

The candidate cities for 1984



3,000,000 inhabitants
California, United States of America

The city

Sprawling across an area of more than 1,000 sq.m. (460 sq. miles) on the coastal plain bordering the Pacific Ocean, this famous city of the 1849 gold rush is protected from the vast inland deserts of Mohave and Colorado by the Sierra Nevada chain. The millions of gold seekers who flocked to this region in the middle of the

last century quickly transformed the small town into a veritable human ant's hill, fed by a huge migration which is only beginning to slow down.

Its privileged position benefits from a dry, warm climate (average 35°C—78°F—at mid-day). It hardly rains during the three months of the Californian summer (July, August and September). Only the notorious Los Angeles smog casts a shadow over the city, but it is hoped that this will be reduced as strict measures have now been taken. The city's average altitude is 30.5 m (100 ft.).

The different quarters of the city, each as important as an average European city, attest to the varied origins of the population—European, Asian, Mexican.

Due to its area, Los Angeles has been faced with the major problem of transport. This has however been solved by a system of urban flyovers (freeways) which astound the unsuspecting traveller. To date these cover 470 km (295 miles), to which have been added 2,500 km (1,560 miles) of major trunk roads-highways.

An urban bus service is provided for the area and Los Angeles is the central depot for all intercontinental bus lines servicing the United States of America.

Moreover, the international airport handles annually twenty-six million passengers who can reach most of the large hotels in five minutes by helicopter. 45 km (30 miles) from Los Angeles, Ontario airport handles one million passengers.

Finally, the recently expanded port of Los Angeles receives about 130,000 passengers per year.

From the film industry in Hollywood to petrol refineries, from the Long Beach aircraft industry to citrus fruit orchards, the economic resources are as different as the people themselves. The cultural life too is very rich and varied: Los Angeles harbours a large number of universities and colleges, a renowned music centre, the Huntington Library and several famous art museums. It is also an amusement centre—from Disneyland to modern jazz halls.

Its Mayor is Mr. Tom Bradley.

Sport

The great success of the Games of the Xth Olympiad in 1932 was the starting point of tremendous sports activity. Since then the city's citizens have not ceased to shine on the sports scene. The Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games took over in 1939 from the Organising Committee of the 1932 Games and was one of the driving forces behind all major sports events which marked the city's history. It was moreover awarded the Olympic Cup in 1965. Indeed, the city has organised the United States Olympic selection trials on five occasions, the USSR/United States of America athletics meeting in 1964, the United States of America/Commonwealth athletics match twice in 1966 and 1967, as well as a great many world champion-

ships, particularly in boxing, basketball and football.

Another force to have guided the Olympic movement in Los Angeles is the Helms Hall Foundation which dates back to 1936. It was awarded the Olympic Cup in 1964 for its work in favour of sport. Its annual world trophy is internationally renowned. Thousands of young students and future athletes have benefited from the prizes attributed and the many sports events organised by it. Millions of people take part in Los Angeles' youth development programme which has enabled more than 400 competitors from Los Angeles and the surrounding area to participate in all the sports (except hockey) at the Olympic Games over the last five Olympiads.

At the 1968 Games in Mexico, out of the 393 members of the United States team, 100 came from Los Angeles.

The UCLA (University of California in Los Angeles), leading cultural and sporting centre, home base of coach Rafer Johnson, 1964 Olympic decathlon champion, welcomes many foreign students and sportsmen every year.

Present installations

<i>Site</i>	<i>Spectators</i>
<i>Memorial Coliseum</i>	92,604
Athletics - Jumping Grand Prix - Football	
<i>L.A. Memorial Sports Arena</i>	15,605
Basketball	
<i>Forum</i>	18,700
Boxing (finals) - Wrestling (finals)	
<i>Olympic Auditorium</i>	10,500
Boxing (preliminary rounds)	
<i>Santa Anita Park</i>	40,000
Equestrian	
<i>Long Beach Convention Center</i>	6,000
Fencing	
<i>Rose Bowl</i>	100,000
Football	
<i>East L.A. College Stadium</i>	22,000
Football	
<i>Long Beach Veteran Stadium</i>	
Football	
<i>Pauley Pavilion, UCLA</i>	10,379
Gymnastics - Handball	
<i>Anaheim Convention Center Arena</i>	
Handball	
<i>Rancho Cienega Sports Center</i>	10,000
Hockey	

<i>UCLA (Drake Stadium, Spaulding Field and Recreation Fields)</i>	
Hockey	
<i>El Camino College Stadium</i>	12,500
Hockey	
<i>California State University</i>	5,500
Judo	
<i>L.A. Police Academy Pistol Ranges</i>	
Shooting (pistol)	
<i>San Gabriel Valley Gun Club or L.A. Shooting Range</i>	
Shooting (rifle)	
<i>L.A. Swimming Stadium</i>	5,500
Water polo - Diving	
<i>Belmont Plaza Pool</i>	3,500
Diving	
<i>Long Beach Arena</i>	12,000
Volleyball	
<i>Long Beach City College Men's Gymnasium</i>	3,460
Volleyball	
<i>Shrine Auditorium</i>	6,889
Weightlifting	
<i>Pasadena Center Exhibition Building</i>	6,000
Wrestling	
<i>San Pedro Bay</i>	
Yachting	

Planned installations

<i>Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area</i>	25,000
Archery - Canoeing - Rowing - Swimming (or Dodgers Stadium)	
<i>L.A. Pierce College or Claremont Men's College or Santa Monica College</i>	
Cycling	
<i>Santa Anita Park or Griffith Park</i>	
Equestrian (cross-country)	
<i>Whittier Narrows Recreation Park</i>	
Shooting (trap and skeet)	
<i>Dodgers Stadium or Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area</i>	50,000
Swimming	

Training

In addition to the above-mentioned installations, over 500 high schools, colleges and universities can provide all facilities required for athletes' training : sports grounds, gymnasia, swimming pools, etc.

The facilities of the Police Academy and the Duarte San Gabriel Gun Club can be used as practice shooting ranges.

Furthermore, the city possesses 134 recreation centres, over 100 public swimming pools and 71 parks.

The Olympic village

Two Olympic villages are envisaged : one in the student residence halls of the University of Southern California (USC). and the other-in the residence halls of the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA). Separate quarters are planned for women and men, and the villages will provide all necessary facilities for meals, administration, medical services, relaxation and training grounds.

The press centre

A press centre is planned near the Coliseum sports complex, and sub-centres at the principal secondary sites.

Visitors' accommodation

Los Angeles has ample resources to house visitors. In Los Angeles itself, there are thousands of hotels and motels which offer moderately priced rooms to visitors, only a few minutes from the highways.

Cultural programme

Capital of modern cinema, Los Angeles possesses some of the most famous theatres, auditoria, museums and entertainment halls in the world. The Organising Committee will set up exhibitions and cultural events based on these establishments.

Financing of the Games

The expenses incurred by Los Angeles for the construction of installations will be minimal since a great many facilities already exist. These will be offset by receipts from the sale of tickets, the OCOG's share of television rights, donations, commercial licensing agreements, etc. Revenue may possibly be augmented by federal grants and an Olympic coin programme.

Organising Committee

The Organising Committee will be a non-profit organisation chartered by the State of California.

Planned dates

From 28th July to 12th August 1984.



500,000 inhabitants
Sweden

(Falun : 50,000 inhabitants ; Åre : 1,500 inhabitants ; Hammarstrand : 1,250 inhabitants)

The largest Scandinavian port, Gothenburg proposes to link up with three other districts —Falun, Åre and Hammarstrand, each of which offers distinct characteristics for organising a different sport.

Founded in 1619 by Gustav II Adolf at the mouth of the Göta River, Gothenburg has always been one of the most busy commercial shipping centres of Europe and Scandinavia. The East India Shipping Company, which provided the city with its most notable development, was founded there in 1731. Today, factories and theatres, the port and recreation parks, offices and sports facilities, make Gothenburg a city with a changing image, open, quiet and hospitable.

The international airport receives tens of thousands of passengers per year. Gothenburg can also be reached by boat : daily

services run to Denmark, England, the Netherlands and Germany.

The Mayor is Mr. Olle Jansson.

Falun

Mining town of Dalecarlia. The town had its great boom in the 17th century, then exploitation of the copper deposits began to decline. The industrial revolution put an end to this, replacing it by more modern activities. Today the mine employs barely one hundred people.

Cultural and administrative centre of Dalecarlia, Falun possesses many museums and is the headquarters of numerous cultural events. It can be reached by plane, train and road.

Åre

A small village of 1,563 inhabitants, 920 km to the north of Gothenburg, Åre has already been the scene of numerous Alpine skiing competitions, particularly the 1954 world

championships, and world cup events in 1969, 1971 and 1977.

Hammarstrand

A well-known tourist spot, this 13th century village is today inhabited by 1,250 people, but also offers a natural luge run that is counted among the best in the world. It is situated 896 km from Gothenburg.

Sport

Sport in Sweden is a well-known phenomenon, strongly encouraged by the government. One Swede in four is a sports club member and the excellent results obtained by Swedish sportsmen since the revival of the Games testify to the strength of the Swedish sports movement.

A great many competitions have been staged in Sweden. Let us mention the Olympic Games in 1912 at Stockholm, the world championships in speed skating six times from 1961 to 1978 and in figure skating in 1976 at Gothenburg, the Nordic skiing world championships at Falun in 1954 and 1974, the Alpine skiing world championships at Åre in 1954, the luge world championships in 1969, 1975 and for 1981, the Football World Cup in 1958, etc.

The Swedish Sports Federation is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

Present installations

Site	Spectators
<i>Gothenburg - Ullevi Stadium</i>	53,000
Opening ceremony - Closing ceremony - Speed skating	
<i>Scandinavium</i>	12,373
Ice hockey - Figure skating	
<i>Frölundaborg</i>	11,500
Ice hockey - Figure skating	
<i>Ruddalen</i>	5,000
Speed skating (training)	
<i>Indoor stadia :</i>	
<i>Slottskogshallen</i>	1,000
<i>Rambergshallen</i>	1,000
<i>Aby Ishall</i>	1,500
<i>Askims Ishall</i>	1,000
<i>Itterby Ishall</i>	1,500
<i>Kungsbacka Ishall</i>	2,000
Training	
Hockey and skating	

<i>Falun - Lugnet Stadium</i>	45,000
Nordic skiing - Biathlon - 70 m and 90 m jump	
<i>Åre</i>	
Giant slalom M ¹	25,000
Slalom M	25,000
Downhill W ¹	20,000
Giant slalom W (downhill W)	20,000
Slalom W (slalom M)	25,000
<i>Hammarstrand</i>	10,000
Luge	

Planned installations

<i>Falun - Shooting range</i>	5,000
Biathlon	
<i>Åre</i>	30,000
Downhill M	
¹ M : men ; W : women	

The Olympic village

Gothenburg

Three possibilities are proposed, none of which involves new constructions :

- housing in tourist hotels belonging to the city,
- hotel accommodation,
- on a passenger liner docked in the port,

Falun

- in recently constructed residential houses.

Åre

- in hotels,
- in a holiday village.

Hammarstrand

- in hotels,
- in a holiday village.

Each village will provide an Olympic centre equipped with all necessary facilities (restaurant, recreation, coffee bars, sports, etc.).

The press centre

The main press centre will be located at Gothenburg, in the Fair Hall, 50 m from the Scandinavium and five minutes' walk from the Ullevi Stadium.

Another main press centre will be installed in each town, and sub-centres at each competition site.

Visitors' accommodation

Each of the selected sites is a well-known leisure centre and therefore benefits from the installations-hotels, motels, lodgings—required for accommodating the thousands of visitors that the Winter Games would not fail to attract. In all, over 100,000 beds are currently available within a radius of 100 km of each town.

Cultural programme

For the moment, no definite programme has been formulated. However, concerts, plays, exhibitions, etc. are envisaged.

Financing of the Games

The Games will be financed by the sale of tickets, the sale of the Games' symbol, the share of television rights, the issue of stamps and coins, government and parish contributions and grants, contributions from non-profit organisations.

The Organising Committee

The Organising Committee will be created in the form of a central foundation, with a local Organising Committee in each town.

Planned dates

Second two weeks of February 1984



1,310,000 inhabitants
Hokkaido, Japan

The city

The city of Sapporo is situated in the southwest of Hokkaido, the most northern island of the Japanese archipelago, an hour's flight from Tokyo. A modern, well-planned city, it is the centre of the rapid administrative, economic and cultural development

of the island of Hokkaido and proudly possesses a national university founded over 90 years ago. At its lowest point, Sapporo is situated only 10 m above sea-level, whilst the surrounding mountains rise to about 1,000 m. Chitose airport, 30 km away, is equipped to handle the largest aircraft. Sapporo had been chosen to organise the Vth Winter Games in 1940, and was the outstanding host of the XIth Winter Games in 1972. The average temperature of the

first twelve days in February is approximately -4°C and the depth of snow 70 cm. The Mayor is Mr. Takeshi Itagaki.

Sport

Both before and after the XIth Winter Games in 1972, sport, and particularly winter sports, has been one of the privileged characteristics of life in Sapporo. Besides the existing installations, Sapporo benefits from the incomparable experience of the 1972 organisers, most of whom have remained in the area. In the meantime, Sapporo has organised numerous national and international sports events, such as the Miyasama ski meeting, the annual ski jumping tournament commemorating the 1972 Winter Games and the group B ice hockey world championships.

Sports installations

<i>Site</i>	<i>Spectators</i>
<i>Makomanai indoor skating rink</i>	12,000
Figure skating - Ice hockey	
<i>Makomanai speed skating rink</i>	50,000
Speed skating - Opening ceremony	
<i>Tsukisamu</i>	6,000
Ice hockey	
<i>Mikaho</i>	2,000
Ice hockey	
<i>Okurayama</i>	50,000
90 m jump	
<i>Miyanomori</i>	30,000
70 m jump	
<i>Mt. Teine</i>	4,000
Slalom and giant slalom M and W	
<i>Nifeko - Furano - Hirafu - Nikefo-Annupuri</i>	
Downhill (to be chosen)	
<i>Mt. Teine</i>	1,600
Bobsleigh	
<i>Fujino</i>	1,600
Luge	
<i>Makomanai</i>	2,300
Nordic skiing - Biathlon	
<i>Mt. Teine</i>	1,600
Luge (training)	
<i>Tomakomai</i>	
Speed skating (training)	
<i>Mt. Tenju</i>	
Nordic skiing (15 km) - 70 m and 90 m jump - Alpine skiing (training)	
<i>Nakayama Pass</i>	
Cross-country skiing - 30 m and 50 m jumps (training)	
<i>Hokkaido University Sports Training Centre</i>	
Training	

The Olympic village

The city of Sapporo intends to erect a housing block before 1983 which would serve as an Olympic village for the Games and then be made available to the city. The planned site is located at approximately 10 km from the city centre.

The press centre

The main press centre would be the same as the one used for the 1972 Winter Games. One kilometre from the main stadium, it has all the necessary facilities. Press sub-centres will be set up at all competition sites. Accommodation will be arranged in hotels, in the city centre, 8 km from the centre and 7 km from the main stadium.

Visitors' accommodation

Each year, the city of Sapporo is visited by 10 million people and has at its disposal all necessary installations and hotels to house them.

Cultural programme

As for the 1972 Winter Games, the cultural programme would notably present the different aspects of Japanese theatre (Kabuki, Noh, Kyogen), orchestras, ballets, the Snow Festival (sculpture of snow and ice), traditional shows of northern Japan, etc.

Financing of the Games

The necessary financing will be made by State and local contributions and grants (Hokkaido and city of Sapporo), which will be added to the profits from entry tickets, commercial licensing agreements and the share of television rights.

The Organising Committee

The Organising Committee will be an official association with legal status and authorised by Japanese civil law.

Planned dates

From 1st to 12th February 1984



450,000 inhabitants
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia.

The city

Capital of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in central Yugoslavia, at the intersection of trunk roads linking Central and Eastern Europe, the Hellenic world and the Adriatic, Sarajevo is one of the oldest Balkan cities. Occupied by the Turks, then by the Austro-Hungarians, Sarajevo closely knits East and West, and the old, still animated minarets stand beside the synagogues, Orthodox and Catholic churches.

Situated at the opening of a plain, at an average altitude of 500 m, the city stretches out and scales the slopes of the mountains surrounding it on three sides : Bjelasnica (Mt. Igman) 2,037 m, Trebevic (Mt. Jahorina) 1,913 m, Ozren and Romanija, 1,630 m.

The modern city spreads to the west, where the plain of Sarajevo opens out, near the airport which is connected by the most modern jets to Belgrade, and from there to the major cities of Europe and the world.

The region of Sarajevo commands almost all Yugoslavia's mineral wealth, and its industrial production is very advanced (diesel engines, cars, electronics, machine tools). Almost 3,000 km of modern roads have already been laid out and a motorway to Zagreb is being constructed. It is also a university city.

The average temperature from 1st to 12th February is 0°C at Sarajevo, -6.7° at Belgrade, -1.6° at Igman, -3.3° at Jahorina, -1.9° at Trebevic. The average depth of snow varies from 87 cm at Trebevic to 2.18 m at Jahorina.

The Mayor is Mr. Ante Susic.

Sport

Over 25,000 sportsmen belong to the city's hundred or so sports organisations. Skiing first came to the region in 1908, but luge goes back to the Middle Ages. Sarajevo has staged many international events, both for winter and summer sports, thanks to a well-developed infrastructure. Let us mention the week of the Winter Student Games at Jahorina in 1955, the Alpine countries cup in 1968, the European youth cup in 1971, the European Alpine ski cup for men in 1975 and for women in 1976, the world championships in basketball in 1970, in women's handball in 1973 and in table tennis in 1973.

Present installations

<i>Site</i>	<i>Spectators</i>
<i>Skenderija</i> Ice hockey - Figure skating	4,200
<i>Jahorina</i> Alpine skiing W	
<i>Igman</i> Nordic skiing - Biathlon	

Planned installations

<i>Skenderija</i> Second ice rink - Figure skating	2,000
<i>Zetra</i> Third ice rink - Ice hockey group B Speed skating rink	8,000
<i>Bjelasnica - Savnik</i> Alpine skiing M	
<i>Trebevic - Kapa</i> Bobsleigh - Luge	

The Olympic village

The Olympic village will be located on the Nedzarici university campus, 5 km from the city centre and the indoor Skenderija ice stadium. A building currently exists which can accommodate 1,000 people in rooms containing 2 or 3 beds. The construction of a second building for 1,000 people is planned and would be connected to the present building by a relaxation and recreation complex.

An additional Olympic village for 450 cross-country competitors in rooms with 2 or 3 beds is envisaged at Igman, 28 km from the centre of Sarajevo.

The press centre

The main press centre, in the Skenderija complex, will be furnished with all necessary facilities. The press will be accommodated in hotels in the city centre. The committee is also examining the possibility of lodging at Igman for Nordic skiing.

Cultural programme

The candidate committee envisages a retrospect of former Winter Games, various art exhibitions, concerts, film festivals, traditional shows, opera, etc.

Financing of the Games

The financing of the installations will be guaranteed as to 1/3 by the city of Sarajevo, 1/3 by the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and 1/3 by the Yugoslav Sports Federation. In addition, a special credit from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will contribute before 1984 to the improvement of the region's general infrastructure.

The organisation expenses will be covered by entry tickets, the share of television rights, commercial licensing agreements, a philatelic and Olympic coin programme, as well as by grants and donations from the federal government.

The Organising Committee

The Organising Committee will be constituted into a recognised association, with legal status, under the responsibility of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee.

Planned dates

From 1st to 12th February 1984.

