



OLYMPIC GAMES



GRENOBLE
February 6-18, 1968



Still in the Alps...

The 1968 Winter Olympics, officially known as the X Olympic Winter Games (French: *Les Xes Jeux olympiques d'hiver*), were celebrated in 1968 in Grenoble, France and opened on 6 February. Thirty-seven countries participated.

Frenchman Jean-Claude Killy won three gold medals in all the alpine skiing events. In women's figure skating, Peggy Fleming won the only United States gold medal. The games have been credited with making the Winter Olympics more popular in the United States, not least of which because of ABC's extensive coverage of Fleming and Killy, who became overnight sensations among teenage girls.

The year 1968 marked the first time the IOC first permitted East and West Germany to enter separately, and the first time the IOC ever ordered drug and gender testing of competitors.

On 24 November 1960 the prefect of the Isère Département, François Raoul and the president of the Dauphiné Ski Federation; Raoul Arduin, officially presented for the first time the idea of hosting the 1968 Winter Olympic Games in Grenoble. After the city council agreed in principle, different government agencies offered their support and also the villages around Grenoble reacted positively, an applications committee was formed and led by Albert Michallon, the former mayor of Grenoble on 30 December 1960. The application was officially given to the IOC during a meeting between IOC executives and representatives of international sport agencies in Lausanne in February 1963.

The 61st IOC session, where the awarding of the Olympic Games should have been voted for, should have taken place in Nairobi. This session was moved to Baden-

Baden because Kenya refused entry to IOC



members from Portugal and South Africa for political reasons. Due to a lack of time only the Summer Games of 1968 could be voted for. The vote finally took place in Innsbruck on 28 January 1964, one day before the start of the 1964 Winter Olympic Games. 51 members who were eligible to vote were in attendance and Grenoble were awarded the games after the third round of voting and were competing against Calgary, who were awarded the Games 20 years later. Grenoble also defeated Lahti, Sapporo, Oslo and Lake Placid.



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SPORTS

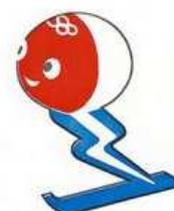
There were 35 events in 6 sports (10 disciplines):

- *ALPINE SKIING (6 events)
- *BIATHLON (2 events)
- *BOBSLEIGH (2 events)
- *CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING (7 events)
- *FIGURE SKATING (3 events)
- *ICE HOCKEY (1 event)
- *LUGE (3 events)
- *NORDIC COMBINED (1 event)
- *SKI JUMPING (2 events)
- *SPEED SKATING (8 events)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Norway won the most medals, the first time a country other than the USSR had done so since the USSR first entered the Winter Games in 1956.
- **Grenoble 1968 is the first Olympiad to adopt a mascot, although unofficially. Schuss, the mascot, is a stylized skier.**

- Norway came away from the Games with the most medals: 6 gold, 6 silver, and 2 bronze.
- Jean-Claude Killy swept all men's Alpine events, but only after one of the greatest controversies in the history of the Winter Olympics. Austrian Karl Schranz claimed that a mysterious man in black crossed his path during the slalom race, causing him to skid to a halt. Given a restart, Schranz beat Killy's time. However, a Jury of Appeal disqualified Schranz and gave the medal to Killy.
- The East German women's luge team, who had won gold, silver, and fourth, were all disqualified for heating their runners.
- Swedish skier Toini Gustafsson was a star in women's cross-country events, winning both individual races and earning a silver medal in the relay.
- American figure skater Peggy Fleming built up a huge lead after the compulsory figures and easily won the first-place votes of all nine judges. Her victory marks the first gold medal won by an American after the 1961 Worlds tragedy, and heralds an American figure skating renaissance.
- Lyudmila Belousova and Oleg Protopopov successfully defended their pairs figure skating title from Innsbruck for the Soviet Union.
- Italian bobsleigh pilot Eugenio Monti drove both the two-man and four-man events to win gold.
- All bobsleigh contests had to be scheduled to start before sunrise and end shortly after dawn because the track at L'Alpe d'Huez was designed with insufficient cooling capability and could not keep the ice solid in bright daylight.
- Sex tests for women were introduced.
- This Olympics was the first to use Bugler's Dream by Leo Arnaud as the theme for Olympic television coverage by ABC. It was also the first Olympics to be broadcast in color.
- Were the first Winter Olympics on which doping control tests were performed.
- Italian cross-country skier Franco Nones became the first athlete not from Norway, Sweden, Finland or the Soviet Union to win an Olympic medal in cross-country skiing



Venues

VENUE	SPORTS
Autrans	Biathlon / Cross-country skiing / Nordic combined / Ski jumping
Chamrousse	Alpine skiing
La Patinoire Municipale	Ice hockey
L'Anneau de Vitesse	Speed skating
Le Stade de Glace	Figure skating / Ice hockey
Piste de Bobsleigh	Bobsleigh
Recoin de Chamrousse	Alpine skiing
Saint-Nizier-du-Moucherotte	Ski jumping
Olympic Stadium - Grenoble	Opening ceremonies

1158 athletes and 37 teams, which was a new record in terms of the number of participants. This was Morocco's first appearance at the Winter Olympics.

NATION	PARTICIPANTS	NATION	PARTICIPANTS
ARGENTINA 	5	JAPAN 	61
AUSTRALIA 	3	SOUTH KOREA 	8
AUSTRIA 	76	LEBANON 	3
BULGARIA 	6	LIECHTENSTEIN 	9
CANADA 	70	MONGOLIA 	7
CHILE 	4	MOROCCO 	5
CZECHOSLOVAKIA 	48	NETHERLANDS 	9
DENMARK 	3	NEW ZEALAND 	6
FINLAND 	52	NORWAY 	65
FRANCE 	75	POLAND 	31
EAST GERMANY 	57	ROMANIA 	30
WEST GERMANY 	87	SOVIET UNION 	74
GREAT BRITAIN 	38	SPAIN 	19
GREECE 	3	SWEDEN 	68
HUNGARY 	10	SWITZERLAND 	34
ICELAND 	4	TURKEY 	11
INDIA 	1	UNITED STATES 	95
IRAN 	4	YUGOSLAVIA 	30
ITALY 	52		

For the first time, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was present with its own team. It was provisionally accepted into the IOC, so long as East Germany formed a complete German team consisting of athletes from both the West and East. . Following on from this the National Olympic Committee of East Germany tried to achieve complete recognition. This did not work out because of resistance from Karl Ritter von Halt, the president of the National Olympic Committee for Germany, who was close friends with the IOC president Avery Brundage. After Halt died in 1961, the same year that the Berlin Wall was built, under his successor Willi Daume the close contact with the IOC leadership was lost. In addition the reality of the split made the qualification almost impossible. On 8 October 1965 the IOC decided to accept East Germany as a full member. In order to avoid existing restrictions concerning NATO countries, such as the ban on all East German symbols, in particular the flag with socialist symbols introduced in 1959, both national olympic committees agreed on using the same flag and anthem. The black-red-gold flag with the white Olympic rings in the middle of it has been used at all Olympic Games since 1960, as well as the replacement anthem "Ode an die Freude" (Ode to Joy).

POLISH PARTICIPATION

There were 31 athletes (23 men, 8 women) in 7 sports

RESULTS:

ALPINE SKIING:

Ryszard Ćwikła – 48 (downhill); 37 (giant slalom); 21 (slalom)

Andrzej Bachleda – 26 (downhill); 13 (giant slalom); **6 (slalom)** - *photo below*

BIATHLON:

Józef Gąsienica Sobczak – DNF (20km)

Józef Stopka – 48 (20km)

Stanisław Łukaszczyk – 8 (20km)

Stanisław Szczepaniak – 4 (20km)

Józef Różak, Andrzej Fiedor, Stanisław Łukaszczyk, Stanisław Szczepaniak – 4 (4 x 7,5km)

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING:

Józef Rysiula – 21 (15km); 21 (15km)

Anna Gębala-Duraj – 26 (5km); 30 (10km)

Józefa Czerniawska-Pęksa – 23 (5km); 25 (10km)

Weronika Budny – 19 (5km); 21 (10km)

Stefania Biegun – 9 (5km); 19 (10km)

Weronika Budny, Józefa Czerniawska-Pęksa, Stefania Biegun – 5 (4 x 5 km)

FIGURE SKATING:

Janina Poremska, Piotr Scypa – 15 (pairs)

LUGE:

Lucjan Kudzia – 13 (singles)

Tadeusz Radwan – 22 (singles)

Jerzy Wojnar – 8 (singles)

Zbigniew Gawior – 4 (singles)

Zbigniew Gawior, Ryszard Gawior - 6 (doubles)

Lucjan Kudzia, Stanisław Paczka – 9 (doubles)

Anna Mąka – 7 (women's singles)

Jadwiga Damse – 5 (women's singles)

Helena Macher – 4 (women's singles)

NORDIC COMBINED:

Jan Kawulok – 20

Józef Gąsienica Daniel – 15

Erwin Fiedor – 18

Józef Gąsienica – 6

SKI JUMPING:

Józef Kocjan – 35 (normal hill); 45 (large hill)

Józef Przybyła – 27 (normal hill); 14 (large hill)

Ryszard Witke – 32 (normal hill); 31 (large hill)

Erwin Fiedor – 30 (normal hill); 30 (large hill)



Medal count

RANK	NATION	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1.	NORWAY	6	6	2	14
2.	SOVIET UNION	5	5	3	13
3.	FRANCE	4	3	2	9
4.	ITALY	4	0	0	4
5.	AUSTRIA	3	4	4	11
6.	NETHERLANDS	3	3	3	9
7.	SWEDEN	3	2	3	8
8.	WEST GERMANY	2	2	3	7
9.	UNITED STATES	1	5	1	7
10.	EAST GERMANY	1	2	2	5
	FINLAND	1	2	2	5
12.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1	2	1	4
13.	CANADA	1	1	1	3
14.	SWITZERLAND	0	2	4	6
15.	ROMANIA	0	0	1	1
		35	39	32	106

MAJOR STARS

Jean-Claude KILLY (France) – three gold medals in alpine skiing



Eugenio MONTI (Italy) – two gold medals in bobsleighting (then: 2 golds, 2 silvers, 2 bronzes)

Luciano DE PAOLIS (Italy) – two golds in bobsleighting

Harald GRØNNINGEN (Norway) – two golds in cross-country skiing (then: 2 golds and 3 silvers)

Ole ELLEFSÆTER (Norway) – two golds in cross-country skiing

Toini GUSTAFSSON (Sweden) – two golds and one silver in cross-country skiing (then: 2 golds and two silvers)



Liudmila BELOUSOVA & Oleg PROTOPOPOV (Soviet Union) – defended their gold medal in figure skating

Thomas KÖHLER (East Germany) – one gold and one silver medal in luge (then: 2 golds and 1 silver)