeons) followed, and a gun crew fired eight rounds (one for each Winter Games).

**Olympic Flame.** Announcer Bill Henry then explained the history and tradition of the Olympic Flame. As the story neared its end, the last relay with the flaming torch arrived at the top of Little Papoose Peak, where it was turned over to Andrea Mead Lawrence, the American girl who won two gold medals at the 1952 Games at Oslo. With an honor guard of eight members of the National Ski Patrol, Mrs. Lawrence skied down Little Papoose Peak and handed the flaming torch to Kenneth Henry, Olympic 500-meter speed skating champion in

Palm Springs welcomes the athletes with its 16-foot snow statue located along Avenue of the Athletes.



Sacramento also welcomes the athletes with a snow statue produced by the Pageantry Committee to decorate the Olympic area.



1952, who skated the 400-meter oval, holding the flame aloft, and then returned to the Tower of Nations. Here, he climbed to the base of the urn, saluted the Tribune of Honor and then lighted the sacred Olympic Fire. As the torch was transferred from Mrs. Lawrence to Mr. Henry, "Conquest" was played by the massed bands.

**The Olympic Prayer** was preceded by chimes heard over several loud speakers located high in the mountains. Following the Olympic Prayer, "God of Our Fathers" was played and sung by the massed bands and chorus. Karl Maiden was narrator of the religious ceremony.

**Olympic Oath.** Figure skater Carol Heiss of the United States, accompanied by the United States flag bearer, then advanced and mounted the rostrum. Holding a corner of the flag in her left hand, she raised her right hand and spoke the Olympic Oath on behalf of all the participating athletes.

"In the name of all competitors, I swear that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and honor of our country."

Following the oath the massed bands and chorus presented the United States National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

**Exit of the Nations.** An aerial fireworks display followed, including the firing of 100 VIII Olympic Winter Games flags. The Olympic band then played "Parade of



The 80-foot Tower of Nations, colorful backdrop for the Victory Ceremonies, is shown nearing completion.



Behind-the-scenes activity shows employee setting off the fireworks that were such a colorful part of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States, right, who officially opened the Games, is shown with a musician from the United States Marine Band, official band for all ceremonies.



Panoramic view of the Blyth Memorial Arena area during the Opening Ceremonies.



the Olympians." At this point, 20,000 balloons were released as the athletes of all 30 nations marched out of Blyth Memorial Arena.

#### Credits and Participants

The Pageantry Committee was composed of Walt Disney, chairman; Terrell Drinkwater, vice chairman; Art Linkletter, vice chairman; Bill Henry, ceremonies; William Nicholas, Joe McEveety, and Bill Ackerman, torch relay; Charles A. Hirt, music coordinator; John Harris, special entertainment; Tommy Walker, pageantry director; Ron Miller, pageantry coordinator; John Hench, art director; and Card Walker, publicity.

Assisting Tommy Walker were Charles Corson, assistant director; Richard Nunis, special effects; and Harold W. Lindsay, sound engineer.

The Disney committee received the wholehearted support of many key organizations including The Music Educators National Conference (Dr. Karl Ernst, president; Vanett Lawler, executive secretary), The California Music Educators Association (Dr. Joseph Landon, president), Maas-Rowe Carillons of Los Angeles, California, The California State Racing Pigeon Organization, The C. G. Conn Company of Elkhart, Indiana (fanfare trumpets), The Atlas Fireworks Company of Long Beach, California, and Ampex Corporation.

The Olympic Band was the world-famous United States Marine Corps Band, directed by Lt. Col. Albert Schoepper. Musicians from 52 California and Nevada high schools, totaling 1,285 instrumentalities, and a choir of 2,645 voices, participated. The massed bands were under the direction of Clarence Sawhill, Director of Bands of U.C.L.A., and Dr. Charles Hirt of the University of Southern California directed the massed chorus. Participating were the following schools:

**State of California Schools:** Berkeley High School Band; Ceres Union High School Band; El Camino Eagle Band; Escondido Union High School Band; Harry Ells High School Band; Hollywood High School Band; Placer High School Band; Porterville Union High School

Panther Band; Roosevelt High School Band; Sonora Union High School Band; St. Helena High School Band; Thomas Downey High School Band.

Also Abraham Lincoln A Cappella Choir; Abraham Lincoln High School Choral Ensemble; Acalanes High School A Cappella Choir; Antioch Senior High School A Cappella Choir; Bellflower High School Choir; Berkeley High School A Cappella Choir; Central Union High School Mixed Chorus; Dinuba High School Choir; Hillsdale High School A Cappella Choir; Hollywood High School Choir; Hughson Union High School Choir.

Also Huntington Park High School Spartan Choir; Live Oak Union High School A Cappella Choir; Madera High School A Cappella Choir; Modesto High School Concert Choir; Mt. Diablo High School A Cappella Choir; Nevada Union High School Choir; Oakland High School Concert Choir; Placer High School Choir.

Also Porterville Union High School Concert Choir; Red Bluff High School A Cappella Choir; Reedley High School A Cappella Choir; San Juan High School A Cappella Choir; Sanger Union High School A Cappella Choir; Santa Rosa High School Special Voice Class; Sonora Union High School A Cappella Choir; South Fork High School A Cappella Choir; South Gate High School Rambler Choir; Tamalpais High School Choir; Thomas Downey High School Choir; Vallejo Senior High School A Cappella Choir; Watsonville High School Mixed Chorus; Willow Glen High School A Cappella Choir.

**State of Nevada Schools:** Carson High School Band; Churchill County High School Band; Elko High School Band; Humboldt County High School Band; Mineral County High School Band; Reno High School Band; Carson High School Chorus; Elko High School Mixed Chorus; Reno High School Chorus.

#### Olympic Hymn

The original Olympic Hymn was written especially for the First Olympic Games held in Athens in 1896. Greek composer Spiridion Samara created the melody, while the words of the cantata are by poet Costis Pala-

The teams from all 30 competing nations gather during the dramatic Opening Ceremonies, with flag bearers in front of their teammates.



mas. The English version is by Basil Swift, and it was specially arranged for the VIII Olympic Winter Games by Robert Linn.

#### **Closing Ceremonies**

While Olympic Opening Ceremonies are traditionally joyous and happy occasions, the Closing Ceremonies are solemn. This was true at Squaw Valley. As the Games drew to a close, there was a definite feeling of sadness in the air.

A large crowd of more than 20,000 was in the Valley on closing day, February 28. The Blyth Memorial Arena was filled to capacity, as it had been on Opening Day and for several of the ice hockey games.

The Closing Ceremonies began with the flag and shield bearers marching into the Arena single file to the music of the "Parade" of the Olympians." The athletes followed as a single group and were not separated by nationality. The flag bearers then formed a semi-circle behind the rostrum.

Then, as the Greek flag was raised, the band played the Greek national anthem. This was followed by the raising of the United States flag to the "Star Spangled Banner," and the raising of the Austrian flag accompanied by the Austrian anthem. (Austria will host the IX Olympic Winter Games at Innsbruck in 1964.)



Each day the Victory Ceremonies were proclaimed by blowing of trumpets.



Art Linkletter, famed television personality who served as the Pageantry Committee's Entertainment Director, is on stage.





The moving Victory Ceremonies were always among the most dramatic moments of the Games.

International Olympic Committee president Avery Brundage then pronounced the closing of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, and the sacred Olympic Flame which had burned since Opening Day was extinguished.

Brundage's short closing speech follows: "I declare the VIII Olympic Winter Games closed and, in accordance with tradition, I call upon the youth of all countries to assemble four years from now at Innsbruck, Austria, there to celebrate the IX Olympic Winter Games. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Olympic Torch will be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honor for the good of humanity throughout the ages."

The Olympic Flag was lowered very slowly to the playing of the "Olympic Anthem," and the eight-man Olympic Flag Honor Guard carried it in a horizontal position across the speed skating oval while the band played "Ode Triumphant".

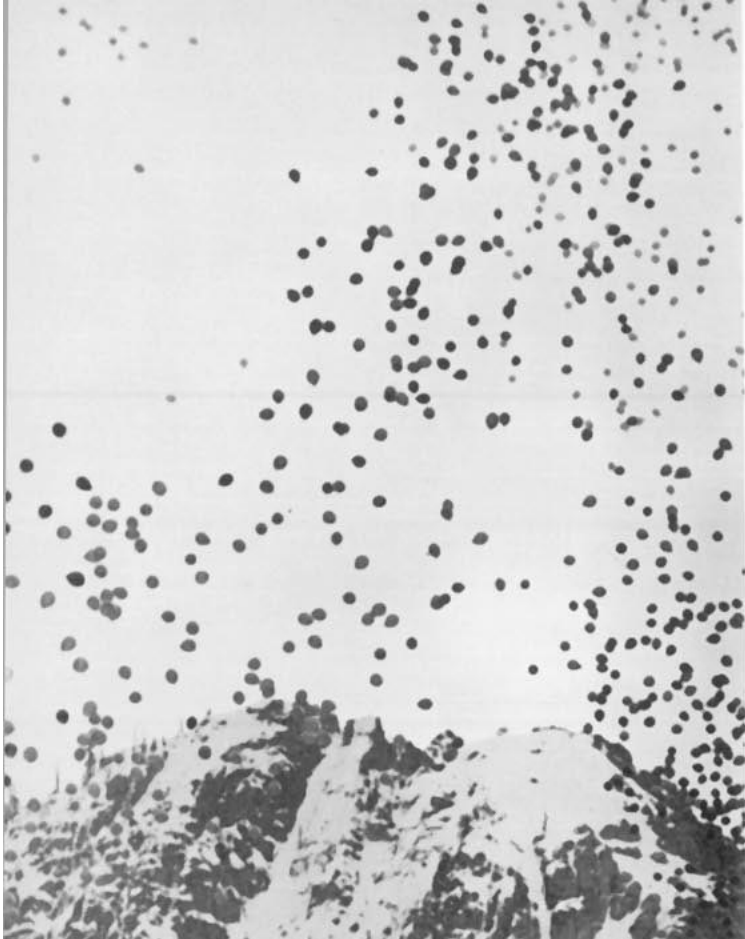
The Ceremonies were concluded with the release of thousands of balloons and the band's rendition of "No Man is an Island". The massed athletes and the flag and shield bearers then marched out of the Arena to the strains of "Parade of the Olympians", and the VIII Olympic Winter Games passed into history.

#### **Victory Ceremonies**

The daily Victory Ceremonies at Squaw Valley were staged at the Tribune of Honor adjacent to the speed skating oval. Forming an impressive background for these ceremonies was the 80-foot Tower of Nations featuring the crests of all participating nations. The tower was flanked by a male and a female statue of gigantic

Danny Kaye entertained the athletes after dinner one evening.





proportions. In the immediate background were the snow-covered mountainsides and the Olympic Jumping Hills.

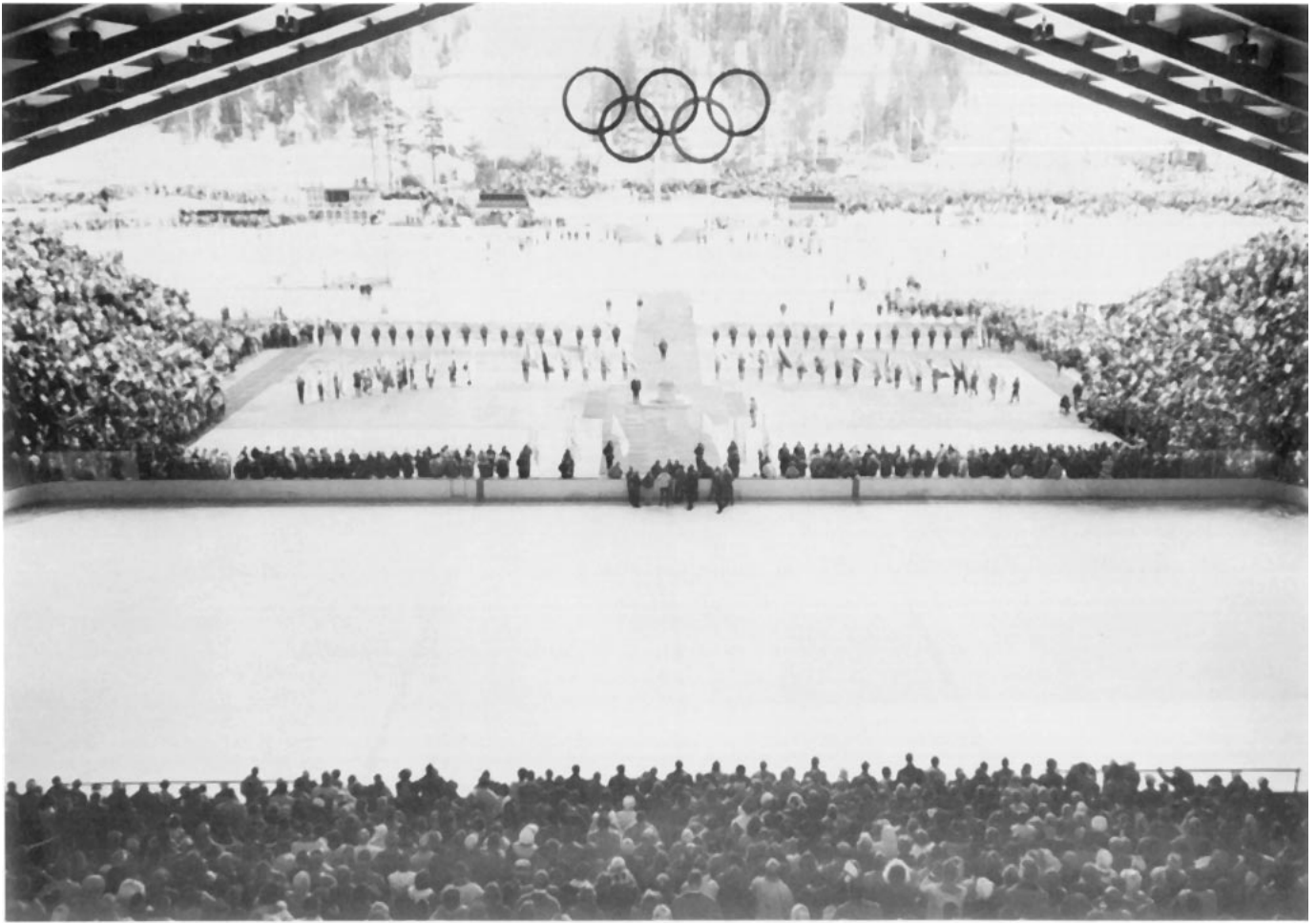
Each day's ceremony was preceded by a 15 minute carillon recital, which was easily heard because of the amplifiers placed throughout the Valley and high in the surrounding mountains. Fireworks and other fanfare also preceded the award ceremonies.

The athletes to be honored took their places while the United States Marine Corps band provided stirring martial music. The victor stood slightly above the second place winner who was on his right and the third place winner who stood on his left. The national flags of the athletes in the first three places were raised on flagpoles in the same position.

After presentation of the awards by International Olympic Committee President Avery Brundage, or his representative, the national anthem of the first medal winner was played. This was followed by the playing of "Parade of the Olympians".

Thousands of balloons are released to add to the color of the Closing Ceremonies.





Gathering of the flag bearers from all nations at the Closing Ceremonies.

#### Flagpoles

There were 43 aluminum, tapered flagpoles in the ceremonies area, each with a satin ground life-time finish with a minimum 10-inch butt and a 4-inch tip. Each pole had a mirrored pyrex 8-inch glass ball and a heat-treated aluminum weather-proof bronze ball bearing revolving truck. All flagpoles were engineered to withstand 100-mile per hour winds.

In the McKinney Creek area, where the cross-country events were held, 39 trees were cut down, shaved, tapered and used as flagpoles. They were outfitted similarly to the aluminum flagpoles. Slim wooden telephone poles were painted and outfitted and used as flagpoles in the Olympic Village area.

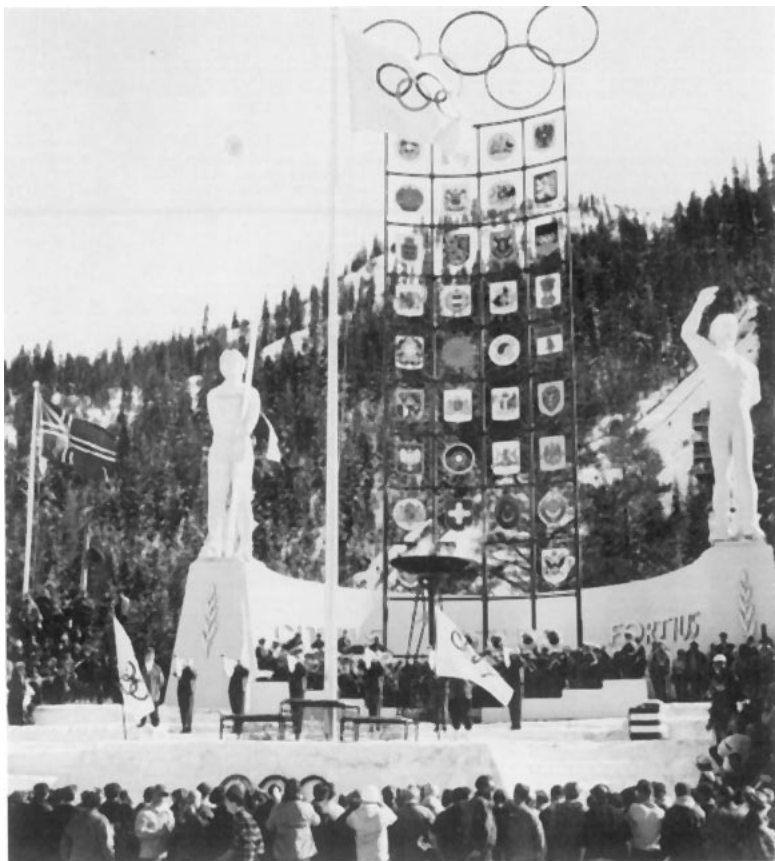
The aluminum flagpoles were sold to private parties, commercial establishments and others after the Games were over. They were outfitted with a plaque stating that they were official flagpoles used in the VIII Olympic Winter Games Ceremonies area.

#### Snow Sculptures

Pageantry Chairman Walt Disney conceived the idea of snow sculptures to help decorate the Olympic site and give the athletes and spectators from all over the world a special welcome. John Hench of the committee designed the sculptures, which were made of welded wire mesh, papier mache and weather-resistant white caoconing. They were also designed to withstand winds up to 100 miles an hour. The sculptures were first sketched, followed by clay models, and finally the sculptures.

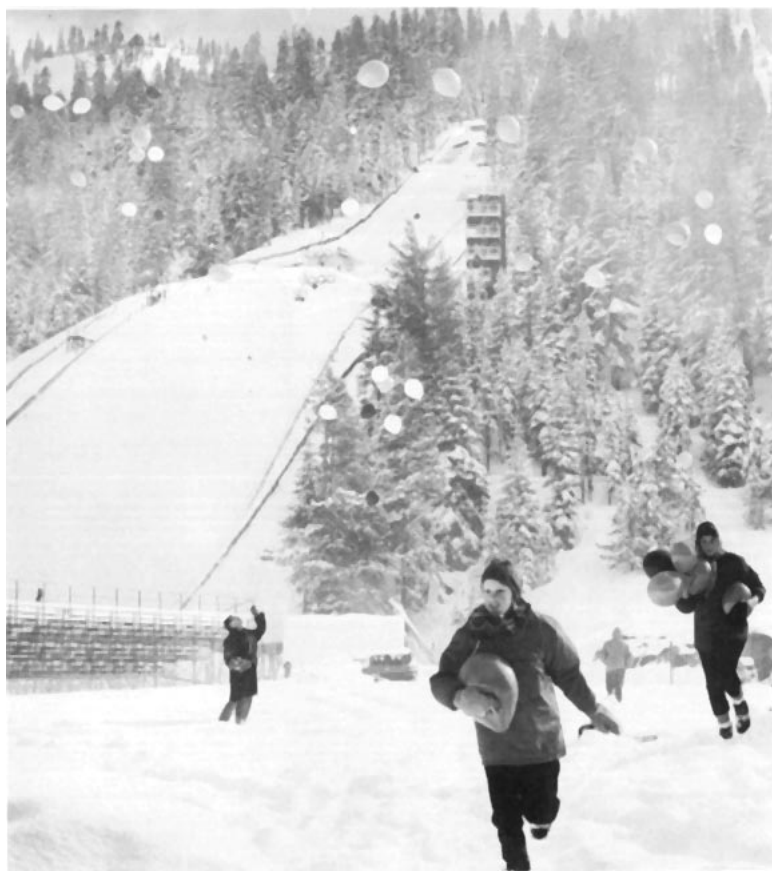
Twenty communities in California and Nevada each paid \$2,000 for one sculpture; then a plaque was added to the sculpture, indicating the specific community was welcoming the athletes and spectators to Squaw Valley.

There were 30 snow sculptures depicting cross-country skiers, ski jumpers, Alpine skiers, figure skaters, speed-skaters and hockey players. They were located along the Avenue of the Athletes, which was the street in front of the Blyth Memorial Arena.



The Olympic flags are lowered at Squaw Valley's Closing Ceremonies.

Spectators run to retrieve balloons as souvenirs of the VIII Olympic Winter Games.



The use of statues to beautify the Olympic sites was first noted in 776 B.C. Then, likenesses of individual winners were created by contemporary sculptors to decorate the Games' site.

The pageantry at Squaw Valley undoubtedly was one of the highlights of the VIII Olympic Winter Games. Chairman Walt Disney, Director Tommy Walker and the entire staff deserve the highest possible praise for their performance.

The Pageantry Committee had five basic objectives at the outset. They were as follows:

1. To maintain the Olympic Traditional Ceremonies as established in the rules of the International Olympic Committee.
2. To create, through decorations and every other possible means, an atmosphere and beauty which will

make the VIII Olympic Winter Games the most outstanding in Olympic history.

3. To present to spectators and participants alike a spectacle which can only be achieved in the Olympic framework.
4. To provide entertainment for participants which will build international good will and add to our American reputation for friendliness as well as sportsmanship.
5. To leave our mark in Squaw Valley for a show which is unusual and yet within the best of Olympic traditions.

The quarter-million spectators that attended the VIII Olympic Winter Games will attest to the fact that the Pageantry Committee accomplished all of the above objectives.

The Olympic flag is carried off by members of the ski patrol to signal the close of the VIII Olympic Winter Games.





## PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

The Public Relations Division was established February 1, 1958, slightly more than two years before the Winter Games. Base headquarters were maintained in San Francisco for the first 18 months, primarily because such facilities as mailing houses, wire service headquarters, television and radio outlets and metropolitan newspapers were easily available for contact. Eighteen months prior to opening day, a Press Representative was assigned to duty at Squaw Valley, mainly to inform and guide visiting media personnel.

The Public Relations Division had three distinct goals: first, to publicize the Winter Games both in the United States and in foreign nations; second, to prepare the facilities necessary for writers, photographers, radio and television personnel; and, third, to aid in the promotion and sale of tickets.

In order to evolve a systematic operational procedure, a program was prepared listing the main objects as (1) the promotion of favorable public interest in the planning, progress and staging of the VIII Olympic Winter

Games, and (2) the providing to all media the greatest possible cooperation and physical aid prior to and during the competitions.

The achievement of these objectives was planned through the preparation, production and distribution to mass circulation media and other informational outlets in the United States and abroad, of graphic news, news features and related promotion materials; plus the assistance to all media with the development of individual programs.

The plan included a specific production program for the domestic and foreign press, collateral press activities, the formation of both a Radio and Television and a Special Features Division plus the production of special materials and the formation of a Community Relations Section. A special Promotion Section came into being during the latter stages of preparation.

The Public Relations Division staff included Jack Geyer, Director; Bob Rubin, Assistant Director; Lee Klein, and Gordon Butterfield, press representative; and five secretaries.



A reporter from the U.S.S.R. uses one of the Russian-language typewriters available in the Press Work Room at Squaw Valley.



Reporters at work in Press Work Room at Squaw Valley during the Games.

#### **Press Releases, Domestic**

A total of 250 news releases were prepared prior to February 18, 1960, and distributed throughout the United States.

The releases were prepared on paper bearing a special letterhead and were distributed to the various lists by a San Francisco mailing house.

In order to control the distribution and pin-point certain areas according to the story content, the mailing lists were divided into numerous categories. Included in the breakdown were:

- Daily newspapers in California and Nevada
- Daily newspapers in the remainder of the United States
- Weekly newspapers in California and Nevada
- Weekly newspapers in the remainder of the United States
- Wire services, domestic and foreign
- Foreign correspondents in the United States
- Radio stations
- Television stations
- Winter sports writers
- Travel writers
- Ski clubs
- Consulates
- Skating clubs
- Ski resorts
- Civic committees
- Travel agencies
- Lake Tahoe area hotels and motels
- Chambers of Commerce.

The news releases dealt primarily with progress at the Olympic area, announcements of personnel appointments, plus plans and policies.

Whenever possible, the news releases were accompanied by photographs and/or mats. Generally, mat mailings were made to the California and Nevada weeklies, with glossy 8x10 inch photographs going to the daily newspapers and large periodicals.

In order to ascertain the effectiveness of the press release program, a news clipping service was retained. This enabled the Public Relations Division to ascertain the receptiveness accorded the releases and to make additional efforts in the areas showing disinterest. The clipping service was discontinued December 31, 1959, when the volume of clippings became too large to process.

#### **Press Releases, Foreign**

Because of the distances involved and the high postal rates for air mail, the Public Relations Division established a central distribution point in Europe with the appointment of a Munich public relations firm in June, 1958. The firm compiled a mailing list of every important periodical in Europe, plus the various sports clubs and ski resorts.

Press releases were prepared in San Francisco, then air mailed to Munich where appropriate translations were made in French, German and Italian. The releases were then distributed from Munich to all European points.

Press releases in English were distributed from San Francisco to South America, Canada, the Orient, Australia and New Zealand.

Whenever possible, photographs accompanied the releases. The procedure followed in obtaining quantities of



One of the 19 foreign radio teams conducts an interview during the Games.

photographs consisted of sending one to the Munich office, which in turn reproduced the necessary number.

The flow of information to foreign nations was augmented through the preparation of special material for Associated Press and United Press International. The wire services were most cooperative in disseminating Olympic information to their foreign clients.

In an attempt to appraise the results of this program, the Munich firm contracted key clipping services throughout Europe. The number of clippings received in San Francisco following a specific release convinced the Public Relations Division that the procedure was operating successfully, and the clipping services were discontinued.

#### Newsletters

To supplement the news releases, the Public Relations Division prepared a bi-monthly Newsletter for all organizations represented on both the domestic and foreign mailing lists.

The first issue appeared in August, 1958. A total of eight issues were published, with the first six being trans-

lated into French, German and Italian for distribution in Europe. English-language versions were sent to Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient. The final two editions were prepared only in English with distribution limited to the United States and Canada. Originally, the plan called for bi-monthly editions to be prepared through December, 1959, to be followed by monthly issues. The plan was revised for reasons of economic necessity.

Each of the first six Newsletter issues was prepared in the following quantities:

English .....	11,950
French .....	2,750
German .....	1,350
Italian .....	950

The Newsletters were printed in San Francisco, then sent to Munich for European distribution. Distribution to the United States, Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Orient was accomplished from San Francisco.

#### Motion Pictures

Among the most effective methods of publicizing the Olympic Winter Games were two 16-mm. color films. A 20-minute film titled "Westward the Flame" was prepared by the Organizing Committee, utilizing action film clips from both the Oslo and Cortina Games and supplementing those with footage depicting Squaw Valley in its formative stages.

Another 28-minute 16-mm. color film was prepared by a San Francisco producer, with the cooperation of the Organizing Committee. This film, which featured Squaw Valley progress and action footage from the North American competitions of February, 1959, was sold to a sponsor who in turn distributed copies across the United States. Twenty-five "Westward the Flame" films were made available early in 1959 and were shown before thousands of viewers, primarily members of service clubs, schools, ski clubs, and church groups. Both films were shown over television.

A total of 150 sponsored films were available on request through a national distributing firm.

No charge was made for either film.

Each film bore a trailer relating to the availability of tickets, the dates of the Winter Games and the address and phone number of the Organizing Committee.

#### Visiting Newsmen

Difficulties were encountered during the early stages of publicizing Squaw Valley since there was little to show visitors except construction work. And the area did not lend itself particularly to pictorial coverage, especially in showing the true beauty and compactness of the valley itself.

Great success was encountered in the sponsoring of press tours to Squaw Valley. In November, 1958, Har-

rah's Club underwrote a tour for 35 journalists from representative cities throughout the United States. It was found that once a newsman visited the site, he was invariably impressed with both the area and the progress. The 35 journalists, to a man, wrote favorably and enthusiastically about Squaw Valley, as did subsequent visitors.

During 1959 scores of foreign journalists visited the site, as well as hundreds of American writers. The Squaw Valley office of the Public Relations Division was always available for tours. As more and more newsmen began visiting the area, the division was enlarged. The entire Public Relations staff moved to Squaw Valley early in January to aid in this important work.

Many service clubs, schools and other organizations visited the area in groups. Such trips were always encouraged and often inaugurated by the Public Relations Division. If the group was large enough, the tour was usually followed by a showing of one of two films.

On special occasions, the larger motion picture and television newsreel units were persuaded to shoot news footage. The radio networks and metropolitan radio stations also made increasingly frequent visits to the site for interviews as the event grew nearer.

#### Posters

Two different colored 2- by 3-foot posters were prepared for international distribution.

The first, produced in December, 1958, was made available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. This poster featured the emblem of the Organizing Committee on a field of snow and served to introduce the insignia as official.

The Multilith Center reproduced information in mass quantities throughout the Games.





The Organizing Committee distributed two posters advertising the Games. Both posters were printed in five languages—English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. The posters pictured above are the second set.



A total of 57,228 of these posters were prepared, as follows:

English .....	30,700
French .....	5,445
German .....	5,419
Italian .....	5,419
Spanish .....	5,445
Blank (for later printing).....	4,800

A second poster was produced late in 1959. This poster had a twofold purpose: first, to show the location of Squaw Valley as compared to a map of the United States, and, two, to show the dates of the Games. The dates were not available when the initial poster was produced.

A total of 36,500 of these second posters were prepared, as follows:

English .....	26,000
French .....	3,000
German .....	2,500
Italian .....	2,500
Spanish .....	2,500

Both of these posters were given wide distribution in the United States and in foreign nations.

Every available outlet involving each of the following groups was sent a poster:

- Ski shops
- Ski resorts
- Travel agencies
- Airlines
- Railroads
- Steamship companies
- Sporting goods stores
- Consulates
- San Francisco Bay area and Nevada schools, colleges and universities
- Chambers of commerce
- Department stores
- Lake Tahoe hotels and motels
- Reno hotels and motels
- Lake Tahoe and Reno business establishments
- California and Nevada newspapers
- California and Nevada automobile associations
- International Olympic Committee
- National Olympic Committees
- Private citizens upon request

Additionally, thousands of posters were sent en masse to Munich, where they were distributed individually to all parties listed on the European mailing lists. Posters were also sent to Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient.

#### Displays

Since the Olympic facilities at Squaw Valley were not fully completed until late in 1959, it was difficult to show viewers how the area would appear upon completion. Therefore two models, each 4 feet by 4 feet square, were prepared. One depicted Blyth Memorial Arena in its finished condition, while the other showed the entire Olympic site. Both models were photographed frequently, and the resultant pictures were given wide publicity.

The models were used to stimulate interest at such events as fairs, trade shows, department store promotions and similar gatherings. When not in use, the models stood in the window of the Organizing Committee's headquarters, where they attracted wide attention from passersby.

#### Speakers Bureau

A Speakers Bureau was established early in 1958 to comply with numerous requests from interested groups and, at the same time, to stimulate ticket sales.

Initially, speech requests were assigned various staff members. However, as the work load increased it became necessary to accept volunteers in various areas. The volunteers were supplemented by various non-paid members of the Organizing Committee, who gave freely of their time to this project when necessary.

The Public Relations Division prepared speeches and other materials for the speakers, including a series of colored slides on Squaw Valley and other pictorial matter.

Use of the motion pictures enabled the Public Relations Division to substitute the films when speakers were not available.

#### Emblem Sheets

Hundreds of requests for the use of the Organizing Committee's emblem caused the Public Relations Division to prepare a sheet depicting how the insignia should be shown, both in black and white and color.

Five thousand of these sheets were distributed to advertising agencies, publications and companies. The advertising agencies were requested to utilize the emblem in their advertising, providing, however, that the Organizing Committee be given the opportunity to clear each such use. The Organizing Committee's main concern was to make certain that neither the Committee nor the Olympic Winter Games be made to appear as though they were endorsing any particular product or service.

Additionally, black and white photographs and mats of the emblem were made available to newspapers and other publications. Many of these were used in special Olympic columns.

#### Stickers

More than 100,000 emblem stickers for baggage and automobiles were distributed, primarily to the same groups which received posters.

A smaller number of envelope stickers were made available. The expense involved in the preparation of envelope stickers precluded a great number being produced.

#### Advertising Tie-ins

Efforts were made to enter into promotional campaigns of national and local advertisers. Letters were sent the nation's advertising agencies asking them to consider using Squaw Valley and the Olympic facilities as background for their advertising efforts.

Department stores, sporting goods stores and ski stores in nearby cities such as Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco and Oakland dedicated periods of time called, "Winter

Olympics Week" or something similar, during which the window displays featured Olympic materials and information.

Organizations also produced materials featuring the Winter Games. An example was a map prepared by the American Automobile Association which carried photographs and diagrams of the Olympic area and which was distributed by the thousands to motorists throughout the Western portion of the United States.

#### Press Service

Nerve center of media activities at Squaw Valley was the Press-Radio-TV Building, a one-story edifice 328 feet long by 63 wide especially built for the communication industry.

In addition to the main Press-Radio-TV Building, a Press Building 21 by 64 feet was available at McKinney Creek, site of the cross-country events, and additional Press-Radio-TV headquarters were established at the Nevada Lodge, 18 miles from Squaw Valley along the north side of Lake Tahoe; the Tahoe Tavern, 11 miles from Squaw Valley along the west side of Lake Tahoe; and at the Mapes Hotel in Reno, 45 miles from Squaw Valley.

Included in the Press-Radio-TV Building were offices for the various wire and photographic services; a 160-seat workroom, complete with typewriters in various languages; a Biographical-Current Information Office; a canteen; a general photographic area; Newsreel Pool office; Press Aides office; Public Relations Division offices; Western Union and Press Wireless offices; 32 radio technical booths; two radio studios; a Multilith-Xerox Center where results and information were reproduced; plus restroom facilities.

Interviews with athletes and officials were conducted both in the Press Workroom and at the competitive areas.

Results and information were disseminated over three teletype networks installed, operated and maintained by Signal Corps personnel.

Circuits A and B carried results, including individual finishes of each ski race and each speed-skating event, along with scoring of the jumping and figure skating events. Circuit C was reserved for editorial material.

Batteries of these teletypes were available at the Blyth Memorial Arena press workroom, the Press-Radio-TV Building workroom, the wire service offices, the Nevada Lodge, the Tahoe Tavern, the Mapes Hotel, the McKinney Creek Press Building, the Squaw Valley Inn and the Olympic Village.

Additional facilities for teletype machines were made available by using trailers placed adjacent to the Press-Radio-TV Building. Additional trailers housed the equipment necessary to set and print the daily program and store the necessary paper. Care had to be taken to see that the paper was kept dry and at a constant temperature.

International Business Machines' electronic data processing equipment, installed in the Olympic Data Processing Center, computed each event. The electronic computer automatically listed the finishers in proper order and produced this information on a Multilith Offset Master at the rate of 150 lines per minute.

This Multilith Offset Master was then placed on Addressograph-Multigraph equipment for reproduction in the necessary numbers.

At the same time a perforated tape was prepared. This tape was fed into the teletype networks to transmit results to the various press areas. At each location Multilith Offset Master materials were used to reproduce the information from the teletype in quantity.

In addition to telephones especially ordered by individuals and organizations, a large number of dial phones which required no coins were made available.

Western Union provided 22 circuits connecting with its press centers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. At the Nevada Lodge, Western Union provided 17 circuits terminating in press centers at New York, Chicago and San Francisco and tying into the nation-wide telegraph system. More than 60 operators and supervisory personnel manned the circuits at Squaw Valley and the Nevada Lodge. An additional seven circuits were available for press reports in Reno.

Press Wireless operators and facilities were available along with representatives from RCA Communications, Inc. and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company.

#### Radio

The Radio-TV Director, Mr. Don Reeves, was retained April 1, 1959, with his principal objective being the arrangement of facilities for broadcasters and telecasters.

Because of limited facilities at certain of the competitive venues, a decision was made to organize a pool known as the Olympic Radio Network which would be able to provide all domestic stations "live" coverage on a non-exclusive basis and at a reasonable cost. Additionally, individual stations were allowed to send their own broadcasters to supplement coverage by the pool, wire services and national networks, such supplemental coverage consisting mainly of interviews, result information and general stories.

Franklin Mieuli and Associates of San Francisco organized the pool, which serviced from 200 independent radio stations throughout the 12 western states. The network programming was made available to participating stations for the cost of line bridging. Stations not on the basic network were required to pay for the lines from their stations to the nearest network point.

The Olympic Radio Network began operations February 8, 1960, and produced six five-minute programs and two 15-minute programs daily. On Opening Day, five-minute programs were broadcast hourly until the Opening Ceremony. On each succeeding day the network carried seven 15-minute programs daily, plus a half-hour



Beginning in August 1958, the Organizing Committee produced a bi-monthly Newsletter. The Newsletter was printed in four languages—English, French, German, and Italian. In all, eight issues were published.

summary and a complete hockey game. More than 60 hours of broadcasting originated in the Olympic Radio Network during the 11 days of the Games.

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, national United States' networks, were on hand for the contests. Domestic radio broadcasters aired 1,046 hours of "live" programming.

A total of 15 foreign nations, comprising 19 radio teams, were on hand. Finland and Canada broadcast in two languages. The Canadians used four separate radio feeds, one French and one English, plus two English language feeds to separate pools of commercial stations under the organization of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

Under the direction of the Commanding General, Sixth Army, San Francisco Presidio, the Army's Signal lines terminated at a patch panel located in the Radio-TV

Booking Office at the Press-Radio-TV Building. Lines were also installed from this patch panel to each of the 34 recording booths and studios. All told, the Signal Section provided 270 pairs, separating teletype and communication circuits, terminating at 21 different locations. Carrier equipment was utilized from McKinney Creek, 15 miles away, to the Squaw Valley patch panel.

The Army also provided head sets, field telephones and two-way very high frequency sets for cue purposes when mount broadcast positions were being used.

The following foreign organizations were represented:

- Bavarian Radio
- Finnish Broadcasting Co., Ltd.
- Swedish Broadcasting Corp.
- Nippon Hoso Kyokai
- Asahi Broadcasting
- Turkish Information Agency
- Osterreichischer Rundfunk

Canadian Association of Broadcasters  
 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation  
 Czechoslovakia Radio  
 Deutscher Demokratischer Rundfunk  
 Bayerischer Rundfunk Munchen  
 Nederlandsche Radio Unie  
 RAI-Radiotelevisione Italiana  
 Norsk Rikskringkasting  
 Radio Moscow—Moskva Radio  
 Europe #1 (Euradio)  
 South African Broadcasting Corp.

Eight radio booths were found to be sufficient for use at each of the skiing finish areas. Lines were also available at the jump tower, speed-skating oval, East Rink, Athletes' Reception Center (for interviews), McKinney Creek and Blyth Memorial Arena.

In the Press-Radio-TV Building, 3,400 square feet were allocated for radio. From this, 32 studio-booths roughly 6 x 10 feet in size were partitioned, plus two studios roughly 12 x 24 feet.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company furnished communications for radio and television service. For this purpose, there were established 10 high quality and 20 medium quality circuits outgoing, and 10 medium quality circuits incoming (feedback). These were on land line buried cable facilities and terminated at New York for European broadcasts; at Vancouver, B.C. for Canadian and Australian broadcasts, and at San Francisco for broadcasts to Japan and other Pacific nations. Domestic broadcast services were distributed from Sacramento (80 miles away) and San Francisco (200 miles away) on regularly established program facilities.

Each of the 34 radio booths and studios was connected to the patch panel by four lines—(1) program out; (2) venue; (3) feedback and (4) order. Additionally, some broadcasters ordered direct feedback from their countries.

Twenty of the 32 smaller booths were equipped for live broadcasting or recording and editing. Each had the following equipment:

- Two tape recorders
- Two speaker-amplifiers
- One four-channel, transistorized battery or AC operated remote program amplifier
- A microphone
- Two pairs of headsets
- One telephone (connected to the order wire)
- Tape splicer

One of the two larger studios was equipped as follows:

- Two tape recorders
- One speaker-amplifier
- A console consisting of two turntables and microphone mixer-amplifier
- Two amplifiers in parallel to provide inputs for more than one microphone, plus tape recorders and record players
- Four microphones

The other large studio was equipped as follows:

- Two tape recorders
- One remote amplifier
- Microphone
- Two headsets
- One telephone

The unequipped studio-booths were assigned to domestic broadcast organizations which supplied their own equipment and engineers.

Fifteen portable, light-weight tape recorders were made available to the broadcasters and were in almost constant use.

The remote amplifiers were equipped with a battery power supply which started automatically whenever the AC power source failed. Three broadcasts were saved by these batteries when the power failed.

Telephone communications from the competitive areas to the Radio Center were maintained through use of the U.S. Army EE-8 Field Telephone set. Seventy-five of these were utilized with no difficulties reported.

Mr. Reeves and his secretary comprised the Radio-TV Division until December 16, 1959, when the division added an Assistant Radio-TV Director and a secretary.

The staff was supplemented February 1, 1960, with the addition of two staff senior supervising engineers. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company donated the services of 15 broadcast engineers and the Army's Signal Section assigned 15 soldiers to duty as broadcast technicians, to bolster a staff of five soldiers already on duty. All were available early in February, and simulated broadcasts were held in the period prior to Opening Day. Five days prior to Opening Day, the office staff was supplemented by 12 volunteers.

#### **Olympic Radio Alert**

An emergency network of five standard AM stations ringing the Squaw Valley area was organized to operate during February. Announcements concerning the welfare and safety of the public were broadcast every half-hour from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. daily.

Stations in this network, termed Olympic Radio Alert, were:

KOWL, Bijou; KOLO, Reno; KAHI, Auburn; KNOE, Truckee; and KROY, Sacramento.

Full cooperation came from the Division of Highways and the Highway Patrols of the neighboring states of California and Nevada, as well as from the Sheriff's offices in the four counties surrounding Squaw Valley.

Messages dealt with highway conditions, the weather, accidents and housing.

The announcer, headquartered in Squaw Valley, was permitted to broadcast emergency messages whenever necessary.

#### **Television**

The exclusive rights for telecasting the Winter Games were contracted by the Columbia Broadcasting System August 12, 1959. CBS-TV immediately began preparations for the difficult task.

During the Games, a large moving van positioned near the southwest corner of Blyth Memorial Arena was utilized as the TV Master Control. A mobile unit, utilized as Sub-Master Control, was moved from KT-22 to Little Papoose Peak as required. Additionally, another Sub-

Master Control point was provided in a building atop KT-22, where two cameras were controlled for coverage of the starts of the men's giant slalom and ladies' downhill races. As many as six cameras were utilized for the alpine races and jumping. No live coverage was attempted for the men's downhill at Squaw Peak nor the Nordic events at McKinney Creek. These were covered by film.

Both micro-wave and cable were used to bring the video signal to Master Control. From Master Control, the signal was cabled to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building, then micro-waved to nearby Mt. Rose via KT-22, from where it was sent by regular network transmission facilities to Hollywood, California and to the nationwide CBS network.

A crew of 95 engineers, producers, directors and announcers participated in the telecasts. Thirty-one hours of television were transmitted. Following are the events which were seen "live":

Thursday, Feb. 18	Opening ceremonies
Friday, Feb. 19	Highlights of day's events
Saturday, Feb. 20	Ice hockey, women's 500 meter speed skating, pair's figure skating, and women's downhill
Sunday, Feb. 21	Men's giant slalom, women's 1,500 meter speed skating, and men's 60 meter ski jump
Monday, Feb. 22	Highlights of day's events
Tuesday, Feb. 23	Women's free skating finals Highlights of day's events
Wednesday, Feb. 24	Highlights of day's events
Thursday, Feb. 25	Highlights of day's events
Friday, Feb. 26	Men's free skating finals Highlights of day's events
Saturday, Feb. 27	Ice hockey
Sunday, Feb. 28	Men's 80 meter ski jump Closing ceremonies

#### Special Features Section

In October 1959, the Special Features Section began preparation of stories aimed at specific publications and for specific audiences.

In a successful attempt to have Olympic news appear in areas other than the sports pages, the Special Features Section produced material aimed at sections and publications featuring information on travel, fashions, society, religion, medicine, architecture, entertainment, and schools, among others.

More than 50 of these specialized stories were prepared and distributed to every daily newspaper in the United States, plus an estimated 3,000 magazines, both consumer and specialized. Olympic stories appeared in more than 500 magazines, most of which boasted national circulation.

Special material was prepared for successful attempts at having newspapers publish Olympic Winter Games sections.

More than 40 free lance writers were contacted and supplied with special material, including extensive original research.

Scores of specialized stories were prepared in response to queries brought about by initial approaches from the Special Features Section.

Working with the Radio-TV Director, the Special Features Section prepared a series of 17 five-minute interviews aimed at promoting the Games. Preceded by a musical production which served as the "signature" of the "Winter Olympic Preview" programs, these 33 1/3 RPM records were mailed to 500 radio stations across the United States. On the back of each record were spot announcements of 10-second, 20-second and 60-second lengths.

Although no funds were appropriated for advertising, it was possible to secure donated space wherein the only expense concerned the actual cost of producing materials and, in some instances, of posting.

As a result of these efforts material was placed on 400 billboards in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and Colorado; on 2,200 car cards in municipal transit buses of San Francisco and Sacramento and in commuter buses in the Oakland-Berkeley area; on 100 king-size outside bus posters and on 20 queen-size posters for San Francisco cable cars.

Also prepared in this section was a 26-page mimeographed information booklet for the official Olympic family and a question and answer booklet containing vital information on Squaw Valley and the Games for the general public.

During the Games, the Special Features Section continued to function and prepared biographical data on every athlete, in addition to producing scores of stories on interesting and newsworthy sidelights.

#### Sales Promotion Section

The Sales Promotion Section was formed primarily to provide additional ticket outlets and to further stimulate interest in the sale of tickets.

Toward this end the Sales Promotion Section produced a basic folder, "Your Guide to the 1960 Olympic Winter Games," in a first run of 1,000,000 copies and followed with an additional 500,000 as the demand increased. Previously the Public Relations Division had prepared an initial brochure of 100,000 English and 50,000 French copies and followed it with 228,000 ticket and 55,000 housing brochures. The final publication was the "Facts and Figures" booklet, which was produced in the quantity of 100,000.

Special imprints were placed on these folders in many instances in cooperation with various organizations which issued ticket exchange orders and used the posters, folders and other materials to publicize that fact.

Through the efforts of several of the nation's air, railroad and bus carriers, more than 9,400 ticket outlets were made available.

A counter card for holding the folders was developed and 8,800 placed at various outlets.



VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES



The Organizing Committee produced two types of programs for the Games. The Souvenir Program, which sold for \$1, was 122 pages in length and contained considerable historical as well as current information. It was printed well in advance of February 18. The Daily Program was 24 pages in length, sold for 50 cents, and contained up-to-date information on the competitions. Its main purpose was to help spectators follow the events.

Magazine inserts were designed and printed for insertion in various publications.

Stickers indicating ticket information sources were developed for use by organizations in their correspondence.

Three field representatives were assigned to cover California and Nevada and visit all newspapers, radio stations, television stations and Chambers of Commerce in efforts designed to increase interest in the Games through a personal approach. These representatives also ranged through such winter sports-conscious areas as the Pacific Northwest and the Rocky Mountain states, bringing facts on the Games to service groups, schools, conventions and similar groups.

In cooperation with the United States Post Office Department, stamp cancellation dye hubs were purchased in conjunction with the United States Forest Service and used in stamp cancellation machines. These dyes publicized Squaw Valley and the Winter Games on millions of envelopes.

#### Advisory Committees

Four Advisory Committees were formed within the framework of the Public Relations Division in order that key representatives of each media could provide advice and guidance in the overall planning.

The Committees included a Press Advisory Committee, a Photographic Advisory Committee, a Radio-TV Advisory Committee and a National Television Public Service Committee.

The Press, Photographic and Radio-TV Committees aided the Public Relations Division in formulating the rules of accreditation for their respective media and also provided aid in planning publicity and promotion. The National Television Public Service Committee was instrumental in guiding the Organizing Committee toward reaching its television contract.

#### Accreditation

There were 379 working press seats available in Blyth Memorial Arena for reporters and 50 for radio broadcasters, plus four radio broadcasting booths. In view of the demand, it was necessary to provide regulations aimed at a fair distribution of the available facilities.

Foreign publications and organizations were required to clear through their respective National Olympic Committees for accreditation. Writers for domestic publications were regulated by the following rules drawn up by the Press Advisory Committee:

#### CLASSIFICATION "A"

Such world-wide news services as: Associated Press, United Press International, Agence France Presse and Reuters.

1. Each wire service will be entitled to *four* (4) working press seats *in the Ice Arena*.
2. Credentials for *areas other than the Ice Arena* will be arranged as necessary.

#### CLASSIFICATION "B"

*California daily newspapers with a daily (not Sunday) circulation exceeding 50,000* (plus the Sacramento Union); the two Reno, Nevada, daily publications; *daily publications in the United States with a daily (not Sunday) circulation exceeding 100,000*; and *national news magazines* such as Life, Look, Newsweek, Time, Sports Illustrated, U.S. News and World Report, Business Week, etc.

1. Each publication within this classification will be entitled to *two* (2) working press seats *in the Ice Arena*.
2. Each publication within this classification will be entitled to *credentials for areas other than the Ice Arena as follows*:
  - (a) *Two* (2) for qualifying *California daily newspapers* with *daily (not Sunday) circulation exceeding 100,000* (plus the Sacramento Union); the two Reno, Nevada, daily publications, and the aforementioned national news magazines.
  - (b) *One* (1) for *California daily newspapers* with *daily (not Sunday) circulation exceeding 50,000*.

#### CLASSIFICATION "C"

Daily newspapers in California and Nevada; and publications specializing in skiing, skating and hockey.

1. Each publication within this classification will be entitled to *one* (1) working press seat *in the Ice Arena*.

*Additional request will be considered according to:*

1. Space limitations.
2. Circulation.
3. Proximity to Olympic Winter Games site.
4. The number of words the publication plans to file on a daily basis.
5. The number of words the publication plans to file on a weekly basis.
6. Presence of home town athlete or athletes on Olympic Team

#### Photographic

#### CLASSIFICATION "A"

Such *world-wide news services* as: Associated Press and United Press Int'l.

1. Each service falling within this classification will be entitled to *four* (4) shooting positions *in the Ice Arena*.
2. Credentials for personnel to cover *areas other than the Ice Arena* will be arranged as necessary.

#### CLASSIFICATION "B"

Such *newsreel organizations* as: News of the Day, Telenews, Fox Movietone News, CBS, NBC, ABC, etc.

1. Organizations falling within this classification have indicated a desire to operate on a "pool" basis. Therefore, credentials will be arranged as necessary.
2. In addition to the "pool" arrangement, the individual organizations will be entitled to credentials as necessary in non-competitive venues for feature or "side-bar" interviews.

#### CLASSIFICATION "C"

*National news weekly pictorial magazines* such as: Life and Sports Illustrated.

1. Organizations falling within this classification will be entitled to *two* (2) shooting positions *in the Ice Arena*.
2. Organizations falling within this classification will be entitled to *two additional credentials for areas other than the Ice Arena*. (This classification is entitled to a total of *four* (4) photographic accreditations.)

**CLASSIFICATION "D"**

National news weekly magazines such as: Time, Newsweek, U S News and World Report, Business Week, etc.

1. Organizations falling within this classification will be entitled to *one* (1) shooting position in the Ice Arena.
2. This classification will be entitled to *one additional credential for areas other than the Ice Arena.* (This classification is entitled to a *total of two* (2) photographic accreditations.)

**CLASSIFICATION "E"**

California daily newspapers with a daily (not Sunday) circulation exceeding 100,000 (plus the Sacramento Union); and the two Reno, Nevada, daily publications.

1. For the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, organizations falling within this classification will be entitled to *two* (2) credentials in the Ice Arena.
2. For the other events in the Ice Arena, this classification will receive *one* (1) credential.
3. This classification will be entitled to *two additional credentials for areas other than the Ice Arena.* (This classification is entitled to a *total of three* (3) photographic accreditations.)

**CLASSIFICATION "F"**

California daily newspapers with a daily (not Sunday) circulation exceeding 50,000.

1. For the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, organizations falling within this classification will be entitled to *one* (1) credential in the Ice Arena.
2. This classification will be entitled to *one* (1) credential for areas other than the Ice Arena. (This classification is entitled to a *total of one* photographic accreditation.)

**CLASSIFICATION "G"**

Publications specializing in skiing or skating.

1. For the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, organizations falling within this classification will be entitled to *one* (1) credential in the Ice Arena.
2. This classification will be entitled to *one* (1) credential for areas other than the Ice Arena. (This classification is entitled to a *total of one* (1) photographic accreditation.)

Photographers for domestic publications were regulated by the following rules drawn up by the Photographic Advisory Committee:

*Additional requests will be considered according to:*

1. Space limitations
2. Circulation
3. Proximity to site of the Olympic Winter Games
4. The comprehensiveness of the planned coverage
5. Special interest (home town resident on Olympic Team)

**FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHERS**

Representatives of foreign publications will be accredited through the National Olympic Committees of their respective nations. If the response for accreditation is overwhelming, the Organizing Committee reserves the right to establish a quota similar to that contained in International Olympic Committee Rule 36, a copy of which is enclosed herein.

The Radio-TV Advisory Committee formulated the following regulations for radio personnel:

**DOMESTIC RADIO POOL BROADCAST**

In view of the space limitations and in order to insure thorough coverage of the Games for non-network stations, the Organizing Committee has engaged the services of Franklin Mieuli & Associates to produce a pool broadcast to be made available on a nonexclusive basis to all domestic radio stations at a reasonable charge.

*Accreditations***CLASSIFICATION "A"**

Foreign, international and domestic organizations of a national nature, i.e., foreign radio organizations, domestic networks, radio pool, USIA, etc.

1. Each such service will be entitled to two working announce positions in the Ice Arena.
2. Credentials for other than the Ice Arena will be arranged as necessary.

**CLASSIFICATION "B"**

California and Nevada radio stations, regional networks and ownership groups throughout the United States.

1. Each service within this classification will be entitled to two working radio credentials for areas other than the Ice Arena. Such credentials will entitle holders to supplement other coverage with tape recorded interviews, beeper reports, etc.

**CLASSIFICATION "C"**

Individual stations outside California and Nevada.

1. Each station will be entitled to one such working radio credential for areas outside the Ice Arena and competitive venues. Such credential will entitle the holder to supplement other coverage with tape recorded interviews, beeper reports, etc.

Additional requests will be considered according to size of market, proximity, winter sports interest, etc.

All credential holders will be entitled to access to Press-Radio-TV building and to the Press-Radio bleachers at the finish areas. Telephone lines should be ordered to terminate at "Radio Central" in the Press-Radio-TV building, unless arrangements are made through the Radio-TV office for terminations elsewhere.

A limited number of small studio booths will be provided and will be made available on a booking basis. Lines will be furnished from the booths to "Radio Central."

**Motion Pictures**

The exclusive commercial motion picture rights were awarded to Marvin Becker Films of San Francisco. Among other contractual commitments, Mr. Becker agreed to fulfill the Organizing Committee's obligations as outlined in IOC Rule No. 49, namely that a 30-minute, 16-mm highlight film be provided at cost for National Olympic Committees within 90 days after the Games' close and that a complete photographic record of the Games be provided for the IOC museum within two years after the Games.

**Newsreel Pool**

Under provisions contained in IOC Rule 49, which pertains to publicity, a television and motion picture



camera pool was arranged by the Organizing Committee in cooperation with and at the expense of the television and motion picture organizations.

For the VIII Olympic Winter Games, this Newsreel Pool was implemented by four United States newsreel companies—Fox Movietone News, Hearst Metrotone News, NBC Television News and CBS Television News.

These four companies met early in 1959 to adopt procedures for newsreel filming of the Squaw Valley Games. As a result of this meeting, all newsreel and television organizations were invited to participate in the pool with the expenses pro-rated among the participants according to the size and number of outlets controlled by each.

In all, 22 major newsreel and television networks responded. The nations represented were Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.

Ten newsreel cameramen were used when filming began early in February 1960. Additional staff members included news interviewers, editors, sound engineers, electricians, a dispatcher and a number of driver-messengers.

Action pictures were taken in both 16-mm and 35-mm black and white film. Arrangements were made to photograph each event from several vantage points. All told, 60,000 feet of film was exposed.

Film was couriered from the slopes by special messengers, coordinated and packaged in the Newsreel Pool headquarters at the Press-Radio-TV Building, messengered to the Reno airport 45 miles away, then transported by commercial airline to Los Angeles.

At Hollywood a complete laboratory and editing room was established, including writers, film editors and technicians. The film was processed, packaged and addressed for shipping to each pool member. More than 500,000

feet of released prints were processed and shipped in this fashion.

In addition to action footage, each winner was interviewed. Additional assignments included interviews with officials, coaches, participants and staff members.

The Newsreel Pool was under the direction of Ken Allen, who represented Movietone News.

#### Public Information Centers

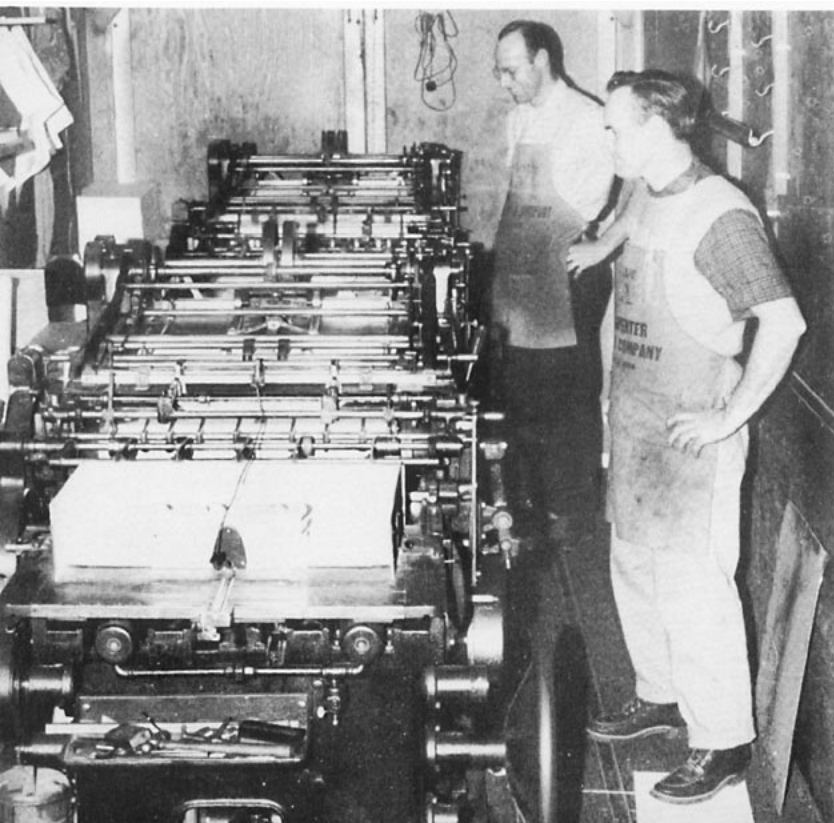
Three Public Information Centers were established at Squaw Valley during the Games. These centers were located at Blyth Memorial Arena, the Nevada Olympic Center and the California Olympic Center and were manned by volunteers.

Through these centers, the public was advised of all matters pertaining both to the Games and their operation, including the availability of tickets, how to find lost articles and similar queries.

#### Commemorative Stamp

A four-cent postage stamp commemorating the VIII Olympic Winter Games was issued February 18, 1960, at Tahoe City, California. The blue stamp featured the Olympic rings and a stylized snowflake. The stamp, designed by Ervine Meyzl, carried the words, "VIII Olympic Winter Games," across the top in white stylized Roman Lettering. The Olympic rings were in white, in the upper portion of the design, and the snowflakes, also in white, was in the lower portion. At left, reading upward, was the phrase, "California 1960," with a large "4" in the lower left and "United States Postage" across the bottom.

Initially, 120 million of these stamps were printed in a vertical format. The stamp measured 0.84 by 1.44 inches, was electric-eye perforated and distributed in sheets of fifty subjects.



The Daily Programs, printed in trailers in Squaw Valley, are on the presses.



## SOUVENIR PROGRAM

An official souvenir program for distribution before and during the Games was printed in January, 1960. The book, priced at \$1.00 contained 122 pages (Plus covers) of information about the Games and advertising in both black and white and color.

The program was printed on 60 lb. white enamel paper with a 100 lb. white cover, measured 8 5/16 by 11 inches, weighed 12 ounces and was side wire stitched. It was printed by letterpress.

When planning the program, it was determined that professional help would be required in soliciting advertising. As a result, proposals were invited from persons experienced in producing athletic programs and from publishing houses who were interested in producing the program on contract. After studying the various proposals, it was determined that the Organizing Committee would realize the biggest profit by producing the program itself, and by using the services of an experienced advertising firm to solicit and sell advertising. The advertising sales were handled by Spencer, Sherrill and Gibbes of New York, New York for a fixed percentage of the gross sales. The following firms purchased advertising in this program:

The Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation  
Alitalia Airlines  
Alpine Bavarian Corporation  
American Dairy Association  
Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated  
Bacardi Imports, Incorporated  
James B. Beam Distilling Company  
Breuner's  
Buick Motor Division, General Motors Corporation  
Burgermeister Brewing Corporation  
Cadillac Motor Car Division, General Motors Corporation  
California Packing Corporation  
Campbell Soup Company  
Chap Stick Company  
Carter & Churchill Company  
The Christian Brothers Wines & Brandy  
Chrysler Corporation  
Copley Newspapers  
Dee-Bee Company  
Fleischmann Distilling Corporation  
French Government Tourist Office  
General Cigar Company  
Gumps  
Harolds Club  
Harrah's Club  
Harvey's Wagon Wheel  
Head Ski Company, Incorporated  
Holiday Hotel  
Hotel Leger  
Interstate Engineering Corporation  
Iron Horse Restaurant—Gold Street Saloon  
Islin Division—Parrott & Company  
Japan Air Lines Company, Ltd.  
Lanvin Parfums, Incorporated  
Liebamann Breweries, Incorporated  
Lowenbrau Munchen

Lucky Lager Brewing Company  
Mapes Hotel  
Miller Brewing Company  
Mont Tremblant Lodge  
B. F. Moore & Company  
The Nestle Company, Incorporated  
Nevada Lodge  
North American Phillips Company, Incorporated  
The Nugget Casino  
Olympic Airways  
The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company  
Radio Corporation of America  
Riblet Tramway Company  
The Riverhouse Motor Hotel  
Riverside Hotel  
Roger & Gallet  
Roos/Atkins  
Rose Marie Reid  
San Francisco Examiner  
Saska Ski Equipment Company  
Scandinavian Airlines System  
Schenley Industries, Incorporated  
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company  
Seagram-Distillers Company  
Shell Oil Company  
Simca Sales Office, Chrysler Motor Division  
Ski Industries America  
Sports Illustrated, Time Incorporated  
Stauffer Chemical Company  
Sunkist Growers  
Supergrate Open Steel Flooring Company  
Trader Vic's Food Products, Incorporated  
Tubbs Cordage Company  
Twenty One Brands  
Union Pacific Railroad  
Hiram Walker Incorporated  
Western Airlines  
Yosemite Park & Curry Company

Editorially, the program covered a wide variety of subjects. The book opened with pictures and messages of greeting from President Eisenhower, I.O.C. President Avery Brundage and from other high Olympic and Government officials. Also pictured were the Organizing Committee officials along with a message of welcome from Organizing Committee President Prentis Cobb Hale. This section was followed by a listing of officers in the Organizing Committee, the California Olympic Commission, the Nevada Olympic Commission, the International Olympic Committee and the U.S. Olympic Association.

The lead article of the book was titled "Squaw Valley—1960" and told the story of the Valley, how it came to be chosen for the Games, and a description of the facilities for the competitions. This was followed by the history and pageantry of the Olympic Games, and the history of Squaw Valley and surrounding areas.

A complete schedule of events for the Games was included. Because the hours of some of the events were

subject to change, the events were listed only by morning or afternoon. This schedule was followed by a discussion of the development of America's skiers, and articles about the sports on the schedule at Squaw Valley. All the ski courses were pictured along with profile drawings and detailed descriptions. There was a story on modern ski jumping techniques, illustrated with photos of jumpers and overhead and profile views of Squaw Valley's 60 and 80 meter jumping hills. There was also a descriptive story on the new Olympic event, the Biathlon, and a photo of one of the target ranges.

The section on skating events followed with pictures and diagrams of the various rinks and ovals, and articles on ice hockey, figure skating and speed skating written by authorities in these sports.

Other articles included a visitor's guide to other tourist attractions in the West; a story on the electronic computer which was used for data processing and scoring; timing the events; Squaw Valley weather; avalanche control; the medical facilities which could be found in or near Squaw Valley; and the Summer Games in Rome. There was also a complete list of past Olympic Winter Games medal winners in all events, and two pages of the colored flags of the participating nations.

## DAILY PROGRAMS

Because of the remoteness of the Squaw Valley Olympic site, publication of the daily programs probably involved the most unique printing process in Olympic history.

Responsibility for producing the daily programs was with the Public Relations Division. It was deemed impossible to have the programs produced in the Reno, Sacramento or San Francisco areas where large printing firms, capable of handling the assignment, were available. These cities are 45, 116 and 200 miles from Squaw Valley, respectively, and Games organizers were afraid there might be delays because of uncertain weather conditions.

A San Francisco printing firm presented the Organizing Committee with an ingenious proposal in the form of a mobile printing plant using two truck trailers, which could be brought up to Squaw Valley from San Francisco. The proposal was made in June, 1959 and contracts were signed the following September.

When the trailers arrived at the Games site, they were placed side-by-side at the rear of the Press, Radio & TV Building. They were then joined together with weather-proof material at doorways in the sides of both trailers. This enabled the printers to set a linotype machine in one trailer, the printing press in the other, and move between the two without having to leave the trailers. In addition, the mobile unit housed cutting and stitching machines to trim and assemble the programs.

The program size was 5" x 7" and contained 24 pages, including cover. Twelve pages of copy were submitted to the printer by January 10, 1960, and were pre-printed in the printer's San Francisco plant. The remainder of the

### Distribution

National wholesale magazine firms were approached with a proposal that they supply news stands with the programs. However, it was decided that this method of distribution was impractical, both because of the limited time available before the Games and also because the program would appeal to a limited audience, and therefore should not be given such general distribution. It became more practical to offer the magazine to local distributors in the Reno-Lake Tahoe, San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. It was also sold by mail through a post office box number in San Francisco, which had been advertised in ski magazines and newspapers. These were mailed unwrapped with an address label attached to save on postage and costs of additional wrapping. This method of mailing was considered successful and resulted in very few complaints of torn or damaged books. The programs were very popular with the spectators, and most were sold at Squaw Valley before and during the Games. Because they contained much information about the area, and because of their souvenir value, the programs remained on sale at Squaw Valley after the Games and this has resulted in some additional revenue to the Organizing Committee.

daily program was printed in the mobile unit every night during the Games period.

### Material Described

Copy for the original 12 pages was set material that would appear in each of the 11 daily programs. These included the four-color front cover, two pages for the complete 11-day schedule, one page listing the I.O.C. executive board and past I.O.C. presidents, one page listing Organizing Committee officials, technical advisors and technical delegates, one page listing daily events officials, one page listing all participating nations and events in which they they would participate, one page of acknowledgements, one page giving service and facility information to spectators, a two-page facility plan showing all the Olympic buildings and competitive venues, and the three-color back cover.

The other half of the program, which included only material pertinent for a particular day, was printed in the trailers. Start lists, results, and team rosters made up most of this material. Purpose of the daily program was to allow the spectators to watch events with as much information as possible.

In order to provide the very latest information in the daily programs, it was necessary for the editor to work during the night. Results were not available to him until after the day's events. Start lists often weren't in his hands until after competition meetings, which took place in the early evening.

A total of 165,000 daily programs were printed over the 11 days of the Games, and the Ticket Division handled their sale.

## EXPLANATORY BROCHURES

These brochures are required under Article 43 of the General Rules of the Olympic Games which states: "For each sport an explanatory brochure, containing the general program and the arrangements therefor shall be printed in at least three languages (one must be French and one English) and distributed by the Organizing Committee to all National Olympic Committees not less than one year before the Games open. These official brochures shall contain no advertising matter."

The Organizing Committee requested and received permission from the International Olympic Committee to produce these brochures later than the required one year in advance. This was done because much information that would be helpful to competitors was not yet available that far in advance. A later publication date resulted in better and more informative brochures than would otherwise have been possible.

The purpose of these brochures is to acquaint competitors and officials with various competition venues and the facilities available to them upon their arrival at the Games site. The Organizing Committee felt that they should include, in addition, all information which could conceivably be helpful to the visitors, and make their stay more enjoyable.

It was decided to produce two brochures, one to cover all of the ice events, the other to cover all the ski events. It was also required that the books should be published in French, German and English. Instead of producing separate

brochures in each language, the three languages were included under one cover.

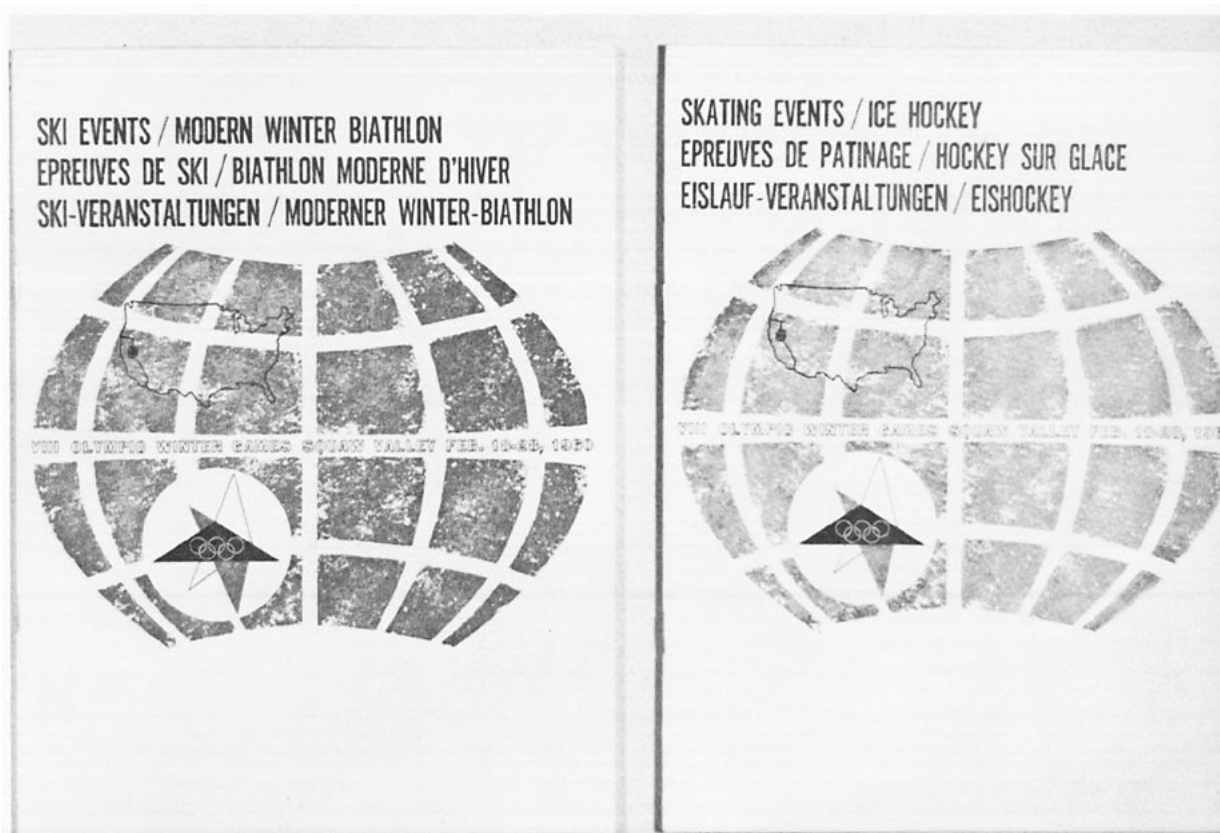
The two brochures were similar in format, but were printed with different colored covers for easier identification. Each opened with an illustration section which contained captions and titles in all three languages. This was followed by the text material in the three languages, each handled as a separate section.

Early in 1959, each division director on the Organizing Committee was informed by memorandum that these brochures would be produced. Each division was asked to submit material which would be helpful and which should be included in the brochures. As this material was received it was rewritten and edited, and the first version was reproduced in sufficient quantity to be re-submitted to the various divisions. It was also sent to all the technical delegates and to interested persons outside the Organizing Committee. The purpose here was to receive additional information which might have become available in the meantime, and to receive comments and suggestions which would improve the informational value of the brochures.

### Emphasis on Competitions

After all interested persons were heard from, the final material was sent out for translations. These translations were then submitted to the consular offices locally for their approval, after which the material was sent to the printer.

Well in advance of the Games, the athletes and team officials from all participating nations received copies of the explanatory brochures pictured here. These publications produced by the Organizing Committee, gave the participants a good idea of what to expect in the way of weather, topography, facilities, and other pertinent data about Squaw Valley.



As the information for these brochures was compiled, the editors kept to a minimum all information which was already available from other sources and concentrated on specific information about Squaw Valley and the competitions there. For example, the brochures do not contain the Olympic Rules or the Federation Rules for conducting the various competitions. This information was available to competitors and officials from other sources.

The skiing events book was the larger of the two and contained 80 pages. It included the following information:

*Illustration section:*

- Map showing facilities in Squaw Valley
- Photo of Village, Village rooms
- Diagrams of cross country courses
- Diagram of ski stadium
- Photo and profile of jumping hill
- Photo and profiles of biathlon ranges and targets
- Photo of Valley showing all alpine courses and lifts
- Profiles of all alpine courses
- Diagram of telephone and communication system for ski areas
- List of technical delegates, technical advisors and competition officials

*Text section:*

- Background of Squaw Valley's selection
- Physical description
- History of area
- Weather (snowfalls, temperatures, etc.)
- Description of Olympic Arena
- Description of Olympic Village
- Arrival and checking-in information
- Description of other Valley facilities
- Medical services
- Competition information (deadlines for entries, etc.)
- Practice information
- Communications information
- Biathlon information
- Downhill/Slalom information (description of courses, etc.)
- Jumping information
- Cross country information
- Timing information
- Calculation of results (use of electronic computer)
- Schedule of events

The ice events book contained 44 pages and included the following information:

*Illustration section:*

- Map showing facilities in Squaw Valley
- Photo and drawings of Arena
- Photo of speed skating oval and skating rinks
- Diagram showing starts and finishes of speed skating events
- Photo of Village, Village rooms
- List of technical delegates, technical advisors and competition officials

*Text section:*

- This information was identical to that contained in the skiing brochure book up to the section on competition information. In addition, the skating book contained:
- Skating events information
- Practice information
- Detailed description of arena, rinks and speed skating oval
- Communications information
- Timing information
- Calculation of results
- Official schedule

**Brochures Given Wide Distribution**

While the rule requires only that these brochures be distributed to all National Olympic Committees, the Organizing Committee felt that all of the Sports Federations and all members of the press covering the Games should also receive copies.

Before the brochures were printed, each National Olympic Committee and Federation was asked how many copies of each would be required, and as the books came off the presses, these quantities were shipped. Additionally, one copy of each brochure was sent to each National Olympic Committee not heard from. The supply of brochures for the press was stored at Squaw Valley and these were distributed upon arrival. Quantities were also available for those teams and officials who requested copies upon their arrival in the Valley.

*Distribution:*

	<i>Ice Events</i>	<i>Skiing Events</i>
Argentina .....	-	10
Australia .....	25	25
Austria .....	40	40
China (Taiwan) .....	10	10
Czechoslovakia .....	12	6
France .....	15	15
Germany .....	20	20
Iceland .....	20	20
Japan .....	20	20
Netherlands .....	14	-
Norway .....	50	50
Switzerland .....	25	25
USSR .....	20	20
Yugoslavia .....	9	20
Italy .....	24	25
Denmark .....	7	7
Finland .....	33	26
Great Britain .....	10	10
New Zealand .....	12	12
Poland .....	5	5
Spain .....	5	5
South Africa .....	6	6
Korea .....	5	5
Sweden .....	36	106
Chile .....	5	5
Lebanon .....	5	5
Greece .....	5	5
Hungary .....	2	2
Liechtenstein .....	-	5
Turkey .....	-	5
Canada .....	10	10
India .....	2	2
Bulgaria .....	5	5
International Skating Union	50	50
International Ski Federation	-	200
International Ice Hockey Federation .....	50	-
International Union of Modern Pentathlon .....	-	50
International Olympic Committee .....	10	10
International Amateur Athletic Federation .....	2	2
Valley distribution .....	1,500	1,500
United States Olympic Committee .....	150	150
Organizing Committee .....	200	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,419	2,644

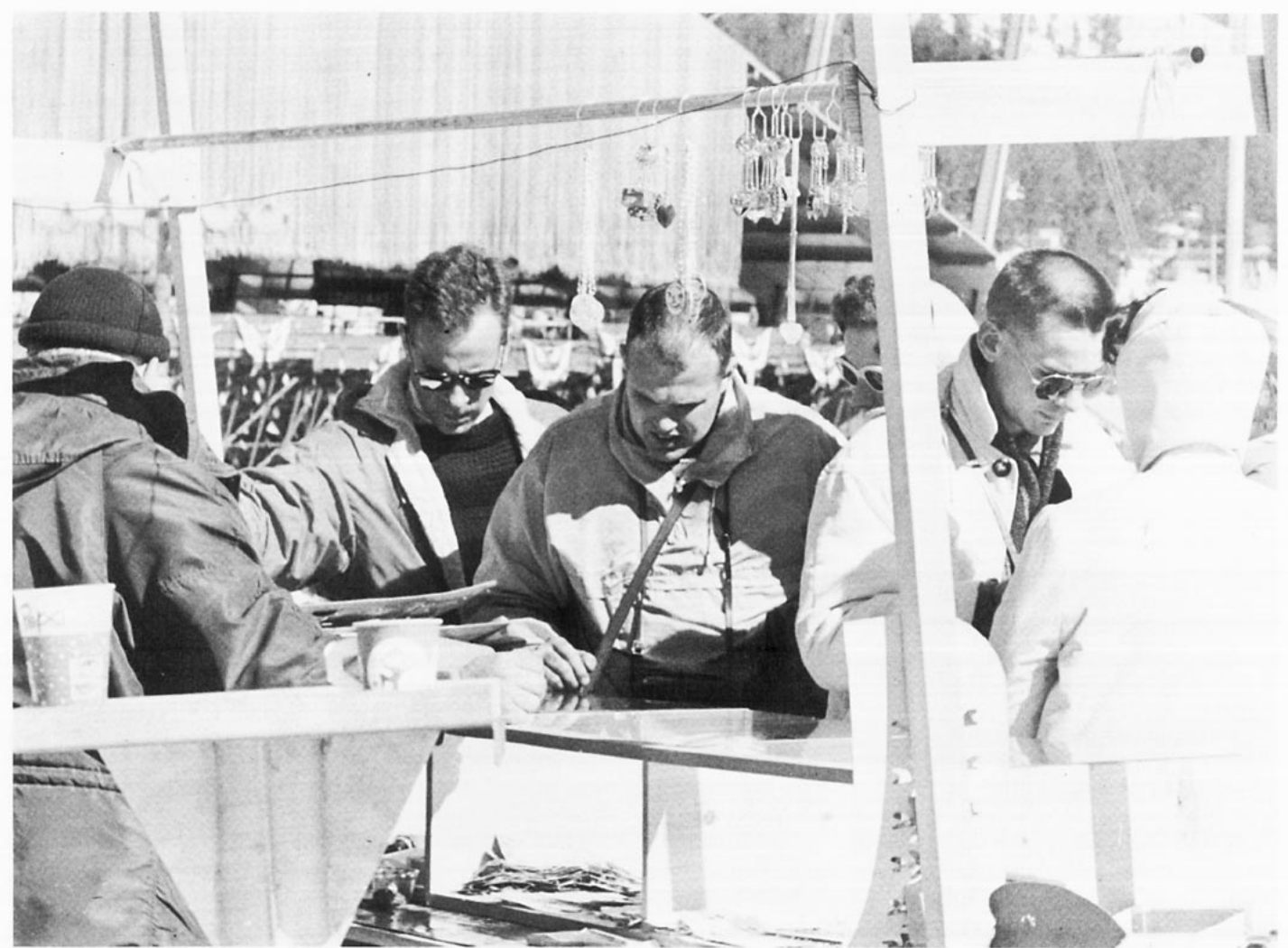
## CONCESSIONS AND LICENSING

Concessions and licensing were an adjunct of the Ticket Division. All manufacturers wishing to sell items with a Squaw Valley Olympic Games theme had to receive approval of the Organizing Committee's board of directors.

The board at all times needed assurance that the sale of such items would be in good taste and that the items would not be in conflict with the Organizing Committee's aims or general Olympic standards.

Sale of all items at the Olympic site was the responsibility of the A.B.C. Vending Company, which had a contractual arrangement with the Organizing Committee. In addition to selling all souvenir items, the A.B.C. Vending Company also handled all spectator feeding at the California and Nevada Olympic Centers and at stands throughout the Olympic site. Net concession revenue to the Organizing Committee totaled \$58,768.75.

**Customers purchasing souvenir items at the Olympic Games site.**





## MILITARY ASSISTANCE

In 1958, the Organizing Committee requested the 85th Congress of the United States to authorize support of the Games by the Department of Defense. On April 3, 1958, Public Law 85-365 was passed authorizing the Armed Services to support the VIII Olympic Winter Games by permitting personnel of the Armed Forces to prepare courses, fields, and rinks, maintain avalanche control, and provide communications. The Department of Defense was also authorized to loan necessary equipment and provide other appropriate support to the Organizing Committee.

After the passage of Public Law 85-365, the Organizing Committee asked the Department of Defense representative, Lieutenant General Charles D. Palmer, then Commanding General, Sixth US Army, to provide snow removal equipment, clothing, bedding and communications gear, together with 50 military personnel for the North American Trials to be held during February, 1959. Concurrently, the Department of the Navy was testing the Valley floor to determine the feasibility of a temporary snow-compacted parking lot to handle the anticipated influx of private autos. Approximately \$500,000 worth of various types of military equipment and 65 military personnel arrived in Squaw Valley the early part of February, 1959 to prepare for and participate in the North American Trials.

Lieutenant General Robert M. Cannon, Commanding General, Sixth US Army, appointed Major General Gilman C. Mudgett as his personal representative for the VIII Olympic Winter Games. After the review of the results of the North American Trials, General Mudgett directed the continuation of assistance to the Organizing Committee.

### **Aided in Preparing Parking Lot**

During the summer and fall months of 1959, a platoon from the 84th Engineer Battalion stationed at Fort Ord, California, prepared the drainage system for the snow-compacted parking lot. Since the Valley floor was marshy and had many small streams running into the major winding creek through the center of the Valley floor, proper drainage and culverting was mandatory in order to make the projected parking lot a success.

The communications system, consisting of a network of telephone lines and inter-valley teletype machines, was beginning to take form in the early fall months. Of prime importance were the telephone lines between McKinney Creek and the Valley, and the race venues and a central communications switchboard. The 41st Signal Battalion provided a platoon to accomplish this task, which continued operations until the beginning of the Games with various increases in personnel strength to handle actual operation of the equipment during the Games. Radio networks were engineered and relay stations were estab-

lished to handle emergency medical requirements and provide a secondary means of communications in case a major storm or avalanche should destroy existing wire facilities.

The equipment requirements finalized after the North American Trials were compiled and submitted to the Sixth US Army VIII Olympic Winter Games Consolidated Property Account. The Property Account, established to locate, control and ship equipment from the best Army, Navy, and Air Force sources to Squaw Valley, concentrated approximately \$3,200,000 of military equipment by January, 1960 for utilization during the VIII Olympic Winter Games. The equipment came from military sources as far east as Schenectady General Depot, New York; and as far south as Atlanta General Depot, Georgia. The equipment was employed to provide communications, removal of snow, clothing for workers, beds and bedding for athletes and officials, and many other varied requirements.

The Sixth U.S. Army VIII Olympic Winter Games Support Detachment was established in October, 1959 to coordinate and administer the diversified requirements of over 750 military personnel supporting the VIII Olympic Winter Games. Under the Command of Colonel John A. Wester, United States Army, the detachment was organized in line with the major requirements of the Organizing Committee. The course preparation crew, consisting of 300 Fort Lewis soldiers and Camp Pendleton marines, was directly supervised by Colonel Frazer West, the deputy for Operations. The arduous task of foot packing the alpine ski course was done by ten platoons of 30 men each. A wedge shape formation was used to better control and direct the men. Ski platoons were utilized to follow the foot packing units in order to smooth and further pack the courses. The course preparation required approximately 30 days.

The Deputy Commander for Administration, Lieutenant Colonel Roger R. Francis, United States Air Force, supervised the billeting, messing, and supply of the detachment. The snow removal and maintenance personnel were organized into Engineer and Ordnance sections under the direction of an operations officer and were operational 24 hours a day, maintaining over 200 tracked and wheeled vehicles. The communications requirement was consolidated under the supervision of Captain Joseph F. Barbour, United States Army.

The Congress of the United States provided \$4,300,000 for the execution of the military assistance program. Of these funds \$3,500,000 enabled the Organizing Committee to construct Blyth Memorial Arena. The remaining \$800,000 was utilized by the Sixth U.S. Army to provide the support in men and material requested by the Organizing Committee.



Foot-packing the courses was one of many duties performed by military personnel in assisting the Organizing Committee in staging the Games.

## MEDICAL PROGRAM

Traditionally, all medical services at an Olympic Games have been rendered free of charge. At first, this seemed like an impossible task for the Squaw Valley Games. The idea of recruiting the required number of qualified professionals who would give up remunerative practices and volunteer their services for nearly a month appeared incredible.

However, these doubts that existed at the outset were quickly dispelled. Unsolicited applications began to pour in months before the opening of the Games and continued right up to February 18. How much could be expected of such volunteers in terms of quantity and quality of their services were questions facing a Personnel Selection Board as it reviewed the applications and chose the persons that eventually constituted the Medical Division.

Eventually, the division was composed of local practitioners of the Squaw Valley area, members of the California and Nevada State Medical Associations, members of the State and United States Public Health Services, the Armed Services, the American Red Cross, the Northwest Medical Association (of skiing doctors and dentists), the National Ski Patrol System, and some of the associations of para-medical groups. The impact of pharmaceutical and surgical supply houses and other commercial interests was also felt.

Despite the divergence of interests among the individuals and groups making up the Medical Division, the ultimate success of their cooperative efforts guaranteed the success of the medical program proposed by the Organizing Committee responsible for staging the Games. The spirit of cooperation was highlighted at a dinner honoring the team physicians, which established the precedent for an international medical meeting as an integral part of the Olympic Winter Games.

Because of the remote location of Squaw Valley, it was evident from the outset that a complete medical program would have to be developed for the thousands of spectators who would be attending the Games. This was in sharp contrast to previous Games, which had been staged in established communities where medical services were well developed. With the guidance of an advisory committee consisting of representatives from many of the above-named agencies, basic policies for the program were established.

### **Spectators Given Free First Aid**

Within the limitations of personnel and material resources that might be available, complete and extended medical care would be rendered to the visiting athletes and officials free of charge. Care would also be given all employees and voluntary workers gratis, except for whatever monies might be recovered from their insurance

carriers under the terms of the State Workmen's Compensation Act. Spectators would be given first aid free of charge and, when indicated, would then be referred to practitioners outside Squaw Valley.

The Medical Division included 32 physicians, 32 nurses, two dentists, three pharmacists, two X-ray technicians, one laboratory technician, eight physical therapists, two sanitarians, 15 ambulance drivers and seven administrative clerks. From over 500 applicants, 178 were chosen to serve for a week or longer. When medical services were initiated on February 1, only a small complement of personnel was needed. The number was increased gradually as the Games approached, and the maximum was reached by February 18.

In addition to the professionals, the Medical Division had about 30 physicians and 30 auxiliaries affiliated with the competing teams. There were also 10 physicians among the 85 ski patrolmen assigned to the Sports Technical Division.

Medical facilities included a 22-bed hospital complete with a pharmacy, central supply and x-ray and laboratory equipment; five medical aid stations with four beds each; a physical therapy room and Sauna bath in each of the Village dormitories; and a central office in the Administration Building.

In addition, three medical aid stations were established in housing areas outside the Olympic site, where most of the "official family" had to be lodged. Within Squaw Valley, medical aid stations were located at the outrun of the ski jump, at the bottom of the alpine courses, at each of the two spectator centers, and in the Blyth Arena.

The hospital was a combination of four rooms in a permanent building, plus two adjoining quonset huts, located at the entrance of the Olympic Village. Mobile units included five station wagons, five military ambulances, and two over-snow vehicles.

### **Personnel Rotated**

The hospital and the three medical aid stations outside of Squaw Valley were open around the clock, while those in the other facilities were open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Most of the personnel were rotated among the various facilities so that all would have an opportunity to watch some of the competitions.

There was little opportunity for specialization in the Medical Division. It was necessary for all personnel to be versatile, performing whatever task was at hand. Duties included setting up of facilities, improvisation of equipment and even housekeeping chores, in addition to technical medical work.

Uniforms were ordinary ski togs plus a white clinic-type coat with a distinctive patch donated by one of the pharmaceutical houses.

During the month of February, some 2500 patients were treated. Approximately one-third of them were traumatic injuries. Another third were upper respiratory complaints, while the remaining third were miscellaneous medical problems. No deaths occurred at Squaw Valley, and only a few patients required extended hospitalization. Fractures, mostly of the long bones, accounted for more than 100 of the surgical cases. There were many more strains, sprains and subluxations.

There was no influenza epidemic, although there were several instances in which the Asian strain of the virus was demonstrated in patients and many more who suffered an influenzal syndrome. A partial reason for control

of this disease was the fact that members of the "official family" were immunized during the weeks preceding the Games.

There were very few cases of food poisoning or infectious diarrheas, which reflects credit on the efforts to enforce rigid precautions of sanitation in spite of the huge crowds, inclement weather and rugged mountain terrain.

Only about one-fourth of all the patients treated were from the ranks of the athletes or officials. Medical personnel were especially gratified to be of help to this particular group, for it was about their only opportunity to become acquainted with them.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC ADDRESS

Spectators at the VIII Winter Olympic Games probably were the best informed public in history for an event of this type.

Though some of the events which made up the Olympic Winter Games were held as far apart as 12 miles, every spectator in the Olympic valley had current information at all times on everything taking place. In what is believed to be the greatest accomplishment of its kind, the full area of this 2,000-acre tract was literally wired for sound.

In a project which got under way early in the fall of 1959, a team of U. S. Army Signal Corps specialists interlaced the entire Olympic area with more than a million yards of telephone and communications cables. Converting these basic facilities to a workable communications system was the responsibility of Marion G. Long, Director of Communications.

Working in close cooperation with Long, engineers of the Stromberg-Carlson Corporation, a Division of General Dynamics, laid out and installed systems which scored two important firsts for this type of event:

- (1) A sound and public address system completely blanketed the vast Olympic area.
- (2) An electronic paging system reached key Olympic officials immediately—no matter where they may have been in the valley.

The sound system covering Squaw Valley was actually 16 separate systems in one. In each competitive or administrative area, there was a separate and completely integrated public address system. Announcements about competitive activities and scoring were carried for the benefit of spectators in the immediate area—in English and French. Olympic officials could also flip a series of

switches and tie any combination of these separate sound systems together. If they wished, the officials could set things up so that an announcement was carried over all 16 systems simultaneously. As new events were about to start, the news was broadcast to the entire area. Final results of key sporting events were also broadcast in this manner.

To be sure that things continued to run smoothly at all times, some 30 key officials of the Olympics were given Stromberg-Carlson Pagemaster receivers. These were tiny radio devices which fit into a pocket of the user. Doctors, rescue teams and key executives could be paged immediately and automatically by keying their code numbers into a transmitter.

### The Public Address System

The public address system used in the main arena employed three 150-watt amplifiers and 10 30-watt coaxial, dual range speakers. An auxiliary system was used for the dressing rooms, press rooms, lobby and other areas in the arena in addition to the main rink.

For the Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies, a binaural 1000-watt theatre-type public address system was used. This system employed 32 15-inch woofers and 16 hi-frequency driving units. Special condenser microphones were used with this equipment.

At the Jumping Hill, a 300-watt amplifier was used with eight projection-type horns. A 150-watt amplifier with eight projection horns was used at the Alpine and Cross-country finish areas.

The entire Olympic area was tied together—public address-wise—through a central control point so that any part of the system could be used for emergency announcements. Additionally, any event taking place could be patched to any or all of the other areas.

## OLYMPIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER

For spectators and participants, for officials and the press, the VIII Olympic Winter Games were made more enjoyable by swift electronic data processing, which made the scoring of the events the fastest in Olympic history.

Electronic computing machines were a notable modern addition to the historic Olympics. They made possible up-to-the-second accounts of standings and competitions in all events.

To add this new dimension to the international winter sports classic, the International Business Machines Corporation gave without charge the services of a team of 26 skilled technicians and the use of one of its most powerful computing systems, the IBM RAMAC 305.

### **RAMAC Scores Many Firsts**

Months before the Winter Games officially opened, the IBM team was busy filling RAMAC's magnetic memory with the instructions necessary to calculate automatically the scores as specified by the complex rules of each of the 26 events.

The result of such planning and preparation was reflected in the Games themselves:

For the first time in Olympic history, the hundreds of athletes from the various participating countries knew the results of their efforts and of their competitors' while the events were still in progress.

For the first time in Olympic history, the complicated winter-events scores, involving form and style as well as speed and distance, were officially computed in a matter of seconds and minutes rather than hours.

For the first time in Olympic history, spectators at a single vantage point could keep track of most of the action as it happened, knowing from minute to minute the exact standing of all competitors in all events.

An intricate network of communications, data processing equipment, and the skilled teamwork of officials and

technicians made this possible. They were linked together by 1,000,000 feet of communication cables, running from every point within the 6,000 acres of the Winter Games' area where action was to be recorded.

### **Information Stored in Magnetic Memory**

From the judges on the scene, a competitor's performance was flashed to the Olympic Data Processing Center for computation and official scoring. Key to the high-speed scoring there was the RAMAC's magnetic memory, in which had been stored the equivalent of a million words of Olympic scoring rules and information about the competitors.

The most immediate action of an individual competitor, as relayed from the judges on the scene, was added to a punched card on which other pertinent data had previously been punched.

The data on the card, including the most recent, was "fed" into the computer. It was automatically computed according to the special rules of the event and compared with other contestants'. Any penalties were reported to the machine, and scoring adjusted accordingly.

### **Results Ready Within Seconds**

Within seconds the completed results were printed out on high-speed printers, and included the competitor's name, number, country, point-total and his place among all contestants. The final results were also automatically punched into teletype tape for transmission to the judges' stand, press centers, and other points.

Electronic data processing thus made it possible to determine the winners of most Olympic events in less than two minutes—from remote point-of-action to final printed result, and regardless of the complexity of scoring for the event.

The electronic system was also organized to score several different events simultaneously, and as each individual competitor finished, to update the standings automatically.





The Olympic Data Processing Center had its own building, in which IBM's 26 volunteers operated the latest in electronic computing equipment. The television broadcasts of the Games also emanated from this building.



Interior of the Olympic Data Processing Center, which shows the IBM RAMAC 305

## SNOW SAFETY

The Snow Safety Group was responsible for avalanche and cornice control on the mountains surrounding Squaw Valley by test skiing, projectiles and other explosives. The group consisted of five employees of the Organizing Committee, one U.S. Forest Service technical advisor, six snow safety trainees from the U.S. Forest Service, and ski checking teams from the Olympic Ski Patrol.

A master magazine for ammunition and high explosives was stocked in the valley. A workshop was installed for making up explosive charges, sign maintenance, storage of rescue gear and tools and rifle cleaning. Additionally, an office was maintained in the Administration Building, which was used as a clearing center for all information concerning avalanche operations and weather.

An extensive phone network backed up by portable radios was in operation during storm periods. In the

Squaw Peak Bowl, a quonset hut was stocked with supplies for a four-man gun crew. Several hundred signs for spectator control on the mountains were maintained and put up as avalanche hazard conditions dictated. Three recoilless rifles were permanently mounted on Papoose, KT-22 and Squaw Peak Bowl, and spare rifles and parts, as well as one mobile recoilless rifle, were on hand in the Valley.

Thanks to the phone network and close contact with the Alpine course preparation crews, it was possible to time all avalanche control operations closely. In fact, within two hours after snow safety crews went to work, which was usually around 6 a.m., all three mountains were open to skiers.

During the winter of 1960, 216 rounds of ammunition and about 5,000 pounds of other types of explosives were used in the entire snow safety operation.

**Willy Schaeffler,  
Director of Ski Events,  
is on the telephone  
to check one of many  
details connected with staging  
the ski competitions.**





## ALPINE EVENTS

After Squaw Valley was awarded the VIII Olympic Winter Games, the Organizing Committee hired an outstanding staff to assure proper staging of the Alpine Events.

In June, 1958, Willy J. Schaeffler, ski coach from Denver University, was hired as director of ski events and technical advisor for Alpine events. In November, 1958, Nelson A. Bennett, manager of the U.S. Olympic team in 1956 and head of the Sun Valley, Idaho ski patrol, was named assistant director of ski events and assistant chief of course for Alpine events. In February, 1959, Chelton Leonard, ski coach at the University of Nevada, was hired as technical assistant for Alpine events.

The Ski Events Advisory Committee, Andrieus A. Jones chairman, was formed as early as 1956.

Friedl Wolfgang, F.I.S. technical delegate for Alpine events, attended the 1959 Trial Events at Squaw Valley, and, after making certain recommendations to the Organizing Committee, assured the F.I.S. that the Squaw Valley facilities and courses would be staged in accordance with F.I.S. rules and specifications.

Briefly, the preparation of the Alpine race courses went in the following chronological order: (1) the original outlaying of the trails took place in the summer of 1956, and the first testing of snow fences on Squaw Peak took place in the winter of 1956. (2) the felling of trees and widening of trails, plus use of rock drilling equipment and high explosives took place in 1957. (3) the widening, grooming and manicuring of trails, construction of 12 miles of roads on all mountains to be used for courses, and the permanent installation of snow fences on Squaw Peak all were accomplished in 1958. (4) the final manicuring of all race and alternate courses, completion of the men's downhill alternate course on Slide Mountain and construction of a jeep road from the highway on Mt. Rose to the finish area were accomplished in 1959.

### Hiring of Personnel

There was a steady build-up in the hiring of labor for the Alpine events. By January of 1960, there were a foreman and 25 civilian laborers and 150 Marines, and by February, 1960 there were 25 additional civilians and 50 Army men. Deactivation required only one foreman and seven men in March and one man in April and May.

Use of mechanical equipment in the conduct of the Alpine events was an absolute necessity. The bulk of this work was done by 25 M-29 Cargo Carriers, known as "Weasels," and eight Tucker SnoCats.

The "Weasels" were used primarily for snow compaction of the out-run and finish areas, as they were most efficient in snow not over 15 to 18 inches in depth. They also were good for transporting personnel and equipment about the Valley.

The real "workhorses," however, were the SnoCats. For example, a spool of cable weighing 2000 pounds was transported to the top of the Pomalift on a SnoCat via the lower third of the Ladies' Downhill course. The heavy cameras and cables used for television were placed at strategic points along the Alpine courses by the SnoCats.

The Longines Wittnauer Watch Company was responsible for the official timing of all races, and donated the equipment and services of its staff as a public service. Heart of the system was a printing timer utilizing a Quartz clock. This timer made it possible to read and identify each printed record as a Start or Finish. Hand timing also was done, but it was never necessary to use it since the electric timing system never failed during the entire Games.

Finish shelters were constructed at the foot of all Alpine courses. They housed the public address announcer and his staff, telephone operators, recorders, and timing equipment. Results were relayed to the announcer by pulley, and to the scoreboard operators by telephone from the IBM center. During the downhill and giant slalom races, the announcer received half-way times via two-way radio.

### Bleachers Provided

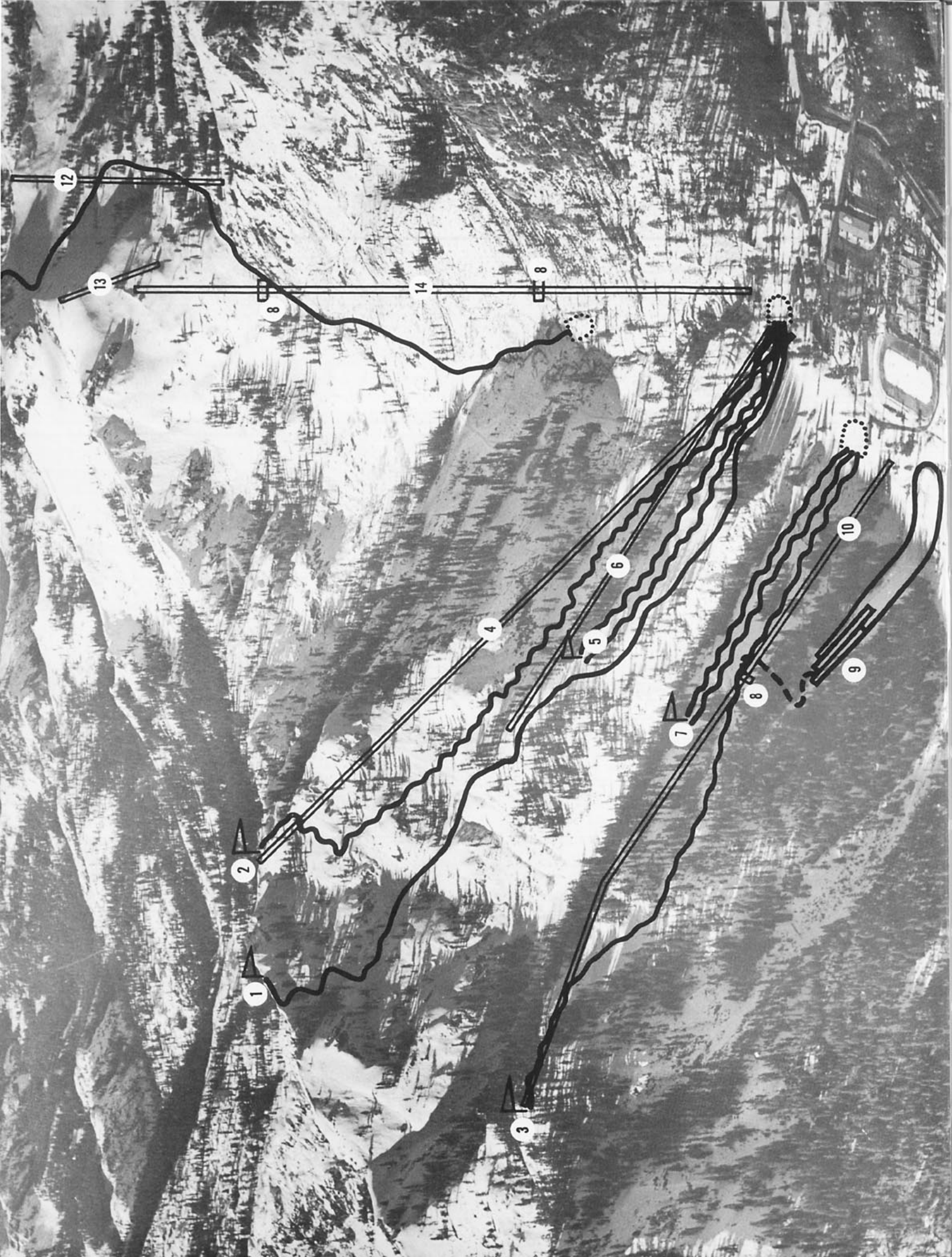
Bleachers were provided at all finish areas for competitors, team officials, coaches, press, photographers and dignitaries. Capacity was 400, except for the bleachers at the men's downhill, where it was only 200. Portable boxes for radio and television commentators were in front of the bleachers.

There were three scoreboards in the Alpine finish areas. They required five scoreboard operators and one telephone operator. The five best times to date in a race and the time of the racer just finished were posted just 30 seconds after the racer finished. Each scoreboard also had an electrically operated light panel, which automatically showed the seconds ticking away as each racer went down the course.

From Feb. 8 until the close of the Games on Feb. 28, a Lift Coordinator was in charge of lift scheduling. Course preparation crews, Snow Safety Gun Crews, officials and competitors with training or race numbers were given priority on the lifts. All competitors were required to wear training or race numbers whenever they skied on the courses.

The Organizing Committee used two types of slalom poles. One was of bamboo, 9½ feet long and 3 to 5 inches in diameter, taped with Permacel tape and 3M pressure sensitive type. The other poles were of rubber-coated aluminum.





1 LADIES' DOWNHILL  
(KT-22 MOUNTAIN )  
Start .....2447M  
Finish .....1894M  
Distance .....1828M  
Vertical Drop..... 553M

2 MEN'S GIANT SLALOM  
(KT-22 MOUNTAIN)  
Start .....2447M  
Finish .....1894M  
Distance .....1800M  
Vertical Drop..... 553M

3 LADIES' GIANT SLALOM  
(LITTLE PAPOOS E PEAK )  
Start .....2276M  
Finish .....1894M  
Distance .....1300M  
Vertical Drop..... 382M

4 KT-22 DOUBLE CHAIR LIFT

5 MEN'S SLALOM  
(KT-22 MOUNTAIN )  
Start .....2110M  
Finish .....1894M  
Distance ..... 590M  
Vertical Drop..... 216M

6 KT-22 POMA LIFT

7 LADIES' SLALOM  
(LITTLE PAPOOSE PEAK )  
Start .....2080M  
Finish .....1894M  
Distance ..... 480M  
Vertical Drop..... 186M

8 INTERMEDIATE LOADING AND  
UNLOADING STATIONS

9 80 AND 60 METER OLYMPIC  
JUMPING HILLS

10 LITTLE PAPOOSE DOUBLE CHAIR  
LIFT

11 MEN'S DOWNHILL (SQUAW PEAK)  
Start .....2707M  
Finish .....1949M  
Distance .....3095M  
Vertical Drop ..... 758M

12 SQUAW PEAK DOUBLE CHAIR LIFT  
#2

13 SQUAW PEAK TRAM

14 SQUAW PEAK DOUBLE CHAIR LIFT  
#1



**Roger Staub of Switzerland flying down men's giant slalom course on way to gold medal.**



**Switzerland's Roger Staub is hoisted on shoulder of a teammate after winning the men's giant slalom.**

**Austria's Ernst Hinterseer is shown on his way to capturing the bronze medal in the men's giant slalom. Hinterseer also won the slalom.**





**Josef Stiegler of Austria approaches a gate in the men's giant slalom. Stiegler finished second for a silver medal.**



**France's Jean Vuarnet (10), is hugged by an admiring French official after winning the men's downhill race. The other athletes are Germany's Hanspeter Lanig, center, who finished second, and Guy Perillat of France, who placed third.**



**Men's giant slalom winner Roger Staub of Switzerland seen relaxing after his victory.**



**Willy Bogner, left, congratulates Hanspeter Lanig, his German teammate, after the latter won a silver medal by placing second in the men's downhill race.**



**Austria's first and second place winners in the men's slalom, Ernst Hinterseer, left, and Mathias Leitner, embrace each other in exultation after their stirring performances at Squaw Valley.**





A happy winner is Yvonne Ruegg of Switzerland, who sped to a gold medal in the ladies' giant slalom. She barely edged America's Penny Pitou.



Anne Heggveit of Canada, left, receives warm congratulations from Lucille Wheeler, world champion from Canada in 1958, after winning the ladies' slalom title at Squaw Valley.

Stein Eriksen, left, a double gold medal winner for Norway in 1952, congratulates Ernst Hinterseer of Austria after the latter placed first in the men's slalom competition.



Switzerland's Yvonne Ruegg displays the form that brought her home first in the ladies' giant slalom.



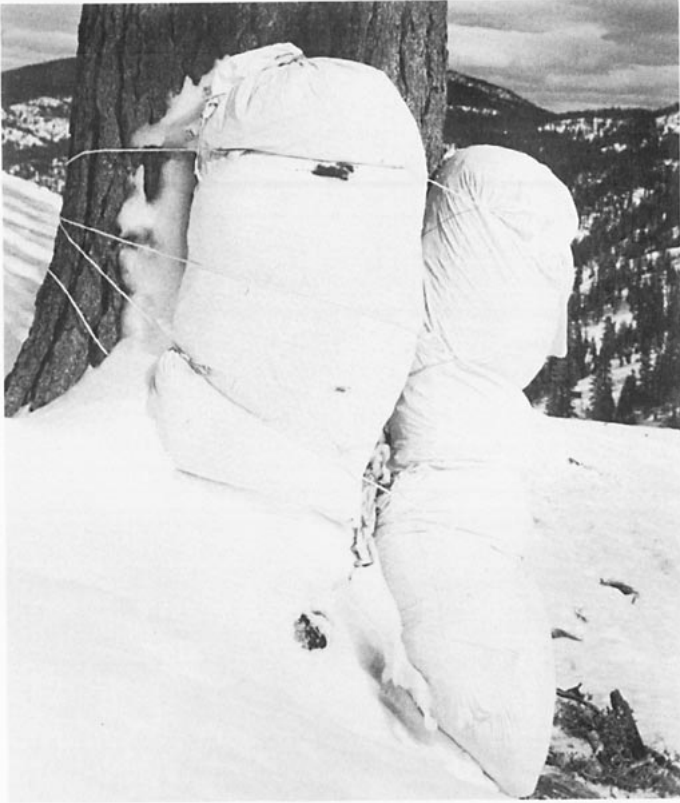
Betsy Snite of the United States, shown here being carried off by jubilant officials, staged a great comeback to win second place and a silver medal in the ladies' slalom.



Displaying near perfect form in the ladies' giant slalom is America's Betsy Snite, who placed fourth in the event.



## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES



An example of the snow safety precautions taken at Squaw Valley is the padded tree along the men's downhill course.



Three of America's top hopes, left to right, Linda Meyers, Beverly Anderson and Penny Pitou, smile between practice sessions.

The flags were of silk material in bright, luminous colors. Four hundred practice poles were available to the teams, set aside in bundles of six gates each, and issued to the team captains or delivered to the practice courses.

About 500 square feet of 3-inch sponge pads, over 500 feet of special safety netting, and 200 straw pads were fastened to trees and boulders within the momentum line and around finish posts to protect racers. Competitors were often carried clear through the safety or spill zones against these protective pads and nets. The course police also provided additional safety for the athletes by keeping spectators and photographers out of the spill zones during training and the actual competition.

#### Alpine Film Available

Four cameramen covered the slalom competitions in case of any protests against a gatekeeper's decision. Their film was available to the juries 30 minutes after each race. These films, incidentally, will be edited and cut, and copies will be available at cost to all participating countries.

Profiles and aerial photographs of all race courses were available in advance to the team captains and coaches.

One hundred and twenty volunteer officials besides course police, gatekeepers, and ski patrol personnel helped in the staging of the Alpine events. They were each given a commemorative medal for their services to the Games.

Sixty-four course police were required for Alpine events. In addition, 40,000 feet of rope, 400 poles and 88 signs in three languages were installed along the courses to keep the attending crowds well under control.

Chief Gatekeeper Chelton Leonard of the Organizing Committee staff had 102 gatekeepers available for the Alpine competitions. The organization was broken down into sections of 10 men, headed by a section leader, who was responsible to one of three assistant chief gatekeepers, who, in turn, were responsible to Leonard. One gatekeeper per gate was sufficient for the downhill and giant slalom races; in the slalom races, however, a gate within a tricky combination was observed by at least two gatekeepers to assure accurate decisions.

Emil E. Christensen was in charge of the Olympic Ski Patrol, and 12 skiing doctors and up to four squads of seven men and women were available to him. They were responsible for patrolling all race courses during practice and competition, all ski areas in Squaw Valley under the Organizing Committee's jurisdiction, and to give first aid to all injured skiers and evacuate them off the mountain, aid in chair lift evacuation and emergency rescues in the mountains, and assist the snow safety group in ski checking and avalanche control.

The Ski Patrol handled 102 accidents between Feb. 10 and 28, 17 of which were competitors.



## ALPINE COMPETITIONS

Austria and France were the dominant countries in the men's Alpine events, while the United States won most of the medals in the ladies' Alpine races.

Austria was particularly outstanding in the slalom races. Two Austrian athletes, Josef Stiegler and Ernst Hinterseer, finished second and third in the men's giant slalom, both trailing husky Roger Staub of Switzerland. Staub had a 1:48.3 clocking, while Stiegler and Hinterseer were timed in 1:48.7 and 1:49.1, respectively.

Hinterseer came back to earn a gold medal in the men's slalom with a total time of 2:08.9. He was followed by teammate Mathias Leitner, whose total clocking was 2:10.3, and Charles Bozon of France, who came home in 2:10.4. Bozon led after the first run, but Hinterseer outsped all of his rivals on the final run.

France entered the winners' circle in the person of Jean Vuarnet, men's downhill champion. He earned his gold medal on the strength of a 2:06.0 clocking. Hanspeter Lanig of Germany finished second at 2:06.5, and

Guy Perillat won third place honors with a time of 2:06.9.

Although she was unable to win a gold medal, America's Penny Pitou was the only lady Alpine competitor at Squaw Valley to earn two medals. She placed second in the ladies' downhill and ladies' giant slalom for two silver medals. Winner of the downhill was Heidi Biebl of Germany, with a 1:37.6 clocking. Miss Pitou was a full second back at 1:38.6, while Traudl Hecher of Austria placed third with a time of 1:38.9.

Yvonne Ruegg of Switzerland barely edged Miss Pitou in the ladies' giant slalom, returning with a 1:39.9 clocking compared to Penny's 1:40.0. Third place went to Chenal Minuzzo, whose time was 1:40.2.

Canada's Anne Heggtveit was first in the ladies' slalom race, with a total time of 1:49.6. She easily outdistanced America's Betsy Snite, whose clocking was 1:52.9. B. Henneberger of Germany placed third at 1:56.6.

**Oops! A men's Alpine competitor runs into tough luck when he fails to negotiate one of the gates.**



## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 21, 1960  
MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Place	Name	Country	Total Time
1.	Staub, Roger	Switz.	1.48.3
2.	Stiegler, Josef	Austria	1.48.7
3.	Hinterseer, Ernst	Austria	1.49.1
4.	Corcoran, Thomas A.	U.S.A.	1.49.7
5.	Alberti, Bruno	Italy	1.50.1
6.	Perillat, Guy	France	1.50.7
7.	Schranz, Karl	Austria	1.50.8
8.	Miliani, Paride	Italy	1.50.9
9.	Bozon, Charles	France	1.51.0
10.	Duvillard, Adrien	France	1.51.1
11.	Bonlieu, Francois	France	1.51.2
12.	Molterer, Andreas	Austria	1.51.6
13.	Lanig, Hanspeter	Germany	1.51.9
14.	Gorsuch, Scott D.	U.S.A.	1.52.3
15.	Wagnerberger, Fritz	Germany	1.52.5
16.	Barrier, James M.	U.S.A.	1.52.7
17.	Senoner, Carlo	Italy	1.53.1
18.	Leitner, Ludwig	Germany	1.53.6
19.	Pedroncelli, I.	Italy	1.53.8
20.	Forrer, Willi	Switz.	1.53.9
21.	Marolt, Max S.	U.S.A.	1.54.9
22.	Brupbacher, Fredy	Switz.	1.55.0
23.	Igaya, Chiharu	Japan	1.55.8
24.	Anderson, Verne R.	Canada	1.56.1
25.	Pajarola, Nando	Switz.	1.56.2
26.	Brunet, Jean-Guy	Canada	1.57.7
27.	Thordarson, E.	Iceland	1.59.1
28.	Tommy, Frederick	Canada	2.00.1
29.	Waroschkine, G.	Bulgaria	2.01.0
30.	Dimitrov, Georgi K.	Bulgaria	2.02.9
31.	Lessard, Jean	Canada	2.04.7
32.	Ancinas, Osvaldo A.	Arg.	2.05.1
33.	Mitani, Masayoshi	Japan	2.05.6
34.	Benediktsson, K.	Iceland	2.06.1
35.	Tada, Osamu	Japan	2.06.5
36.	Vera, Mario	Chile	2.06.8
37.	Schalamanov, A.	Bulgaria	2.07.0
38.	Vera, Vicente	Chile	2.07.7
39.	Kindle, Silvan	Liech.	2.08.9
40.	Kindle, Hermann	Liech.	2.11.7
41.	Day, William	Austl.	2.12.2
42.	Arias, Luis	Spain	2.13.2
43.	Fehr, Adolf	Liech.	2.13.3
44.	Takeda, Takashi	Japan	2.13.4
45.	Sanchez, Luis	Spain	2.13.6
46.	Cortes, Francisco	Chile	2.14.3
47.	Garcia-Moran, M.	Spain	2.14.8
48.	Oakes, John	G.B.	2.16.3
49.	Geagea, Nazih	Lebanon	2.20.3
50.	Pitchford, Geoffrey	G.B.	2.20.4
51.	Ronestad, Oddvar	Norway	2.23.3
51.	Hunt, William F. I.	N.Z.	2.23.3
53.	Skepper, Robert	G.B.	2.26.2
54.	Samiloglu, Zeki	Turkey	2.26.3
55.	Schweizer, Diego	Arg.	2.28.0
56.	Boher, Hernan	Chile	2.28.5
57.	Geagea, Ibrahim	Lebanon	2.29.1
58.	Chaffey, Robin S.	N.Z.	2.32.3

## DISQUALIFIED

Bogner, Willy	Germany
Brokhoff, Peter	Austl.
Demirhan, Muzaffer	Turkey
Vilbergsson, J.	Iceland
Mackintosh, C.	G.B.
Yim, Kyung Soon	Korea
Tellechea, Clemente	Arg.

FEBRUARY 22, 1960  
MEN'S DOWNHILL

Place	Name	Country	Total Time
1.	Vuarnet, Jean	France	2.06.0
2.	Lanig, Hanspeter	Germany	2.06.5
3.	Perillat, Guy	France	2.06.9
4.	Forrer, Willi	Switz.	2.07.8
5.	Staub, Roger	Switz.	2.08.9
6.	Alberti, Bruno	Italy	2.09.1
7.	Schranz, Karl	Austria	2.09.2
8.	Bozon, Charles	France	2.09.6
9.	Bogner, Willy	Germany	2.09.7
10.	Zimmermann, Egon	Austria	2.09.8
11.	Leitner, Ludwig	Germany	2.10.2
12.	Miliani, Paride	Italy	2.10.8
13.	Arduser, Jakob	Switz.	2.10.9
14.	Gorsuch, Scott D.	U.S.A.	2.11.0
15.	Stiegler, Josef	Austria	2.13.1
16.	Riedel, Eberhard	Germany	2.13.3
17.	Eaton, Gordon L.	U.S.A.	2.14.0
18.	Marolt, Max S.	U.S.A.	2.14.2
19.	Molterer, Andreas	Austria	2.15.1
20.	Pajarola, Nando	Switz.	2.15.4
20.	Ronnestad, Oddvar	Norway	2.15.4
22.	Melville, Marvin A.	U.S.A.	2.15.9
22.	Anderson, Verne R.	Canada	2.15.9
24.	Pedroncelli, J.	Italy	2.16.8
25.	DeNicolo, Felice	Italy	2.18.1
26.	Brunet, Jean-Guy	Canada	2.18.2
27.	Tommy, Frederick	Canada	2.18.4
28.	Bruneski, Donald W.	Canada	2.19.9
29.	Waroschkine, G.	Bulgaria	2.20.0
30.	Dimitrov, Georgi K.	Bulgaria	2.20.2
31.	Cortes, Francisco	Chile	2.20.8
32.	Vera, Vicente	Chile	2.24.5
33.	Vilbergsson, J.	Iceland	2.24.6
34.	Igaya, Chiharu	Japan	2.25.0
35.	Mackintosh, C.	G.B.	2.25.1
36.	Benediktsson, K.	Iceland	2.26.0
37.	Thordarson, E.	Iceland	2.26.2
38.	Boher, Hernan	Chile	2.26.7
39.	Tagle, Victor	Chile	2.26.9
40.	Pitchford, Geoffrey	G.B.	2.27.3
41.	Fehr, Adolf	Liech.	2.27.4
42.	Garcia-Moran, M.	Spain	2.27.6
43.	Skepper, Robert	G.B.	2.28.1
44.	Sanchez, Luis	Spain	2.28.3
45.	Ancinas, Osvaldo A.	Arg.	2.28.4
46.	Tada, Osamu	Japan	2.28.5
47.	Schalamanov, A.	Bulgaria	2.29.0
48.	Chaffey, Robin S.	N.Z.	2.29.3
49.	Kindle, Silvan	Liech.	2.29.4
49.	Kindle, Hermann	Liech.	2.29.4
51.	Arias, Luis	Spain	2.29.8
52.	Day, William	Austl.	2.30.5
53.	Mitani, Masayoshi	Japan	2.31.3
54.	Hunt, William F. I.	N.Z.	2.32.0
55.	Oakes, John	G.B.	2.36.0
56.	Geagea, Ibrahim	Lebanon	2.39.2
57.	Brockhoff, Peter	Austl.	2.39.7
58.	Samiloglu, Zeki	Turkey	2.42.4
59.	Geagea, Nazih	Lebanon	3.00.3
60.	Tellechea, Clemente	Arg.	3.20.2
61.	Yim, Kyung Soon	Korea	3.34.4

## DISQUALIFIED

Duvillard, Adrien	France
Demirhan, Muzaffer	Turkey

SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

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FEBRUARY 24, 1960  
MEN'S SLALOM

Place	Name	Country	Run 1	Run 2	Total time
1.	Hinterseer, Ernsi	Austria	1.10.7	0.58.2	2.08.9
2.	Leitner, Mathias	Austria	1.11.1	0.59.2	2.10.3
3.	Bozon, Charles	France	1.09.8	1.00.6	2.10.4
4.	Leitner, Ludwig	Germany	1.10.9	0.59.6	2.10.5
5.	Stiegler, Josef	Austria	1.11.5	0.59.6	2.11.1
6.	Perillat, Guy	France	1.11.0	1.00.8	2.11.8
7.	Lanig, Hanspeter	Germany	1.11.9	1.02.4	2.14.3
8.	Milanti, Paride	Italy	1.10.1	1.04.3	2.14.4
9.	Corcoran, Thomas A.	U.S.A.	1.12.5	1.02.2	2.14.7
10.	Behr, Sepp	Germany	1.12.1	1.03.9	2.16.0
11.	Pedroncelli, I.	Italy	1.17.2	1.02.5	2.19.7
12.	Igaya, Chiharu	Japan	1.10.9	1.09.3	2.20.2
13.	Senoner, Carlo	Italy	1.18.9	1.01.8	2.20.7
14.	Ronnestad, Oddvar	Norway	1.18.8	1.04.5	2.23.3
15.	Mathis, Adolf	Switz.	1.13.9	1.09.6	2.23.5
16.	Ancinas, Osvaldo A.	Arg.	1.17.5	1.06.7	2.24.2
17.	Thordarson, E.	Iceland	1.17.0	1.07.9	2.24.9
18.	Dimitrov, Georgi K.	Bulgaria	1.16.9	1.08.2	2.25.1
19.	Anderson, Verne R.	Canada	1.17.0	1.12.3	2.29.3
20.	Alberti, Bruno	Italy	1.28.5	1.02.1	2.30.6
21.	Kindle, Silvan	Liech.	1.19.3	1.11.4	2.30.7
22.	Bruneski, Donald W.	Canada	1.19.8	1.13.1	2.32.9
23.	Benediktsson, K.	Iceland	1.24.1	1.13.0	2.37.1
24.	Arias, Luis	Spain	1.24.3	1.16.2	2.40.5
25.	Tommy, Frederick	Canada	1.18.4	1.25.5	2.43.9
26.	Tada, Osamu	Japan	1.17.2	1.26.8	2.44.0
27.	Kindle, Hermann	Liech.	1.28.7	1.17.0	2.45.7
28.	Boher, Hernan	Chile	1.24.2	1.22.9	2.47.1
29.	Waroschkine, G.	Bulgaria	1.21.3	1.26.2	2.47.5
30.	Brockhoff, Peter	Austl.	1.27.3	1.24.4	2.51.7
31.	Schneider, Georges	Switz.	1.13.0	1.39.7	2.52.7
32.	Tellechea, Clemente	Arg.	1.28.7	1.26.0	2.54.7
33.	Takeda, Takashi	Japan	1.26.7	1.29.3	2.56.0
34.	Brunet, Jean-Guy	Canada	1.26.1	1.31.9	2.58.0
35.	Garcia-Moran, M.	Spain	1.32.3	1.25.7	2.58.0
36.	Skepper, Robert	G.B.	1.41.6	1.18.5	3.00.1
37.	Brown, Frank E.	U.S.A.	1.58.2	1.03.1	3.01.3
38.	Schweizer, Diego	Arg.	1.32.2	1.34.6	3.06.8
39.	Samiloglu, Zeki	Turkey	1.29.0	2.05.7	3.34.7
40.	Yim, Kyung Soon	Korea	2.20.9	2.35.2	4.56.1

DISQUALIFIED

Bogner, Willy	Germany	Schalamanov, A.	Bulgaria
Staub, Roger	Switz.	Sanchez, Luis	Spain
Duvillard, Adrien	France	Geagea, Nazih	Lebanon
Oberaigner, Ernst	Austria	Cortes, Francisco	Chile
Bonlieu, Francois	France	Chaffey, Robin S.	N.Z.
Barrier, James M.	U.S.A.	Day, William	Austl.
Forrer, Willi	Switz.	Hunt, William F. I.	N.Z.
Ferries, Charles T.	U.S.A.	Fehr, Adolf	Liech.
Pitchford, Geoffrey	G.B.	Tagle, Victor	Chile
Mitani, Masayoshi	Japan	Eiras, Jorge A.	Arg.
Vera, Vicente	Chile	Demirhan, Muzaffer	Turkey
Vilbergsson, J.	Iceland		

An enthusiastic crowd lines the course during the ladies' giant slalom competition near the bottom of Papoose Peak.

FEBRUARY 20, 1960  
LADIES' DOWNHILL

Place	Name	Country	Total time
1.	Biebl, Heidi	Germany	1.37.6
2.	Pitou, Penelope T.	U.S.A.	1.38.6
3.	Hecher, Traudl J.	Austria	1.38.9
4.	Riva, Pia	Italy	1.39.9
5.	Schir, Jerta	Italy	1.40.5
6.	Meggl, Anneliese	Germany	1.40.8
7.	Sped, Sonja	Germany	1.41.0
8.	Netzer, Erika	Austria	1.41.1
9.	Ruegg, Yvonne	Switz.	1.41.6
9.	Marchelli, Carla	Italy	1.41.6
11.	Henneberger, B.	Germany	1.42.4
12.	Heggteit, Anne	Canada	1.42.9
12.	Haraldsen, Mark	Norway	1.42.9
14.	Leduc, Therese	France	1.44.2
14.	Grosso, Arlette	France	1.44.2
14.	Schir, Jolanda	Italy	1.44.2
17.	Holland, Nancy	Canada	1.45.2
18.	Leduc, Marguerite	France	1.45.6
19.	Korzukhina, Stalina	U.S.S.R.	1.46.5
20.	Kabina, Evgenija	U.S.S.R.	1.46.7
21.	Hannah, Joan L.	USA	1.47.9
22.	Greene, Nancy	Canada	1.48.3
23.	Volkova, Ljubovj	U.S.S.R.	1.49.2
24.	Navarro, Marian	Spain	1.49.7
25.	Gibbs, Josephine	G.B.	1.50.3
26.	Gertsch, Margrit	Switz	1.50.4
27.	Davy, Christine	Austl.	1.50.6
28.	Farrington, Wendy	G.B.	1.50.8
29.	Schweizer, Maria C.	Arg.	1.51.0
30.	Christiansen, Liv	Norway	1.51.2
31.	Holmes, Renate	G.B.	1.51.9
32.	Greene, Elizabeth	Canada	1.53.3
33.	Meyers, Linda	U.S.A.	1.53.4
34.	Womersley, Cecilia	N.Z.	1.59.5
35.	Michel, Liselotte	Switz	2.01.0
36.	Prain, Patricia H	N.Z.	2.01.5
37.	Sandvik, Astrid	Norway	2.02.9
38.	Monterrain, Janine	France	2.03.0
39.	Frاندl, Josefina	Austria	2.11.6

DISQUALIFIED

Snite, Betsy B.	U.S.A.
Waser, Annemarie	Switz.
Beutlhauser, H.	Austria



VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 23, 1960  
LADIES' GIANT SLALO M

Place	Name	Country	Total Time
1.	Ruegg, Yvonne	Switz.	1.39.9
2.	Pitou, Penelope T.	U.S.A.	1.40.0
3.	Minuzzo Chenal, G.	Italy	1.40.2
4.	Snite, Betsy B.	U.S.A.	1.40.4
5.	Marchelli, Carla	Italy	1.40.7
5.	Meggl, Anneliese	Germany	1.40.7
7.	Leduc, Therese	France	1.40.8
8.	Leduc, Anne-Marie	France	1.41.5
9.	Hofherr, Hilde	Austria	1.41.9
9.	Sperl, Sonja	Germany	1.41.9
9.	Chamot-Berthod, M.	Switz.	1.41.9
12.	Heggtveit, Anne	Canada	1.42.1
13.	Monterrain, Janine	France	1.42.4
14.	Michel, Liselotte	Switz.	1.42.5
15.	Schir, Jerta	Italy	1.42.6
16.	Henneberger, B.	Germany	1.42.6
17.	Riva, Pia	Italy	1.42.9
18.	Grosso, Arlette	France	1.43.9
19.	Sandvik, Astrid	Norway	1.45.4
20.	Bjornbakken, Inger	Norway	1.45.5
21.	Frاندl, Josefina	Austria	1.45.7
21.	Korzukhina, Stalina	U.S.S.R.	1.45.7
23.	Waser, Annemarie	Switz.	1.46.0
24.	Christiansen, Liv	Norway	1.46.4
25.	Hecher, Traudl J.	Austria	1.46.7
26.	Greene, Nancy	Canada	1.47.4
27.	Womersley, Cecilia	N.Z.	1.47.7
28.	Greene, Elizabeth	Canada	1.48.4
29.	Holland, Nancy	Canada	1.48.7
30.	Volkova, Ljubovj	U.S.S.R.	1.48.9
31.	Kabina, Evgenija	U.S.S.R.	1.50.0
32.	Davy, Christine	Austl.	1.50.7
33.	Gibbs, Josephine	G.B.	1.51.9
34.	Prain, Patricia H.	N.Z.	1.52.4
35.	Schweizer, Maria C.	Arg.	1.55.2
36.	Anderson, Beverly	U.S.A.	1.57.4
37.	Biebl, Heidi	Germany	2.01.5
38.	Holmes, Renate	G.B.	2.03.9
39.	Farrington, Wendy	G.B.	2.04.2
40.	McCaskie, Sonia	G.B.	2.06.1

DISQUALIFIED

Netzer, Erika	Austria
Haraldsen, Mark	Norway
Meyers, Linda	U.S.A.
Navarro, Marian	Spain

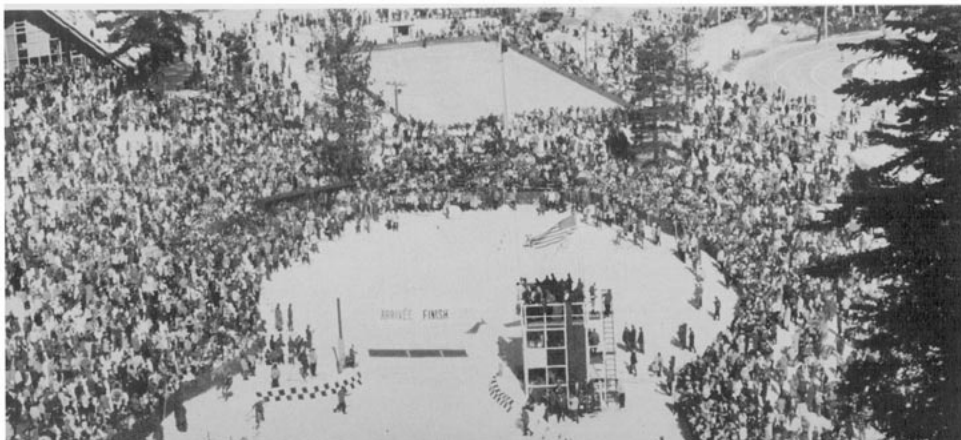
FEBRUARY 26, 1960  
LADIES' SLALOM

Place	Name	Country	Run 1	Run 2	Total Time
1.	Heggtveit, Anne	Canada	0.54.0	0.55.6	1.49.6
2.	Snite, Betsy B.	U.S.A.	0.57.4	0.55.5	1.52.9
3.	Henneberger, B.	Germany	0.57.4	0.59.2	1.56.6
4.	Leduc, Therese	France	0.59.2	0.58.2	1.57.4
5.	Hofherr, Hilde	Austria	0.59.0	0.59.0	1.58.0
5.	Michel, Liselotte	Switz.	0.58.8	0.59.2	1.58.0
7.	Korzukhina, Stalian	U.S.S.R.	0.58.5	0.59.9	1.58.4
8.	Sperl, Sonja	Germany	0.59.0	0.59.8	1.58.8
9.	Cox, Renie K.	U.S.A.	0.59.4	0.59.8	1.59.2
10.	Minuzzo Chenal, G.	Italy	0.57.4	1.01.9	1.59.3
11.	Haraldsen, Mark	Norway	0.59.8	1.00.0	1.59.8
12.	Holland, Nancy	Canada	1.01.6	0.59.5	2.01.1
13.	Meggl, Anneliese	Germany	1.02.5	0.59.9	2.02.4
14.	Bjornbakken, Inger	Norway	0.57.3	1.05.2	2.02.5
15.	Marchelli, Carla	Italy	1.01.1	1.01.8	2.02.9
16.	Frاندl, Josefina	Austria	0.59.2	1.03.8	2.03.0
17.	Leduc, Anne-Marie	France	0.58.6	1.04.9	2.03.5
18.	Kabina, Evgenija	U.S.S.R.	1.03.3	1.01.0	2.04.3
19.	Leduc, Marguerite	France	1.02.2	1.02.4	2.04.6
20.	Schir, Jerta	Italy	1.05.6	1.00.6	2.06.2
21.	Biebl, Heidi	Germany	1.09.2	0.57.3	2.06.5
22.	Grosso, Arlette	France	1.07.5	0.59.3	2.06.8
23.	Navarro, Marian	Spain	1.05.2	1.02.8	2.08.0
24.	Greene, Elizabeth	Canada	1.06.0	1.04.4	2.10.4
25.	Schweizer, Maria C.	Arg.	1.05.9	1.06.0	2.11.9
26.	Anderson, Beverly	U.S.A.	1.13.1	1.00.0	2.13.1
27.	Gibbs, Josephine	G.B.	1.04.1	1.09.1	2.13.2
28.	Chamot-Berthod, M.	Switz.	1.12.1	1.03.3	2.15.4
29.	Davy, Christine	Austl.	1.13.1	1.04.1	2.17.2
30.	Volkova, Ljubovj	U.S.S.R.	1.00.8	1.16.5	2.17.3
31.	Greene, Nancy	Canada	1.09.4	1.08.6	2.18.0
32.	Prain, Patricia H.	N.Z.	1.05.5	1.12.9	2.18.4
33.	Pitou, Penelope T.	USA	0.58.5	1.21.3	2.19.8
34.	Holmes, Renate	G.B.	1.16.1	1.07.4	2.23.5
35.	Schir, Jolanda	Italy	1.02.3	1.25.8	2.28.1
36.	Sandvik, Astrid	Norway	0.58.1	1.31.3	2.29.4
37.	Farrington, Wendy	G.B.	1.08.4	1.30.8	2.39.2
38.	Womersley, Cecilia	N.Z.	2.17.7	1.25.4	3.43.1

DISQUALIFIED

Waser, Annamarie	Switz.
Jahn, Marianne	Austria
Hecher, Traudl J.	Austria
Ruegg, Yvonne	Switz.
Christiansen, Liv	Norway

Crowds gather at the finish of the ladies' slalom area at the bottom of Papoose Peak.



A competitor who was injured during practice is given care by the ever-alert ski patrol.



# THE JUMPING HILL

The Olympic Jumping Hill at Squaw Valley was designed by Heini Klopfer of Oberstdorf, Germany, who is the foremost authority in the world on design. Klopfer designed the hill in the spring of 1957.

The contract was awarded by the California Olympic Commission to Diversified Builders that Fall, and clearing of trees began immediately. The actual building began in the summer of 1958, and was completed in the Fall. After it was completed, Klopfer returned for an inspection trip.

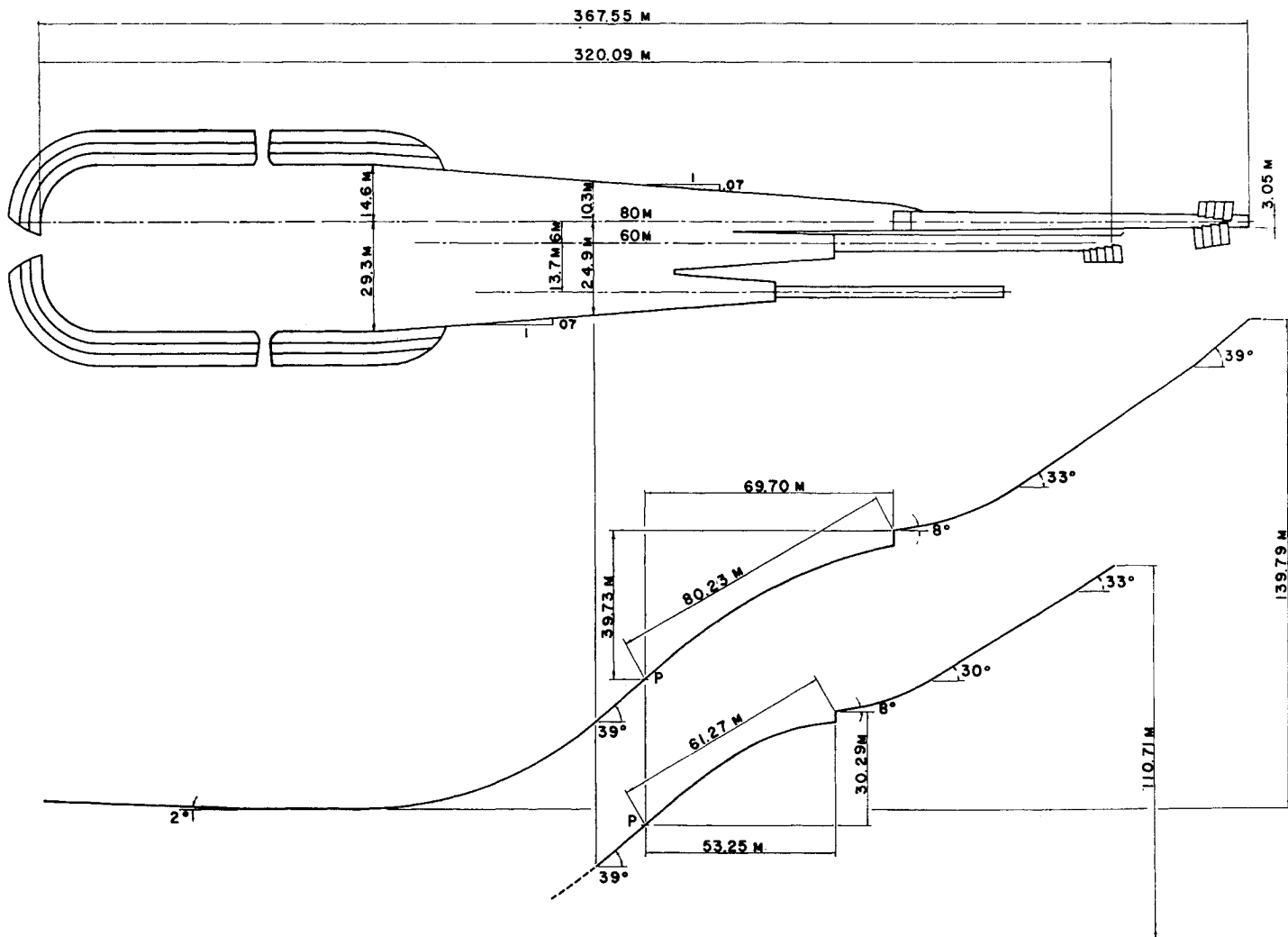
Klopfer had the highest praise for the construction of the Jumping Hill, which was located in the heart of the entire Olympic competition area, directly opposite the Blyth Memorial Arena on Little Papoose Peak. It is the only jumping facility in Olympic history to have three jumps—the 40, 60, and 80-meter jumps—all on the same hill. Klopfer called Little Papoose Peak "the type

of area one always seeks but seldom finds." Tall trees on both sides of the hills gave the jumpers good protection from the wind. The sun also was at the backs of the jumpers during the competitions.

The facility was built so that the start and the judges' tower could be reached either by walking up a stairway on the right hand side, or by riding to the first unloading station on the Little Papoose Peak double chair lift and walking down from there.

The Jumping Hill was first used for competition at the Trial Events in February, 1959. International Ski Federation officials on hand for the event found the facility to be excellent, and suggested only a few minor changes for the actual Games. Those few details were corrected in the spring of 1959, and final manicuring of the Jumping Hill was done just prior to the opening of the Games.

THE OLYMPIC JUMPING HILL





## JUMPING COMPETITION

The 80-meter special jumping, which provided the last day crowd with some of the Games' most exciting moments, resulted in an easy victory for Germany's Helmut Recknagel.

Each of the 45 competitors in the event had two jumps, and Recknagel had the greatest distance in the entire field on both attempts. Additionally, he had the best jumping style of all the performers, according to most of the five judges. His total points of 227.2 far exceeded the second place finisher, Finland's Niilo Halonen, who totaled 222.6 points. Third place went to Otto Leodolter of Austria, with 219.4 points.

American audiences, particularly those from California, had seen little or no jumping competition prior to the

Games. Seeing the best performers in the world in their first look at the sport was truly a thrill for an extremely appreciative and responsive crowd.

The Nordic Combined event, which is a combination of 15-kilometer cross-country racing and 60-meter jumping, was won by Georg Thoma of Germany. He won the event mainly on his jumping ability, as he gathered 221.5 points, more than any of his rivals, in that phase of the competition. He also was the third best racer in the competition.

The second place silver medal was won by Norway's Tormod Knutsen. Nikolai Gusakov of the U.S.S.R. won the bronze medal emblematic of third place.



**Helmut Recknagel of Germany, an easy winner in the 80-meter jump, shows the magnificent form that won a gold medal**

## SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

105

FEBRUARY 28, 1960

## 80 METER SPECIAL SKI JUMPING

Place	Name	Country	Jump			Judges style points					Round points	Total points
			Mtrs.	Feet	Pts.	A	B	C	D	E		
1.	Recknagel, Helmut	Germany	93.5	306	59.6	18.5*	18.0	18.0	17.5*	18.0	113.6	227.2
			84.5	277	59.6	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.5*	18.5*	113.6	
2.	Halonen, Niilo	Finland	92.5	303	58.8	17.5*	17.5	17.0*	17.5	17.5	111.3	222.6
			83.5	273	58.8	17.5*	17.5	17.5	18.0*	17.5	111.3	
3.	Leodolter, Otto	Austria	88.5	290	55.6	17.5*	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.5*	107.6	219.4
			83.5	273	58.8	17.5	17.5	18.0*	18.0	17.0*	111.8	
4.	Kamenskiy, Nikolai	U.S.S.R.	90.5	296	57.2	18.5*	17.5*	17.5	18.0	17.5	110.2	216.9
			79.0	259	55.2	18.0*	17.0*	17.0	17.0	17.5	106.7	
5.	Yggeseth, Torbjorn	Norway	88.5	290	55.6	17.0*	17.0	16.5*	17.0	17.0	106.6	216.1
			82.5	270	58.0	17.0*	17.0	17.0	17.5*	17.5	109.5	
6.	Bolkart, Max	Germany	87.5	287	54.8	16.5*	16.5	16.5	16.0*	16.5	104.3	212.6
			81.0	265	56.8	17.0*	17.0	17.0	18.0*	17.5	108.3	
7.	Samuelstuen, Ansten	U.S.A.	90.0	295	56.8	17.0*	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.5*	107.8	211.5
			79.0	259	55.2	16.5*	15.0*	16.0	16.0	16.5	103.7	
8.	Karkinen, Juhani	Finland	87.5	287	54.8	18.0	18.5*	17.5*	18.0	17.5	108.3	211.4
			82.0	268	57.6	15.0*	15.5*	15.0	15.5	15.0	103.1	
9.	Tsakadze, Koba	U.S.S.R.	89.0	291	56.0	18.0*	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.5*	107.0	211.1
			79.5	260	55.6	17.5*	16.5	16.0*	16.0	16.0	104.1	
10.	Shamov, Nikolai	U.S.S.R.	85.5	280	53.2	17.5*	16.5*	16.5	17.0	16.5	103.2	210.6
			80.5	264	56.4	18.0*	17.0*	17.0	17.0	17.0	107.4	
11.	Naes, Halvor	Norway	86.0	282	53.6	16.5*	16.0*	16.5	16.5	16.5	103.1	209.8
			81.5	267	57.2	16.5*	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.0*	106.7	
12.	Kuhrt, Veit	Germany	88.5	290	55.6	17.5*	17.0	16.5*	17.0	16.5	106.1	208.7
			79.5	260	55.6	16.5*	15.5*	15.5	15.5	16.0	102.6	
13.	Berg, Kare	Norway	83.0	272	51.2	16.5*	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.0*	100.7	207.4
			81.5	267	57.2	16.0*	16.5*	16.5	16.5	16.5	106.7	
14.	Plank, Alwin	Austria	87.5	287	54.8	16.5	17.0	17.5*	17.0	16.0*	105.3	206.7
			75.5	247	52.4	16.5*	16.5	16.5	16.0	15.5*	101.4	
15.	Kikuchi, Sadao	Japan	88.5	290	55.6	16.5*	16.5	16.0	15.5*	16.0	104.1	206.2
			77.0	252	53.6	15.5*	16.0	16.0	16.5*	16.5	102.1	
16.	Steinegger, Walter	Austria	87.5	287	54.8	16.5	16.0	17.0*	15.0*	16.0	103.3	205.9
			79.5	260	55.6	16.0	16.0	16.5*	15.0*	15.0	102.6	
17.	Kirjonen, Fino E.	Finland	85.5	280	53.2	17.5	18.0*	17.0	16.5*	16.5	104.2	205.8
			79.5	260	55.6	15.5*	15.5	15.5	15.0	14.5*	101.6	
18.	Strandberg, Rolf	Sweden	86.5	283	54.0	16.5*	15.0	15.5	15.5	14.5*	100.0	204.8
			81.0	265	56.8	16.0*	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0*	104.8	
19.	Eriksson, Bengt	Sweden	83.5	273	51.6	15.5*	16.0	16.0	17.0*	16.0	99.6	202.0
			78.0	255	54.4	16.0	16.0	15.5*	16.0	16.5*	102.4	
20.	Dascher, Andreas	Switz.	86.0	282	53.6	16.0*	16.0	15.5*	16.0	15.5	101.1	201.2
			77.0	252	53.6	16.5*	15.0*	15.5	15.0	16.0	100.1	
21.	Lesser, Werner	Germany	81.5	267	50.0	16.0*	16.0	16.0	16.5*	16.0	98.0	200.8
			78.5	257	54.8	16.0*	16.0	16.0	16.5*	16.0	102.8	
22.	Sato, Koichi	Japan	82.0	268	50.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.5*	15.5*	98.4	200.3
			78.0	255	54.4	15.5	16.0*	16.0	15.0*	16.0	101.9	
23.	Nord, Ole Tom	Norway	81.0	265	49.6	14.5*	15.0*	15.0	15.0	15.0	94.6	200.2
			82.0	268	57.6	16.0	15.5*	15.5	16.5*	16.5	105.6	
24.	DeZordo, Dino	Italy	85.5	280	53.2	15.5*	15.5*	15.5	15.5	15.5	99.7	198.8
			77.0	252	53.6	15.0*	15.5*	15.0	15.5	15.0	99.1	
25.	Eto, Yosuke	Japan	85.5	280	53.2	16.5*	15.5*	16.5	16.5	16.0	102.2	197.7
			72.5	237	50.0	15.5	14.5*	14.5	16.0*	15.5	95.5	
26.	Jean Prost, Claude	France	84.5	277	52.4	16.0	15.5	15.0*	16.5*	16.0	99.9	196.8
			75.5	247	52.4	16.0*	14.5*	14.5	14.5	15.5	96.9	
27.	Fedorov, Leonid	U.S.S.R.	83.0	272	51.2	16.0*	15.0*	15.5	15.5	15.0	97.2	193.1
			73.0	239	50.4	15.5*	15.0	14.5*	15.5	15.0	95.9	

## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Place	Name	Country	Jump			Judges style points					Round points	Total points
			Mtrs.	Feet	Pts.	A	B	C	D	E		
28.	St. Andre, Jon J.	U.S.A.	81.5	267	50.0	14.0*	14.0	14.5*	14.0	14.5	92.5	192.3
			78.5	257	54.8	15.0	14.5*	15.0	15.0	15.5*	99.8	
29.	Lindqvist, Inge	Sweden	79.5	260	48.4	14.0*	13.5*	14.0	14.0	14.0	90.4	190.1
			79.0	259	55.2	15.0*	15.0	14.5*	15.0	14.5	99.7	
30.	Matsui, Takashi	Japan	78.5	257	47.6	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.5*	14.5*	92.6	189.6
			75.0	246	52.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.5*	14.5*	97.0	
31.	Tajner, Wladyslaw	Poland	78.5	257	47.6	14.5*	13.5	13.5	12.5*	13.0	87.6	188.2
			79.5	260	55.6	16.5*	15.0	15.0	14.5*	15.0	100.6	
32.	Wedin, Robert Carl	U.S.A.	79.0	259	48.0	15.0*	16.5*	15.5	15.0	15.0	93.5	187.1
			72.0	236	49.6	15.0*	14.5*	14.5	14.5	15.0	93.6	
33.	Charland, Jacques	Canada	76.5	250	46.0	15.0*	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0*	91.0	186.3
			73.5	241	50.8	15.5*	14.5	14.5	14.0*	15.5	95.3	
34.	Egger, Wilhelm	Austria	78.5	257	47.6	13.5	14.0	14.5*	13.0*	13.0	88.1	185.4
			76.0	249	52.8	15.0	15.0	15.5*	14.0*	14.5	97.3	
35.	Gravelle, Gerry	Canada	79.5	260	48.4	15.5*	15.0*	15.0	15.5	15.5	94.4	185.4
			70.0	229	48.0	15.0*	14.5	14.0*	14.0	14.5	91.0	
36.	Zandanel, Nilo	Italy	84.0	275	52.0	16.0*	14.0	14.5	14.5	13.5*	95.0	184.8
			71.0	232	48.8	14.0*	13.5	13.5	12.5*	14.0	89.8	
37.	Perin, Enzo	Italy	75.0	246	44.8	13.5	14.5*	13.0*	13.0	13.5	84.8	181.6
			76.0	249	52.8	15.0*	14.5	14.5	13.5*	15.0	96.8	
38.	Rey, Robert	France	78.0	255	47.2	15.0*	14.0	13.0*	13.5	13.0	87.7	179.3
			72.0	236	49.6	15.0*	14.0	14.0	13.0*	14.0	91.6	
39.	Pennacchio, Luigi	Italy	70.5	231	41.2	13.5*	13.5	12.5	10.0*	11.5	78.7	171.2
			72.5	237	50.0	15.0*	14.5	14.5	13.0*	13.5	92.5	
40.	Kankkonen, Veikko	Finland	86.5F	283	54.0	6.0	6.0	5.0*	7.0*	6.0	72.0	168.0
			75.0	246	52.0	15.5*	15.0	14.5*	14.5	14.5	96.0	
41.	Sudar, Tamas	Hungary	73.5	241	43.6	14.0*	13.5	13.0	12.5*	14.0	84.1	165.8
			64.0	209	43.2	13.0	13.0	12.5	11.5*	13.5*	81.7	
42.	Kotlarek, Gene R	U.S.A.	84.0	275	52.0	14.0*	15.0	15.0	14.5	15.5*	96.5	165.1
			77.0F	252	53.6	5.0	4.0*	4.0	6.0*	6.0	68.6	
43.	Gudmundsson, S.	Iceland	64.0	209	36.0	13.0*	11.5*	12.0	12.0	13.0	73.0	155.7
			64.0	209	43.2	13.5	12.5*	12.5	13.5	14.0*	82.7	
44.	Moser, Alois	Canada	62.0	203	34.4	12.5*	12.0	12.5	11.5*	12.5	71.4	151.1
			64.0	209	43.2	13.5*	12.0	12.5	11.5*	12.0	79.7	
45.	Sjoberg, Kjell A.	Sweden	78.5	257	47.6	15.5	15.0*	15.0	16.5*	16.0	94.1	127.9
			46.0F	150	28.8	2.0*	1.0*	1.0	2.0	2.0	33.8	

\* Indicate high and low judges style points, which are not counted.

FEBRUARY 22, 1960  
NORDIC COMBINED

Place	Name	Country	60 meter			Place	Name	Country	60 meter		
			points	15 km points	Total points				points	15 km points	Total points
1.	Thoma, Georg	Germany	221.5	236.452	457.952	17.	Dietel, Rainer	Germany	214.0	212.645	426.645
2.	Knutson, Tormod	Norway	217.0	236.000	453.000	18.	Melich, Vlastimil	Czech.	198.0	227.097	425.097
3.	Gusakov, Nikolai	U.S.S.R.	212.0	240.000	452.000	19.	Karpiel, Jozef	Poland	194.5	225.484	419.984
4.	Ristola, Pekka N.	Finland	214.0	235.871	449.871	20.	Korner, Martin	Germany	212.0	204.645	416.645
5.	Kochkin, Dmitriy	U.S.S.R.	219.5	228.194	447.694	21.	Leodolter, Alois	Austria	205.5	209.484	414.984
6.	Larsen, Arne	Norway	215.0	229.613	444.613	22.	Hyytia, Ensio	Finland	212.5	202.258	414.758
7.	Stenersen, Sverre	Norway	205.5	232.581	438.081	23.	Maatela, Martti	Finland	202.0	210.000	412.000
8.	Dahlqvist, Lars	Sweden	201.5	235.032	436.532	24.	Taniguchi, Akemi	Japan	194.0	215.226	409.226
9.	Korhonen, Paavo	Finland	197.5	237.484	434.984	25.	Servold, Irvin B.	Canada	177.5	222.065	399.565
10.	Eriksson, Bengt	Sweden	213.0	220.710	433.710	26.	Vincelette, Alfred	U.S.A.	190.5	204.774	395.274
11.	Gundersen, Gunder	Norway	205.5	227.548	433.048	27.	Farwell, Theodore	U.S.A.	172.5	214.194	386.694
12.	Priakhin, Mikhail	U.S.S.R.	200.5	232.452	432.952	28.	Servold, Clarence	Canada	144.0	238.710	382.710
13.	Flauger, Gunter	Germany	207.0	225.742	432.742	29.	Cress, John R.	U.S.A.	191.5	183.806	375.306
14.	Perin, Enzo	Italy	207.0	225.290	432.290	30.	Lussi, Craig M.	U.S.A.	158.5	203.419	361.919
15.	Eto, Yosuke	Japan	218.5	211.484	429.984	31.	Nerdal, Hal	Austl.	138.0	194.387	332.387
16.	Fedorov, Leonid	U.S.S.R.	202.0	225.548	427.548						



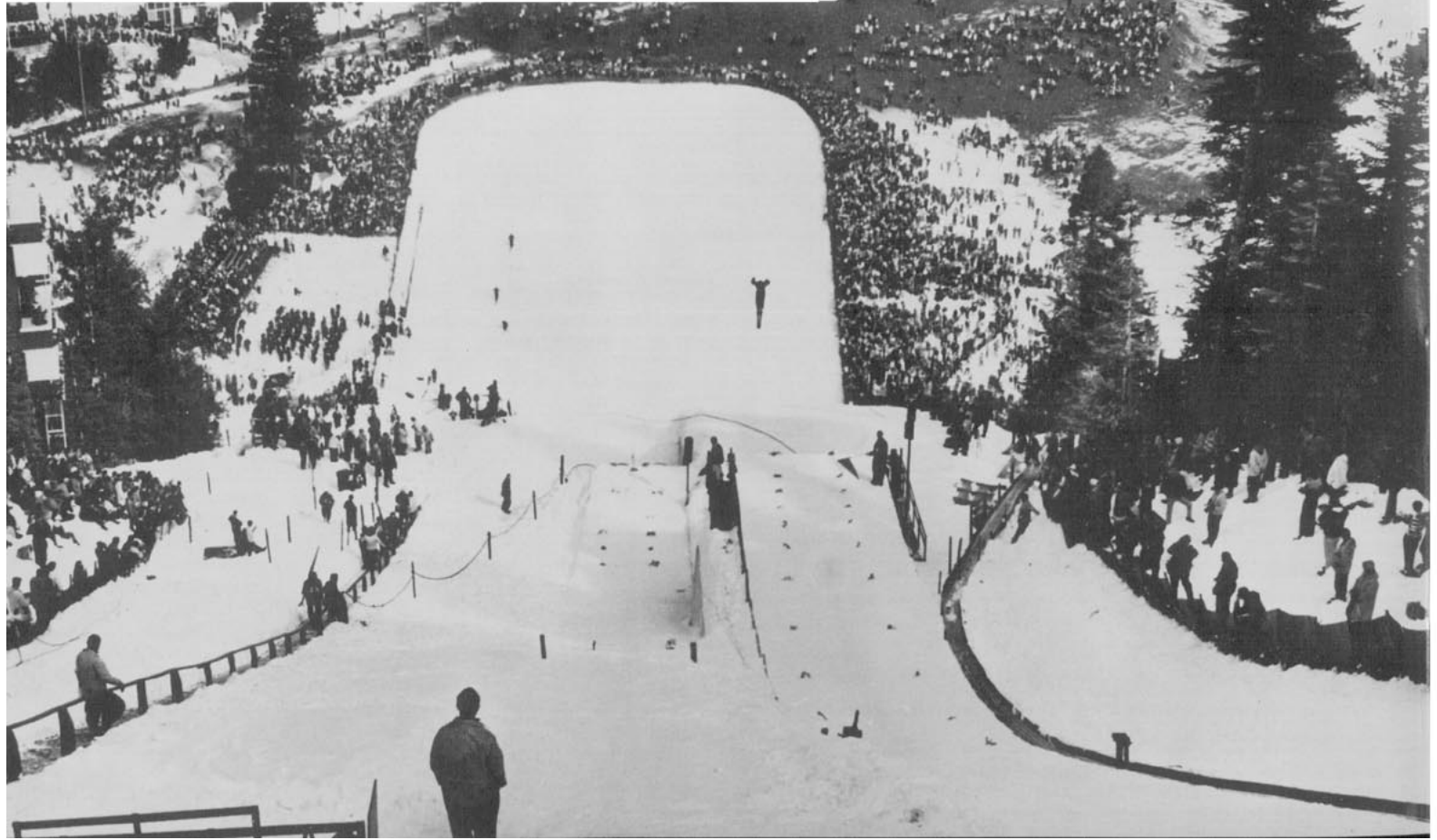
**Austria's Otto Leodolter uses extreme body lean to capture third place and a bronze medal in the 80-meter jump.**



**Helmut Recknagel, Germany's gold medalist, smiles happily after winning the 80-meter jump.**



Two views of the magnificent Jumping Hill at Squaw Valley. The lower picture is taken from above, showing a competitor in flight off the 80-meter jump. The upper picture, taken from ground level, shows all three jumps—the 40-meter, 60-meter, and 80-meter hills.





**McKinney Creek Stadium**

Work on the McKinney Creek Stadium began in August, 1959. It was rectangular, 250 meters long and 45 meters wide, although in some spots it was only 34 meters wide.

The stadium area contained a Timing Building, which housed the communications room, calculation room and Race Secretary's office in addition to the timing staff and equipment. The public address announcer and his staff were located on top of the Timing Building. Sixteen radio booths also were located on the roof.

There were two 20' x 48' quonset huts for competitors. Each was divided into eight rooms for changing, waxing, and resting. Showers were not located in this area because of lack of water, and this worked a definite hardship on the athletes.

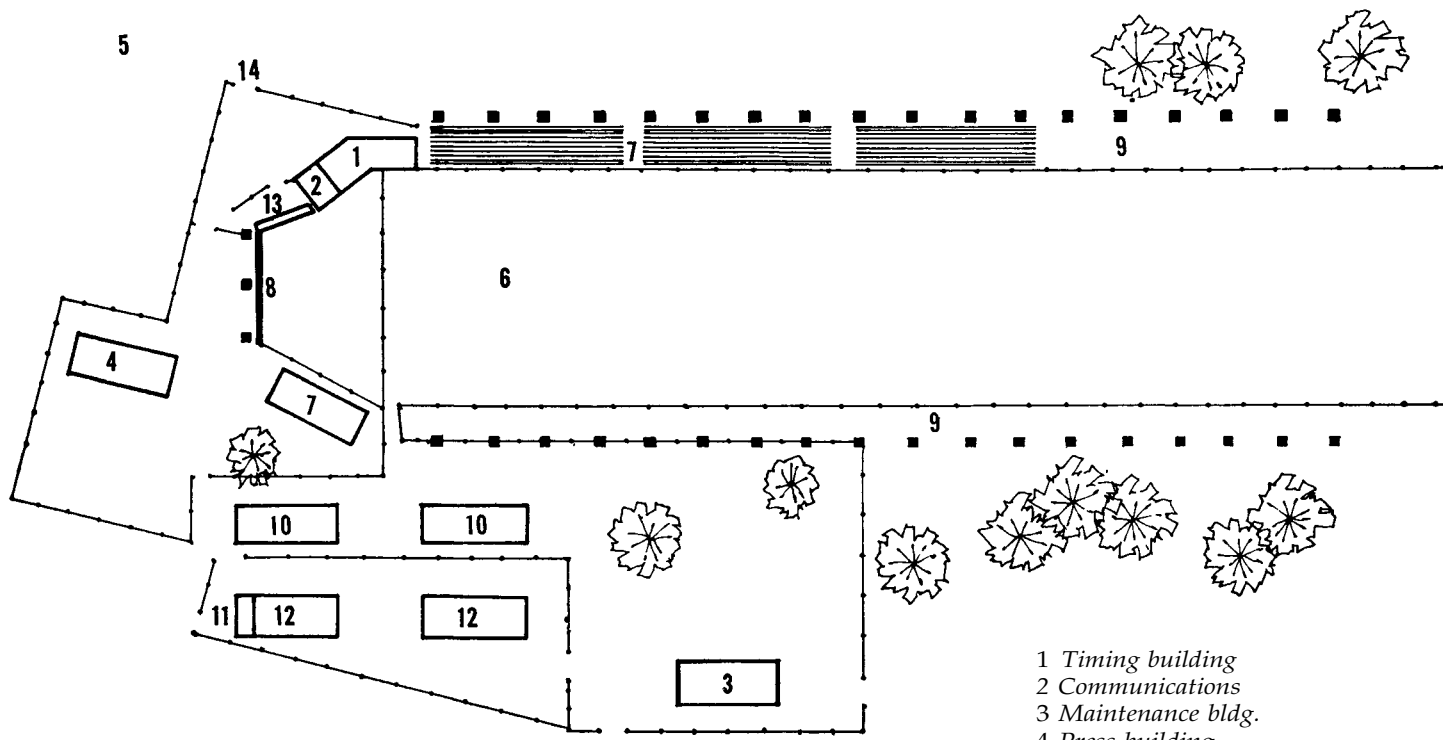
One quonset hut, 20' x 64', contained working space for the press, with tables, typewriters, teletype machines, telephones, and a darkroom for developing of film.

Another 20' x 48' quonset was one-fourth for administrative personnel and three-fourths for course preparation workers. Still another hut was used by the ski patrol and course workers. One other was used for equipment storage and oversnow vehicle maintenance.

The scoreboard was 54' long and 13' high, with the base 12' off the ground. Each racer's time was shown on the left side. The ten best times were always shown for two interval time points. In back of the scoreboard flew the Olympic Flag, the American Flag, and the Organizing Committee Flag. Flags of each nation competing in the Games were flown down the east and west sides of the stadium.

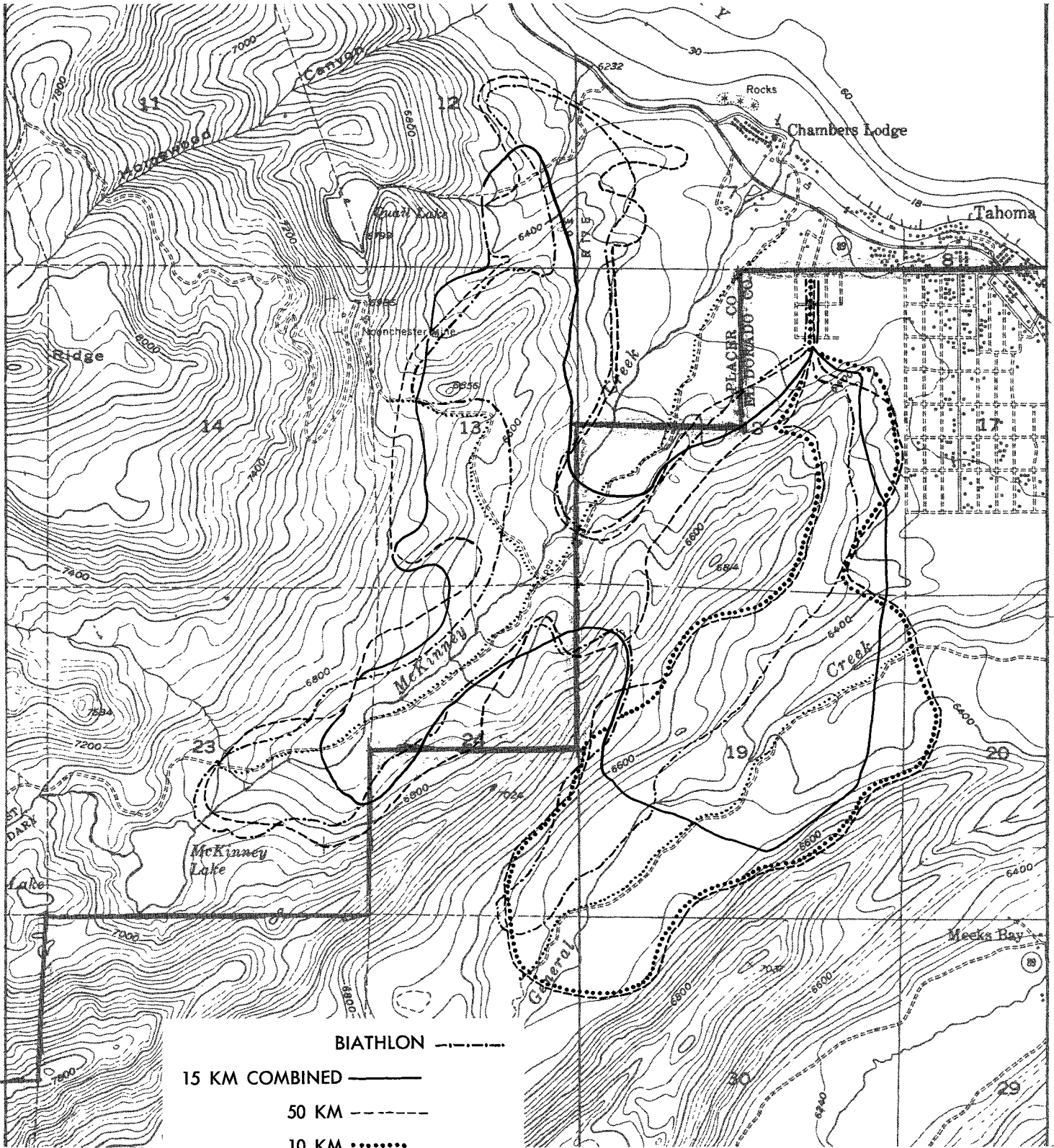
There were bleachers for 200 press and 1,000 spectators.

McKINNEY CREEK STADIUM



- 1 Timing building
- 2 Communications
- 3 Maintenance bldg.
- 4 Press building
- 5 Parking
- 6 Starting area
- 7 Bleachers
- 8 Scoreboard
- 9 Spectators' standing room
- 10 Competitors' hut
- 11 First aid
- 12 Course preparation bldg.
- 13 Radio-tv
- Fence
- Flag poles

# CROSS-COUNTRY COURSES



BIATHLON - - - - -  
15 KM COMBINED ————  
50 KM - - - - -  
10 KM ······  
ACCESS ROADS ······

## CROSS-COUNTRY COMPETITIONS

Representatives from the Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Finland and Norway—won most of the honors in the cross-country competitions.

Sixten Jernberg, the sturdy son of Sweden, was the first gold medal winner of the VIII Olympic Winter Games, when he captured the 30-kilometer race on Feb. 19. Jernberg, colorful in his all-white uniform, flashed across the finish line in 1:51:03.9, exactly 13 seconds ahead of his Swedish teammate, Rolf Ramgard, who won the second place silver medal.

Jernberg also came back later in the Games to gain second place honors in the 15-kilometer race. He was barely edged by Norway's Hakon Brusveen. The winner was clocked in 51:55.5, while Jernberg returned home in 51:58.6.

Sharing honors with Jernberg was Finland's Veikko Hakulinen. Although he failed to capture a gold medal in the individual events, Hakulinen placed high in all three cross-country races and anchored his country's 4x10 kilometer relay team to one of the most dramatic triumphs of the Games.

Hakulinen placed third in the 15 kilometer, sixth in the 30 kilometer, and second in the 50 kilometer. In the latter race, the winner was Kalevi Hamalainen, also of

Finland, whose winning time was 2:59:06.3. Hakulinen had a 2:59:26.7 clocking.

It was in the 4x10 kilometer relay that Hakulinen thrilled the spectators, however. He started the last leg of the race trailing Norway's Brusveen, the 15-kilometer winner. Since Brusveen had shown such outstanding ability in the shorter race, he appeared a sure winner in the relay. But Hakulinen came through with a super-human effort to overtake his Norwegian rival within sight of the spectators near the finish line to earn a thunderous ovation. The indomitable Hakulinen had finally won his gold medal. Other members of the Finnish team, in order, were Toimi J. Alatalo, Eero A. Mantyranta and Vaino V. Huhtala.

The Russian and Swedish girls took top honors in the ladies' cross-country competition. Representatives of the U.S.S.R. completely dominated the 10-kilometer race, when the first four places went to Russia. The winner was Marija Gusakova, and she was followed, in order, by Liubov Baranova, Radia Eroshina and Alevtina Kolchina.

Despite the dominance of the girls from the U.S.S.R. in the 10-kilometer, Sweden still won the 3x5 kilometer relay. The Swedish team was composed of Irma Johansson, Britt Strandberg and Sonja V. Ruthstrom. Sweden was clocked in 1:04:21.4 to Russia's 1:05:02.6.

Sweden's 30-km titlist, Sixten Jernberg, center, is the first gold medal winner of the VIII Olympic Winter Games. Receiving his second place award from IOC President Avery Brundage at the left is Rolf Ramgard, also of Sweden. The bronze medalist at the right is Nikolai Anikin of U.S.S.R.



RT FINISH



NISH



UPPER LEFT—Finishing the 30-kilometer course here is champion Sixten Jernberg of Sweden.

UPPER RIGHT—Showing the effects of the gruelling 30-kilometer race is Rolf Ramgard, silver medalist from Sweden. Aiding him here is Sigge Bergman, head of the Swedish cross-country delegation.

LOWER—Finland's sturdy Veikko Hakulinen reaches the finish line in the 50-kilometer race. Hakulinen placed second to capture a silver medal.



LOWER RIGHT—Racers negotiate the first uphill climb in the first leg of the 4 x 10-kilometer relay.

UPPER LEFT—Norway's second place finishers make an exchange in the 4 x 10-kilometer relay.

UPPER RIGHT—Russia's Alekses Kuznetsov catches his breath after finishing third leg of 4 x 10-kilometer relay.

LOWER LEFT—One of most dramatic moments of Games is captured as Veikko Hakulinen of Finland passes Hakon Brusveen of Norway near the finish of the last leg of the 4 x 10-kilometer relay.







Italy's Marcello de Dorigo races to a fifth place finish in the 4 x 10-kilometer relay.



Sigge Bergman of Sweden, FIS official, watches the cross-country competition. Scoreboard carrying results is in the background.



Officials hard at work compiling statistics during the cross-country competitions.



Spectators line up the course awaiting the athletes as they approach in the 4 x 10-kilometer relay.

## CROSS-COUNTRY EVENTS

The cross-country ski races were held at McKinney Creek, approximately 12 miles south of Squaw Valley on Highway 89. The start and finish area was only about 1000 feet off the highway and easily accessible. These events and the biathlon were the only ones not held at Squaw Valley.

It was the Organizing Committee's original intention to hold most of the cross-country competitions at Squaw Valley, with only the less popular events to be staged at McKinney Creek. However, by the summer of 1958 it became apparent that real estate developments in Squaw Valley would make it impossible to hold any of the cross-country races there, and the entire cross-country program was moved to McKinney Creek.

After the proposed courses were inspected by Knut Korsvold, technical delegate for the F.L.S., and Sigge Bergman, chairman of the F.I.S. cross-country committee, preparation of the trails began. The trails were completed by the summer of 1959.

Preparation of the courses began as soon as there was 18 inches of snow, so that mechanical equipment could be used. It was discovered during the Trial Events of 1959 that mechanical equipment greatly expedited course preparation.

The mechanical course preparation and the setting of a track was done the night before each cross-country event. About two and one-half hours before the starting time of each race, manual crews skied the courses and raked all downhill sections. Each crew assigned a certain section of the course remained there during the race to

act as course police. Immediately following a race the course crews removed all marking flags, kilometer signs, and other such equipment, and moved them to the course to be used for the next race.

Each event was assigned a color, and this color was used on all course markings—painted on trees, ski markings, score cards, competitors' race numbers, etc. Additionally, small flags lined the trail so that competitors would be able to follow the specified courses.

Cross-country practice courses were available at both McKinney Creek and in the Squaw Valley-Deer Park area.

Electric and manual timing both were used, with the electric devices being official. Interval times were taken every five kilometers for all cross-country races. The racers' times at these points were phoned to the stadium area, where they were announced to the spectators and posted on the scoreboard.

First aid stations and ski patrolmen were available along the courses. Because of the sun, all races except the 50 kilometer event began at 8 a.m. The 50 kilometer started at 7 a.m.

Crowds were not too large for the cross-country races because of the 12-mile distance from Squaw Valley. The biggest crowd at McKinney Creek was 3,000, the day of the men's 4 x 10 kilometer relay.

Chief of Race for all cross-country events was Wendall Broomhall. He was assisted by Allison Merrill. Secretary of all cross-country events was Graham Taylor.

FEBRUARY 23, 1960

### 15KM SPECIAL CROSS-COUNTRY

Place	Name	Country	Elapsed time		Total time	Place	Name	Country	Elapsed time		Total time
			5 km.	10 km.					5 km.	10 km.	
1	Brusveen, Hakon	Norway	17.06	35.31	51.55.5	28	Zelek, Kazimierz	Poland	18.23	38.28	55.59.4
2	Jernberg, Sixten	Sweden	16.52	35.29	51.58.6	29	Mandrillon, Rene	France	18.02	38.11	56.01.5
3	Hakulinen, Veikko	Finland	17.07	35.31	52.03.0	30	Sato, Kazuo	Japan	18.25	38.34	56.15.0
4	Vaganov, Gennadiy	U.S.S.R.	16.58	35.50	52.18.0	31	Possa, Lorenz	Switz.	18.15	38.31	56.30.1
4	Ostby, Einar	Norway	17.18	35.51	52.18.0	32	Roder, Enno	Germany	18.08	38.47	56.54.4
6	Mantyranta, Eero A.	Finland	17.12	35.51	52.40.6	33	Mitkov, Stefan G.	Bulgaria	18.41	39.02	56.55.4
7	Stefansson, Janne	Sweden	16.49	35.45	52.41.0	34	Sajgo, Pal	Hungary	18.33	38.57	57.02.9
8	Ramgard, Rolf	Sweden	16.57	35.54	52.47.3	35	Servold, Clarence	Canada	18.35	39.13	57.04.7
9	De Dorigo, Marcello	Italy	17.26	36.14	52.53.5	36	Cillik, Rudolf	Czech.	18.01	38.47	57.23.7
10	Anikin, Nikolai	U.S.S.R.	17.11	36.10	52.55.0	37	Huguenin, Marcel	Switz.	18.33	39.06	57.36.7
11	Gronningen, Harald	Norway	17.12	36.14	53.02.2	38	Haase, Werner	Germany	18.31	39.12	57.40.3
12	Brenden, Hallgeir	Norway	17.13	36.04	53.10.3	39	Hischier, Conrad	Switz.	18.25	39.03	57.43.9
13	Huhtala, Vaino V.	Finland	17.14	36.17	53.11.5	40	Matsushashi, T.	Japan	18.51	39.37	57.49.1
14	De Florian, G.	Italy	17.38	36.32	53.24.1	41	Gut-Misiaga, J.	Poland	17.54	39.05	58.03.6
15	Gubin, Aleksandr	U.S.S.R.	17.18	36.33	53.29.1	42	Weiss, Siegfried	Germany	18.25	39.36	58.04.6
16	Morschinin, Pavel	U.S.S.R.	17.28	36.49	53.36.6	43	Mateja, Andrzej	Poland	18.19	39.13	58.09.1
17	Larsson, Per Erik	Sweden	17.15	36.39	53.49.8	44	Moore, John A. G.	G.B.	19.05	39.52	58.35.0
18	Rysula, Jozef	Poland	17.40	37.01	54.13.3	45	Kurita, Eiji	Japan	19.02	40.40	58.57.0
19	Fattor, Pompeo	Italy	17.46	37.10	54.31.1	46	Lahtenpera, Peter	U.S.A.	19.15	40.23	59.13.0
20	Steiner, Giuseppe	Italy	17.53	37.34	54.42.3	47	Servold, Irvin B.	Canada	19.28	40.45	59.42.0
21	Mermet, Jean	France	17.51	37.29	54.44.5	48	Hirvonen, Olavi E.	U.S.A.	19.57	41.32	1.00.38.6
22	Miller, Andrew M.	U.S.A.	17.55	37.29	54.49.0	49	Morgan, Andrew J.	G.B.	19.46	42.18	1.01.32.9
23	Alatalo, Toimi J.	Finland	17.00	37.21	54.52.7	50	Akers, Charles	U.S.A.	19.41	42.29	1.02.35.7
24	Werner, Kuno	Germany	17.34	37.33	55.25.6	51	Walpole, Richard	Austl.	21.32	45.23	1.06.48.3
25	Carrara, Benoit	France	18.22	38.00	55.38.5	52	Shutt, Norman L.	G.B.	21.21	46.04	1.07.34.0
26	Arbez, Victor	France	17.53	38.05	55.41.1	53	Jerman, Francisco	Arg.	22.36	47.39	1.09.59.3
27	Baume, Alphonse	Switz.	18.25	38.09	55.58.9	54	Kim, HaYoon	Korea	24.21	51.22	1.15.26.5



SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

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FEBRUARY 25, 1960

MEN'S 4x10KM CROSS-COUNTRY RELAY

Place	Country	Name	Elapsed lap time	Elapsed total time
1.	Finland	Alatalo, Toimi J.	35 03 0	2 18 45 6
		Mantyranta, Lero, A.	34 45 0	
		Huhtala, Vaino Y.	35 01 0	
		Hakulinen, Veikko	33 56 6	
2.	Norway	Gronningcn, Harald	35 07 0	2 18 46 4
		Brendcn, Hallgcir	34 41 0	
		Ostby, Einar	34 41 0	
		Brusveen, Hakon	34 17 4	
3.	USSR	Sheljukhin, A.	37 17 0	2 21 21 6
		Vaganov, Gennadiy	34 22 0	
		Kuznetsov, Aleksci	35 11 0	
		Anikin, Nikolai	34 31 6	
4.	Sweden	Olsson, Lars	34 56 0	2 21 31 8
		Stefansson, Janne	37 44 0	
		Larsson, Lennart	34 44 0	
		Jernberg, Sixten	34 07 8	
5.	Italy	De Florian, G.	35 37 0	2 22 32 5
		Steiner, Giuscpcp	35 59 0	
		Fattor, Pompc	35 30 0	
		De Dorigo, Marcello	35 26 5	
6.	Poland	Mateja, Andrzej	36 22 0	2 26 25 3
		Rysula, Jozef	35 13 0	
		Gut-Misiaga, J	37 19 0	
		Zelek, Kazimierz	37 31 3	
7.	France	Arbez, Victor	36 50 0	2 26 30 8
		Mandrillon, Rene	36 46 0	
		Carrara, Benoit	36 41 0	
		Alermet, Jean	36 13 8	
8.	Switz	Kocher, Fritz	37 43 0	2 29 36 8
		Huguenin, Marcel	38 15 0	
		Possa, Lorenz	36 37 0	
		Baume, Alphonse	37 01 8	
9.	Germany	Werner, Kuno	37 27 0	2 31 47 1
		Hagg, Helmut	37 53 0	
		Haase, Werner	37 58 0	
		Roder, Enno	38 29 1	
10.	Japan	Matsubishi, T.	39 02 0	2 36 44 9
		Sato, Kazuo	37 41 0	
		Kurita, Eiji	39 17 0	
		Taniguchi, Akemi	40 44 9	
11.	U.S.A	Miller, Andrew M.	37 04 0	2 38 01 8
		Bohlin, Karl, A.	40 47 0	
		Dendahl, John G.	39 11 0	
		Lahdenpera, Peter	40 59 8	

FEBRUARY 20, 1960

LADIES' 10KM CROSS-COUNTRY

Place	Country	Name	Time 5 km	Total time
1.	U.S.S.R.	Gusakova, Marija	20 38	39 46 6
2.	U.S.S.R.	Baranova, Liubov	20 15	40 04 2
3.	U.S.S.R.	Eroshina, Radia	20 51	40 06 0
4.	U.S.S.R.	Kolchina, Alevtina	20 30	40 12 6
5.	Sweden	Ruthstrom, Sonja V.	21 11	40 35 5
6.	Finland	Poysti, Toini K.	21 11	40 41 9
7.	Sweden	Martinson, Barbro	21 34	41 06 2
8.	Sweden	Johansson, Irma	21 31	41 08 3
9.	Bulgaria	Stoeva, Krastana A.	21 33	41 44 0
10.	Sweden	Strandberg, Britt	22 13	42 06 8
11.	Finland	Ruoppa, Eeva	22 06	42 12 8
12.	Germany	Czech, Rita	22 21	42 29 0
13.	Poland	Biegun, Stefania	22 03	42 45 2
14.	Poland	Peksa-Czerniawska	22 29	42 45 5
15.	Finland	Rantanen, Siiri J.	21 37	42 52 7
16.	Germany	Borges, Renate	23 03	43 46 1
17.	Finland	Hog, Eva A	22 54	44 05 0
18.	Germany	Kallus, Sonnhilde	22 53	44 14 6
19.	Bulgaria	Wassileva, N.	23 09	44 32 8
20.	Poland	Krzepowska, Anna	23 30	44 36 1
21.	Poland	Gasienica-Daniel H.	23 46	45 08 2
22.	Bulgaria	Dimova, Rosa P.	23 52	45 45 8
23.	Hungary	Bartha, Magdolna	24 43	47 23 2
DID NOT FINISH				
	Germany	Gohler, Christa		

FEBRUARY 26, 1960

LADIES' 3 x 5KM CROSS-COUNTRY RELAY

Place	Country	Name	Elapsed lap time	Elapsed total time
1.	Sweden	Johansson, Irma	21 31 0	1 04 21 4
		Strandberg, Britt	21 45 0	
		Ruthstrom, Sonja V.	21 05 4	
2.	U.S.S.R.	Eroshina, Radia	22 57 0	1 05 02 6
		Gusakova, Marija	21 18 0	
		Baranova, Liubov	20 47 6	
3.	Finland	Rantanen, Siiri J.	22 57 0	1 06 27 5
		Ruoppa, Eeva	21 51 0	
		Poysti, Toini K.	21 39 5	
4.	Poland	Biegun, Stefania	22 10 0	1 07 24 6
		Gasienica-Daniel H.	23 05 0	
		Peksa-Czerniawska	22 09 6	
5.	Germany	Czech, Rita	22 59 0	1 09 25 7
		Borges, Renate	22 48 0	
		Kallns, Sonnhilde	23 38 7	

## THE BIATHLON

The biathlon, a combination of cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship, was included in the Squaw Valley program, marking the first time the event had ever been held in an Olympic Winter Games. Biathlon is most popular in the Scandinavian countries, and is held in other European nations as well.

Capt. Rolf Gerlofson, technical delegate appointed by the U.I.P.M., first surveyed for a suitable location as early as March, 1957. The biathlon ranges were completed in the summer of 1958, and final refinements were made the following summer.

The biathlon course was part of the network of courses used for all cross-country races at McKinney Creek. The firing ranges were located at the following points on the 20-kilometer course: 6.5 km—200 meter range; 9.5 km—250 meter range; 12.5 km—150 meter range; and 15 km—100 meter range. Each range had 15 pull-type targets with five relays, which permitted up to 75 competitors to fire.

Since there was no record of pull targets being used in previous biathlon competition, it was necessary to design and construct a workable system. A simple "sleeve and plunger" system was devised, enabling Chief of Race Birger Torrissen and his crews to raise and lower targets when changing them. Thus, the target could be changed and the results relayed to the scorekeeper immediately after each competitor completed his five rounds of firing.

### Results Reach Spectators Quickly

Each range had communications lines between the pits and firing line, as well as into the Timing Building in the stadium area. During the competition, the hits of each competitor were phoned to the stadium area, where it was announced to the spectators and posted on the scoreboard.

A practice firing range was available in the Squaw Valley-Deer Park area. Also, the 250-meter range that was used in actual competition was made available for practice.

The four-man crew that built the ranges was retained as preparation crew during and prior to the competition. This was advantageous, as they were familiar with the design and construction of the ranges and trails. This facilitated preparation of the ranges.

The permanent crew was supplemented by military personnel for the competition. Actually, the military personnel, consisting of four 20-man teams, began conditioning the shooting stations three weeks prior to the competition.

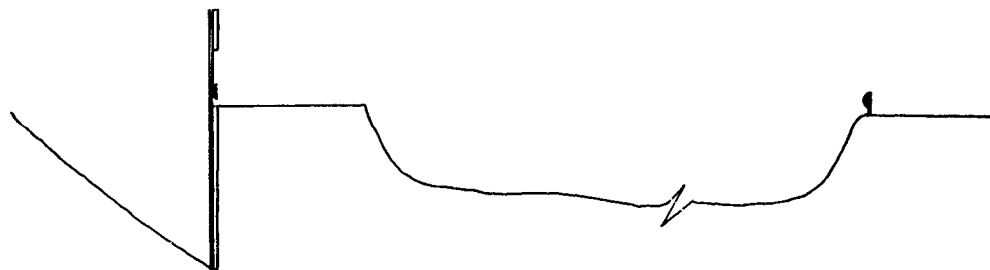
Each 20-man team was supervised by a non-commissioned officer from the United States Air Force Rifle School. Because of their background, these men had a greater interest in the biathlon competition than others would have had.

There was a first aid station at each firing range, and ski patrol personnel also manned the course. Fortunately, there were no accidents during the running of the biathlon competition.

Nine nations entered a total of 30 athletes in the biathlon. Because of the warm weather, the competitors were permitted to start at intervals of one minute rather than the usual two.

The winner of the event was Klas I. Lestander of Sweden, whose total time was 1:33:21.6, with no penalty for lack of perfection in riflery. Second place went to Antti Tyrvainen of Finland, whose skiing time was faster than Lestander's at 1:29:57.7. However, he was penalized four minutes in rifle marksmanship, and his adjusted time was 1:33:57.7. Athletes from Russia took third, fourth, fifth and sixth place. All four raced faster than Lestander, but were penalized for inaccuracy in shooting.

100- and 150-meter range profiles





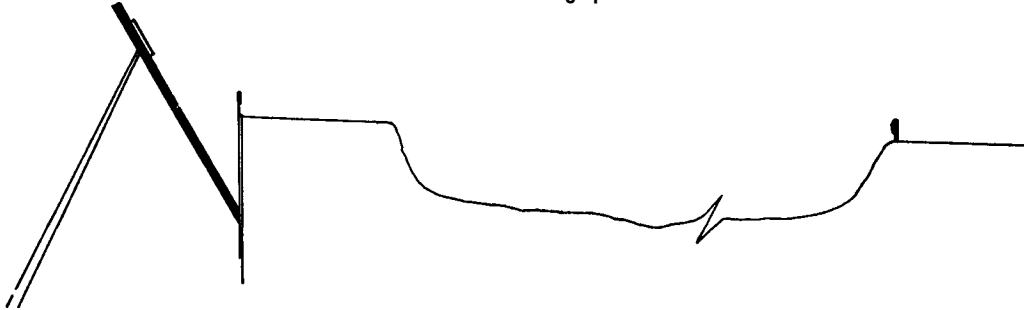


Aerial view of a biathlon shooting range.

Biathlon competitors look at 100-meter target.



200- and 250-meter range profiles.



## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 21, 1960

## BIATHLON

Name	Country		200 M Range	250 M Range	150 M Range	100 M Range	Time & Penalty	Total Adj. Time
1. Lestander, Klas I. ....	Sweden	Time Hits	26.12 5	40.43 5	58.07 5	1.13.06 5	1.33.21.6 .00.0	1.33.21.6
2. Tyrvainen, Antti .....	Finland	Time Hits	25.21 4	39.55 4	56.53 5	1.11.11 5	1.29.57.7 4.00.0	1.33.57.7
3. Privalov, Aleksandr .....	U.S.S.R.	Time Hits	25.11 5	39.20 5	55.58 5	1.09.40 2	1.28.54.2 6.00.0	1.34.54.2
4. Melanjn, Vladimir .....	U.S.S.R.	Time Hits	25.25 4	38.25 4	54.44 3	1.08.23 5	1.27.42.4 8.00.0	1.35.42.4
5. Pshenitsin, V. ....	U.S.S.R.	Time Hits	26.27 5	40.14 4	56.37 4	1.11.05 4	1.30.45.8 6.00.0	1.36.45.8
6. Sokolov, Dmitriy .....	U.S.S.R.	Time Hits	25.41 3	39.21 5	55.21 5	1.08.55 2	1.28.16.7 10.00.0	1.38.16.7
7. Waerhaug, Ola .....	Norway	Time Hits	27.51 5	42.24 4	1.00.41 5	1.15.40 5	1.36.35.8 2.00.0	1.38.35.8
8. Meinila, Martti H. ....	Finland	Time Hits	25.59 5	39.54 4	56.43 3	1.10.25 3	1.29.17.0 10.00.0	1.39.17.0
9. Werner, Kuno .....	Germany	Time Hits	25.26 3	39.05 4	55.54 4	1.09.47 3	1.29.33.8 12.00.0	1.41.33.8
10. Hermansen, Henry .....	Norway	Time Hits	26.07 5	40.42 5	58.28 5	1.13.21 1	1.34.20.1 8.00.0	1.42.20.1
11. Istad, Jon .....	Norway	Time Hits	27.14 4	41.44 4	1.00.01 3	1.15.02 5	1.36.53.5 8.00.0	1.44.53.5
12. Lundin, Tage L. ....	Sweden	Time Hits	26.33 5	40.40 3	58.23 2	1.13.36 4	1.33.56.3 12.00.0	1.45.56.3
13. Kirchner, Herbert .....	Germany	Time Hits	28.02 4	43.13 5	1.01.54 4	1.17.19 3	1.38.35.6 8.00.0	1.46.35.6
14. Burritt, John R. ....	U.S.A.	Time Hits	26.35 5	40.46 4	58.48 2	1.14.13 4	1.36.36.8 10.00.0	1.46.36.8
15. Laine, Eero J. ....	Finland	Time Hits	26.23 3	41.24 5	58.47 1	1.13.18 4	1.33.28.3 14.00.0	1.47.28.3
16. Agge, Sven .....	Sweden	Time Hits	25.34 2	39.31 2	56.19 2	1.10.23 5	1.30.21.7 18.00.0	1.48.21.7
17. Nickel, Horst .....	Germany	Time Hits	26.54 2	41.02 4	58.04 5	1.12.17 1	1.32.28.9 16.00.0	1.48.28.9
18. Taskinen, Pentti A. ....	Finland	Time Hits	26.58 5	41.37 2	59.54 3	1.15.10 3	1.36.29.7 14.00.0	1.50.29.7
19. Viklund, Adolf J. ....	Sweden	Time Hits	25.24 3	39.13 2	56.07 2	1.10.13 1	1.30.07.8 24.00.0	1.54.07.8
20. Hinze, Kurt .....	Germany	Time Hits	27.03 2	41.53 3	1.00.07 3	1.15.01 3	1.36.36.5 18.00.0	1.54.36.5
21. Mize, Richard .....	U.S.A.	Time Hits	26.52 2	40.47 2	58.34 0	1.13.03 5	1.33.56.2 22.00.0	1.55.56.2
22. Mercier, Rene .....	France	Time Hits	25.17 1	38.01 1	53.35 3	1.06.58 0	1.26.13.2 30.00.0	1.56.13.2
23. Hanson, Gustav .....	U.S.A.	Time Hits	28.04 2	43.14 2	1.02.45 3	1.18.25 4	1.40.06.2 18.00.0	1.58.06.2
24. Damon, Lawrence S. ....	U.S.A.	Time Hits	27.00 0	41.16 2	58.44 2	1.13.11 3	1.33.38.2 26.00.0	1.59.38.2
25. Arbez, Victor .....	France	Time Hits	25.16 1	38.11 0	53.56 0	1.07.22 1	1.25.58.4 36.00.0	2.01.58.4
26. Sajgo, Pal .....	Hungary	Time Hits	27.25 0	41.58 2	59.37 3	1.13.51 1	1.34.27.3 28.00.0	2.02.27.3
27. Mercier, Gilbert .....	France	Time Hits	26.20 1	39.44 1	56.22 1	1.10.03 0	1.29.16.6 34.00.0	2.03.16.6
28. Romand, Paul .....	France	Time Hits	25.35 0	38.44 0	54.39 1	1.08.33 1	1.28.48.4 36.00.0	2.04.48.4
29. Moore, John A. G. ....	G.B.	Time Hits	29.58 1	45.19 3	1.03.56 1	1.19.22 1	1.40.50.8 28.00.0	2.08.50.8
30. Shutt, Norman L. ....	G.B.	Time Hits	30.38 3	46.48 0	1.06.26 2	1.22.42 2	1.45.36.5 26.00.0	2.11.36.5

# SKATING FACILITIES

Hub of all skating activity at the VIII Olympic Winter Games was, of course, the Blyth Memorial Arena. The theme building of the Games which had won a national award for progressive architecture in 1958, proved extremely functional as well as beautiful.

The arena complex, which included all ice surfaces outside the arena as well as that under the main roof, was easily accessible to all athletes, officials and spectators by foot. Included were three hockey-sized rinks (85' x 190'), and a 400-meter speed skating oval. A fifth practice rink—a portable one—was located near the Village.

All figure skating competition and all but a few of the exciting ice hockey games were played in the main arena, marking the first time in Olympic history such competition was held under a roof. Another first occurred in speed skating at Squaw Valley, where the competition was staged on an artificial surface for the first time in Olympic annals.

The roof of the main arena was built on the suspension principle, which eliminated all supports that would have blocked the vision of some spectators. The steel in the roof beams weighs 900 tons, and the roof decking weighs an additional 300 tons. The roof is designed to withhold a snow load of 80 pounds per square foot.

## **One End Open**

One end of the arena was covered by the crests of many of the competing nations, while the other end was opened during the opening and closing ceremonies and was closed by swinging bleachers during the competitions. The rink in the main area has a monolithic floor; thus, it can be used for non-skating activities.

The ice surface for the five rinks is 11,200 square feet or 2.9 acres, and the pipes, if stretched out, would cover 72 miles. A large, complex refrigeration unit is required to freeze such a large amount of ice. The refrigerant was Freon 12, and 22% Calcium Chloride was used for brine. By using the principle of reverse cycle, the system not only froze the ice surfaces but also heated the internal areas of the building and the bleacher sections. The hot air also helped remove snow from the roof.

Over 700 tons of refrigeration could be developed by the unit. Forty-eight hundred household refrigerators could have been serviced by the equipment, and the air evaporator could air-condition 233 average homes with its 350,000 cubic foot per minute total. The electric load of the arena was 4,234 kilowatts.

The refrigeration plant required a complex control system to provide separately controlled temperatures at the various rinks, and to distribute the heat to the various areas.

Longines-Wittnauer donated two large scoreboards, which provided information for the hockey events and displayed electrically all the judges' markings for the figure skating. A crystal oscillator frequency standard was used for producing timing pulses to operate the

scoreboards, making the system accurate to 1/1000 of a second.

Forty-two clusters of 750-watt projection reflectors were hung from the roof to provide the arena ice surface with a unique and powerful lighting system. Each light had its own independent cable system, and it could be lowered to the floor for quick, easy repairs.

## **Many Offices in Arena**

The main arena had offices for the Director of Skating Events and his staff, the various skating federations, the custodian, the arena manager, and the concessionaire. Two lounges were provided for reserved season ticket holders and officials. Four other concession booths and two bars were provided in the lobby and mezzanine floors for spectators. Numerous machines containing hot and cold drinks, soups, candy, and cigarettes were available throughout the arena.

The men and lady figure skaters each were provided with dressing rooms. The four team rooms were used by the speed skaters in the morning and the hockey players in the afternoon. Nine wire cage lockers were available for storage of hockey equipment.

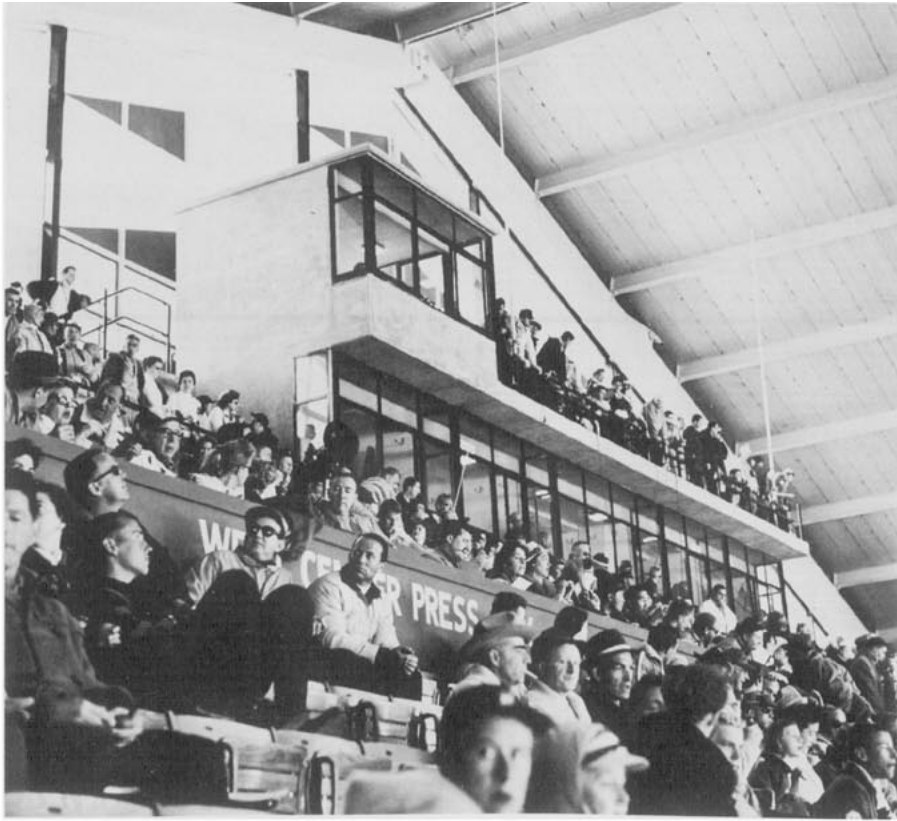
Other features under the stands of the arena were press work rooms, radio and interview rooms, accounting rooms, a public address room, and medical and first aid rooms. Five glass-enclosed booths were used for public address control and radio broadcasting. Additional broadcasting space was available among the five press rows that extended the entire length of the main bleachers. Several spots also were set up to accommodate the television cameras.

## **Speed Skating Oval Outstanding**

The 400-meter speed skating oval was, in many respects, just as spectacular as the 8,500-seat main arena. Four world records have been set on the oval, indicating that the artificial surface may be superior to natural ice.

Width of the track is 14 meters, accommodating two 5-meter racing lanes and one four-meter practice lane. Planing, resurfacing and laying of the snow lanes was done by a specially-built machine, which mechanically controlled the depth of cut and assured a more even ice surface. This unique machine contributed immeasurably to the fast surface, as the oval could be completely resurfaced in 45 minutes. In addition to resurfacing the ice, the machine also automatically made the snow lane dividing the racing lanes.

Any cracks appearing on the speed skating surface were filled and sealed by carbon dioxide. Four automatic planers were used for resurfacing the figure skating and ice hockey rinks. A specially-built, electric-driven edging planer was used to control the surface build-up at the edge of the rinks. The edger also was used during the figure skating competitions for applying water during the school figures.



The Press Box at the Blyth Memorial Arena was filled during all of the ice hockey competition.

Between periods of each game, and between games, mechanical equipment kept the ice in perfect condition.



Canada, steeped in ice hockey tradition, was far too strong for the lightweight Japanese team, winning 19 to 1.

Emotions erupt as the final buzzer ends the heart-stopping United States-Russia game, narrowly won by the Americans, 3 to 2.



## ICE HOCKEY COMPETITION

Of all the spectacular events at the VIII Olympic Winter Games, probably the most exciting to the spectators was the ice hockey tournament in which nine teams competed in 32 games. Ice hockey was the only contact sport on the program, and it had a natural appeal to American audiences. The fact that the United States team won the team crown by upsetting both Canada and the defending champions from Russia undoubtedly added to the sport's popularity.

The ice hockey tournament began with the teams divided into three pools and each team playing two games against the other teams in its pool. This was called the preliminary round.

There were two survivors from each of the three pools, and these six teams played in the championship tournament. The three losers in the preliminary round played in the consolation tournament.

The United States team didn't lose a game during the entire tournament. The Americans scored successive victories over Czechoslovakia (7-5), Australia (12-1), Sweden (6-3), Germany (9-1), Canada (2-1), U.S.S.R. (3-2), and Czechoslovakia (9-4) to win the coveted championship.

The key games unquestionably were the U.S.A. contests with Canada and Russia. The Americans faced the

Canadians at 3:30 p.m., Feb. 25. Center Robert Cleary opened the scoring after 12:47 of the first period had elapsed when he tallied after receiving a perfect assist from Left Defense John Mayasich. The Americans increased their lead to 2-0 after 14:00 of the second period when Center Paul Johnson scored unassisted.

In the throat-clutching third and final period, the Canadians narrowed the American lead to 2-1 at 13:38 when Right Wing James Connelly tallied. Both Left Wing Floyd Adartin and Center Kenneth Laufman were credited with an assist on the scoring play. The Canadians threatened time and again in the final period, only to be held off by the brilliant play of American goalie John McCarten. McCarten made an unbelievable 39 saves during the contest.

The United States' 3-2 triumph over the U.S.S.R. was every bit as dramatic as the victory over Canada. The Americans opened the scoring after 4:04 of the first period, when Right Wing William Cleary shot the puck past Russia's great goalie, Nikolai Puchkov. Robert Cleary assisted on the play.

The U.S.S.R. sextet, displaying precise teamwork, fought back for a 2-1 lead by the end of the first period. Goals were scored by Right Wing Yeniamin Aleksandrov at 5:03 and Right Wing Mikhail Bychkov at 9:37.

Happy members of winning United States hockey team, plus lady admirer, pose for the cameraman





Assists were credited to Capt. Nikolai Sologubov, defense, and Center Vladimir Grebennikov, respectively.

In an action-filled second period, the United States deadlocked the score at 2-2 after 11:01 had elapsed. The scoring play came on another brother act, when Center William Christian tallied after receiving an assist from Right Wing Roger Christian.

The two outstanding teams battled evenly throughout a third period that was marked by fast passing and remarkable defense. Finally, after 14:59, Center William Christian scored. Assists were credited to Left Wing Thomas Williams and Right Wing Roger Christian on the play. Neither team scored again, and both teams were thoroughly exhausted at the final buzzer. So were the 8,500 screaming spectators, who gave both teams a well-deserved standing ovation.

FINAL ICE HOCKEY STANDINGS, CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

Nation	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.	Goals	Opp. Goals
United States	5	0	0	10	29	11
Canada	4	1	0	8	31	12
U.S.S.R.	2	2	1	5	24	19
Czechoslovakia	2	3	0	4	21	23
Sweden	1	3	1	3	19	19
Germany	0	5	0	0	5	45

FINAL STANDINGS, CONSOLATION ROUND

Nation	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.	Goals	Opp. Goals
Finland	3	0	1	7	58	11
Japan	2	1	1	5	33	30
Australia	0	4	0	0	8	58

FEBRUARY 19, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

CANADA (5)

SWEDEN (2)

Hurley	.....	Goalie	.....	Lindquist
Sinden	.....	Right Defense	.....	Stoltz
Douglas	.....	Left Defense	.....	Bjorn
Attersley	.....	Center	.....	Nilsson
Etcher	.....	Left Wing	.....	Lundvall
Samalenko	.....	Right Wing	.....	Petersson

Officials—Robert Barry and Bill Riley

Spares

Canada—Forhan, Rope, Sly, Benoit, Rousseau, Pennington, Martin, Connelly  
 Sweden—Svensson, Svedberg, Nordlander, Broms, Johansson, Sterner, Wretling, Granath, Oberg

First Period Scoring

1. Canada—Martin (Pennington) 8:26
2. Sweden—Oberg (Granath) 11:43
3. Canada—Attersley (Etcher, Douglas) 17:03

Penalties

Pennington, Canada (2—Elbowing) 2:57  
 Benoit, Canada (2—Boarding) 5:29  
 Attersley, Canada (2—Checking in offensive zone) 11:07  
 Connelly, Canada (2—Board check) 11:38  
 Svedberg, Sweden (2—Tripping) 16:59  
 Bjorn, Sweden (2—Holding) 18:34

Second Period Scoring

4. Canada—Samalenko (Benoit, Attersley) 11:00
5. Sweden—Lundvall (Nilsson) 11:47

Penalties

Martin, Canada (2—Checking on boards) 14:28  
 Martin, Canada (10—Misconduct) 14:28  
 Sly, Canada (2—Charging) 18:14

Third Period Scoring

6. Canada—Etcher (Attersley) 11:37
7. Canada—Etcher (Samalenko, Attersley) 16:06

Penalties

Sly, Canada (5—Fighting) 5:57  
 Johansson, Sweden (5—Fighting) 5:17  
 Stoltz, Sweden (5—Causing injury) 8:43  
 Nordlander, Sweden (2—Tripping) 14:04  
 Oberg, Sweden (2—Interference) 14:57  
 Pennington, Canada (2—Interference) 18:13

Goals Permitted While Short handed—Canada 1, Sweden 3

Goals Scored While Short handed—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Lindquist, Sweden	10			10
Svensson, Sweden	1	12	19	32
Hurley, Canada	9	7	7	23

FEBRUARY 19, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

UNITED STATES (7)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (5)

McCartan	.....	Goalie	.....	Kadrchal
Mayasich	.....	Right Defense	.....	Potsch
Kirrane	.....	Left Defense	.....	Kasper
Johnson	.....	Center	.....	Golonka
Olson	.....	Left Wing	.....	Vlach
Grazia	.....	Right Wing	.....	Starsi

Officials—Hugh McLean, Canada, and Bill McKenzie, Canada

Spares

United States—Owen, Paavola, W. Christian, McVey, Williams, Rodenheiser, W. Cleary, R. Cleary  
 Czechoslovakia—Gut, Tikal, Vanek, Pantucek, Bubnik, Volf, Cerny

First Period Scoring

1. U.S.A.—Mayasich (Unassisted) 5:50
2. Czechoslovakia—Cerny (Volf) 7:04
3. U.S.A.—Mayasich (Unassisted) 16:56

Penalties

Vlach, Czechoslovakia (2—Interference) 4:15  
 Vlach, Czechoslovakia (2—Charging) 10:58  
 Owen, U.S.A. (2—Holding) 11:15

Second Period Scoring

4. Czechoslovakia—Bubnik (Unassisted) 3:37
5. U.S.A.—Williams (McVey, W. Christian) 8:54
6. Czechoslovakia—Vlach (Pantucek, Bubnik) 9:57
7. Czechoslovakia—Pantucek (Unassisted) 13:37

Penalties

R. Cleary, U.S.A. (2—Holding) 9:23  
 Tikal, Czechoslovakia (2—Interference) 13:18

Third Period Scoring

8. U.S.A.—Johnson (Mayasich, McVey) 1:58
9. U.S.A.—Mayasich (Unassisted) 4:29
10. U.S.A.—Williams (W. Christian) 7:12
11. U.S.A.—W. Cleary (Unassisted) 13:54
12. Czechoslovakia—Golonka (Starsi, Gut) 18:32

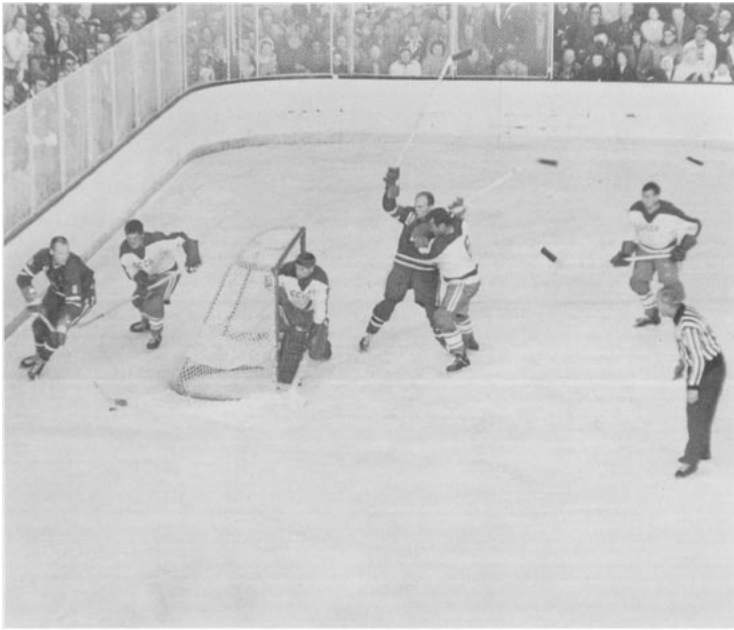
Penalties

Olson, U.S.A. (2—Interference) 5:16  
 Bubnik, Czechoslovakia (2—Hooking) 9:11  
 Owen, U.S.A. (2—Holding) 12:33

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—U.S.A. 1, Czechoslovakia 1

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—U.S.A. 1, Czechoslovakia 1

Goalie Saves	2	3	Total
McCartan, U.S.A.	9	12	30
Kadrchal, Czechoslovakia	9	7	27



The strong Russian defenses repelled American advances time and again.



The battle between the Russians and Americans was never dull and always clean.

FEBRUARY 19, 1960  
PRELIMINARY ROUND

U.S.S.R. (8)		GERMANY (0)
Erkin .....	Goalie .....	Hobelsberger
Sologubov .....	Right Defense .....	Ambros
Baulin .....	Left Defense .....	Eggerbauer
Almetov .....	Center .....	Huber
Loktev .....	Left Wing .....	Waitl
Aleksandrov .....	Right Wing .....	Rampf
Officials—Marsh Ryman and Everett Riley		

*Spares*

U.S.S.R.—Sidorenkov, Kuchevsky, Bychkov, Grebennikov, Tsitsinov, Yakushev, Groshev, Petukhov, Pryazhnikov  
Germany—Egen, Schubert, Sepp, Nnsinn, Trautwein, Ebert, Schuldes, Reif

*First Period Scoring*

1. U.S.S.R.-Baulin (Aleksandrov) 1:32
2. U.S.S.R.-Pryazhnikov (Petukhov) 4:01
3. U.S.S.R.-Aleksandrov (Unassisted) 18:44

*Penalties*

Baulin, U.S.S.R. (2-Hooking) 9:36  
Waitl, Germany (2-Tripping) 16:11

*Second Period Scoring*

4. U.S.S.R.-Petukhov (Sologubov) 2:55
5. U.S.S.R.-Groshev (Yakushev) 11:53
6. U.S.S.R.-Almetov (Aleksandrov) 18:16

*Penalties*

Egen, Germany (2-Illegal checking) 4:53  
Petukhov, U.S.S.R. (2-Elbowing) 12:15  
Waitl, Germany (2-Hooking) 12:37  
Aleksandrov, U.S.S.R. (2-Slashing) 18:42

*Third Period Scoring*

7. U.S.S.R.-Sologubov (Tsitsinov) 5:19
8. U.S.S.R.—Loktev (Aleksandrov, Kuchevsky) 9:06

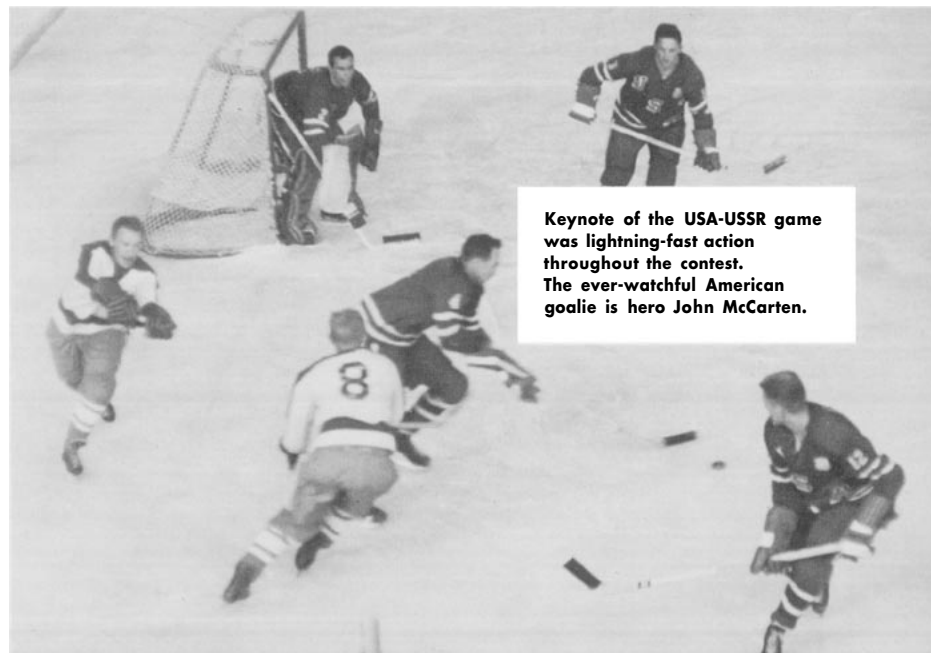
*Penalties*

Bychkov, U.S.S.R. (2-Roughing) 5:09  
Ambros, Germany (2-Roughing) 5:09  
Bychkov, U.S.S.R. (2-Elbowing) 10:46  
Rampf, Germany (5-Fighting) 10:46  
Loktev, U.S.S.R. (2-High sticking) 13:27  
Ambros, Germany (2-High sticking) 13:27  
Sidorenkov, U.S.S.R. (2-Charging) 14:06  
Egen, Germany (5-Cross checking) 15:44  
Tsitsinov, U.S.S.R. (2-Slashing) 17:47

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—None*

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None*

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	1	2	3	<i>Total</i>
Evgeni Erkin, U.S.S.R. ....	1	7	10	18
Michael Hobelsberger, Germany .	7	12	5	24



Keystone of the USA-USSR game was lightning-fast action throughout the contest. The ever-watchful American goalie is hero John McCarten.

FEBRUARY 20, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

CANADA (19) JAPAN (1)

Head ..... Goalie ..... T. Honma  
 Sinden ..... Right Defense ..... Miyasaki  
 Douglas ..... Left Defense ..... Takagi  
 Attersley ..... Center ..... Ono  
 Etcher ..... Left Wing ..... Inatsun  
 Samolenko ..... Right Wing ..... Murano

Officials—Kurt Hauser and Richard Wagner

*Spares*

Canada—Sly, Benoit, Pennington, Forhan, McKnight, Martin,  
 Rope, Laufman, Connelly, Rousseau  
 Japan—Kakihara, Yumada, Irie, Akazawa, Segawa, S. Honma,  
 Shimada, Iwaoka, Tenabu, Takeshima, Tomita

*First Period Scoring*

1. Canada—Attersley (Etcher) 4:52
2. Canada—Rousseau (Unassisted) 7:28
3. Canada—Etcher (Attersley) 10:31
4. Canada—Sinden (Etcher) 11:24
5. Canada—Samolenko (Attersley) 11:51

*Penalties*

Takagi, Japan (2—Holding puck) 9:16  
 S. Honma, Japan (2—Tripping) 18:22

*Second Period Scoring*

6. Canada—Attersley (Etcher) 2:00
7. Canada—Sinden (Forhan, Rope) 4:15
8. Canada—Rousseau (Sinden) 5:54
9. Japan—Irie (Segawa) 8:28
10. Canada—Samolenko (Etcher, Sinden) 11:15
11. Canada—Martin (Connelly, McKnight) 14:13
12. Canada—Connelly (Martin, McKnight) 16:20
13. Canada—Rousseau (Forhan) 19:26

*Penalties*

Hiyazaki, Japan (2—Holding) 19:13

*Third Period Scoring*

14. Canada—Etcher (Attersley) 3:37
15. Canada—Etcher (Unassisted) 4:59
16. Canada—Rope (Unassisted) 6:00
17. Canada—Martin (Benoit) 8:35
18. Canada—McKnight (Martin) 8:51
19. Canada—Samolenko (Douglas) 11:45
20. Canada—Rousseau (Forhan, Rope) 12:24

*Penalties*

Benoit, Canada (2—Holding) 14:17

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Japan 2, Canada 0

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Head, Canada .....	4	1	9	14
T. Honma, Japan .....	29	14	23	66
Tomita, Japan .....		10		10

FEBRUARY 20, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

U.S.S.R. (8) FINLAND (4)

Tuchkov ..... Goalie ..... Niemi  
 Karpov ..... Right Defense ..... Hakala  
 Baulin ..... Left Defense ..... Lampainen  
 Aleksandrov ..... Center ..... Wahlsten  
 Loktev ..... Left Wing ..... Nieminen  
 Almetov ..... Right Wing ..... Soini

Officials—Bill McKenzie and Hugh McLean

*Spares*

U.S.S.R.—Kuchevsky, Sidorenkov, Yakushev, Bychkov, Greb-  
 bunikov, Tsitsinov, Petukhov, Groshev, Erkin  
 Finland—Numminen, Kolso, Kilpio, Rastio, Luostarinen, Rassa,  
 Pulli, Selstamo

*First Period Scoring*

1. U.S.S.R.—Grehennikov (Petukhov, Tsitsinov) 4:43
2. U.S.S.R.—Groshev (Yakushev, Karpov) 9:35
3. Finland—Lampainen (Unassisted) 18:09

*Penalties*

Aleksandrov, U.S.S.R. (2—Elbowing) 3:58  
 Koiso, Finland (2—Hooking) 4:28  
 Luostarinen, Finland (2—Holding) 8:32  
 Loktev, U.S.S.R. (2—Charging) 10:34  
 Baulin, U.S.S.R. (2—High sticking) 17:12  
 Petukhov, U.S.S.R. (2—Tripping) 17:58

*Second Period Scoring*

4. U.S.S.R.—Karpov (Unassisted) 2:36
5. U.S.S.R.—Yakushev (Petukhov) 9:36
6. U.S.S.R.—Tsitsinov (Grebennikov, Karpov) 16:21
7. U.S.S.R.—Grushev (Petukhov) 17:30

*Penalties*

Karpov, USSR. (2—Hooking) 13:12  
 Wahlsten, Finland (2—Interference) 13:37

*Third Period Scoring*

8. Finland—Pulli (Unassisted) 3:20
9. U.S.S.R.—Loktev (Aleksandrov) 4:31
10. Finland—Nieminen (Pulli) 7:15
11. U.S.S.R.—Grebennikov (Tsitsinov) 16:28
12. Finland—Nieminen (Unassisted) 19:42

*Penalties*

Kuchevsky, U.S.S.R. (2—Holding) 8:56  
 Aleksandrov, U.S.S.R. (2—Cross checking) 9:55  
 Aleksandrov, U.S.S.R. (10—Misconduct) 9:55  
 Soini, Finland (2—Hooking) 15:16  
 Kuchevsky, U.S.S.R. (2—Hooking) 19:37

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Finland 2, U.S.S.R. 1

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Niemi, Finland .....	13	13	7	33
Puchkov, U.S.S.R. ....	16	6		22
Erkin, U.S.S.R. ....			10	10

FEBRUARY 20, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (18) AUSTRALIA (1)

Nadrchal ..... Goalie ..... Reid  
 Potsch ..... Right Defense ..... Hansen  
 Kasper ..... Left Defense ..... Wellman  
 Pantucek ..... Center ..... Jones  
 Jirik ..... Left Wing ..... Derrick  
 Bubnik ..... Right Wing ..... Cunningham

Officials—Bob Barry and Bill Riley

*Spares*

Czechoslovakia—Bubnik, Gut, Tikal, Golonka, Vlach, Starsi,  
 Cerny, Volf, Dvoracek, Masten  
 Australia—Jones, Derrick, Nicholas, Vesely, Thomas, McLaugh-  
 lin, Parrott, Hitch

*First Period Scoring*

1. Czechoslovakia—Golonka (Starsi) 2:35
2. Czechoslovakia—Volf (Unassisted) 3:29
3. Australia—Cunningham (Jones, Ekberg) 5:17
4. Czechoslovakia—Potsch (Golonka) 6:31
5. Czechoslovakia—Golonka (Cerny) 8:30
6. Czechoslovakia—Cerny (Volf) 9:30
7. Czechoslovakia—Starsi (Vlach) 14:30
8. Czechoslovakia—Cerny (Volf) 15:56

*Penalties—None**Second Period Scoring*

9. Czechoslovakia—Pantucek (Bubnik) 00:32
10. Czechoslovakia—Potsch (Pantucek) 2:07
11. Czechoslovakia—Starsi (Gut) 13:24

*Penalties*

Kasper, Czechoslovakia (2—Cross checking) 13:35  
 Kasper, Czechoslovakia (2—Sparring) 15:25

*Third Period Scoring*

12. Czechoslovakia-Starsi (Vlach) 1:57
13. Czechoslovakia—Gut (Pantucek) 5:02
14. Czechoslovakia—Vlach (Unassisted) 5:49
15. Czechoslovakia-Vlach (Starsi) 6:42
16. Czechoslovakia-Bubnik (Pantucek) 9:09
17. Czechoslovakia-Golonka (Vlach, Tikal) 9:45
18. Czechoslovakia-Vlach (Golonka, Kasper) 13:44
19. Czechoslovakia-Golonka (Potsch) 14:24

*Penalties*

Wellman, Australia (2—Tripping) 11:13  
 Kasper, Czechoslovakia (2—Charging) 19:32

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—None*

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None*

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Reid, Australia .....	17	21	26	64
Nadrchal, Czechoslovakia .....	8	3		11
Dvoracek, Czechoslovakia .....			3	3

FEBRUARY 21, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

UNITED STATES (12) AUSTRALIA (1)

McCartan .....	Goalie .....	Reid
Owen .....	Right Defense .....	Nicholas
Paavola .....	Left Defense .....	Wellman
Johnson .....	Center .....	Parrott
Olson .....	Left Wing .....	Acton
Meridith .....	Right Wing .....	

*Officials—Bill McKenzie, Canada and Hugh McLean, Canada*

*Spares*

United States—Kirrane, Mayasich, W. Christian, R. Christian, W. Cleary, R. Cleary, Williams, Rodenheiser  
 Australia—Amess, Ekberg, Jones, Derrick, Pawsey, Thomas, Hitch, McLoughlin

*First Period Scoring*

1. U.S.A.-Olson (Johnson, Meridith) 1:09
2. U.S.A.-Rodenheiser (R. Cleary) 5:13
3. U.S.A.-Williams (unassisted) 9:37
4. U.S.A.-R. Cleary (W. Cleary) 14:07
5. U.S.A.-Meridith (Owen) 16:31
6. U.S.A.—Mayasich (unassisted) 17:36

*Penalties*

Acton, Australia (2—Interference) 10:29

*Second Period Scoring*

7. U.S.A.-Mayasich (Williams, R. Christian) 2:39
8. U.S.A.-Kirrane (Owen, Paavola) 9:39
9. U.S.A.-R. Christian (Williams) 11:23

*Penalties*

Vesely, Australia (2—Tripping) 7:33

*Third Period Scoring*

10. Australia—Jones (Cunningham) 1:02
11. U.S.A.-Meredith (unassisted) 2:21
12. U.S.A.-Johnson (Mayasich, W. Christian) 4:10
13. U.S.A.-Owen (W. Christian) 7:40

*Penalties*

None

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—None*

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None*

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total</i>
McCartan, United States .....	3	3	3	9
Reid, Australia .....	8			8
McLaughlin, Australia .....		16	9	25

FEBRUARY 21, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

GERMANY (4) FINLAND (1)

Hobelsberger .....	Goalie .....	Lahtinen
Ambros .....	Right Defense .....	Hakala
Eggerbauer .....	Left Defense .....	Numminen
Egen .....	Center .....	Kilpio
Schnaitberger .....	Left Wing .....	Rastio
Rampf .....	Right Wing .....	Salmi

*Officials—Bob Barry and Bill Riley*

*Spares*

Germany—Huber, Waitl, Sepp, Unsinn, Trautwein, Eberl, Schuldes, Reif  
 Finland—Lampainen, Koiso, Wahlsten, Luostarinen, Rassa, Niemenen, Pulli

*First Period Scoring*

1. Germany—Sepp (Trautwein) 16:16

*Penalties*

Numminen, Finland (2—Elbowing) 2:43  
 Schuldes, Germany (2—Cross-checking) 3:40  
 Sepp, Germany (2—Interference) 5:30  
 Numminen, Finland (2—Tripping) 11:15  
 Koiso, Finland (2—Holding) 18:41

*Second Period Scoring*

2. Germany—Sepp (Trautwein, Unsinn) 1:03
3. Germany-Reif (Eberl) 12:16

*Penalties*

None

*Third Period Scoring*

4. Finland-Rastio (Wahlsten) 7:27
5. Germany—Rampf (Egen) 14:56

*Penalties*

Egen, Germany (2—Tripping) 6:49  
 Numminen, Finland (2—Interference) 14:14

*Goals Permitted While Short handed—Finland 1, Germany 1*

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None*

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lahtinen, Finland .....	16	14	7	37
Hobelsberger, Germany .....	12	11	14	37

FEBRUARY 21, 1960

PRELIMINARY ROUND

SWEDEN (19) JAPAN (0)

Svensson .....	Goalie .....	T. Honma
Stoltz .....	Right Defense .....	Shimada
Nordlander .....	Left Defense .....	Tanaba
Nilsson .....	Center .....	Ono
Lundvall .....	Left Wing .....	Murano
Pettersson .....	Right Wing .....	Iwaoka

*Officials—Everett Riley, U.S.A. and Marshall Ryman, U.S.A.*

*Spares*

Sweden—Svedberg, Blome, Broms, Johansson, Sterner, Oberg, Granath, Anderson  
 Japan—Miyazaki, Yamada, Kakihara, Segawa, Tomita, S. Honma, Takagi, Takashima, Irie

*First Period Scoring*

1. Sweden—Pettersson (Nilsson) 1:00
2. Sweden—Pettersson (Nilsson) 3:51
3. Sweden—Oberg (Anderson) 7:15
4. Sweden—Oberg (Anderson) 7:23
5. Sweden—Anderson (Oberg) 7:51
6. Sweden—Blome (Pettersson) 13:57
7. Sweden-Blome (Oberg) 15:33
8. Sweden-Granath (Blome) 18:05

VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

*Penalties*

- Ono, Japan (2—Interference) 7:31
- Segawa, Japan (2—Hooking) 10:03
- Granath, Sweden (2—Tripping) 11:53

*Second Period Scoring*

- 9. Sweden—Anderson (Granath) 6:48
- 10. Sweden—Lundvall (Pettersson) 9:07
- 11. Sweden—Johansson (Unassisted) 10:00
- 12. Sweden—Johansson (Broms) 10:33
- 13. Sweden—Blome (Lundvall) 13:28

*Penalties*

- Ono, Japan (2-Holding) 3:48
- Nilsson, Sweden (2—Spearing) 3:48
- Murano, Japan (2—Tripping) 7:54
- S. Honma, Japan (2-Playing with broken stick) 15:30

*Third Period Scoring*

- 14. Sweden—Nilsson (Unassisted) 1:09
- 15. Sweden—Johansson (Unassisted) 1:29
- 16. Sweden—Pettersson (Unassisted) 7:56
- 17. Sweden—Oberg (Unassisted) 16:14
- 18. Sweden—Nilsson (Pettersson) 16:49
- 19. Sweden—Svedberg (Pettersson) 17:17

*Penalties*

- S. Honma, Japan (2-Illegal check) 0:28
- Murano, Japan (2—Check in offensive zone) 6:07
- Pettersson, Sweden (2—Tripping) 12:40
- Ono, Japan (2-Hooking) 14:20
- Mayasaki, Japan (2-Charging) 15:18

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Japan 8, Sweden 0

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
T. Honma, Japan .....	15		8	23
Tomita, Japan .....		18	8	26
Svensson, Sweden .....	4	6	6	16

FEBRUARY 22, 1960

CONSOLATION ROUND

AUSTRALIA (1)		FINLAND (14)
Reid .....	Goalie .....	Lahtinen
Eckberg .....	Right Defense .....	Hakala
Wellman .....	Left Defense .....	Numminen
Vesley .....	Center .....	Kilpio
Acton .....	Left Wing .....	Rassa
Parrott .....	Right Wing .....	Wahlsten

*Officials*-Buck Riley, U.S.A., and Hiroshi Hayrachi, Japan

*Spares*

- Australia-Nicholas, Amess, Cunningham, Derrick, Pawsey, Thomas, Hitch, Jones, McLoughlin
- Finland—Lampainen, Koiso, Ludstarinen, Nieminen, Pulli, Vainio, Soini, Seistamo

*First Period Scoring*

- 1. Finland—Seistamo (Unassisted) 3:25
- 2. Finland—Kilpio (Unassisted) 5:19
- 3. Finland—Nieminen (Unassisted) 6:21
- 4. Finland—Ludstarinen (Seistamo) 7:51
- 5. Finland—Kilpio (Wahlsten) 9:22
- 6. Finland—Soini (Ludstarinen) 15:54
- 7. Finland—Kilpio (Rassa) 16:04
- 8. Finland—Nieminen (Unassisted) 18:07
- 9. Australia—Cunningham (Unassisted) 18:48

*Penalties*

- Nicholas, Australia (2—Charging) 11:38
- Wahlsten, Finland (2-Hooking) 12:33
- Koiso, Finland (5—Tripping) 18:48

*Second Period Scoring*

- 10. Finland—Numminen (Unassisted) 3:24
- 11. Finland—Wahlsten (Unassisted) 16:54
- 12. Finland—Wahlsten (Unassisted) 17:51
- 13. Finland—Ludstarinen (Unassisted) 19:19

*Penalties*

- Nicholas, Australia (2-Charging) 12:05
- Numminen, Finland (2-Holding) 15:05
- Nicholas, Australia (2-Charging) 16:35

*Third Period Scoring*

- 14. Finland—Seistamo (Unassisted) 3:59
- 15. Finland—Kilpio (Unassisted) 16:40

*Penalties*

None

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Australia 1, Finland 0

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—Finland 1, Australia 0

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Lahtinen, Finland .....	3	2	2	7
Reid, Australia .....	10	15	--	25
McLoughlin, Australia .....	--	--	7	7

1.00p.m . GAME, FEBRUAR Y 22, 1960

FINAL ROUND

U.S.S.R. (8)		CZECHOSLOVAKIA (5)
Puchkov .....	Goalie .....	Nadrenal
Sologubov .....	Right .....	Potsch
Baulin .....	Left D( .....	Kasper
Almetov .....	Center .....	Pantucek
Loktev .....	Left Wg .....	Danda
Aleksandrov .....	RightWing .....	Bubnik

*Spares*

- U.S.S.R.-Kuchevsky, Sidorenkov, Grebennikov, Bychkov, Tsitsinov, Yakushev, Groshev, Petukhov
- Czechoslovakia-Gut, Tikal, Vlach, Starsi, Volf, Cerny, Dvoracek, Golonka

*First Period Scoring*

- 1. U.S.S.R.—Tsitsinov (Bychkov, Sologubov) 7:33
- 2. Czech—Bubnik (Unassisted) 14:17
- 3. U.S.S.R.-Loktev (Almetov, Aleksandrov) 15:56
- 4. U.S.S.R.-Aleksandrov (Unassisted) 18:26
- 5. Czech—Cerny (Unassisted) 19:44

**Joy reigns unrestrained among the American players after their dramatic triumph over Russia. The Russians were defending champions.**





*Penalties*

- Groshev, U.S.S.R. (2-Interference) 5:12
- Golonka, Czech (2-Holding) 6:54
- Baulin, U.S.S.R. (2-Holding) 9:06
- Starsi, Czech (2-Holding) 11:54

*Second Period Scoring*

- 6. U.S.S.R.-Tsitsinov (Grebennikov) 5:38
- 7. U.S.S.R.-Loktev (Almetov, Sologubov) 10:31
- 8. Czech-Pantucek (Potsch, Bubnik) 15:01

*Penalties*

- Kuchevsky, U.S.S.R. (2-Holding) 10:47
- U.S.S.R. (2—Delaying the game, served by Tsitsinov) 13:28
- Vlach, Czech (2-Cross-checking) 14:28
- Grebennikov, U.S.S.R. (2-Slashing) 14:28
- Groshev, U.S.S.R. (2-Charging) 18:17

*Third Period Scoring*

- 9. U.S.S.R.-Aleksandrov (Almetov, Loktev) 1:08
- 10. U.S.S.R.-Puetukhov (Yakushev) 4:28
- 11. Czech-Pantucek (Bubnik, Danda) 5:03
- 12. Czech-Pantucek (Danda) 10:13
- 13. U.S.S.R.-Loktev (Grebennikov, Groshev) 13:09

*Penalties*

- Sidorenkov, U.S.S.R. (2-Hooking) 6:26
- Starsi, Czechoslovakia (2—Cross-checking) 17:39

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded-U.S.S.R. 1, Czechoslovakia, 1

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Puchkov, U.S.S.R. ....	11	10	11	32
Nadrchal, Czechoslovakia .....	10	8		18
Dvoracek, Czechoslovakia .....		5	12	17

3.30 p.m . GAME , FEBRUARY 11, 1960

FINAL ROUND

UNITED STATES (6)

SWEDEN (3)

McCartan .....	Goalie .....	Svensson
Kirrane .....	Right Defense .....	Stoltz
Mayasich .....	Left Defense .....	Nordlander
Johnson .....	Center .....	Nilsson
Grazia .....	Left Wing .....	Lundvall
Olson .....	Right Wing .....	Pettersson

Officials—Richard Wagner and Kurt Hauser

*Spares*

- United States—Owen, W. Christian, R. Christian, Paavola, W. Cleary, R. Cleary, McVey, Williams
- Sweden—Svedberg, Broms, Wretling, Granath, Oberg, Blome, Anderson, Johansson

*First Period Scoring*

- 1. U.S.A.-R. Christian (W.Christian) 3:26
- 2. U.S.A.-McVey (W. Cleary) 10:19
- 3. U.S.A.-R. Cleary (McVey, W. Cleary) 15:52
- 4. U.S.A.-Johnson (Unassisted) 17:21

*Penalties*

None

*Second Period Scoring*

- 5. Sweden-Pettersson (Stoltz) 00:14
- 6. Sweden—Nilsson (Unassisted) 2:32
- 7. U.S.A.-R. Christian (Williams, W. Christian) 7:41

*Penalties*

None

*Third Period Scoring*

- 8. Sweden—Anderson (Oberg) 3:49
- 9. U.S.A.-R. Christian (Williams, W. Christian) 13:30

*Penalties*

- W. Christian, U.S.A. (2-Hooking) 10:36
- Mayasich, U.S.A. (2-Tripping) 14:05

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—None

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
McCartan, United States .....	8	13	15	36
Svensson, Sweden .....	12	10	9	31

6.00p.m . GAME , FEBRUARY 11, 1960

FINAL ROUND

CANADA (12)

GERMANY (0)

Head .....	Goalie .....	Hobelsberger
Sinden .....	Right Defense .....	Ambros
Douglas .....	Left Defense .....	Eggerbauer
Attersley .....	Center .....	Schnaitberger
Etcher .....	Left Wing .....	Schubert
Samolenko .....	Right Wing .....	Rampf

Officials-Bill Riley, U.S.A., and Bob Barry, U.S.A.

*Spares*

- Canada—Sly, Benoit, Forhan, McKnight, Martin, Rope, Connelly, Rouseau
- Germany—Huber, Waitl, Sepp, Unsinn, Trautwein, Eberl, Schuldes, Reif

*First Period Scoring*

- 1. Canada—Etcher (Attersley, Samolenko) 6:58
- 2. Canada—Etcher (Samolenko) 7:10
- 3. Canada—Douglas (Martin) 8:04
- 4. Canada-McKnight (Martin) 8:41
- 5. Canada—Rope (Forhan) 11:03
- 6. Canada-Attersley (Etcher) 18:50

*Penalties*

- McKnight, Canada (2-Cross-checking) 15:58
- Waitl, Germany (2—Interference) 15:58

*Second Period Scoring*

- 7. Canada—Douglas (Forhan) 6:15

*Penalties*

- Waitl, Germany (2—Hooking) 6:45
- Benoit, Canada (2—Tripping) 16:35

*Third Period Scoring*

- 8. Canada—Rope (Rousseau) 3:40
- 9. Canada—Attersley (Etcher, Samolenko) 6:01
- 10. Canada-Samolenko (Etcher) 11:33
- 11. Canada—Douglas (Sinden, Attersley) 12:17
- 12. Canada—Forhan (Rousseau) 15:59

*Penalties*

None

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—None

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Head, Canada .....	7	6	5	18
Hobelsberger, Germany .....	20	12	12	44

FEBRUARY 23, 1960

CONSOLATION ROUND

FINLAND (11)

JAPAN (2)

Niemi .....	Goalie .....	T. Honma
Hakala .....	Right Defense .....	Shimada
Numminen .....	Left Defense .....	Tanabu
Kilpio .....	Center .....	Segawa
Wahlsten .....	Right Wing .....	Irie
Rastio .....	Left Wing .....	Yamada

Officials-Robert Barry and Bill Riley

*Spare*

Finland—Lampainen, Koiso, Salmi, Nieminen, Pulli, Lahtinen, Saini, Seistamo, Luostarinen  
 Japan—Miyazaki, Kakihara, Muramo, Honma, Inatsu, Ono, Takashima, Takagi, Tomita

*First Period Scoring*

1. Finland-Pulli (Seistamo) 6:55
2. Finland-Rastio (Kilpio) 7:53
3. Japan—Segawa (Trie) 11:40

*Penalties*

Wahlsten, Finland (2—Interference) 2:11  
 Numminen, Finland (2—Cross checking) 4:27  
 Irie, Japan (2—Hooking) 5:52  
 Honma, Japan (2—Tripping) 8:06

*Second Period Scoring*

4. Finland—Kilpio (Unassisted) 4:58
5. Finland—Seistamo (Nieminen) 6:54
6. Finland-Nieminen (Pulli) 8:41
7. Finland—Seistamo (Unassisted) 13:43
8. Finland-Pulli (Rasio) 16:52
9. Finland-Rasio (Pulli) 17:10

*Penalties*

Seistamo, Finland (2—Zone checking) 3:57  
 Kakihara, Japan (2—Tripping) 8:29  
 Inatsu, Japan (2—Hooking) 12:58  
 Nieminen, Finland (2—Interference) 13:49  
 Irie, Japan (2—High sticking) 18:37

*Third Period Scoring*

10. Finland-Kilpio (Koiso) 11:48
11. Japan-Yamada (Irie) 12:58
12. Finland—Nieminen (Koiso) 15:59
13. Finland—Luostarinen (Numminen) 19:19

*Penalties*

Keiso, Finland (2—Hooking) 1:24  
 Miyazaki, Japan (2—Tripping) 7:12  
 Tanabu, Japan (2—Cross-checking) 14:23  
 Miyazaki, Japan (2—Interference) 14:52  
 Tanabu, Japan (10—Misconduct) 19:52  
 Luostarinen (2—Interference) 19:52  
 Nieminen, Finland (2—Interference) 19:59

Note: Game called with one second to play; both benches emptied.

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<i>Total</i>
Finland .....	5	6	7	18
Japan .....	20	12	12	44

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded*—Finland 0, Japan 5

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded*—Finland 1, Japan 0

FEBRUARY 24, 1960  
 CONSOLATION ROUND

AUSTRALIA (2)		JAPAN (13)
McLoughlin .....	Goalie .....	Honma
Hansen .....	Right Defense .....	Miyazaki
Wellman .....	Left Defense .....	Takagi
Jones .....	Center .....	Ono
Derrick .....	Left Wing .....	Inatsu
Cunningham .....	Right Wing .....	Iwaoka

*Officials*—Buck Riley and Marshall Ryman

*Spare*

Australia—Nicholas, Amess, Thomas, Hitch, Eckberg, Reid, Acton  
 Japan—Shimada, Tanabu, Takashima, Honmas, Segawa, Akazawa, Iwaska, Tomita, Yamada

*First Period Scoring*

1. Japan—Yamada (Unassisted) 14:37
2. Japan—Inatsu (Ono) 15:21
3. Japan—Kakihara (Takashima, Miyazaki) 16:14

*Penalties*

Wellman, Australia (2—Tripping) 6:35  
 Thomas, Australia (2—Tripping) 12:46  
 Jones, Australia (2—Holding) 19:59

*Second Period Scoring*

4. Japan—Takashima (Unassisted) 2:30
5. Japan—Miyazaki (Unassisted) 7:27
6. Japan—Miyazaki (Unassisted) 11:17
7. Japan—Yomada (Segawa, Tanabu) 12:07

*Penalties*

Acton, Australia (Charging) :50  
 Inatsu, Japan (2—High Sticking) 9:19  
 Akazawa, Japan (2—Interference) 12:17  
 Wellman, Australia (2—Tripping) 17:31  
 Acton, Australia (2—Tripping) 19:14

*Third Period Scoring*

8. Japan—Iwaoka (Takashima) 2:16
9. Australia—Derrick (Cunningham, Eckberg) 3:11
10. Japan-Ono (Segana) 4:21
11. Japan—Iwaoka (Ono) 7:36
12. Australia—Cunningham (Derrick, Jones) 9:28
13. Japan—Ono (Segawa, Yamada) 9:35
14. Japan—Yamada (Segawa) 10:29
15. Japan—Iwaoka (Unassisted) 13:21

*Penalties*

Derrick, Australia (2—Kneeling) 3:35  
 Takashima, Japan (2—Tripping) 11:41  
 Acton, Australia (5—High Sticking) 15:31

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<i>Total</i>
McLoughlin, Australia .....	6	11	16	33
Honma, Japan .....	4	5	1	10

1.00p.m . GAME, FEBRUARY 24, 1960

FINAL ROUND

UNITED STATES (9)		GERMANY (1)
McCartan .....	Goalie .....	Hobelsberger
Kirrane .....	Right Defense .....	Ambros
Mayasich .....	Left Defense .....	Schraitberger
W. Christian .....	Center .....	Rampf
Williams .....	Left Wing .....	Schubert
R. Christian .....	Right Wing .....	Unsinn

*Officials*—Bill McClean, Canada, and Bill McKenzie, Canada

*Spare*

United States—Owen, W. Cleary, McVey, R. Cleary, Johnson, Paavola, Olson, Meridith  
 Germany—Eggerbauer, Huber, Waitl, Sepp, Trautwein, Eberl, Schuldes, Egen, Reif

*First Period Scoring*

1. U.S.A.-W. Cleary (McVey) 12:37
2. U.S.A.-R. Cleary (W. Cleary) 13:29

*Penalties*

Ambros, Germany (2—Slashing) 5:38  
 R. Cleary, U.S.A. (2—Hooking) 8:16  
 Reif, Germany (2—Interference) 11:57

*Second Period Scoring*

3. U.S.A.-Williams (W. Christian, Kirrane) 00:55
4. U.S.A.-W. Cleary (Unassisted) 2:57
5. Germany—Sepp (Unsinn) 5:42
6. U.S.A.-W. Cleary (Unassisted) 9:52

*Penalties*

Waitl, Germany (2—Holding) 1:48  
 Olson, U.S.A. (2—Hooking) 5:18  
 Schuldes, Germany (2—Tripping) 19:34

*Third Period Scoring*

7. U.S.A.-Johnson (Kirrane) 5:09
8. U.S.A.-Mayasich (Johnson, Meridith) 6:02
9. U.S.A.-W. Cleary (Unassisted) 17:58
10. U.S.A.-Mayasich (W. Cleary, R. Cleary) 18:49

*Penalties*

- Reif, Germany (2—Tripping) 4:40
- R. Christian, U.S.A. (10—Misconduct) 12:36
- Ambros, Germany (2—High sticking) 19:08

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded*—Germany 4, U.S.A. 1

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded*—None

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	1	2	3	<i>Total</i>
McCartan, U.S.A. ....	9	6	8	25
Hobelsberger, Germany .....	6	13	19	38

3.30p.m . GAME, FEBRUARY 24, 1960

FINAL ROUND

U.S.S.R. (2)		SWEDEN (2)	
Puchkov.....	Goalie .....	Svensson	
Sologubov.....	Right Defense .....	Stoltz	
Karpov.....	Left Defense .....	Nordlander	
Groshev.....	Center .....	Nilsson	
Yakushev.....	Left Wing .....	Lundvall	
Petukhov.....	Right Wing .....	Pettersson	

*Officials*-Bill Riley and Bob Barry

*Spares*

- U.S.S.R.—Sidorenkov, Kubhevsky, Loktev, Aleksandrov, Almetov, Bychkov, Grebennikov, Tsitsinov.
- Sweden—Svedberg, Broms, Sterner, Wretling, Granath, Oberg, Blome, Anderson.

*First Period Scoring*—None

*Penalties*

- Svedberg, Sweden (2-Hooking) 10:34

*Second Period Scoring*—None

*Penalties*

- Groshev, U.S.S.R. (2-Interference) 18:33

*Third Period Scoring*

1. Sweden—Nilsson (Lundvall) 2:39
2. U.S.S.R.-Loktev (Groshev, Sologubov) 8:07
3. U.S.S.R.-Aleksandrov (Sologubov) 11:49
4. Sweden—Nilsson (Lundvall, Pettersson) 18:32

*Penalties*

- Oberg, Sweden (2—High-sticking) 6:45
- Loktev, U.S.S.R. (2-Interference) 8:35

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded*-Sweden 1, U.S.S.R. 0

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded*—None

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	1	2	3	<i>Total</i>
Puchkov, U.S.S.R.....	8	11	7	26
Svensson, Sweden.....	10	7	15	32

6.00p.m . GAME, FEBRUARY 24, 1960

FINAL ROUND

CANADA (4)		CZECHOSLOVAKIA (0)	
Head .....	Goalie .....	Nadrchal	
Sinden .....	Right Defense .....	Potsch	
Douglas .....	Left Defense .....	Kasper	
Attersley.....	Center .....	Pantucek	
Etcher.....	Left Wing .....	Jirik	
Samolenko .....	Right Wing .....	Bubnik	

*Officials*—Kurt Hauser and Richard Wagner

*Spares*

- Canada—Sly, Benoit, Pennington, Martin, Connelly, Forhan, Rope, Rousseau
- Czechoslovakia—Tikal, Vlach, Volf, Cerny, Golonka, Maslan, Starsi, Vanek

*First Period Scoring*

1. Canada—Sly (Connelly) 6:41
2. Canada—Martin (Pennington, Sindén) 16:45
3. Canada—Samolenko (Etcher, Benoit) 18:22

*Penalties*

- Pennington, Canada (2—Goaltending) 2:03
- Sinden, Canada (2—Charging) 6:45
- Jirik (Czechoslovakia (2—Tripping) 13:22

*Second Period Scoring*

4. Canada-Martin (Sly) 11:36

*Penalties*

None

*Third Period Scoring*

None

*Penalties*

- Benoit, Canada (2—Cross-checking) 3:28
- Vanek, Czechoslovakia (2-Holding) 9:33
- Benoit, Canada (2—Boarding) 12:15
- Sly, Canada (2-Interference) 18:38

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded*—None

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded*—None

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	1	2	3	<i>Total</i>
Nadrchal, Czechoslovakia .....	14	16	6	36
Head, Canada .....	6	16	16	38

FEBRUARY 25, 1960

CONSOLATION ROUND

AUSTRALIA (2)		FINLAND (19)	
Reid .....	Goalie .....	Lahtinen	
Hansen .....	Right Defense .....	Lampainen	
Wellman .....	Left Defense .....	Rastio	
Jones .....	Center .....	Kilpio	
Derrick .....	Left Wing .....	Salmi	
Cunningham .....	Right Wing .....	Wahlsten	

*Officials*—Marshall Ryman and B. Hayashi

*Spares*

- Australia—Nicholas, Ekberg, Amess, Acton, Thomas, Hitch, and McLoughlin
- Finland—Hakala, Numminen, Nieminen, Pulli, Seistamo, Niemi, Rassa, Vianio, Luostarinen

*First Period Scoring*

1. Finland—Wahlsten (Kilpio) :45
2. Finland-Wahlsten (Salmi) 4:29
3. Finland—Kilpio (Unassisted) 5:13
4. Finland-Pulli (Unassisted) 5:18
5. Finland—Luostarinen (Seistamo) 7:58
6. Australia—R. Jones (Unassisted) 11:08
7. Finland-Pulli (Unassisted) 18:35

*Penalties*

- Amess, Australia (2—Checking) 11:09
- Nicholas, Australia (2—Tripping) 11:23
- Nicholas, Australia (2—Tripping) 14:04
- Vainio, Finland (2—Tripping) 17:21

*Second Period Scoring*

8. Australia—Thomas (Unassisted) :15
9. Finland—Numminen (Unassisted) 1:2?
10. Finland-Kilpio (Hakala) 3:49
11. Finland—Numminen (Unassisted) 8:16
12. Finland—Luostarinen (Hakala) 13:19
13. Finland—Numminen (Hakala) 14:19

*Penalties*

Nicholas, Australia (2—Charging) 10:43  
 Thomas, Australia (2—Charging) 14:14  
 Vainio, Finland (2—Tripping) 18:25  
 Luostarinen, Finland (2—Too Many on Ice) 19:23

*Third Period Scoring*

(No times listed.)

14. Finland—Seistamo (Unassisted)
15. Finland—Salmi (Rastio)
16. Finland—Rastio (Unassisted)
17. Finland—Seistamo (Unassisted)
18. Finland—Numminen (Unassisted)
19. Finland—Pulli (Unassisted)
20. Finland—Nieminen (Seistamo)
21. Finland—Seistamo (Pulli, Nieminen)

*Penalties*

(No times listed.)

Nicholas, Australia (2—Delaying)  
 Rastio, Finland (2—Tripping)  
 Seistamo, Finland (2—Holding)  
 Hansen, Australia (2—Tripping)  
 Cunningham, Australia (2—Charging)

1.00p.m . GAME, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

U.S.S.R. (7)	GERMANY (1)
Erkin .....	Goalie .....
Sidorenkov .....	Right Defense .....
Kuchevsky .....	Left Defense .....
Bychkov .....	Center .....
Grebennikov .....	Left Wing .....
Tsitsinov .....	Right Wing .....

*Officials—Rob Barry and Bill Riley**Spares*

U.S.S.R.—Karpov, Baulin, Aleksandrov, Almetov, Yakushev,  
 Groshev, Petukhov, Pryazhnikov  
 Germany—Huber, Waitl, Schnaitberger, Schubert, Eberl, Schuldes, Reif

*First Period Scoring*

1. Germany—Huber (Unassisted) 3:17

*Penalties*

Almetov, U.S.S.R. (2—Checking in offensive zone) 13:35  
 Eggerbauer, Germany (2—Tripping) 17:45

*Second Period Scoring*

2. U.S.S.R.—Grebennikov (Tsitsinov) 7:47
3. U.S.S.R.—Tsitsinov (Baulin) 11:33
4. U.S.S.R.—Aleksandrov (Kuchevsky, Yakushev) 13:40
5. U.S.S.R.—Petukhov (Kuchevsky) 14:42

*Penalties*

Sidorenkov, U.S.S.R. (2—Interference) 18:38

*Third Period Scoring*

6. U.S.S.R.—Tsitsinov (Bychkov) 10:41
7. U.S.S.R.—Petukhov (Sidorenkov) 13:24
8. U.S.S.R.—Sidorenkov (Unassisted) 19:16

*Penalties*

Kuchevsky, U.S.S.R. (2—High-sticking) 2:44  
 Schuldes, Germany (2—Cross-checking) 8:51  
 Unsinn, Germany (2—Holding) 16:54  
 Ambros, Germany (2—Charging) 18:02  
 Eggerbauer, Germany (2—Slashing) 19:10

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Germany 2, U.S.S.R. 0

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Hobelsberger, Germany .....	10	11	9	30
Erkin, U.S.S.R. ....	3	6	3	12

6.00p.m . GAME, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (3)	SWEDEN (1)
Nadrchal .....	Goalie .....
Potsch .....	Right Defense .....
Kasper .....	Left Defense .....
Cerny .....	Center .....
Vanek .....	Left Wing .....
Volf .....	Right Wing .....

*Officials—Bill McKenzie and Hugh McLean*

*Spares*

Czechoslovakia—Gut, Vlach, Starsi, Pantucek, Bubnik, Jirik,  
 Golonka, Danda

Sweden—Svedberg, Broms, Granath, Sterner, Wretling, Anderson, Blome, Johansson

*First Period Scoring*

1. Czechoslovakia—Pantucek (Kasper, Potsch) 12:17
2. Czechoslovakia—Kasper (Unassisted) 18:02
3. Czechoslovakia—Pantucek (Unassisted) 18:35

*Penalties*

Nordlander, Sweden (2—Tripping) 0:41  
 Starsi, Czechoslovakia (2—Boarding) 10:38  
 Lundvall, Sweden (2—Cross-checking) 17:44

*Second Period Scoring*

4. Sweden—Nilsson (Pettersson, Lundvall) 13:19

*Penalties*

Cerny, Czechoslovakia (2—Charging) 12:19  
 Cerny, Czechoslovakia (2—Interference) 18:03  
 Wretling, Sweden (2—Holding) 18:26  
 Svedberg, Sweden (2—Hooking) 18:26  
 Potsch, Czechoslovakia (2—Tripping) 18:49

*Third Period Scoring*

None

*Penalties*

Anderson, Sweden (2—Tripping) 16:12

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Sweden 2, Czechoslovakia 1

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Nadrchal, Czechoslovakia .....	6	8	6	20
Svensson, Sweden .....	15	8	5	28

3.30p.m. GAME, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

FINAL ROUND

UNITED STATES(2)	CANADA (1)
McCartan .....	Goalie .....
Kirrane .....	Right Defense .....
Mayasich .....	Left Defense .....
Johnson .....	Center .....
Rodenheiser .....	Left Wing .....
Olson .....	Right Wing .....

*Officials*

Kurt Hauser, Switzerland, and Richard Wagner, Germany

*Spares*

U.S.A.—Owen, W. Christian, W. Cleary, R. deary, McVey,  
 Paavola, R. Christian, Williams

Canada—Sly, Benoit, Pennington, Rope, Rousseau, Martin, Laufman, Connelly

First Period Scoring

1 U. S. A.-R. Cleary (Mayasich) 12:47

Penalties

Benoit, Canada (2—Interference) 6:21  
Williams, USA (2—Tripping) 8:41  
Connelly, Canada (2—Tripping) 11:08

Second Period Scoring

2 U. S. A.-Johnson (Unassisted) 14:00

Penalties

Benoit, Canada (2—Boarding) 14:21  
(Benoit injured, served by Pennington)

Third Period Scoring

3 Canada—Connelly (Martin, Laufman) 13:38

Penalties

Paavola, U.S.A. (2—Holding) 9:31

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Canada 1, United States 0

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
McCartan, United States	8	20	11	39
Head, Canada	15	6	4	25

FEBRUARY 27, 1960  
CONSOLATION ROUND

JAPAN (11)		AUSTRALIA (3)	
T. Honma	Goalie	Reid	
Miyazaki	Right Defense	Ekberg	
Kakahara	Left Defense	Nicholas	
Segawa	Center	Amess	
S. Honma	Left Wing	Derrick	
Irie	Right Wing	Cunningham	

Officials—Buck Riley and Marsh Ryman

Spares

Japan—Ono, Tomita, Yamada, Murano, Shimada, Inatsu, Tanabu, Takagi, Takashima  
Australia—Pawsey, Acton, Hansen, Wellman, Thomas, Hitch, Jones, Parrott, McLoughlin

First Period Scoring

1 Japan—Kakahara (Unassisted):52  
2 Japan—Ono (Unassisted) 1:25  
3 Japan—Irie (Unassisted) 2:40  
4 Japan—Yamada (Irie, Segawa) 8:57  
5 Japan—Takashima (Segawa) 12:31  
6 Japan—Segawa (Unassisted) 15:00

Penalties

Jones, Australia (2—Tripping) 13:22

Second Period Scoring

7 Japan—Irie (Yamada) 6:32  
8 Australia—Derrick (Unassisted) 8:07  
9 Japan—Murano (S. Honma) 12:50

Penalties

Nicholas, Australia (2—Elbowing) 1:13  
Thomas, Australia (2—Tripping) 7:28  
Cunningham, Australia (2—Knee) 16:22

Third Period Scoring

10 Japan—Inatsu (Unassisted) 2:09  
11 Australia—Hansen (Jones) 7:24  
12 Australia—Cunningham (Unassisted) 11:13  
13 Japan—Ono (Murano) 13:45  
14 Japan—Ono (Unassisted) 14:16

Penalties

Hansen, Australia (2—Tripping):26  
Inatsu, Japan (2—Cross-checking) 2:30

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Japan 0, Australia 2

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—Japan 1, Australia 1

Goalie Saves—Japan 33, Australia 46

11.00 a.m. GAME, FEBRUARY 27, 1960

CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (9)		GERMANY (1)	
Nadrchal	Goalie	Jansen	
Potsch	Right Defense	Ambros	
Kasper	Left Defense	Eggerbauer	
Pantucek	Center	Schuldes	
Danda	Left Wing	Reif	
Bubnik	Right Wing	Eberl	

Officials—Hugh McLean and Bill McKenzie

Spares

Czechoslovakia—Gut, Tikal, Starsi, Vlach, Vanek, Cerny, Jirik, Golonka  
Germany—Huber, Waitl, Sepp, Unsinn, Trautwein, Rampf, Egen, Schnaitberger

First Period Scoring

1. Germany—Schuldes (Eberl) 4:26  
2. Czechoslovakia—Tikal (Vanek, Jirik) 12:41  
3. Czechoslovakia—Vlach (Starsi, Gut) 14:46  
4. Czechoslovakia—Bubnik (Gut, Pantucek) 17:17

Penalties

Ambros, Germany (2—Interference) 13:38

Second Period Scoring

5. Czechoslovakia—Vlach (Starsi) 10:59  
6. Czechoslovakia—Potsch (Vanek, Jirik) 13:20  
7. Czechoslovakia—Starsi (Golonka) 16:54  
8. Czechoslovakia—Jirik (Vanek) 19:30

Penalties—None

Third Period Scoring

9. Czechoslovakia—Vanek (Jirik) 14:44  
10. Czechoslovakia—Vanek (Cerny) 15:22

Penalties

Bubnik, Czechoslovakia (2—Interference) 1:00  
Eberl, Germany (2—Hooking) 4:50  
Waitl, Germany (2—Interference) 6:44  
Waitl, Germany (2—Hooking) 10:31  
Bubnik, Czechoslovakia (2—High sticking) 11:19  
Egen, Germany (2—High sticking) 11:19  
Ambros, Germany (2—Elbowing) 17:14  
Golonka, Czechoslovakia (2—Interference) 17:21  
Tikal, Czechoslovakia (2—Charging) 18:44  
Sepp, Germany (2—Charging) 19:36  
Gut, Czechoslovakia (2—Slashing) 19:36

Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Germany 1, Czechoslovakia 0

Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None

Goalie Saves	1	2	3	Total
Nadrchal, Czechoslovakia	5	3	8	16
Jansen, Germany	12	9	6	27

1.30 p.m. GAME, FEBRUARY 27, 1960

CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

UNITED STATES (3)		U.	S.	S.	R.	(2)
McCartan	Goalie	Puchkov				
Kirrane	Right Defense	Sologubov				
Mayasich	Left Defense	Baulin				
Johnson	Center	Almetov				
Olson	Left Wing	Loktev				
Rodenheiser	Right Wing	Aleksandrov				

Officials—Kurt Hauser and Richard Wagner

Spares

United States—Owen, Paavola, W. Christian, R. Christian, Williams, McVey, R. Cleary, W. Cleary  
U.S.S.R.—Kuchevski, Sidorenkov, Bychkov, Grebennikov, Tsitsinov, Yakushev, Groshev, Petukhov



## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

*First Period Scoring*

1. U.S.A.-W. Cleary (R. Cleary) 4:04
2. U. S. S. R. -Aleksandrov (Sologubov) 5:03
3. U. S. S. R. -Bychkov (Grebennikov) 9:37

*Penalties*

Sidorenkov, U. S. S. R. (2-Tripping) 10:41

*Second Period Scoring*

4. U.S.A.-W. Christian (R. Christian) 11:01

*Penalties*

Sologubov, U. S. S. R. (2-Tripping) 14:57  
R. Christian, U. S. A. (2-Slashing) 18:25

*Third Period Scoring*

5. U.S.A.-W. Christian (Williams, R. Christian) 14:59

*Penalties*

R. Cleary, U. S. A. (2-Tripping) 3:50  
Grebennikov, U. S. S. R. (2-Interference) 5:48

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—None*

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None*

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Puchkov, U. S. S. R. ....	9	9	13	31
McCartan, United States .....	14	8	5	27

## 4.00 p.m. GAME; FEBRUARY 27, 1960

## CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

## CANADA (6)

Head ..... Goalie ..... Svensson  
Sly ..... Right Defense ..... Stoltz  
Douglas ..... Left Defense ..... Nordlander  
Laufman ..... Center ..... Anderson  
Martin ..... Left Wing ..... Sterner  
Corinelly ..... Right Wing ..... Oberg

*Officials—Bob Barry and Bill Riley*

*Spares*

Canada—Sinden, Benoit, Attersley, Forhan, Samolenko, Etcher  
Rope, Rousseau  
Sweden—Pettersson, Lundvall, Johansson, Wretling, Svedberg  
Blome, Nilsson, Broms, Lindquist

*First Period Scoring*

1. Sweden—Lundvall (Pettersson) 1:35
2. Sweden—Broms (Sterner) 4:36
3. Sweden—Johansson (Nordlander) 14:55
4. Canada—Samolenko (Etcher) 15:23
5. Sweden—Lundvall (Pettersson, Nordlander) 18:22

*Penalties*

Douglas, Canada (2—Board checking) 7:33

*Second Period Scoring*

6. Canada—Connelly (Martin) 16:41

*Penalties*

Oberg, Sweden (2—Tripping) 11:39

*Third Period Scoring*

7. Canada—Rousseau (Rope) 3:11
8. Canada—Sinden (Laufman) 11:17
9. Sweden—Lundvall (Svedberg) 12:55
10. Canada—Benoit (Rousseau) 15:32
11. Canada—Connelly (Laufman) 17:31

*Penalties*

Martin, Canada (2—Boarding) 4:05  
Broms, Sweden (2—Hooking) 4:05  
Benoit, Canada (2—Tripping) 8:56

Swedberg, Sweden (2—Holding) 18:00

Attersley, Canada (2—Interference with Goalie) 18:00

Connelly, Canada (10—Misconduct) 18:00

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—None*

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded—None*

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Head, Canada .....	8	14	11	33
Svensson, Sweden .....	10	17	12	39
Lindquist, Sweden .....			0	0

## 8.00 a.m. GAME, FEBRUARY 28, 1960

## CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

## UNITED STATES (9)

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA (4)

McCartan ..... Goalie ..... Nadrchal  
Kirrane ..... Right Defense ..... Potsch  
Mayasich ..... Left Defense ..... Tikal  
Johnson ..... Center ..... Golonka  
Olson ..... Left Wing ..... Vlach  
Rodenheiser ..... Right Wing ..... Starsi

*Officials—Hugh McLean and Bill McKenzie*

*Spares*

United States—W. Cleary, R. Cleary, McVey, Owen, Paavola,  
R. Christian, W. Christian, Williams, Palmer  
Czechoslovakia—Gut, Vanek, Volf, Cerny, Pantucek, Bubnik,  
Danda, Kasper

*First Period Scoring*

1. Czechoslovakia-Vlach (Tikal, Golonka) 0:08
2. U. S. A. -Olson (Johnson, Rodenheiser) 4:19
3. U. S. A. -McVey (R. Cleary) 9:32
4. Czechoslovakia-Bubnik (Gut) 11:20
5. U. S. A. -R. Christian (W. Christian, Williams) 13:33
6. Czechoslovakia—Vanek (Gut, Cerny) 14:40

*Penalties*

Paavola, U.S.A (2-Hooking) 5:15  
Kasper, Czechoslovakia (2—Holding) 9:51  
Tikal, Czechoslovakia (2—Holding) 11:11

*Second Period Scoring*

7. Czechoslovakia—Vlach (Kasper) 6:58

*Penalties*

Cerny, Czechoslovakia (2—Hooking) 10:26  
Johnson, U. S. A. (2—Interference) 10:36  
Kirrane, U. S. A. (2-Holding) 19:25

*Third Period Scoring*

8. U.S.A.-R. Christian (W. Christian) 5:59
9. U.S.A.-R. Cleary (Mayasich) 7:40
10. U.S.A.-R. Cleary (W. Cleary, Kirrane) 11:36
11. U. S. A. -R. Christian (Mayasich, W. Cleary) 12:05
12. U. S. A. -W. Cleary (Unassisted) 12:43
13. U.S.A.-R. Christian (W. Christian) 17:56

*Penalties*

McVey, U. S. A. (2-Holding) 7:53  
McVey, U. S. A. (10-Misconduct) 7:53  
Potsch, Czechoslovakia (2—Interference) 11:01

*Goals Permitted While Shorthanded—Czechoslovakia 3, United States 0*

*Goals Scored While Shorthanded—Czechoslovakia 1, United States 0*

<i>Goalie Saves</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total</i>
McCartan, U. S. A. ....	8	8	9	25
Palmer, U. S. A. ....			1	1
Nadrchal, Czechoslovakia .....	14	9	22	45



## FIGURE SKATING COMPETITION

As was the case at Cortina in 1956, American athletes were most prominent in the figure skating competition. Closest rivals to the Americans were representatives from Canada.

On the first day of competition, the Canadian pairs team of Barbara A. Wagner and Robert Paul gave an almost flawless performance to earn a gold medal. Very few Americans had ever seen such stylish skating, and Miss Wagner and Paul were extremely popular winners. Marika Kilius and Hans J. Baumler of Germany placed second in pairs figure skating, and Nancy and Ronald Ludington of the United States captured third place honors and bronze medals.

America's first gold medal of the Games was won on February 23, when 20-year-old Carol Heiss, a pert and lovely girl from Ozone, N.Y., thrilled the crowd with a breathtaking set of free figures. Miss Heiss placed

second in the 1956 Games at Cortina, but led from beginning to end in the Squaw Valley competition.

Miss Heiss was followed, in order, by Sjoukje Dijkstra of the Netherlands and Barbara Ann Roles of the United States. Since Miss Heiss announced her retirement after the competition, Miss Dijkstra and Miss Roles, both teenagers, figure to battle for top honors at Innsbruck in 1964.

Another American, David W. Jenkins, captured the men's figure skating title, to succeed his brother, Hayes Alan, who won the gold medal at Cortina in 1956. Jenkins trailed in the school figures, but put on a brilliant display in the free figures for a comeback victory. Karol Divin of Czechoslovakia, who led during the school figures, finished second. Donald Jackson of Canada placed third.

Ice queen Carol Heiss of the United States en route to her dazzling triumph in ladies' figure skating.



FEBRUARY 23, 1960  
 LADIES' FIGURE SKATING

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Heiss, Carol, U. S. A.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.0	1490.1
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.7 14.1	4.9 14.7	4.3 12.9	5.0 15.0	4.6 13.8	4.9 14.7	5.1 15.3	4.6 13.8	5.0 15.0	5.3 15.9	5.0 15.0
Figure 2		5.0 15.0	5.0 15.0	5.1 15.3	4.9 14.7	5.2 15.6	5.2 15.6	4.8 14.4	5.0 15.0	5.3 21.2	5.2 20.8	5.2 20.8
Figure 3		5.0 20.0	4.7 18.8	5.0 20.0	4.9 19.6	4.8 19.2	5.0 20.0	5.0 20.0	5.3 21.2	5.2 20.8	5.2 20.8	5.2 20.8
Figure 4		5.1 20.4	5.0 20.0	5.2 20.8	4.9 19.6	4.6 18.4	4.9 19.6	5.0 20.0	5.2 20.8	4.5 22.5	4.8 24.0	4.8 24.0
Figure 5		4.7 23.5	4.8 24.0	4.8 24.0	4.8 24.0	4.6 23.0	4.6 23.0	4.8 24.0	4.5 22.5			
-1-												
Content		5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8
Perf		5.8 72.4	5.7 72.4	5.8 73.7	5.8 73.0	5.7 72.4	5.7 71.8	5.6 69.9	5.8 73.7	5.8 73.0	5.8 73.0	5.8 73.0
-1-												
Total		165.4	164.9	166.7	165.9	162.4	164.7	163.6	167.0	169.5	169.5	169.5

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
2	Dijkstra, Sjoukje, Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	20.0	1424.8
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.6 13.8	4.2 12.6	4.2 12.6	4.2 12.6	4.6 13.8	5.0 15.0	4.1 12.3	4.7 14.1	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8
Figure 2		4.6 13.8	4.5 13.5	4.7 14.1	4.4 13.2	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1	4.0 12.0	4.9 14.7	4.8 14.4	4.8 14.4	4.8 14.4
Figure 3		4.7 18.8	5.0 20.0	4.6 18.4	4.5 18.0	4.7 18.8	5.0 20.0	4.5 18.0	5.0 20.0	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4
Figure 4		4.7 18.8	4.6 18.4	4.8 19.2	4.6 18.4	4.4 17.6	4.5 18.0	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4
Figure 5		4.9 24.5	4.8 24.0	4.9 24.5	4.5 22.5	4.8 24.0	4.7 23.5	4.9 24.5	4.4 22.0	4.4 22.0	4.4 22.0	4.4 22.0
-2-												
Content		5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Perf		5.6 70.5	5.5 68.6	5.8 72.4	5.7 71.8	5.5 69.9	5.6 69.9	5.4 67.4	5.8 72.4	5.6 69.9	5.6 69.9	5.6 69.9
-3-												
Total		160.2	157.1	161.2	156.5	158.2	160.5	152.6	161.6	156.9	156.9	156.9

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
3	Roles, Barbara A., U. S. A.	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	26.0	1414.9
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.4 13.2	4.5 13.5	4.2 12.6	4.6 13.8	4.5 13.5	4.7 14.1	5.0 15.0	4.3 12.9	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1
Figure 2		4.4 13.2	4.7 14.1	4.5 13.5	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.5 13.5	5.3 15.9	4.5 13.5	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9
Figure 3		4.7 18.8	4.4 17.6	4.7 18.8	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0	4.3 17.2	4.7 18.8	4.6 18.4	4.9 19.6	4.9 19.6	4.9 19.6
Figure 4		4.7 18.8	4.1 16.4	4.8 19.2	4.5 18.0	4.4 17.6	4.5 18.0	4.7 18.8	4.1 16.4	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6
Figure 5		4.5 22.5	4.4 22.0	4.6 23.0	4.2 21.0	4.5 22.5	4.4 22.0	4.6 23.0	4.3 21.5	4.5 22.5	4.5 22.5	4.5 22.5
-3-												
Content		5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
Perf		5.7 72.4	5.6 71.1	5.7 72.4	5.7 71.1	5.6 70.5	5.4 69.3	5.6 71.1	5.8 73.0	5.6 71.1	5.6 71.1	5.6 71.1
-2-												
Total		158.9	154.7	159.5	155.7	155.9	154.1	162.6	155.7	157.8	157.8	157.8

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
4	Mrazkova, Jana, Czechoslovakia	5.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	10.0	5.0	9.0	53.0	1338.7
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.1 12.3	4.0 12.0	4.1 12.3	4.2 12.6	4.0 12.0	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8
Figure 2		4.3 12.9	4.5 13.5	4.4 13.2	4.3 12.9	4.0 12.0	4.3 12.9	4.2 12.6	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9
Figure 3		4.3 17.2	4.0 16.0	4.5 18.0	4.2 16.8	4.2 16.8	4.6 18.4	4.1 16.4	4.2 16.8	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0
Figure 4		4.5 18.0	4.8 19.2	4.5 18.0	4.4 17.6	4.6 18.4	4.4 17.6	4.0 16.0	4.4 17.6	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4
Figure 5		4.6 23.0	4.1 20.5	4.5 22.5	4.2 21.0	4.3 21.5	4.5 22.5	3.9 19.5	4.5 22.5	4.0 20.0	4.0 20.0	4.0 20.0
-4-												
Content		5.5	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1
Perf		5.6 69.9	5.3 64.8	5.7 71.8	5.5 68.6	5.4 68.6	5.3 66.7	4.8 61.7	5.5 69.3	5.2 64.8	5.2 64.8	5.2 64.8
-5-												
Total		153.3	146.0	155.8	149.5	149.3	151.6	139.7	152.6	140.9	140.9	140.9





FEBRUARY 23, 1960  
 LADIES' FIGURE SKATING—Continued

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
9	Frohner, Karin, Austria	8.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	15.0	8.0	16.0	99.0	1266.0
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.0 12.0	3.6 10.8	3.5 10.5	3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4	4.0 12.0	2.8 8.4	4.2 12.6	3.0 9.0		
Figure 2		4.5 13.5	3.7 11.1	4.3 12.9	4.0 12.0	4.1 12.3	4.5 13.5	3.3 9.9	4.3 12.9	4.5 13.5		
Figure 3		4.1 16.4	4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	4.9 19.6	3.9 15.6	4.3 17.2	3.5 14.0		
Figure 4		4.3 17.2	3.8 15.2	4.3 17.2	4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	4.2 16.8	3.4 13.6		
Figure 5		4.0 20.0	3.3 16.5	4.1 20.5	4.2 21.0	3.7 18.5	4.0 20.0	3.7 18.5	3.9 19.5	3.4 17.0		
-9-												
Content		5.4	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.0		
Perf		5.5 68.6	5.0 63.6	5.4 68.0	5.1 64.2	5.3 67.4	5.1 64.2	4.9 62.3	5.5 68.6	5.1 63.6		
-11-												
Total		147.7	133.2	145.9	141.3	142.8	145.7	131.1	147.6	130.7		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
10	Tewkesbury, Sandra, Canada	10.0	6.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	5.0	10.0	7.0	78.0	1296.1
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.9 11.7	4.3 12.9	4.0 12.0	4.1 12.3	4.1 12.3	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9	4.0 12.0	4.3 12.9		
Figure 2		4.0 12.0	4.6 13.8	4.0 12.0	4.1 12.3	4.2 12.6	4.1 12.3	4.6 13.8	4.2 12.6	4.5 13.5		
Figure 3		4.4 17.6	4.2 16.8	4.1 16.4	4.3 17.2	3.8 15.2	4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8	4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8		
Figure 4		4.5 18.0	4.0 16.0	4.4 17.6	4.3 17.2	3.8 15.2	3.7 14.8	4.0 16.0	3.7 14.8	4.0 16.0		
Figure 5		3.9 19.5	4.1 20.5	3.8 19.0	4.0 20.0	3.9 19.5	4.3 21.5	4.3 21.5	4.1 20.5	3.7 18.5		
-10-												
Content		5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.0		
Perf		5.4 68.0	5.2 66.1	5.2 65.5	5.2 65.5	5.4 68.0	4.9 64.2	5.1 64.2	5.5 69.3	5.1 63.6		
-9-												
Total		146.8	146.1	142.5	144.5	142.8	141.7	145.2	145.2	141.3		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
11	Hassler, Nicole, France	11.0	8.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	16.0	9.0	13.0	8.0	97.0	1272.6
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.0 12.0	4.8 14.4	3.7 11.1	4.1 12.3	4.2 12.6	4.5 13.5	3.8 11.4	4.4 13.2	4.5 13.5		
Figure 2		3.9 11.7	4.1 12.3	3.8 11.4	4.3 12.9	4.1 12.3	4.0 12.0	4.1 12.3	4.1 12.3	4.4 13.2		
Figure 3		4.3 17.2	4.4 17.6	4.2 16.8	4.1 16.4	3.9 15.6	4.2 16.8	4.2 16.8	3.8 15.2	4.1 16.4		
Figure 4		4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	3.8 15.2	3.7 14.8	3.6 14.4	3.4 13.6	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0		
Figure 5		3.9 19.5	4.2 21.0	4.0 20.0	3.9 19.5	4.0 20.0	3.9 19.5	4.0 20.0	3.8 19.0	3.6 18.0		
-11-												
Content		5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1		
Perf		5.3 66.7	4.8 61.7	5.3 66.7	5.2 66.1	5.3 66.7	4.7 60.4	5.3 66.7	5.3 66.1	5.1 64.2		
-12-												
Total		143.1	143.0	142.0	142.4	142.0	136.6	140.8	141.4	141.3		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
12	Griner, Wendy, Canada	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	10.0	7.0	12.0	12.0	98.0	1275.0
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.6 10.8	3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4	3.6 10.8	3.9 11.7	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9	3.9 11.7	3.5 10.5		
Figure 2		3.6 10.8	3.8 11.4	3.8 11.4	3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7	4.1 12.3	4.3 12.9	3.8 11.4	3.7 11.1		
Figure 3		4.0 16.0	3.9 15.6	4.1 16.4	4.9 19.6	4.1 16.4	4.7 18.8	4.2 16.8	4.0 16.0	4.1 16.4		
Figure 4		4.3 17.2	4.3 17.2	4.2 16.8	4.5 18.0	4.4 17.6	4.2 16.8	4.5 18.0	4.3 17.2	4.0 16.0		
Figure 5		3.8 19.0	3.8 19.0	3.6 18.0	4.0 20.0	3.3 16.5	3.5 17.5	3.9 19.5	3.8 19.0	3.7 18.5		
-12-												
Content		5.3	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.1		
Perf		5.4 67.4	5.1 63.6	5.4 68.0	5.1 64.8	5.3 67.4	5.3 66.7	5.0 63.6	5.3 66.7	5.1 64.2		
-8-												
Total		141.2	138.5	142.0	144.6	141.3	145.0	143.7	142.0	136.7		



America's Carol Heiss on the victory stand after winning the Olympic title Miss Heiss placed second in 1956.

The happy winners in pair's figures are about to receive their medals. Left to right are silver medalists Marika Kilius and Hans J Baymier of Germany; gold medalists Barbara A. Wagner and Robert Paul of Canada; and bronze medalists Nancy and Ronald Ludington of the United States.



Carol Heiss appears fascinated by the equipment at the Olympic Data Processing Center. Her coach, Pierre Brunei, is at the right.





## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 23, 1960

## LADIES' FIGURE SKATING—Continued

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
17	Ueno, Junko, Japan	16.0	15.0	17.0	19.0	16.0	21.0	19.0	17.0	18.0	158.0	1176.5
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	3.9 11.7	4.3 12.9	4.0 12.0	4.2 12.6	4.0 12.0	4.5 13.5	4.8 14.4	4.1 12.3	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2
	Figure 2	4.0 12.0	4.0 12.0	4.1 12.3	4.1 12.3	3.6 10.8	3.9 11.7	4.0 12.0	4.4 13.2	3.7 11.1	4.2 16.8	4.2 16.8
	Figure 3	4.2 16.8	4.2 16.8	3.9 15.6	4.1 16.4	3.8 15.2	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0	3.7 14.8	3.9 15.6	4.0 20.0	4.0 20.0
	Figure 4	3.9 15.6	3.8 15.2	3.3 13.2	3.7 14.8	3.5 14.0	4.0 16.0	3.7 14.8	3.9 15.6	4.0 20.0	4.0 20.0	4.0 20.0
	Figure 5	3.8 19.0	4.0 20.0	3.7 18.5	3.7 18.5	3.9 19.5	4.2 21.0	4.2 21.0	3.6 18.0	4.0 20.0	4.0 20.0	4.0 20.0
	—17—											
	Content	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Perf	4.5 57.3	4.3 54.1	4.8 59.8	4.2 53.5	4.7 59.8	4.0 51.6	3.9 50.4	4.9 61.7	4.0 50.4	4.0 50.4	4.0 50.4
	—20—											
	Total	132.4	131.0	134.6	125.7	133.3	127.0	129.4	136.0	127.1	127.1	127.1

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
18	Barkey, Ursel, Germany	19.0	16.0	22.0	17.0	19.0	19.0	13.0	20.0	21.0	166.0	1164.5
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	3.7 11.1	3.5 10.5	3.5 10.5	3.5 10.5	3.4 10.2	4.3 12.9	3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4	3.4 10.2	3.4 10.2	3.4 10.2
	Figure 2	3.5 10.5	3.6 10.8	3.5 10.5	3.6 10.8	3.3 09.9	3.9 11.7	4.1 12.3	3.9 11.7	3.3 09.9	3.3 09.9	3.3 09.9
	Figure 3	3.7 14.8	4.0 16.0	3.9 15.6	3.9 15.6	3.8 15.2	4.0 16.0	4.1 16.4	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0
	Figure 4	4.0 16.0	3.8 15.2	4.0 16.0	3.9 15.6	3.7 14.8	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	3.6 14.4	3.6 14.4	3.6 14.4
	Figure 5	4.2 21.0	4.0 20.0	3.9 19.5	3.9 19.5	4.0 20.0	3.8 19.0	4.0 20.0	3.9 19.5	3.4 17.0	3.4 17.0	3.4 17.0
	—18—											
	Content	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Perf	4.4 55.4	4.5 57.3	4.6 57.9	4.7 58.5	4.6 58.5	4.5 56.7	4.4 55.4	4.5 57.3	4.4 54.1	4.4 54.1	4.4 54.1
	—18—											
	Total	128.8	129.8	130.0	130.5	128.6	131.9	131.8	131.5	121.6	121.6	121.6

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
19	Krau, Carolyn P., G.B.	18.0	21.0	18.0	20.0	14.0	22.0	17.0	19.0	19.0	168.0	1160.3
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	3.8 11.4	4.0 12.0	3.6 10.8	4.0 12.0	4.2 12.6	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.1 12.3	3.7 11.1	3.7 11.1	3.7 11.1
	Figure 2	3.9 11.7	3.2 9.6	3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	4.0 12.0	3.8 11.4	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9
	Figure 3	3.8 15.2	3.5 14.0	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	4.3 17.2	4.3 17.2	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0
	Figure 4	3.7 14.8	4.3 17.2	3.9 15.6	3.9 15.6	3.8 15.2	3.7 14.8	3.8 15.2	3.9 15.6	3.9 15.6	3.9 15.6	3.9 15.6
	Figure 5	4.0 20.0	3.8 19.0	3.7 18.5	3.9 19.5	3.8 19.0	3.8 19.0	4.3 21.5	3.7 18.5	3.5 17.5	3.5 17.5	3.5 17.5
	—19—											
	Content	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Perf	4.5 56.7	4.1 51.0	4.9 61.1	4.0 50.4	4.8 59.2	4.0 50.4	4.0 51.6	4.7 58.5	4.1 52.2	4.1 52.2	4.1 52.2
	—21—											
	Total	129.8	122.8	134.1	125.3	134.1	126.3	130.7	131.9	125.3	125.3	125.3

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
20	Crosa, Liliane, Swit2:	22.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	20.0	22.0	17.0	171.0	1157.4
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	3.6 10.8	4.0 12.0	3.5 10.5	3.5 10.5	3.5 10.5	4.5 13.5	4.0 12.0	3.8 11.4	3.3 9.9	3.3 9.9	3.3 9.9
	Figure 2	3.5 10.5	4.0 12.0	3.7 11.1	3.7 11.1	3.6 10.8	4.2 12.6	3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7
	Figure 3	3.5 14.0	3.8 15.2	3.8 15.2	3.8 15.2	3.5 14.0	4.2 16.8	3.8 15.2	3.7 14.8	3.5 14.0	3.5 14.0	3.5 14.0
	Figure 4	3.5 14.0	3.0 12.0	3.7 14.8	3.5 14.0	3.1 12.4	3.0 12.0	3.3 13.2	3.6 14.4	3.3 13.2	3.3 13.2	3.3 13.2
	Figure 5	3.7 18.5	3.6 18.0	3.8 19.0	3.8 19.0	3.5 17.5	3.9 19.5	3.7 18.5	3.8 19.0	3.6 18.0	3.6 18.0	3.6 18.0
	—20—											
	Content	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Perf	4.6 57.3	4.3 56.0	5.0 62.3	6.5 56.7	5.2 66.1	4.7 59.2	4.2 46.8	4.7 59.2	4.8 60.4	4.8 60.4	4.8 60.4
	—17—											
	Total	125.1	125.2	132.9	126.5	131.3	133.6	125.4	130.2	127.2	127.2	127.2

SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

FEBRUARY 23, 1960  
LADIES' FIGURE SKATING—Continued

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
21	Fukuhara, Miwa, Japan.....	21.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	188.0	1134.7
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1	.....	3.8 11.4	3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	3.7 11.1	4.0 12.0	3.5 10.5	3.7 11.1	3.9 11.7		
Figure 2	.....	3.8 11.4	3.7 11.1	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	3.2 9.6	3.5 10.5	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8		
Figure 3	.....	3.7 16.8	3.6 14.4	4.2 16.8	3.8 15.2	4.0 16.0	3.6 14.4	4.0 16.0	3.3 13.2	3.4 13.6		
Figure 4	.....	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	3.9 15.6	3.8 15.2	3.8 15.2	4.4 17.6	3.9 15.6	3.7 14.8		
Figure 5	.....	3.9 19.5	3.5 17.5	3.6 18.0	3.8 19.0	3.7 18.5	3.8 19.0	3.8 19.0	3.7 18.5	3.6 18.0		
-21-												
Content	.....	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.9	4.3		
Perf	.....	4.2 52.2	4.0 51.6	4.5 56.0	4.1 51.6	4.3 55.4	4.4 56.7	4.1 51.0	5.0 62.3	4.2 53.5		
-22-												
Total	.....	125.3	122.0	130.2	124.8	125.8	127.8	124.9	131.5	122.4		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
22	Schmidt, Franzi, Switz.....	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	18.0	22.0	18.0	22.0	184.0	1141.8
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1	.....	3.4 10.2	3.5 10.5	3.4 10.2	3.5 10.5	3.0 9.0	4.2 12.6	3.7 11.1	3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7		
Figure 2	.....	3.5 10.5	3.7 11.1	3.6 10.8	3.8 11.4	3.6 10.8	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	3.7 11.1	3.7 11.1		
Figure 3	.....	3.4 13.6	3.4 13.6	3.8 15.2	3.6 14.4	3.5 14.0	4.3 17.2	4.4 17.6	3.9 15.6	3.8 15.2		
Figure 4	.....	3.5 14.0	3.9 15.6	4.1 16.4	3.8 15.2	3.2 12.8	3.8 15.2	3.9 15.6	3.6 14.4	3.3 13.2		
Figure 5	.....	3.9 19.5	3.1 15.5	3.8 19.0	3.8 19.0	3.1 15.5	3.9 19.5	4.0 20.0	3.6 18.0	3.2 16.0		
-22-												
Content	.....	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.3		
Perf	.....	4.8 59.8	4.8 57.3	4.9 61.1	4.1 52.2	5.0 62.3	4.5 56.0	3.9 48.5	5.1 62.3	4.3 54.1		
-19-												
Total	.....	127.6	123.6	132.7	122.7	124.4	132.2	124.5	132.8	121.3		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
23	Sage, Marion, S. Africa.....	23.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	210.0	1000.9
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1	.....	3.5 10.5	3.3 9.9	3.3 9.9	3.3 9.9	2.7 8.1	3.9 11.7	3.4 10.2	3.5 10.5	3.2 9.6		
Figure 2	.....	3.0 9.0	3.0 9.0	3.0 9.8	3.4 10.2	2.9 8.7	3.5 10.5	3.6 10.8	3.2 9.6	3.0 9.0		
Figure 3	.....	3.1 12.4	3.3 13.2	3.3 13.2	3.1 12.4	2.2 8.8	3.5 14.0	3.2 12.8	3.2 12.8	2.8 11.2		
Figure 4	.....	3.2 12.8	3.6 14.4	3.5 14.0	3.3 13.2	2.8 11.2	3.3 13.2	3.2 12.8	3.6 14.4	3.0 12.0		
Figure 5	.....	2.9 14.5	3.4 17.0	3.5 17.5	3.3 16.5	3.0 15.0	3.2 16.0	2.9 14.5	3.0 15.0	3.0 15.0		
-23-												
Content	.....	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7		
Perf	.....	4.4 54.8	3.5 45.3	4.3 54.1	4.1 52.2	4.2 52.3	4.0 49.1	4.0 51.0	4.0 49.7	3.7 46.6		
-23-												
Total	.....	114.0	108.8	117.7	114.4	104.0	114.5	112.1	112.0	103.4		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
24	Shaw, Aileen, Austl.....	24.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	221.0	965.7
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1	.....	3.0 9.0	3.0 9.0	2.9 8.7	2.8 8.4	3.0 9.0	3.4 10.2	3.3 9.9	2.7 8.1	2.8 8.4		
Figure 2	.....	3.2 9.6	3.2 9.6	3.5 10.5	3.3 9.9	3.0 9.0	3.3 9.9	3.2 9.6	2.8 8.4	2.7 8.1		
Figure 3	.....	3.4 13.6	3.2 12.8	3.5 14.0	3.6 14.4	3.5 14.0	3.4 13.6	3.8 15.2	3.2 12.8	2.7 10.8		
Figure 4	.....	3.2 12.8	3.8 15.2	3.4 13.6	3.7 14.8	3.4 13.6	3.3 13.2	3.9 15.6	3.7 14.8	3.2 12.8		
Figure 5	.....	2.9 14.5	3.0 15.0	3.0 15.0	3.0 15.0	2.5 12.5	3.0 15.0	3.0 15.0	2.8 14.0	2.5 12.5		
-24-												
Content	.....	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.4		
Perf	.....	4.3 53.5	3.5 44.7	4.0 50.4	3.9 48.5	3.6 44.1	3.6 47.2	3.3 42.8	4.0 49.7	3.5 43.4		
-24-												
Total	.....	113.0	106.3	112.2	111.0	102.2	109.1	108.1	107.8	96.0		

## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 23, 1960

## LADIES' FIGURE SKATING—Continued

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
25	Eastwood, Patricia, S. Africa	25.0	23.0	25.0	26.0	25.0	23.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	219.0	970.8
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.4 10.2	3.5 10.5	3.5 10.5	3.4 10.2	3.0 9.0	3.9 11.7	3.5 10.5	3.7 11.1	3.7 11.1	3.6 10.8	
Figure 2		3.3 9.9	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8	3.2 9.6	3.8 11.4	3.7 11.1	3.8 11.4	3.2 9.6		
Figure 3		3.4 13.6	4.0 16.0	3.8 15.2	3.5 14.0	3.0 12.0	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	3.6 14.4	3.4 13.6		
Figure 4		3.0 12.0	3.6 14.4	3.2 12.8	3.1 12.4	3.2 12.8	3.6 14.4	3.5 14.0	3.1 12.4	3.0 12.0		
Figure 5		3.0 15.0	3.2 16.0	3.2 16.0	3.3 16.5	3.1 15.5	3.7 18.5	3.6 18.0	2.7 13.5	3.1 15.5		
—25—												
Content		3.9	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.5		
Perf		3.9 49.1	3.4 42.8	3.6 45.9	3.5 44.1	3.0 35.9	3.4 43.4	2.9 37.8	3.6 45.3	3.5 44.1		
—25—												
Total		109.8	110.5	111.2	108.0	94.8	115.4	107.4	108.1	105.6		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
26	Wilson, Mary L., Austl.	26.0	26.0	26.0	24.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	232.0	890.2
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.0 9.0	3.4 10.2	3.0 9.0	3.3 9.9	2.3 6.9	3.5 10.5	3.6 10.8	2.9 8.7	3.0 9.0		
Figure 2		2.9 8.7	2.8 8.4	3.0 9.0	3.4 10.2	2.6 7.8	3.0 9.0	3.4 10.2	2.6 7.8	2.7 8.1		
Figure 3		3.0 12.0	3.4 13.6	3.4 13.6	4.1 16.4	2.5 10.0	3.7 14.8	3.2 12.8	3.1 12.4	3.0 12.0		
Figure 4		2.9 11.6	3.4 13.6	3.4 13.6	3.4 13.6	2.6 10.4	3.4 13.6	2.9 11.6	2.8 11.2	3.1 12.4		
Figure 5		3.2 16.0	2.8 14.0	3.4 17.0	3.4 17.0	2.4 12.0	3.0 15.0	2.4 12.0	2.7 13.5	2.5 12.5		
—26—												
Content		3.8	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7		
Perf		3.8 47.8	3.0 37.8	3.6 45.3	3.5 44.7	3.4 42.2	3.0 39.6	3.0 39.6	3.0 37.8	2.7 34.0		
—26—												
Total		105.1	97.6	107.5	111.8	89.3	102.5	97.0	91.4	88.0		

After each performance in the figure skating competition, the judges would immediately show how they scored the athletes.



Runners-up and winners get together after the pair's figure skating competition. Left to right are Marika Kilius and Hans Baumler of Germany and Barbara Wagner and Robert Paul of Canada.



SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

FEBRUARY 26, 1960  
MEN'S FIGURE SKATING

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Jenkins, David W., U.S.A.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	1440.2
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	4.6 13.8	4.5 13.5	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8
	Figure 2	4.3 12.9	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.4 13.2	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8
	Figure 3	4.3 17.2	4.7 18.8	4.4 17.6	4.5 18.0	4.2 16.8	3.9 15.6	4.1 16.4	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0
	Figure 4	5.0 20.0	4.6 18.4	4.4 17.6	4.7 18.8	4.6 18.4	4.2 16.8	4.4 17.6	4.6 18.4	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0
	Figure 5	4.6 23.0	4.7 23.5	4.6 23.0	4.9 24.5	4.6 23.0	4.8 24.0	4.6 23.0	4.6 23.0	4.6 23.0	4.8 24.0	4.8 24.0
	-1-											
	Content	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
	Perf	5.9 73.7	5.9 73.7	5.9 74.3	6.0 74.9	5.8 73.0	5.9 73.7	5.9 73.7	5.9 74.3	5.9 74.3	5.9 73.7	5.9 73.7
	-1-											
	Total	160.6	161.4	160.1	164.1	158.2	156.5	157.4	160.6	161.3		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
2	Divin, Karol, Czech.	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	22.0	1414.3
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	4.9 14.7	4.6 13.8	4.7 14.1	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.9 14.7	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1
	Figure 2	4.8 14.4	4.8 14.4	4.7 14.1	4.7 14.1	4.4 13.2	5.0 15.0	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.3 12.9	4.3 12.9
	Figure 3	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0	4.7 18.8	4.7 18.8	4.3 17.2	4.6 18.4	4.5 18.0	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4
	Figure 4	4.9 19.6	4.3 17.2	4.7 18.8	4.5 18.0	4.6 18.4	4.1 16.4	4.3 17.2	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0	4.6 18.4	4.6 18.4
	Figure 5	4.9 24.5	4.8 24.0	4.9 24.5	4.8 24.0	5.0 25.0	5.2 26.0	4.7 23.5	4.8 24.0	4.9 24.5	4.9 24.5	4.9 24.5
	-2-											
	Content	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Perf	5.5 69.3	5.3 67.4	5.5 69.3	5.5 69.3	5.4 68.0	5.3 67.4	5.2 65.5	5.6 70.5	5.6 69.3	5.6 69.3	5.6 69.3
	-5-											
	Total	160.5	154.8	159.6	157.7	155.3	157.9	151.8	158.5	158.2		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
3	Jackson, Donald, Canada	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	31.0	1401.0
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	4.5 13.5	4.4 13.2	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.2 12.6	4.4 13.2	4.3 12.9	4.4 13.2	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5
	Figure 2	4.2 12.6	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.5 13.5	4.1 12.3	4.0 12.0	3.9 11.7	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2
	Figure 3	4.1 16.4	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6	4.5 18.0	4.2 16.8	4.6 18.4	4.2 16.8	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6
	Figure 4	4.5 18.0	4.2 16.8	4.3 17.2	4.3 17.2	4.3 17.2	3.9 15.6	3.9 15.6	4.3 17.2	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6
	Figure 5	4.3 21.5	4.6 23.0	4.7 23.5	4.7 23.5	4.6 23.0	4.7 23.5	4.6 23.0	4.6 23.0	4.6 23.0	4.6 23.0	4.6 23.0
	-3-											
	Content	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Perf	5.8 73.0	5.7 71.8	5.8 73.0	5.8 72.4	5.7 71.1	5.8 72.4	5.7 71.1	5.8 73.0	5.7 71.8	5.7 71.8	5.7 71.8
	-2-											
	Total	155.0	155.9	158.6	158.4	153.0	155.1	151.1	157.2	156.7		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
4	Giletti, Alain, France	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	31.0	1399.2
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
	Figure 1	4.8 14.4	4.5 13.5	4.3 12.9	4.9 14.7	4.0 12.0	4.3 12.9	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8	4.6 13.8
	Figure 2	4.4 13.2	4.6 13.8	4.7 14.1	4.6 13.8	4.7 14.1	4.4 13.2	4.2 12.6	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2	4.4 13.2
	Figure 3	4.2 16.8	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0	4.5 18.0	4.2 16.8	4.7 18.8	4.4 17.6	4.6 18.4	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6	4.4 17.6
	Figure 4	4.7 18.8	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	4.4 17.6	4.7 18.8	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.5 18.0	4.3 17.2	4.3 17.2	4.3 17.2
	Figure 5	4.6 23.0	4.5 22.5	4.5 22.5	4.6 23.0	4.8 24.0	4.6 23.0	4.1 20.5	4.7 23.5	4.5 22.5	4.5 22.5	4.5 22.5
	-4-											
	Content	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Perf	5.6 70.5	5.5 69.9	5.7 71.1	5.7 71.8	5.6 70.5	5.7 71.1	5.6 70.5	5.7 71.8	5.5 69.9	5.5 69.9	5.5 69.9
	-3-											
	Total	156.7	154.1	155.0	158.9	156.2	155.0	151.0	158.7	153.6		



SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

FEBRUARY 26, 1960

MEN'S FIGURE SKATING—Continued

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
9	Gutzeit, Tilo, Germany	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.0	14.0	7.0	9.0	86.0	1274.0
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.5 13.5	4.0 12.0	4.2 12.6	4.4 13.2	4.3 12.9	4.2 12.6	3.8 11.4	4.3 12.9	4.4 13.2		
Figure 2		4.6 13.8	4.2 12.6	4.7 14.1	4.4 13.2	4.2 12.6	4.2 12.6	4.4 13.2	4.5 13.5	4.3 12.9		
Figure 3		4.2 16.8	4.3 17.2	4.2 16.8	4.3 17.2	4.3 17.2	4.0 16.0	3.5 14.0	4.5 18.0	4.2 16.8		
Figure 4		4.2 16.8	4.0 16.0	4.5 18.0	4.1 16.4	4.2 16.8	3.8 15.2	4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8	4.1 16.4		
Figure 5		4.0 20.0	3.8 19.0	3.9 19.5	4.0 20.0	4.2 21.0	3.7 18.5	3.6 18.0	4.1 20.5	3.8 19.0		
<b>-9-</b>												
Content		5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.1		
Perf		5.0 63.0	4.9 61.1	5.2 66.1	5.2 66.1	5.3 66.1	4.9 60.4	4.3 54.8	5.3 65.5	5.1 64.2		
<b>-10-</b>												
Total		143.9	137.9	147.1	146.1	146.6	135.3	127.4	147.2	142.5		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
10	McPherson, Donald, Canada	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	83.0	1279.7
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		4.0 12.0	3.9 11.7	4.0 12.0	3.8 11.4	4.1 12.3	3.7 11.1	4.8 14.4	4.2 12.6	4.4 13.2		
Figure 2		4.0 12.0	4.2 12.6	4.1 12.3	3.7 11.1	4.3 12.9	4.1 12.3	3.7 11.1	4.0 12.0	4.2 12.6		
Figure 3		3.9 15.6	4.2 16.8	4.2 16.8	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	3.9 15.6	3.8 15.2	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0		
Figure 4		3.9 15.6	3.7 14.8	4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8	4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8	3.8 15.2	3.9 15.6	3.8 15.2		
Figure 5		3.5 17.5	3.5 17.5	4.1 20.5	3.9 19.5	4.2 21.0	3.7 18.5	3.5 17.5	4.0 20.0	3.6 18.0		
<b>-10-</b>												
Content		5.3	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3		
Perf		5.3 66.7	5.1 63.6	5.4 68.0	5.4 68.0	5.5 68.6	5.3 66.7	5.3 66.7	5.3 67.4	5.5 68.0		
<b>-7-</b>												
Total		139.4	137.0	145.6	143.2	147.2	141.0	140.1	143.2	143.0		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
11	Kopfler, Hubert, Switz.	12.0	12.0	14.0	12.0	16.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	114.0	1217.0
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.9 11.7	4.1 12.3	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	3.3 09.9	3.9 11.7	4.0 12.0	3.9 11.7	4.3 12.9		
Figure 2		3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7	4.0 12.0	3.5 10.5	4.0 12.0	3.6 10.8	4.0 12.0	3.5 10.5		
Figure 3		4.0 16.0	4.2 16.8	4.1 16.4	4.1 16.4	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0	4.3 17.2	4.1 16.4	4.0 16.0		
Figure 4		4.1 16.4	3.9 15.6	4.0 16.0	4.1 16.4	3.8 15.2	3.4 13.6	3.8 15.2	3.9 15.6	3.9 15.6		
Figure 5		3.7 18.5	3.8 19.0	4.1 20.5	4.0 20.0	3.5 17.5	3.9 19.5	3.7 18.5	4.1 20.5	3.9 19.5		
<b>-11-</b>												
Content		4.9	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.0		
Perf		5.0 62.3	4.5 56.7	5.1 64.2	4.9 62.3	4.8 60.4	4.7 58.5	4.4 56.7	5.1 63.6	5.2 64.2		
<b>-14-</b>												
Total		136.6	131.8	140.5	138.8	129.1	131.3	130.4	139.8	138.7		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
12	Jones, Christopher, G.B.	16.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	14.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	12.0	113.0	1220.4
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.7 11.1	3.4 10.2	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	3.4 10.2	3.8 11.4	2.8 08.4	3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4		
Figure 2		4.0 12.0	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7	3.9 11.7	4.0 12.0	3.8 11.4	4.1 12.3		
Figure 3		4.0 16.0	3.8 15.2	4.0 16.0	3.6 14.4	3.5 14.0	3.5 14.0	3.8 15.2	3.8 15.2	3.9 15.6		
Figure 4		4.2 16.8	4.0 16.0	4.4 17.6	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0	4.1 16.4	4.0 16.0	4.0 16.0		
Figure 5		3.7 18.5	3.9 19.5	3.8 19.0	3.7 18.5	3.9 19.5	3.5 17.5	3.4 17.0	3.7 18.5	3.8 19.0		
<b>-12-</b>												
Content		4.7	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0		
Perf		4.7 59.2	4.5 57.3	5.3 66.7	5.2 65.5	4.8 61.7	5.3 66.1	5.0 64.2	5.0 63.0	5.1 63.6		
<b>-12-</b>												
Total		133.6	129.9	142.7	137.5	133.1	136.7	133.2	135.8	137.9		



FEBRUARY 26, 1960  
 MEN'S FIGURE SKATING— Continued

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord.	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
17	Spencer, Tim, Australia	17.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	13.0	17.0	15.0	142.0	1171.2
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.8 11.4	3.9 11.7	3.5 10.5	3.4 10.2	3.5 10.5	3.3 09.9	3.9 11.7	3.5 10.5	3.8 11.4		
Figure 2		3.6 10.8	3.8 11.4	3.7 11.1	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8	3.0 09.0	3.4 10.2	3.6 10.8	3.5 10.5		
Figure 3		3.7 14.8	3.4 13.6	3.9 15.6	3.5 14.0	3.4 13.6	3.2 12.8	3.7 14.8	3.8 15.2	3.8 15.2		
Figure 4		3.8 15.2	3.5 14.0	3.6 14.4	3.6 14.4	3.6 14.4	3.1 12.4	3.7 14.8	3.6 14.4	3.5 14.0		
Figure 5		3.8 19.0	3.4 17.0	3.3 16.5	3.4 17.0	3.6 18.0	3.6 18.0	3.9 19.5	3.5 17.5	3.8 19.0		
-17-												
Content		4.9	4.5	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.4		
Perf		5.0 62.3	4.8 58.5	5.3 66.7	5.0 63.0	5.1 64.8	5.2 64.2	4.7 57.9	5.1 64.2	4.7 57.3		
-11-												
Total		133.5	126.2	134.8	129.4	132.1	126.3	128.9	132.6	127.4		

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge									Sum Ord	Total Points
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
18	Cherrell, William, Australia	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	162.0	1042.3
		<i>Judge 1</i>	<i>Judge 2</i>	<i>Judge 3</i>	<i>Judge 4</i>	<i>Judge 5</i>	<i>Judge 6</i>	<i>Judge 7</i>	<i>Judge 8</i>	<i>Judge 9</i>		
Figure 1		3.8 11.4	3.6 10.8	3.6 10.8	3.2 09.6	3.4 10.2	3.4 10.2	3.6 10.8	3.4 10.2	3.1 09.3		
Figure 2		3.4 10.2	3.2 09.6	3.5 10.5	3.3 09.9	3.2 09.6	2.8 08.4	3.3 09.9	3.3 09.9	3.0 09.0		
Figure 3		4.0 16.0	3.7 14.8	4.1 16.4	3.5 14.0	3.5 14.0	3.4 13.6	3.6 14.4	3.4 13.6	3.0 12.0		
Figure 4		3.2 12.8	2.9 11.6	2.5 10.0	2.4 09.6	2.6 10.4	2.2 08.8	2.1 08.4	2.0 08.0	2.4 09.6		
Figure 5		3.4 17.0	3.7 18.5	3.7 18.5	3.4 17.0	3.0 15.0	3.8 19.0	3.4 17.0	3.5 17.5	3.2 16.0		
-18-												
Content		4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.1		
Perf		4.2 54.1	4.0 51.6	4.7 58.5	4.2 54.1	4.8 59.8	4.3 54.8	3.7 47.2	4.6 56.7	4.1 51.6		
-18-												
Total		121.5	116.9	124.7	114.2	119.0	114.8	107.7	115.9	107.5		

The stands of Blyth Memorial Arena were almost packed for all of the figure skating performances.



Pair's champions Barbara A Wagner and Robert Paul perform before the critical eyes of the figure skating judges



## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 19, 1960  
PAIRS FIGURE SKATING

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge							Sum Ord.	Total Points					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
1	Wagner, Barbara A., Paul, Robert, Canada .....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	80.4					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
Content .....		5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.9							
Perf .....		5.7	11.5	5.8	11.6	5.7	11.4	5.8	11.6	5.8	11.7				
Total .....		11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7							
2	Kilius, Marika, Baumler, Hans J., Germany .....	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	19.0	76.8					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
Content .....		5.4	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4							
Perf .....		5.2	10.6	5.7	11.3	5.3	10.6	5.6	11.2	5.3	10.7	5.7	11.4	5.6	11.0
Total .....		10.6	11.3	10.6	11.2	10.7	11.4	11.0							
3	Ludington, Nancy, Ludington, Ron- ald, U.S.A. ....	3.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	6.5	4.0	3.0	27.5	76.2					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
Content .....		5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.6							
Perf .....		5.3	10.8	5.6	11.3	5.0	10.2	5.4	10.9	5.6	11.2	5.6	11.2		
Total .....		10.8	11.3	11.1	10.7	10.2	10.9	11.2							
4	Jelinek, Maria, Jelinek, Otto, Canada	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	26.0	75.9					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
Content .....		5.5	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8							
Perf .....		5.4	10.9	5.2	10.4	5.1	10.4	5.2	10.5	5.8	11.6	5.8	11.6		
Total .....		10.9	11.2	10.4	10.9	10.4	10.5	11.6							
5	Gobl, Margret, Ningel, Franz, Germany .....	5.0	5.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	36.0	72.5					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
Content .....		5.1	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.9							
Perf .....		5.0	10.1	4.8	9.5	5.3	10.6	4.8	9.7	4.8	9.7	4.8	9.7		
Total .....		10.1	10.8	9.5	10.8	10.6	11.0	9.7							
6	Zhuk, Nina, Zhuk, Stanislav, U.S.S.R	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	38.0	72.3					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
Content .....		5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0							
Perf .....		4.9	9.9	5.1	10.1	5.0	10.3	5.1	10.1	5.1	10.1	5.1	10.1		
Total .....		9.9	10.6	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.1							



SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

FEBRUARY 19, 1960

PAIRS FIGURE SKATING— Continued

Place	Name, Country	Ordinal Points by Judge							Sum Ord.	Total Points					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
7	Blumenberg, Rita, Mensching, W., Germany	9.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	10.0	53.0	70.2					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
	Content	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.6							
	Perf	4.6	9.3	5.3	10.5	5.0	9.8	5.3	10.5	4.7	9.3				
	Total	9.3	10.5	9.8	10.6	10.2	10.5	9.3							
8	Hinko, Diana, Dopfl, Heinz, Austria	10.0	7.5	6.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	6.0	54.5	69.8					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
	Content	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9							
	Perf	4.5	9.2	5.3	10.5	5.0	10.1	9.9	5.0	10.0	5.1	10.3	4.9	9.8	
	Total	9.2	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	9.8						
9	Belousova, Ludmila, Protopopov, Oleg, U.S.S.R.	6.0	9.0	9.5	10.0	11.0	8.0	7.0	60.5	68.6					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
	Content	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.8							
	Perf	5.0	9.9	5.2	10.4	4.5	9.1	4.9	9.8	4.5	9.3	5.2	10.4	4.9	9.7
	Total	9.9	10.4	9.1	9.8	9.3	10.4	9.7							
10	Owen, Maribel Y., Richards, Dud- ley S., U.S.A.	8.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	69.0	67.5					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
	Content	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8							
	Perf	4.7	9.5	5.1	10.2	4.4	9.0	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	5.0	10.0	4.8	9.6
	Total	9.5	10.2	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.6							
11	Hadley, Ila R., Hadley, Ray E., U.S.A.	12.0	13.0	12.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	78.0	65.0					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
	Content	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5							
	Perf	4.5	9.0	4.9	9.7	4.4	8.9	5.0	9.8	4.5	9.4	5.0	9.9	4.5	9.0
	Total	9.0	9.7	8.9	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.0							
12	Mason, Jacqueline, Bower, Mervyn, Australia	11.0	11.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	83.0	63.7					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
	Content	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.3							
	Perf	4.5	9.1	5.0	9.9	4.3	8.8	4.8	9.5	4.2	8.4	4.8	9.5	4.2	8.5
	Total	9.1	9.9	8.8	9.5	8.4	9.5	8.5							
13	Jones, Gwyn, Matthews, Marcelle, S. Africa	13.0	12.0	9.5	13.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	85.5	63.6					
		Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Judge 6	Judge 7							
	Content	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.0							
	Perf	4.4	8.9	4.9	9.9	4.5	9.1	4.6	9.2	4.6	9.2	4.7	9.3	4.0	8.0
	Total	8.9	9.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	8.0							

## SPEED SKATING COMPETITION

The U.S.S.R., which had dominated the speed skating competition in the 1956 Games at Cortina, continued to display great power in the events at Squaw Valley. Russia's two greatest stars in speed skating were Lidija Skoblikova and Eugeni Grishin.

Miss Skoblikova won gold medals in both the 1500 and 3000 meter races and finished fourth in the 1000 meter event. She set a world record of 2:25.2 in the 1500 meter race. In winning the latter race, Miss Skoblikova finished only five-tenths of a second faster than Elwira Seroczynska of Poland.

The Russian girls were particularly dominant, winning three first places in the four ladies' speed skating races. They also captured six of the 12 Olympic medals in the four races.

Grishin successfully defended the 500 meter title he won at Cortina in 1956. He tied the world record of 40.2 at Squaw Valley, barely edging William D. Disney of the United States. Disney had a 40.3 clocking. Grishin also tied for first in the 1500 meter race. He was clocked in 2:10.4, the same as Roald Edgar Aas of Norway, who shared the Olympic 1500 meter crown.

Another U.S.S.R. representative who skated brilliantly at Squaw Valley was Viktor Kosichkin, who placed first in the 5000 meter race and second in the 10,000 meter event.

Perhaps the greatest speed skating star of the Games was Knut Johannesen of Norway, who finished second to Kosichkin at 5000 meters and set an unbelievable new world record in the 10,000 meter race. He was clocked in 15:46.6 in winning the 10,000 to become the first skater in history to break 16 minutes for the distance. At that, Kosichkin finished a close second with a 15:49.2 clocking.

The Norwegian men skaters performed excellently at Squaw Valley, actually threatening the U.S.S.R. domination. The Russians won three gold medals to Norway's two, and captured six medals totally to Norway's three.

The competitions were run off excellently, with Sven Laftman of Sweden serving as referee. He was assisted by Del Lamb of the United States. Dick McCarter and Gilbert Van Willigen, both of the United States, were chief starter and assistant starter, respectively. Bill Keith, the Organizing Committee's director of skating events, and his staff also deserve considerable credit.

Weather conditions were generally excellent for the speed skating events, with cold, clear days and very little wind prevailing. Winds did hamper the athletes during the running of the women's 1500 meter race and the men's 1500 meter and 5000 meter races. A testimony to the Squaw Valley oval is the fact that Miss Skoblikova of Russia was able to set a world record at 1500 meters despite the fact that there was a 13 mile-an-hour wind during the race.



Two of Sweden's 500-meter skaters, Olle Dahlberg (left) and Hans Wilhelmson race against each other and the clock.



The winners in the ladies' 1,000-meter speed skating mount the victory stand. Left to right are silver medalist Helga Haase of Germany; gold medalist Klara Guseva of U.S.S.R.; and bronze medalist Tamara Rylova of U.S.S.R.

FEBRUARY 20, 1960  
LADIES' 500-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Total time
1	Haase, Helga	Germany	45.9
2	Donchenko, Natalija	U.S.S.R.	46.0
3	Ashworth, Jeanne C.	U.S.A.	46.1
4	Rylova, Tamara	U.S.S.R.	46.2
5	Takamizawa, H.	Japan	46.6
6	Guseva, Klara	U.S.S.R.	46.8
6	Seroczynska, Elwira	Poland	46.8
8	Hama, Fumie	Japan	47.4
9	Ryan, Doreen	Canada	47.7
10	Mulholland, K.	U.S.A.	47.9
11	Sihvonen, Iris H.	Finland	48.1
12	Pilejczyk, Helena	Poland	48.2
13	Lucas, Francoise	France	48.3
14	Huttunen, Eevi M.	Finland	48.6
15	Scherling, C.	Sweden	48.7
16	Omelenchuk, Jeanne	U.S.A.	49.3
17	Robb, Margaret A.	Canada	50.0
18	Behrenz, Sigrit	Germany	50.2
19	Takano, Yoshiko	Japan	50.3
20	Liebknecht, N.	Germany	51.4
21	Kim, Kyung Hoy	Korea	53.2
22	Han, Hye Ja	Korea	53.8
DID NOT FINISH			
	Einarsson, Elsa	Sweden	

FEBRUARY 22, 1960  
LADIES' 1,000-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Progressive lap times	Total time
1	Guseva, Klara	U.S.S.R.	.21 .56	1.34.1
2	Haase, Helga	Germany	.20 .55	1.34.3
3	Rylova, Tamara	U.S.S.R.	.20 .55	1.34.8
4	Skoblikova, Lidija	U.S.S.R.	.21 .57	1.35.3
5	Takamizawa, H.	Japan	.21 .57	1.35.8
5	Pilejczyk, Helena	Poland	.21 .57	1.35.8
7	Hama, Fumie	Japan	.21 .57	1.36.1
8	Ashworth, Jeanne C.	U.S.A.	.21 .57	1.36.5
9	Huttunen, Eevi M.	Finland	.21 .58	1.37.2
10	Sihvonen, Iris H.	Finland	.21 .58	1.37.3
11	Scherling, C.	Sweden	.21 .58	1.37.5
12	Einarsson, Elsa	Sweden	.20 .57	1.38.0
13	Ryan, Doreen	Canada	.21 .57	1.38.1
14	Lucas, Francoise	France	.21 .57	1.38.4
15	Omelenchuk, Jeanne	U.S.A.	.21 .59	1.39.8
16	Takano, Yoshiko	Japan	.22 .59	1.39.9
17	Liebkecht, N.	Germany	.22 1.01	1.43.5
18	Behrenz, Sigrit	Germany	.23 1.02	1.43.8
19	Robb, Margaret A.	Canada	.21 1.01	1.45.8
20	Han, Hye Ja	Korea	.23 1.03	1.48.8
DID NOT FINISH				
	Kim, Kyung Hoy	Korea		
	Seroczynska, Elwira	Poland		

## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 21, 1960

## LADIES' 1,500-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Progressive lap times			Total time	Place	Name	Country	Progressive lap times			Total time
1	Skoblikova, Lidija	U.S.S.R.	.30	1.07	1.45	2.25.2	14	Huttunen, Eevi M.	Finland	.31	1.10	1.53	2.35.1
2	Seroczynska, Elwira	Poland	.30	1.07	1.45	2.25.7	15	Omelenchuk, Jeanne	U.S.A.	.30	1.10	1.52	2.36.4
3	Pilejczyk, Helena	Poland	.30	1.07	1.46	2.27.1	16	Gormer, Inge	Germany	.33	1.11	1.53	2.36.5
4	Guseva, Klara	U.S.S.R.	.31	1.08	1.47	2.28.7	17	Lucas, Françoise	France	.32	1.11	1.52	2.36.6
5	Stenina, Valentina	U.S.S.R.	.30	1.07	1.47	2.29.2	18	Lockhart, Barbara	U.S.A.	.31	1.09	1.51	2.37.0
6	Sihvonen, Iris H.	Finland	.30	1.08	1.48	2.29.7	19	Takamizawa, H.	Japan	.30	1.07	1.47	2.43.7
7	Scherling, C.	Sweden	.32	1.10	1.49	2.31.5	20	Robb, Margaret A.	Canada	.32	1.15	2.01	2.48.6
8	Haase, Helga	Germany	.30	1.09	1.50	2.31.7	21	Kim, Kyung Hoy	Korea	.34	1.15	2.01	2.48.6
9	Einarsson, Elsa	Sweden	.30	1.08	1.49	2.32.9	22	Toews, Gisela	Germany	.33	1.14	1.58	2.51.1
10	Hama, Fumie	Japan	.31	1.10	1.50	2.33.3	23	Han, Hye Ja	Korea	.34	1.17	2.04	2.55.6
11	Ashworth, Jeanne C.	U.S.A.	.31	1.10	1.51	2.33.7							
12	Takano, Yoshiko	Japan	.31	1.12	1.53	2.34.0							
13	Ryan, Doreen	Canada	.31	1.11	1.53	2.34.5							

NOTE: Referee decided Robb was ahead of Kim for 20th place  
2.25.2—New world record

FEBRUARY 23, 1960

## LADIES' 3,000-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Progressive lap times							Total time
1	Skoblikova, Lidija	U.S.S.R.	1.00	1.41	2.22	3.05	3.47	4.31	5.14.3	
2	Stenina, Valentina	U.S.S.R.	1.01	1.43	2.26	3.08	3.51	4.34	5.16.9	
3	Huttunen, Eevi M.	Finland	1.01	1.42	2.24	3.08	3.52	4.37	5.21.0	
4	Takamizawa, H.	Japan	1.03	1.46	2.28	3.10	3.54	4.38	5.21.4	
5	Scherling, C.	Sweden	1.04	1.46	2.28	3.11	3.56	4.41	5.25.5	
6	Pilejczyk, Helena	Poland	1.02	1.43	2.26	3.10	3.54	4.40	5.26.2	
7	Seroczynska, Elwira	Poland	1.02	1.44	2.27	3.11	3.56	4.41	5.27.3	
8	Ashworth, Jeanne C.	U.S.A.	1.03	1.44	2.27	3.11	3.57	4.43	5.28.5	
9	Rylova, Tamara	U.S.S.R.	1.03	1.46	2.28	3.12	3.58	4.44	5.30.0	
10	Takano, Yoshiko	Japan	1.06	1.50	2.33	3.17	4.01	4.46	5.30.9	
11	Einarsson, Elsa	Sweden	1.04	1.46	2.30	3.15	4.01	4.46	5.32.2	
12	Sihvonen, Iris H.	Finland	1.02	1.45	2.28	3.14	4.00	4.47	5.35.2	
13	Gormer, Inge	Germany	1.10	1.53	2.38	3.22	4.07	4.52	5.37.5	
14	Ryan, Doreen	Canada	1.04	1.48	2.34	3.22	4.08	4.54	5.39.7	
15	Lucas, Françoise	France	1.01	1.43	2.27	3.15	4.04	4.55	5.42.5	
16	Robb, Margaret A.	Canada	1.06	1.50	2.36	3.22	4.09	4.56	5.43.5	
17	Toews, Gisela	Germany	1.08	1.53	2.38	3.24	4.11	5.00	5.48.3	
18	Harrington, Cornelia	U.S.A.	1.10	1.58	2.44	3.31	4.20	5.11	5.57.5	
19	Buhr, Beverly	U.S.A.	1.08	1.53	2.38	3.27	4.20	5.13	6.03.1	
20	Kim, Kyung Hoy	Korea	1.05	1.50	2.39	3.31	4.23	5.15	6.08.2	

FEBRUARY 24, 1960

## MEN'S 500-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Total time
1	Grishin, Eugeni	U.S.S.R.	40.2
2	Disney, William D.	U.S.A.	40.3
3	Grach, Rafael	U.S.S.R.	40.4
4	Wilhemsson, Hans	Sweden	40.5
5	Voronin, Gennadij	U.S.S.R.	40.7
6	Gjestvang, Alv	Norway	40.8
7	McDermott, Richard	U.S.A.	40.9
7	Salonen, Toivo K.	Finland	40.9
9	Nagakubo, Fumio	Japan	41.1
10	Rudolph, Eddie J.	U.S.A.	41.2
10	Malyshev, Yuriy	U.S.S.R.	41.2
10	Van Der Grift, H.	Neth.	41.2
13	Hickey, Colin	Austl.	41.3
14	Elvenes, Hroar	Norway	41.4
15	Kouprianoff, Andre	France	41.5
16	Jarvinen, Jouko J.	Finland	41.8
16	Hori, Yoshitaka	Japan	41.8
18	Gilloz, Raymond	France	42.0
19	Tynkkynen, Leo O.	Finland	42.1
20	Kuhnert, Helmut	Germany	42.3
20	Tilch, Gunter	Germany	42.3
20	Sollner, Herbert	Germany	42.3
20	Johannesen, Knut	Norway	42.3
24	Aaness, Nils Egil	Norway	42.5
24	Schuler, Manfred	Germany	42.5
26	Brogren, Per Olof	Sweden	42.7
27	Sands, John V.	Canada	42.8
28	De Graaff, Willem	Neth.	42.9
29	Offenberger, F.	Austria	43.0
30	Dahlberg, Olle	Sweden	43.1
30	Olin, Ralf	Canada	43.1
32	Gios, Mario	Italy	43.3
33	Pesman, Jan S.	Neth.	43.4
33	Sjolin, Gunnar	Sweden	43.4
35	Tutty, Edward Roy	Austl.	43.5
36	Mizoo, Takeo	Japan	43.7
36	Nitto, Antonio	Italy	43.7
38	Monaghan, Terence	G.B.	44.0
39	De Riva, Renato	Italy	44.1
40	Strutz, Hermann	Austria	44.4
41	Mason, Lawrence	Canada	44.7
42	Jokinen, Jouko I.	Finland	45.1
43	Vakemura, S.	Japan	45.9
44	Chang, Yung	Korea	50.0
DID NOT FINISH			
	Carow, William A.	U.S.A.	
	Malkin, Thomas A.	G.B.	

FEBRUARY 26, 1960

## MEN'S 1,500-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Progressive lap times	Total time
1	Aas, Roald Edgar	Norway	.28 1.00 1.35	2:10.4
1	Grishin, Eugeni	U.S.S.R.	.26 .58 1.32	2:10.4
3	Stenin, Boris	U.S.S.R.	.27 .59 1.33	2:11.5
4	Jokinen, Jouko I.	Finland	.27 1.01 1.35	2:12.0
5	Jarvinen, Jouko J.	Finland	.28 1.01 1.36	2:13.1
5	Brogren, Per Olof	Sweden	.28 1.02 1.36	2:13.1
7	Salonen, Toivo K.	Finland	.27 1.00 1.35	2:13.1
8	Kouprianoff, Andre	France	.28 1.02 1.37	2:13.3
9	Kuhnert, Helmut	Germany	.29 1.03 1.37	2:13.6
10	Gilloz, Raymond	France	.28 1.02 1.37	2:14.2
11	Johannesen, Knut	Norway	.29 1.03 1.38	2:14.5
12	Voronin, Gennadij	U.S.S.R.	.27 .59 1.34	2:14.7
13	Stille, Kurt R.	Denmark	.28 1.03 1.38	2:15.8
14	Hickey, Colin	Austl.	.28 1.02 1.37	2:16.1
15	Sjolin, Gunnar	Sweden	.28 1.02 1.38	2:16.5
15	De Graaff, Willem	Neth.	.29 1.02 1.37	2:16.5
17	Hunt, Richard H.	U.S.A.	.29 1.04 1.40	2:17.7
18	Schuler, Manfred	Germany	.28 1.02 1.39	2:18.3
18	Dahlberff, Olle	Sweden	.28 1.02 1.39	2:18.3
20	Gios, Mario	Italy	.28 1.04 1.40	2:18.6
21	Nagakubo, Fumio	Japan	.27 1.01 1.39	2:18.7
22	Bedbury, Floyd	U.S.A.	.29 1.04 1.40	2:18.9
23	Tapiovaara, Keijo	Finland	.28 1.04 1.41	2:19.2
24	Strutz, Hermann	Austria	.30 1.05 1.42	2:19.4
25	Nitto, Antonio	Italy	.29 1.04 1.41	2:19.6
26	Monaghan, Terence	G.B.	.30 1.05 1.42	2:19.9
27	De Riva, Renato	Italy	.29 1.04 1.42	2:20.6
28	Karenius, Bo	Sweden	.28 1.04 1.42	2:21.1
29	Hori, Yoshitaka	Japan	.28 1.03 1.42	2:21.7
29	Meyer, Keith	U.S.A.	.28 1.02 1.39	2:21.7
31	Norden, Harald	Germany	.28 1.04 1.42	2:22.1
31	Saitsev, Lev	U.S.S.R.	.28 1.02 1.39	2:22.1
33	Mizoo, Takeo	Japan	.29 1.05 1.42	2:22.6
34	Kobayashi, Shuji	Japan	.29 1.05 1.42	2:23.0
35	Rudolph, Eddie J.	U.S.A.	.27 1.01 1.40	2:23.1
36	Olin, Ralf	Canada	.30 1.05 1.43	2:23.5
37	Tutty, Edward Roy	Austl.	.29 1.05 1.43	2:23.8
38	Tilch, Gunter	Germany	.30 1.07 1.45	2:24.8
39	Elevenes, Hroar	Norway	.28 1.03 1.42	2:24.9
40	Malkin, Thomas A.	G.B.	.31 1.08 1.46	2:25.0
41	Chang, Yung	Korea	.29 1.04 1.44	2:25.3
42	Choi, Young Bai	Korea	.29 1.06 1.45	2:26.7
43	Sands, John V.	Canada	.30 1.06 1.46	2:28.4
44	Chang, Rin Won	Korea	.31 1.09 1.48	2:30.7
45	Mason, Lawrence	Canada	.29 1.08 1.51	2:35.3
DID NOT FINISH				
	Aaness, Nils Egil	Norway		
	Offenberger, F.	Austria		
	Van Der Grift, H.	Neth.		

## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 25, 1960  
MEN'S 5,000-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Progressive Lap Times						Total Time
1	Kosichkin, Viktor.....	U.S.S.R.	.20	.57	1.35	2.13	2.52	3.29	
			4.05	4.42	5.20	5.58	6.35	7.12	7.51.3
2	Johannesen, Knut.....	Norway	.21	.58	1.36	2.14	2.52	3.31	
			4.10	4.47	5.25	6.03	6.42	7.22	8.00.8
3	Pesman, Jan S.....	Neth.	.20	.57	1.35	2.14	2.52	3.30	
			4.07	4.46	5.25	6.06	6.45	7.26	8.05.1
4	Seiersten, Torstein.....	Norway	.20	.55	1.32	2.10	2.48	3.27	
			4.06	4.44	5.23	6.02	6.43	7.24	8.05.3
5	Kotov, Valerij.....	U.S.S.R.	.21	.57	1.35	2.12	2.50	3.28	
			4.07	4.46	5.25	6.03	6.43	7.24	8.05.4
6	Goncharenko Oleg.....	U.S.S.R.	.21	.59	1.37	2.16	2.54	3.32	
			4.11	4.50	5.29	6.08	6.47	7.27	8.06.6
7	Nilsson, Ivar.....	Sweden	.21	.58	1.37	2.14	2.53	3.33	
			4.12	4.50	5.29	6.08	6.49	7.30	8.09.1
7	Tapiovaara, Keijo.....	Finland	.21	.58	1.36	2.13	2.51	3.30	
			4.09	4.47	5.25	6.05	6.46	7.28	8.09.1
9	Kouprianoff, Andre.....	France	.20	.55	1.33	2.11	2.50	3.30	
			4.09	4.49	5.29	6.09	6.49	7.30	8.10.4
10	Gilloz, Raymond.....	France	.21	.58	1.34	2.13	2.51	3.28	
			4.08	4.48	5.28	6.09	6.49	7.30	8.11.5
11	Monaghan, Terence.....	G.B.	.21	.59	1.38	2.17	2.55	3.34	
			4.15	4.55	5.36	6.17	6.56	7.36	8.15.3
12	Backman, Kjell.....	Sweden	.21	.58	1.35	2.14	2.54	3.33	
			4.12	4.51	5.31	6.12	6.53	7.35	8.16.0
13	Dahlberg, Olle.....	Sweden	.21	.59	1.37	2.15	2.54	3.34	
			4.14	4.53	5.34	6.15	6.56	7.36	8.17.0
14	Uhrlass, Arnold H.....	U.S.A.	.20	.56	1.32	2.11	2.49	3.29	
			4.08	4.48	5.29	6.10	6.52	7.35	8.18.0
15	Jarvinen, Jouko J.....	Finland	.20	.56	1.33	2.10	2.50	3.32	
			4.13	5.54	5.36	6.17	6.59	7.39	8.19.2
16	Gios, Mario.....	Italy	.21	.58	1.36	2.15	2.54	3.34	
			4.15	4.55	5.36	6.16	6.59	7.40	8.20.3
17	Hunt, Richard H.....	U.S.A.	.21	.57	1.36	2.15	2.55	3.35	
			4.16	4.57	5.38	6.19	6.59	7.41	8.21.3
18	Strutz, Hermann.....	Austria	.21	.58	1.36	2.15	2.55	3.34	
			4.14	4.54	5.37	6.17	6.57	7.39	8.21.9
19	Van Den Berg, Jeen.....	Neth.	.21	.59	1.39	2.17	2.57	3.35	
			4.15	4.56	5.38	6.19	7.01	7.42	8.22.4
20	Broekman, Cornelis.....	Neth.	.22	.59	1.37	2.16	2.56	3.37	
			4.18	4.58	5.37	6.18	7.00	7.42	8.22.9
21	Tynkkynen, Leo O.....	Finland	.22	.58	1.35	2.13	2.52	3.34	
			4.15	4.57	5.37	6.18	7.00	7.41	8.24.3
22	Kuhnert, Helmut.....	Germany	.21	.59	1.37	2.15	2.53	3.33	
			4.13	4.53	5.35	6.19	7.00	7.41	8.25.1
23	Mizoo, Takeo.....	Japan	.20	.57	1.34	2.13	2.51	3.30	
			4.11	4.51	5.32	6.15	6.59	7.44	8.28.7
24	Kobayashi, Shuji.....	Japan	.21	.58	1.36	2.14	2.53	3.32	
			4.11	4.52	5.36	6.18	7.00	7.45	8.29.8
25	Aas, Roald Edgar.....	Norway	.21	.59	1.37	2.16	2.55	3.34	
			4.14	4.56	5.37	6.19	7.02	7.47	8.30.1



## SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

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FEBRUARY 25, 1960  
 MEN'S 5,000-METER SPEED SKATING— Continued

<i>Place</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Progressive Lap Times</i>						<i>Total Time</i>
26	De Riva, Renato.....	Italy	.21	.58	1.35	2.14	2.52	3.33	
			4.12	4.54	5.36	6.18	7.01	7.46	8.32.4
27	Stille, Kurt R. ....	Denmark	.21	.57	1.36	2.16	2.57	3.37	
			4.18	5.00	5.41	6.23	7.04	7.50	8.33.0
28	Olin, Ralf .....	Canada	.21	.58	1.36	2.16	2.57	3.38	
			4.20	5.02	5.44	6.26	7.10	7.54	8.36.8
29	Offenberger, F. ....	Austria	.21	1.00	1.40	2.20	3.01	3.43	
			4.24	5.05	5.47	6.30	7.14	7.57	8.38.2
30	Bedbury, Floyd.....	U.S.A.	.22	1.01	1.40	2.19	2.59	3.40	
			4.21	5.03	5.45	6.27	7.12	7.56	8.39.6
31	Nitto, Antonio.....	Italy	.21	.59	1.37	2.16	2.57	3.39	
			4.21	5.02	5.46	6.28	7.11	7.56	8.40.4
32	Biebl, Josef .....	Germany	.22	1.00	1.40	2.19	3.00	3.41	
			4.23	5.06	5.48	6.31	7.16	8.02	8.48.0
33	Malkin, Thomas A. ....	G.B.	.22	1.01	1.41	2.21	3.01	3.42	
			4.25	5.09	5.53	6.38	7.22	8.08	8.56.1
34	Choi, Young Bai .....	Korea	.27	.59	1.37	2.17	2.59	3.42	
			4.25	5.09	5.56	6.41	7.28	8.13	8.57.8
35	Chang, Rin Won .....	Korea	.21	1.00	1.39	2.20	3.02	3.46	
			4.32	5.16	6.02	6.46	7.32	8.17	9.01.6
36	Wolfram, Heinz.....	Germany	.22	1.02	1.47	2.29	3.13	3.57	
			4.42	5.28	6.14	7.00	7.47	8.33	9.18.2
37	Mason, Lawrence .....	Canada	.20	.59	1.40	2.22	3.08	3.57	
			4.44	5.32	6.18	7.03	7.51	8.36	9.23.5

## VIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

FEBRUARY 27, 1960  
MEN'S 10,000-METER SPEED SKATING

Place	Name	Country	Progressive Lap Times							Total Time
1	Johannesen, Knut	Norway	.40	1.18	1.55	2.33	3.11	3.49	15.46.6	
			4.27	5.04	5.42	6.20	6.57	7.35		
			8.12	8.50	9.28	10.05	10.42	11.20		
			11.58	12.36	13.14	13.52	14.31	15.09		
2	Kosichkin, Viktor	U.S.S.R.	.41	1.19	1.56	2.33	3.11	3.48	15.49.2	
			4.26	5.03	5.41	6.18	6.56	7.33		
			8.10	8.48	9.26	10.04	10.42	11.20		
			11.58	12.37	13.15	13.54	14.32	15.11		
3	Backman, Kjell	Sweden	.40	1.18	1.56	2.34	3.12	3.50	16.14.2	
			4.29	5.08	5.47	6.25	7.04	7.43		
			8.21	9.00	9.39	10.18	10.58	11.37		
			12.16	12.55	13.35	14.14	14.54	15.34		
4	Nilsson, Ivar	Sweden	.42	1.21	1.59	2.38	3.16	3.55	16.26.0	
			4.33	5.12	5.51	6.30	7.10	7.50		
			8.30	9.10	9.50	10.30	11.10	11.50		
			12.30	13.09	13.47	14.27	15.07	15.47		
5	Monaghan, Terence	G.B.	.42	1.21	2.00	2.39	3.18	3.57	16.31.6	
			4.36	5.15	5.55	6.33	7.13	7.53		
			8.33	9.14	9.54	10.34	11.14	11.54		
			12.34	13.14	13.54	14.33	15.14	15.53		
6	Seiersten, Torstein	Norway	.41	1.19	1.58	2.36	3.14	3.52	16.33.4	
			4.32	5.11	5.50	6.29	7.08	7.48		
			8.27	9.06	9.45	10.24	11.04	11.44		
			12.24	13.05	13.47	14.29	15.10	15.52		
7	Dahlberg, Olle	Sweden	.42	1.21	2.00	2.39	3.16	3.55	16.34.6	
			4.34	5.14	5.53	6.32	7.12	7.52		
			8.32	9.12	9.52	10.32	11.12	11.53		
			12.33	13.14	13.54	14.35	15.15	15.56		
8	Jarvinen, Jouko J.	Finland	.41	1.19	1.57	2.35	3.14	3.52	16.35.4	
			4.30	5.08	5.46	6.25	7.04	7.43		
			8.21	9.00	9.40	10.20	10.59	11.39		
			12.19	13.00	13.41	14.22	15.03	15.44		
9	Tapiovaara, Keijo	Finland	.42	1.21	2.00	2.38	3.17	3.54	16.37.2	
			4.34	5.13	5.51	6.30	7.09	7.48		
			8.28	9.07	9.47	10.26	11.06	11.46		
			12.27	13.09	13.50	14.31	15.13	15.55		
10	Zucco, Ross B.	U.S.A.	.41	1.18	1.56	2.33	3.12	3.51	16.37.6	
			4.29	5.09	5.48	6.28	7.09	7.50		
			8.31	9.12	9.54	10.34	11.15	11.56		
			12.37	13.18	13.59	14.41	15.21	16.00		
11	Kouprianoff, Andre	France	.41	1.21	2.00	2.40	3.19	3.58	16.39.1	
			4.38	5.18	5.58	6.38	7.18	7.57		
			8.36	9.17	9.58	10.38	11.19	12.00		
			12.41	13.22	14.02	14.42	15.22	16.02		
12	Pesman, Jan S.	Neth.	.41	1.17	1.54	2.31	3.09	3.47	16.41.0	
			4.25	5.03	5.41	6.20	6.59	7.39		
			8.20	9.00	9.40	10.21	11.02	11.44		
			12.28	13.11	13.53	14.34	15.16	15.58		
13	Kuhnert, Helmut	Germany	.43	1.23	2.04	2.42	3.20	4.00	16.43.4	
			4.41	5.20	6.00	6.40	7.20	8.01		
			8.41	9.20	10.01	10.40	11.20	12.00		
			12.41	13.21	14.02	14.42	15.22	16.03		
14	De Riva, Renato	Italy	.42	1.20	1.56	2.36	3.15	3.55	16.45.7	
			4.33	5.13	5.54	6.34	7.14	7.55		
			8.35	9.16	9.56	10.36	11.16	11.56		
			12.37	13.18	13.59	14.41	15.23	16.05		
15	Uhrlass, Arnold H.	U.S.A.	.40	1.19	1.56	2.34	3.12	3.51	16.49.3	
			4.30	5.10	5.51	6.31	7.12	7.53		
			8.34	9.15	9.57	10.38	11.20	12.00		
			12.42	13.42	14.05	14.46	15.28	16.08		

SQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 1960

FEBRUARY 27, 1960  
 MEN'S 10.000METER SPEED SKATING-Continued

Place	Name	Country	Progressive Lap Times						Total Time
16	Broekman, Cornelis .....	Neth.	.41	1.19	1.58	2.37	3.16	3.54	16.59.9
			4.34	5.14	5.55	6.35	7.16	7.57	
			8.38	9.20	10.02	10.43	11.25	12.06	
			12.48	13.30	14.12	14.55	15.37	16.19	
17	Stille, Kurt R. ....	Denmark	.42	1.20	1.59	2.38	3.18	3.58	17.00.0
			4.38	5.19	6.00	6.41	7.23	8.05	
			8.46	9.28	10.09	10.50	11.32	12.13	
			12.54	13.35	14.15	14.56	15.37	16.19	
18	Gios, Mario .....	Italy	.42	1.21	1.59	2.40	3.19	3.58	17.06.3
			4.38	5.19	6.00	6.41	7.22	8.04	
			8.47	9.29	10.11	10.53	11.35	12.17	
			12.58	13.40	14.21	15.03	15.45	16.26	
19	Strutz, Hermann .....	Austria	.42	1.20	2.00	2.39	3.18	3.58	17.06.5
			4.37	5.17	5.57	6.38	7.18	7.59	
			8.42	9.23	10.05	10.47	11.30	12.12	
			12.54	13.36	14.18	15.00	15.42	16.25	
20	Shilykovski, J. V. ....	U.S.S.R.	.41	1.19	1.57	2.35	3.14	3.54	17.13.9
			4.33	5.13	5.52	6.31	7.11	7.51	
			8.31	9.12	9.53	10.35	11.17	12.00	
			12.43	13.27	14.12	14.56	15.41	16.28	
21	Kobayashi, Shuji .....	Japan	.43	1.22	2.02	2.41	3.20	4.00	17.20.8
			4.40	5.20	6.00	6.40	7.20	8.01	
			8.42	9.23	10.04	10.45	11.27	12.10	
			12.54	13.39	14.24	15.08	15.53	16.37	
22	Van Den Berg, Jeen .....	Neth.	.44	1.25	2.05	2.45	3.22	4.05	17.23.5
			4.45	5.25	6.06	6.49	7.30	8.13	
			8.55	9.38	10.20	11.03	11.45	12.27	
			13.10	13.52	14.35	15.18	16.01	16.43	
23	Aas, Roald Edgar .....	Norway	.43	1.22	2.02	2.42	3.22	4.04	17.26.8
			4.46	5.28	6.11	6.53	7.35	8.18	
			9.00	9.43	10.25	11.09	11.52	12.34	
			13.17	14.00	14.41	15.23	16.04	16.46	
24	Tynkkynen, Leo O. ....	Finland	.46	1.27	2.07	2.48	3.29	4.10	17.33.6
			4.52	5.34	6.16	6.58	7.40	8.21	
			9.04	9.46	10.28	11.10	11.53	12.36	
			13.18	14.01	14.43	15.25	16.07	16.49	
25	Mizoo, Takeo .....	Japan	.44	1.26	2.06	2.46	3.27	4.08	17.42.0
			4.49	5.30	6.12	6.54	7.35	8.16	
			8.58	9.39	10.21	11.03	11.46	12.28	
			13.11	13.55	14.39	15.25	16.11	16.57	
26	Chang, Rin Won .....	Korea	.43	1.24	2.05	2.46	3.27	4.10	17.45.7
			4.52	5.35	6.18	7.01	7.45	8.28	
			9.10	9.55	10.37	11.20	12.01	12.43	
			13.25	14.09	14.52	15.35	16.19	17.03	
27	Olin, Palf .....	Canada	.46	1.27	2.07	2.48	3.29	4.11	17.50.9
			4.53	5.35	6.16	6.59	7.41	8.23	
			9.06	9.49	10.32	11.15	11.59	12.43	
			13.27	14.11	14.54	15.24	16.23	17.07	
28	Choi, Young Bai .....	Korea	.42	1.20	1.59	2.39	3.19	4.00	18.15.5
			4.43	5.25	6.08	6.52	7.36	8.19	
			9.05	9.50	10.35	11.21	12.05	12.51	
			13.38	14.23	15.09	15.53	16.28	17.21	
29	Wolfran, Heinz .....	Germany	.44	1.25	2.08	2.51	3.84	4.18	18.37.0
			5.02	5.46	6.30	7.15	7.59	8.44	
			9.28	10.13	10.58	11.43	12.29	13.15	
			14.01	14.48	15.33	16.20	17.06	17.52	
DISQUALIFIED									
	Shteljbaums, N.....	U.S.S.R.							

## MR. BRUNDAGE PRAISES GAMES

*(After the Closing Ceremony had ended at Squaw Valley, the organizers could indeed be proud of a job well done. Praise was lavished on the Organizing Committee from every quarter. Perhaps the most heartwarming of all was from Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee and a veteran of many Summer and Winter Games of the past.)*

"The Olympic Winter Games were a major success in every respect. Californians can take pride in the superb way their State carried off the Games and role of the host. I have made it a point to discuss the matter with a dozen or so delegation chiefs. They are people who have been to Olympic Games and winter resorts. When they say how wonderful it has been here, that is the finest compliment that can be paid to Squaw Valley and the whole operation. You wouldn't think they all would have the same viewpoint but they do. Everything has impressed them."

"There is no criticism of facilities, and the pattern of the whole operation, with everything so closely linked, has gained their admiration. And it is no grudging admission. It was volunteered generously."

"I don't think anybody could have done this job any better in the time at the Organizing Committee's disposal. It has taken 25 to 100 years in Europe to accomplish what has been done to a great extent here in four years. I am pleased—in fact, astonished—that it has turned out so well. I have heard nothing but commendation for the State of California."

"Tell the people that America and California can be proud as hosts for these Games. Tell the people that it is worth the effort to visit Olympia."

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