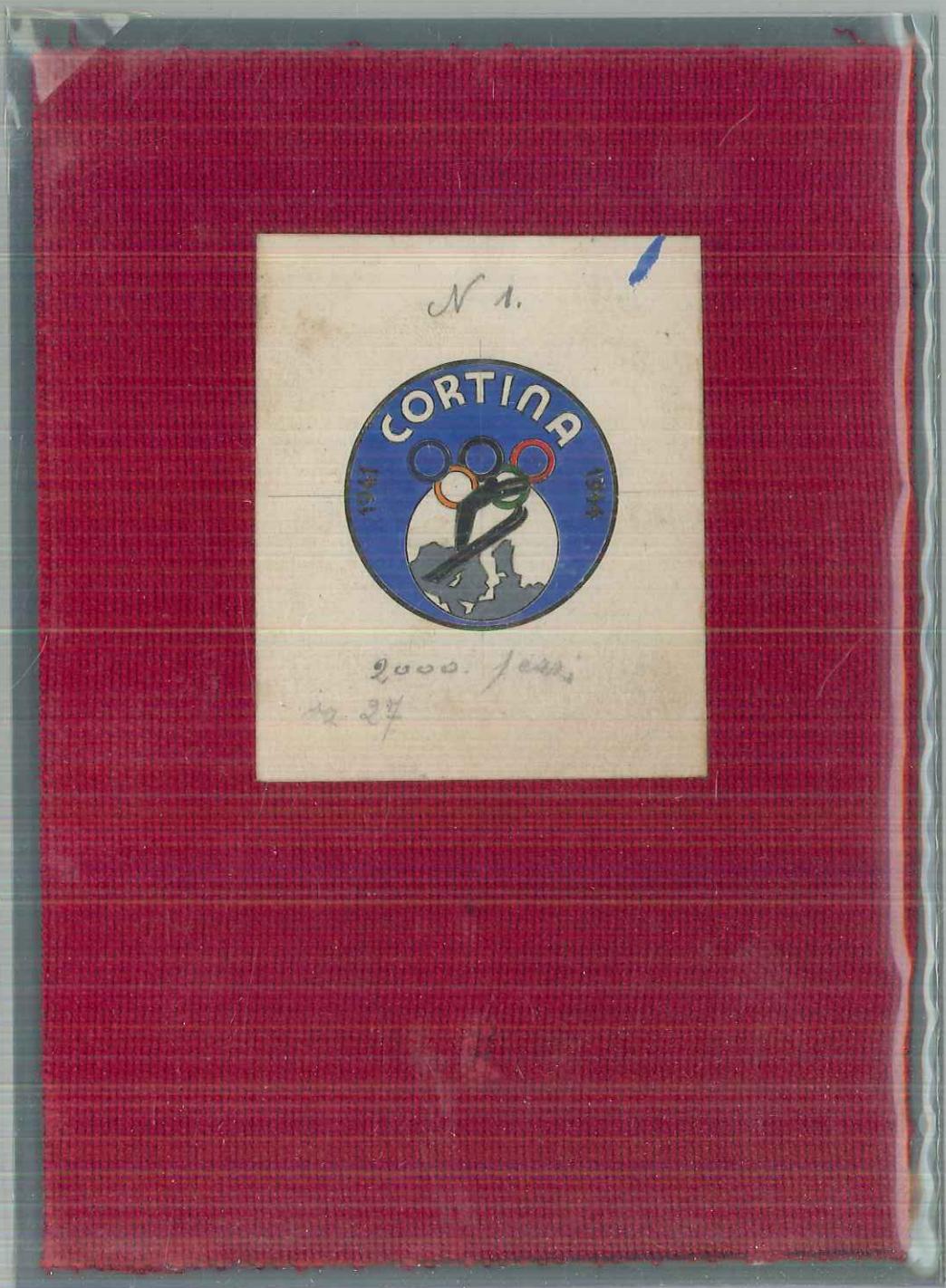




V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1944
NOT CELEBRATED

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO STAGED THE FIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1941. THE CHAMPIONSHIP WAS ALSO SUPPOSED TO BE A GENERAL REHEARSAL AND PREPARATION FOR THE V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES OF 1944, AWARDED TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO IN LONDON (39th IOC SESSION - 1939). BESIDES THE REGULAR FIS PIN FOR THIS CHAMPIONSHIP (A), A COMBINED PIN WAS PRODUCED WITH THE OLYMPIC RINGS AND A "1941-1944" INSRIPTION.

(B) THE NO. 1 ORIGINAL DRAWING FOR THIS COMBINED PIN.





V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1944 NOT CELEBRATED

THE ANNALS OF THIS CHAMPIONSHIP (WHICH WERE ERASED FROM THE OFFICIAL FIS RECORDS IN 1946), DEFINE THE PREPARATION AS THE ONES FOR THE **V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES**, SINCE THE GAMES AT GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN WERE ALREADY DECLARED AS ABANDONED.

(C) THE COMBINED 1941-1944 PIN (AN ESSAY) IN THE ORIGINAL LIGHT BLUE COLOUR OF THE DESIGN. (D) THE COLOUR OF THE EVENTUALLY PRODUCED PIN WAS MODIFIED TO BECOME DARK BLUE.

L A speranza prima, la certezza poi, che la Quinta Olimpiade Invernale del 44-XXI avrebbe avuto luogo a Cortina, ha fatto prendere in seria considerazione tutti i progetti che i dirigenti di Cortina da tempo avevano approntati perché la cittadina dolomitica potesse degnamente affrontare tutte le molteplici e delicate esigenze di tanto avvenimento sportivo. Cortina si è messa al lavoro a tutt'uomo. Alcuni lavori — pista di guidoslitta e pista da salto — sono ultimati, e possono essere considerati unici del genere in Italia, e tra i migliori del mondo, muniti come sono — specie per quanto riguarda il salto — da impianti complementari per la sollecita risalita, di nuova adozione e di notevole utilità. La pista di guidoslitta, collaudata dall'organizzazione di due campionati del mondo (1937 e 1939) è già stata riconosciuta quale una delle più interessanti oggi esistenti in Europa; per lo svolgimento delle Olimpiadi non rimane che provvedere al miglioramento delle vie di accesso e di trasporto slitte alla partenza, nonché al potenziamento dell'impianto tribune, lavori questi di importanza relativa. La grande nuovissima pista da salto sarà invece collaudata nell'inverno 1940-41-XIX da manifestazioni di carattere internazionale: nella prima decade di febbraio i migliori saltatori del mondo si misureranno sulla pista di Cortina in competizioni d'eccezionale interesse. A fine stagione, il 2 marzo, la gara internazionale per il Trofeo Campari radunerà ancora una volta il fior fiore dei saltatori d'Europa.



V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES, PHASE 3: GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

VORBEREITUNGEN DER DEUTSCHEN REICHSPOST THE GERMAN STATE POST PREPARATIONS

Die Deutsche Reichspost war bereit, auch diesmal wieder ihre volle Kraft für die Olympischen Spiele einzusetzen. Der Rahmen für die Vorbereitungen musste allerdings wesentlich grösser gehalten werden als 1936. Hatte doch der wirtschaftliche Aufschwung seither weitere Fortschritte gemacht und sich auch auf dem Gebiet des Post- und Fernmeldebewesens stark ausgewirkt. Um darüber hinaus noch den ausserordentlichen Verkehrszuwachs durch die Olympischen Winterspiele aufnehmen zu können, musste daher mit einer Verdopplung des Verkehrs, wie er zur Zeit der IV. Olympischen Winterspiele beobachtet wurde, gerechnet werden.

1. Postbetrieb

Das stattliche Postgebäude konnte den Ansprüchen voraussichtlich nicht mehr genügen. Der Nordflügel des Hauptgebäudes wurde daher mit allen drei Stockwerken um vier Fensterachsen nach Norden verlängert. Anschliessend wurde ein zweistöckiger Flügelbau an der Nordseite des Grundstücks errichtet. Insgesamt wurden damit über 1100 qm an neuen Räumen gewonnen. Der Gewinn kam vor allem dem Abfertigungsdienst für Brief- und Paketpost zugute. Die Zahl der Schalter wurde dabei vermehrt und ein neuer Briefträgersaal gewonnen.

An den Kampfständen und am Sitz des Organisationskomitees waren wieder Sonderpostämter in Vorbereitung. Die Raume schuf das Olympiabauamt in engster Zusammenarbeit mit den Vertretern der Deutschen Reichspost, die auch die Raumplane lieferten. Daneben war der Einsatz von fahrbaren Postämtern an den Kampfständen, am Adolf-Hitler-Platz und vor der KdF.-Halle geplant.

Die für die einzelnen Sonderpostämter in Aussicht genommenen Sonderaufgabestempel (1) sind vorbereitet worden. Ein Werbeinsetzstück für die Stempelmaschine (2) des Postamtes Garmisch-Partenkirchen war für die Monate Oktober 1939 bis Januar 1940 in Aussicht genommen. Die Vorbereitungen für die Beschaffung von drei Sonderbriefmarken (3) und einer Sonderpostkarte (4) waren nahezu abgeschlossen.

73

THE ABOVE TEXT IS AN EXTRACT OF PAGE 73 OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OC.

- (1) NONE HAVE BEEN FOUND UNTIL TODAY IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE POST
- (2) SOME MAIL WITH THIS FRANKING METER HAS SURVIVED. ANOTHER FRANKING METER WAS USED BY THE MAYOR OF GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, EVEN DURING AND AFTER THE WAR.
- (3) PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAYS HAVE SURVIVED. ONE STAMP OF 12+8 PF. WAS TO BE DISCARDED. WHICH ONE?
- (4) THIS (STATIONERY?) POSTCARD HAS NOT BEEN FOUND. HOWEVER, A SIMPLE POSTCARD, WITH THE EMBLEM OF THE GAMES (AS ON THE POSTER), IS KNOWN.



THE VTH OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES 1940 – OSLO? ST. MORITZ?

SPORTS POLITICS: THE FIS – IOC CONFLICT

11.2.1939: A REGISTERED LETTER POSTED AT ZAKOPANE AT THE OCCASION OF THE FIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS. THE CONFLICT WITH FIS CONTINUED AND CAUSED THE WITHDRAWAL OF OSLO'S PROPOSAL TO TAKE OVER THE SAPPORO WINTER GAMES. IT ALSO CAUSED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GAMES FROM ST. MORITZ.



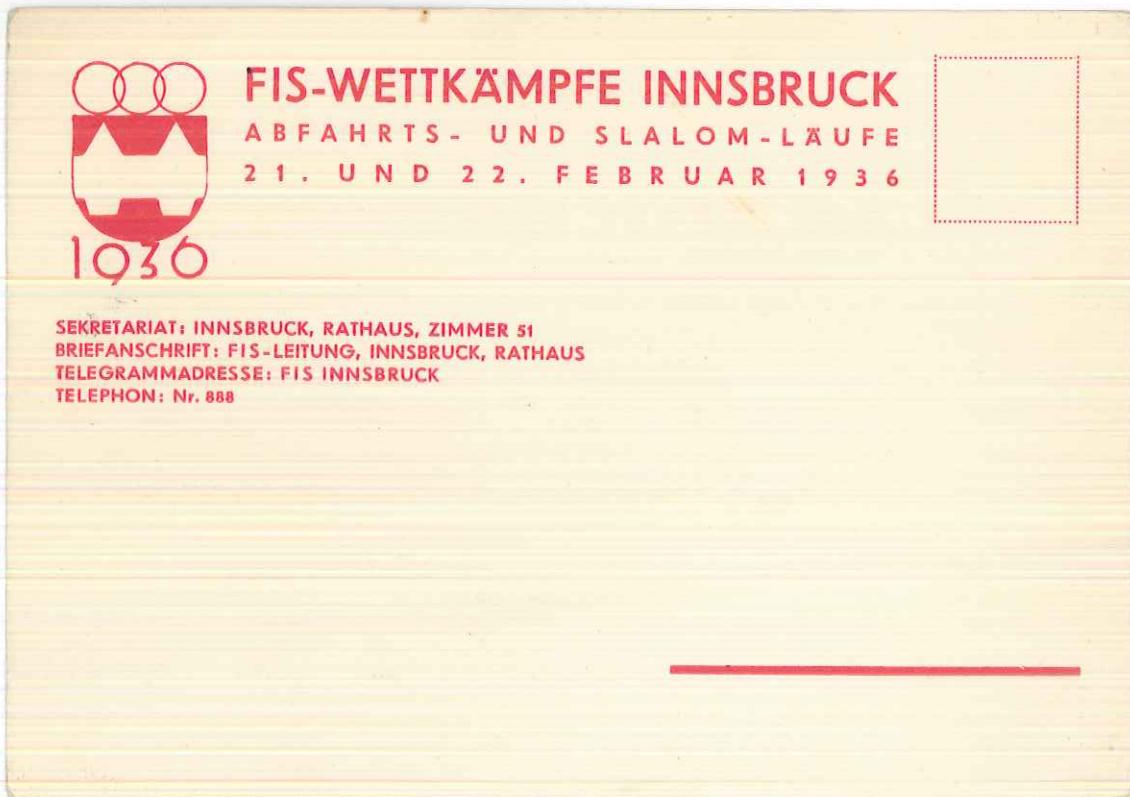
THE IVTH OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES 1936 – GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN
ALLEMAGNE – GERMANY
SPORTS POLITICS: THE FIS – IOC CONFLICT

22.2.1936: THE OFFICIAL POSTCARD, WITH THE SPECIAL STAMP AND CANCELLATION ON THE LAST DAY OF THE ALPINE COMPETITIONS. THE COMPETITIONS WERE STILL DEFINED AS “FIS WETTKÄMPFE”, BUT IT WAS DECIDED TO DEFINE THEM AS “WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS” FROM 1927 ON, TO DEMONSTRATE ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT



THE IVTH OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES 1936 – GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN
ALLEMAGNE – GERMANY
SPORTS POLITICS: THE FIS – IOC CONFLICT

IN 1934 AT THE XIII FIS CONGRESS IN SOLLEFTEA DECIDED TO INCLUDE ALPINE DUSCIPLINES IN THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME AT GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEn. A CONFLICT Erupted WITH THE IOC, SINCE FIS ACCPETED THE PARTICPATION OF SKI INSTRUCTERS (XII FIS CONGRESS – PARIS 1932) WHICH WAS AGAINST IOC RULES OF AMATEURISM. IOC PRESIDENT, BAILLET-LATOUR ADVISED FIS PRESIDENT R. ØSTGAARD AT THE 34TH IOC SESSION IN OSLO (1935) THAT THE INSTRUCTORS WOULD NOT BE RECOGNISED AS AMATEURS IN 1936; CONSEQUENTLY, THE BEST ALPINE SKIERS FROM AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND DID NOT COMPETE IN GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN. THE FIS CONGRES, WHICH TOOK PLACE AT THE END OF THE GAMES, FIS RECVONFIRMED ITS STATUTES AND ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE AT THE FOLLOWING OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES IF ITS RULES WERE NOT ACCEPTED. FIS DEMONSTRATED ITS POSITION WHEN IT SPECIALLY UNDERSCORED THE ALPINE COMPETITIONS IN INNSBRUCK, 21-22 OF FEBRUARY 1936.





Vèmes JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER
V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
SAINT-MORITZ 1940

At the 36th IOC meeting in Berlin in 1936, the Olympic Games of the XIth modern Olympiad had been assigned to Japan who intended to carry out the 1940 Winter Games in Sapporo on the island of Hokkaido and the Summer Games in Tokyo. A year later, however, the war between Japan and China flared up, and at the 3rd IOC meeting in 1937 in Warsaw the Norwegian representative stated that Norway was ready to host the Vth Olympic Winter Games in case it should not be possible to hold them in Japan. But even at the 38th IOC meeting in March 1938 in Cairo, the Japanese insisted on their claim. At the same time, however, because of the unchanged and rigid rejection of its amateur rules by the FIS who still insisted on the admission of the skiing instructors to the Olympic competitions, the IOC decided not to hold any skiing competitions in the 1940 Olympic Winter Games. This of course was a hard blow to the Olympic programme. At a subsequent confidential meeting the Norwegian Thomas Fearnley stated that Oslo was ready to step in for Sapporo in an emergency. In July 1938, the Japanese Organizing Committee, at the demand of their government, submitted to the IOC an official waiver to their right to hold the Winter Games in Sapporo and the Summer Games in Tokyo.

Helsinki, the Finnish capital, declared its readiness to take over the 1940 Summer Games, and suggested July 20 until August 4 as dates. Oslo had at first stated its readiness to take over the 1940 Winter Games, but later on it withdrew because in the meantime the FIS had assigned the 1940 World Championships to Oslo. With this "competing event" FIS wanted to prove their strength towards the IOC. However, the world skiing championships as well as the Olympic Games fell victims to World War II.

After Oslo's withdrawal the Swiss Olympic Committee appeared on the scene and informed the IOC Secretariat that the Vth Olympic Winter Games 1940 could be held in St. Moritz. On September 3, 1938, the Games were officially assigned to Switzerland by the Executive Commission, but with the clause that a military patrol race, a special ski jumping and a slalom competition should be held as demonstrations. This clause was in conflict with the refusal of FIS to include skiing competitions in the Olympic programme because of its interpretation of the amateur rules which were not shared by the IOC.

At the IOC meeting in June, 1939, in London the Olympic Committee was surprised by a telegram from the Swiss Olympic Committee in which it stated to be unable to include any demonstration skiing contests in the programme of the 1940 Winter Games. This bad news caused the IOC to assign the 1940 Winter Games to Garmisch-Partenkirchen which in spite of the short available time could give every guarantee for the smooth realisation of the event as all installations from 1936 were still available. February 2 to 11, 1940, were fixed as the dates.

The Germans acted promptly. As early as July, 1939, the Organizing Committee for the Vth Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen was constituted. With Ritter von Halt as President of the Organizing Committee and Dr. Diem as its Secretary General the experienced organizers were called in again whose work had gained international recognition 3 years before. Dr. Diem also took great trouble, though without success, to settle the conflict between the IOC and the FIS in order to assure for the Vth Olympic Winter Games 1940 a full skiing programme. He submitted to the National Olympic Committees and to the skiing associations the generous invitation to send their participants to Garmisch-Partenkirchen at the cost of the Germans whereby the funds of the various countries could have been fully saved for the participation in the 1940 world skiing championships in Oslo.

This activity, which in practice amounted to a test of strength between the IOC and the FIS was stopped by the political world events. On September 1, 1939, World War II broke out which finally shattered the 1940 Olympic Games. At first the German preparations for the Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen were continued, but on November 22, 1939 the assignment for the Olympic Games had to be officially returned to the IOC.



VÈMES JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER
V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
SAINT-MORITZ 1940

Lors de la 36e Session du CIO à Berlin in 1936, les Jeux de la XI^e Olympiade en 1940 furent attribués au Japon qui avait alors l'intention d'organiser les Jeux d'hiver à Sapporo, sur l'île d'Hokkaido, et ceux d'été à Tokyo. Or, un an plus tard, la guerre éclata entre le Japon et la Chine, et à la 37^e Session du CIO en 1937 à Varsovie, le membre du CIO en Norvège, Thomas Fearnley, déclara que son pays était prêt à accueillir les Ves Jeux Olympiques d'hiver au cas où il ne serait pas possible de les organiser au Japon. Durant la 38^e Session du CIO en mars 1938 au Caire, les Japonais persistèrent toutefois à vouloir organiser les Jeux. Mais en même temps, la FIS, qui cherchait à faire admettre les moniteurs de ski aux compétitions olympiques, rejeta fermement les règles du CIO concernant l'amateurisme aux Jeux. Aussi le CIO décida-t-il de n'organiser aucune compétition de ski durant les Jeux Olympiques de 1940, ce qui fut bien entendu un coup dur pour le programme olympique. Lors d'une autre réunion – confidentielle, Thomas Fearnley répéta qu'Oslo était prête à prendre la place de Sapporo, le cas échéant. En juillet 1938, à la demande du gouvernement japonais, le comité d'organisation annonça officiellement au CIO qu'il renonçait à son droit d'organiser les Jeux Olympiques d'hiver à Sapporo et les Jeux de l'Olympiade à Tokyo.

La capitale de la Finlande, Helsinki, se déclara prête, pour sa part, à accueillir les Jeux de l'Olympiade en 1940 et suggéra d'organiser ceux-ci du 20 juillet au 4 août. Oslo, qui s'était tout d'abord dite prête à organiser les Jeux d'hiver de 1940, retira sa candidature car, dans l'intervalle, la FIS lui avait attribué les championnats du monde. En organisant cette « manifestation concurrente » la même année, la FIS voulait montrer sa force par rapport au CIO. Cependant, les championnats du monde de ski tout comme les Jeux Olympiques furent victimes de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale.

Après le retrait de la candidature d'Oslo, le Comité Olympique Suisse entra en scène et proposa à l'administration du CIO d'organiser les Ves Jeux Olympiques d'hiver en 1940 à St-Moritz. Le 3 septembre 1938, la commission exécutive attribua officiellement les Jeux à la Suisse, en lui imposant une clause supplémentaire, à savoir l'organisation d'une course de patrouille militaire, d'une épreuve spéciale de saut à ski et d'une compétition de slalom comme épreuves de démonstration. Cette clause était en contradiction avec le refus du CIO d'inscrire les compétitions de ski au programme olympique en raison d'une interprétation divergente de la FIS concernant les règles relatives à l'amateurisme.

Lors de la Session du CIO à Londres en juin 1939, le Comité International Olympique fut surpris de recevoir un télégramme du Comité Olympique Suisse, dans lequel ce dernier faisait part de son incapacité à organiser les épreuves de démonstration à ski dans le cadre du programme des Jeux d'hiver de 1940. Cette mauvaise nouvelle incita le CIO à attribuer ces Jeux à Garmisch-Partenkirchen qui, en dépit du peu de temps disponible, était en mesure de garantir une organisation sans heurts de l'événement puisque toutes les installations de 1936 étaient encore disponibles. Les Jeux devaient se dérouler du 2 au 11 février 1940.

Les Allemands furent rapides. En juillet 1939, le comité d'organisation des Ves Jeux Olympiques d'hiver à Garmisch-Partenkirchen était déjà constitué. Forts de leur expérience qui leur avait valu une reconnaissance internationale trois ans plus tôt, le président du comité d'organisation, Ritter von Halt, et le secrétaire général, le Dr Diem, furent rappelés. Le Dr Diem s'efforça, en vain, de régler le conflit opposant le CIO et la FIS, afin de garantir un programme de ski complet pour les Ves Jeux Olympiques d'hiver en 1940. Il invita généreusement les Comités Nationaux Olympiques et les fédérations de ski à envoyer leurs participants à Garmisch-Partenkirchen aux frais du comité d'organisation allemand, permettant ainsi aux différents pays de réaliser des économies et de faire participer leurs équipes aux Championnats du monde de ski à Oslo.

L'organisation des Jeux Olympiques de 1940, qui en pratique s'avéra être une épreuve de force entre le CIO et la FIS, fut interrompue par les événements politiques mondiaux. La Deuxième Guerre mondiale éclata le 1^{er} septembre 1939, compromettant sérieusement la tenue de ces Jeux. Dans un premier temps, les préparatifs pour les Jeux d'hiver se poursuivirent à Garmisch-Partenkirchen, mais le 22 novembre 1939, les Jeux Olympiques durent finalement être officiellement annulés.





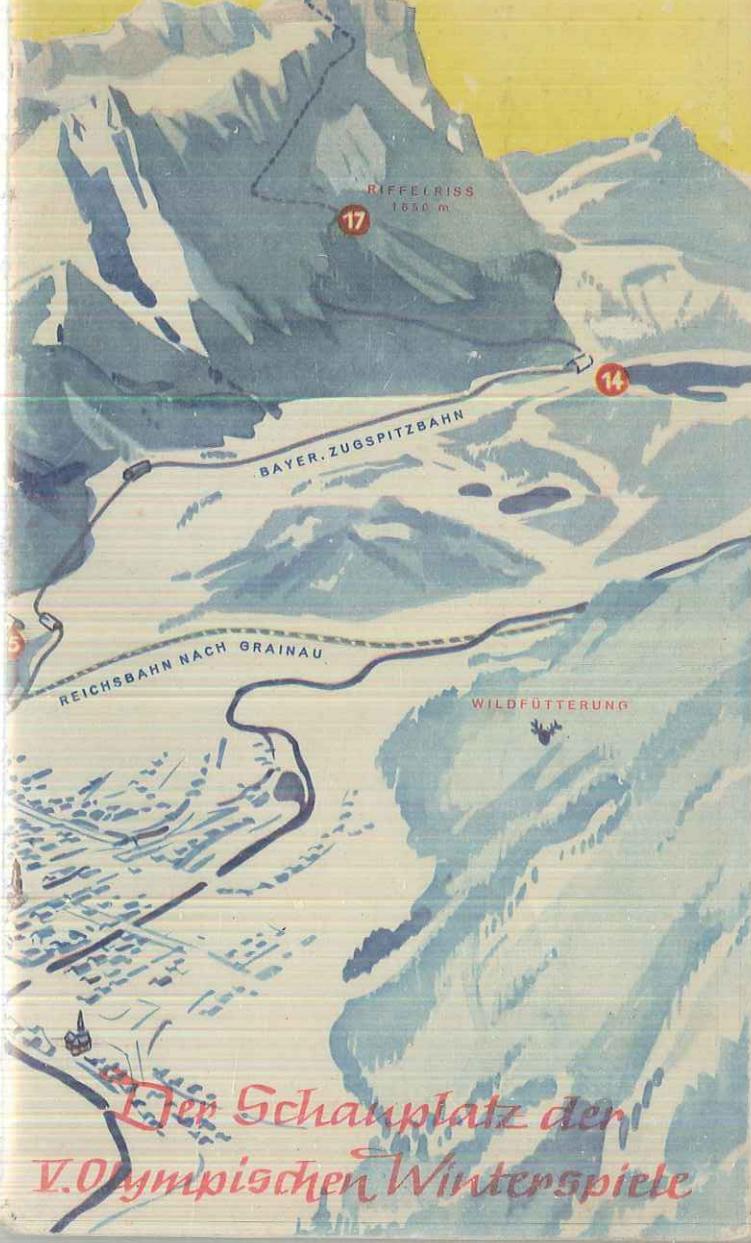
V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES – GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1940
NOT CELEBRATED

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LONDON IOC SESSION (JUNE 1939) HAD AWARDED THE V WOG TO GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, ITS TOURIST OFFICE PUBLISHED A PROMOTIONAL PAMPHLET.

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

ZUGSPITZE
2964 m

708 m ü. d. M.





VTH OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES, PHASE 1: OSLO

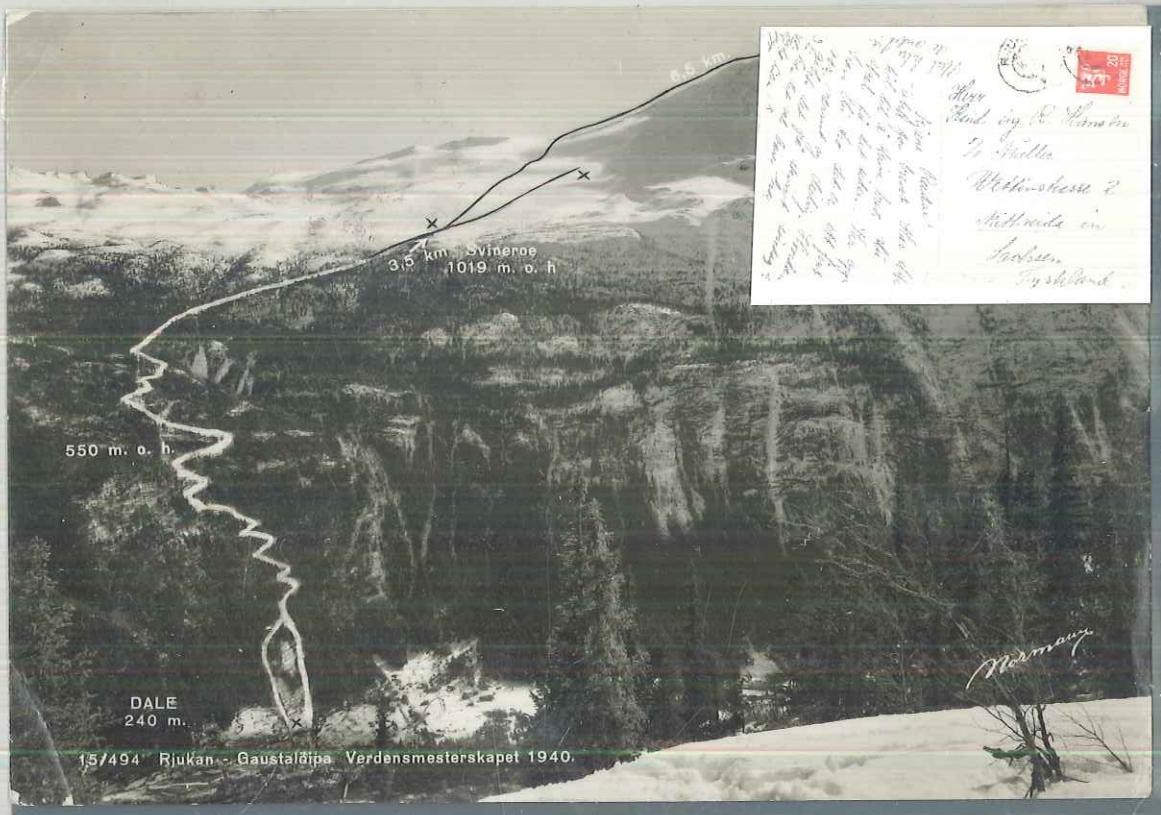
V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES – OSLO 1940 ?? NOT CELEBRATED

HISTORY, DELTOLOGY

6. 3.9.1938: THE EB MEETS IN BRUSSELS.

THE PRESIDENT COMMUNICATES THAT OSLO HAD RENOUNCED TO ORGANISE THE V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES, SINCE IN THE MEANTIME IT ACCEPTED TO ORGANISE THE WORLD SKIING CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE ALPINE EVENTS WERE TO TAKE PLACE IN TELEMARK (POSTCARD 1) AND THE NORDIC ONES IN HOLMENKOLLEN (POSTCARD 2). THE POSTCARDS WERE ISSUED FOR THIS OCCASION.

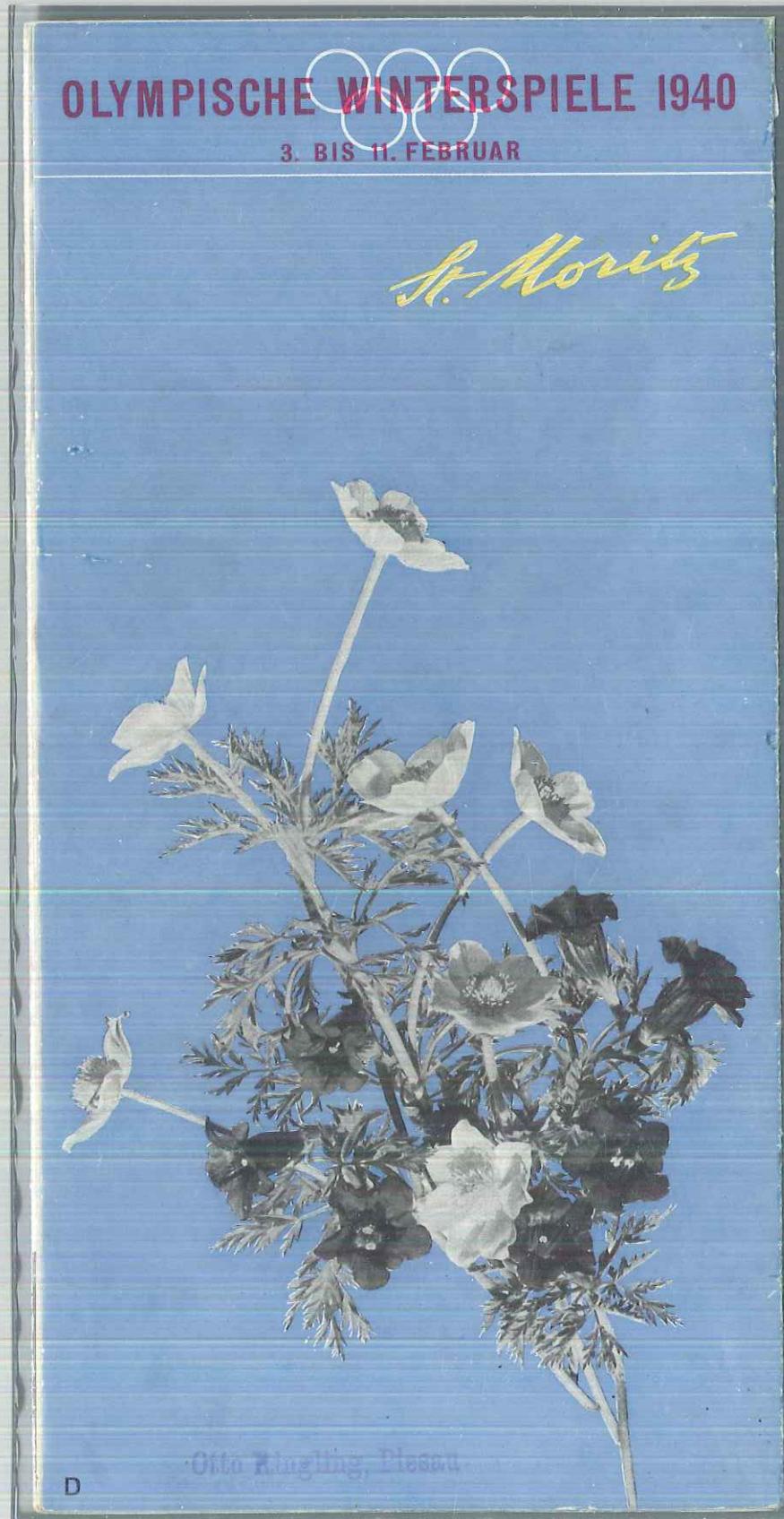


SPORTS POLITICS AND THE V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES -
ST. MORITZ 1940 ?? WITHDRAWN
IOC VERSUS FIS



THE TOWN OF ST. MORITZ
EDITED A LEAFLET TO
PROMOTE THE SITE OF
THE GAMES.

A PIN ALSO EXISTS





POLITIQUE ET V^{ÈMES} JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN (1940 ??) 1941 !!



L'OLYMPIE DE LA GUERRE

"L'OLYMPIE DE LA GUERRE" COMME ON L'APPELAIT. CONNUE OFFICIELLEMENT SOUS LA "IV^{ÈME} SEMAINE INTERNATIONALE DE SPORT D'HIVER": 26.1.-4.2.1940. UN DEFI ALLEMAND AU MOUVEMENT OLYMPIQUE EN VOULANT REMPLACER LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES NON-CELEBRES. 500 PARTICIPANTS DE L'ALLEMAGNE, L'ITALIE (22), LA HONGRIE (24), LA ROUMANIE (15), LA BULGARIE (9), LA SLOVAQUIE (29) ET LE PROTECTORAT DE LA BOHÈME ET LA MORAVIE (43).

POUR LA V^{ÈME} SEMAINE INTERNATIONALE DE SPORT D'HIVER" 1941, UNE CARTE (POLITIQUE!) FUT EMISE QUI FUT AUSSI UTILISEE EN 1942 POUR LA PROCHAINE MANIFESTATION, LA DERNIERE DE CE NOM.



LE TEXTE: « L'OLYMPIADE 1940, ALLEMAGNE - FINLANDE, N'A PAS EU LIEU A CAUSE DE LA GUERRE QU'ON NOUS A IMPOSEE.





V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES – GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1940 NOT CELEBRATED

THE TRADITION THAT WAS STARTED BY GERMANY IN 1940, REPLACING THE NON CELEBRATED OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES BY AN INTERNATIONAL WINTER SPORT WEEK, WAS CONTINUED IN 1941 AND 1942, USING THE POSTCARD ISSUED IN 1941¹.

21.2.1941: THE POSTCARD WAS INTENDED TO BE OF POLITICAL NATURE, BLAMING THE ALLIES FOR HAVING → IMPOSED THE WAR ON GERMANY, THUS CANCELLING THE 1940 HELSINKI AND GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN GAMES.



¹ THE FOLLOWING NATIONS WERE REPRESENTED IN 1941: SWITZERLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, SLOVAKIA, FINLAND, ITALY, SWEDEN, HUNGARY, NETHERLANDS, BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, SUDENTENLAND.

Vèmes JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1940
 V OLYMPIQUES WINTER GAMES GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1940
 (NON-CELEBRES - NOT CELEBRATED)
 SLOVAQUIE - SLOVAKIA

La Slovaquie avait aussi préparé un timbre (essais ci-dessous) pour les jeux d'hiver de 1940.



Elle participe....mais à "l'Olympie de la guerre" comme on l'appelait, connue officiellement sous la "IVème semaine internationale de sport d'hiver": **26.1.-4.2.1940**. Un défi allemand au Mouvement olympique en voulant remplacer les jeux olympiques non-célébrés. 500 participants de l'Allemagne, l'Italie (22), la Hongrie (24), la Roumanie (15), la Bulgarie (9), la Slovaquie (29) et le Protectorat de la Bohème et la Moravie (43).

La carte (politique !) émise à cette occasion fut aussi utilisée en 1942 pour la prochaine manifestation, appelée «Semaine internationale de sport d'hiver 1941»



2. Kriegs-Skimeisterschaften

1941

(Alpine Werke: Männer-Snow)

Gau Tirol-Vorarlberg

Wettbewerb: Skifahrt
Vorlauf
3. L. (Skifahrt - Vorlauf)
Zeitung: 2. 31. 7/10. Rang: III
Ort: Trienzüggen Tag: 11. 1. 41

Kampfericht:

Heinrich

Croxon, Amerika

Platz	Name	Land	Zeit
1.	Gretchen Fraser	USA	1:57.2
2.	Antoinette Meyer	AUT	1:57.7
3.	Erika Mahring	FFRA	1:58.0
4.	Georgette Miller-Thioliere	SWI	1:58.8
5.	Renée Clerc	AUT	2:05.8
6.	Anneliese Schuh-Proxauf	AUT	2:06.7
7.	Ree Hammer	USA	2:08.6
8.	Andrea Mead	USA	2:08.8

Turnierfond Vancouver, Washington





POLITICS AND THE V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1944 - NOT CELEBRATED THE PLACE

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO was already a known area for winter sports IN THE 1920s.

1927: Nordic skiing world championships

1928: Precursor of the Winter University games

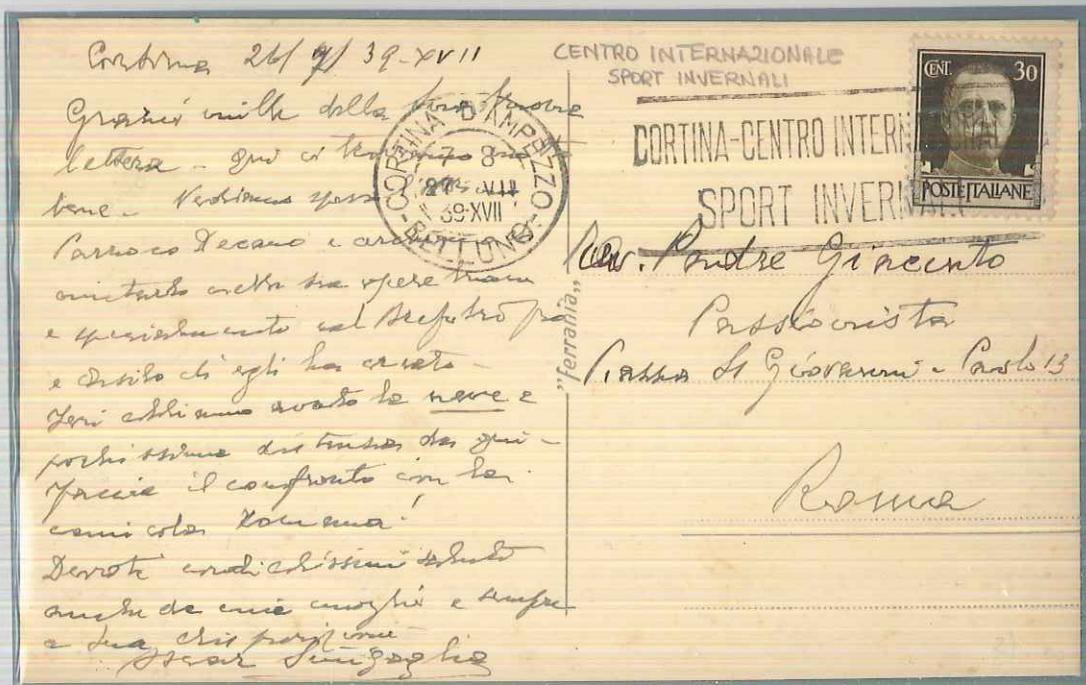
1932: Alpine skiing world championships

1937: 2-bob world championship

1939: 4-bob world championship

Thus, the selection/election of CORTINA D'AMPEZZO as the site for the 1941 respectively 1944 FIS world championship and OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES came as no surprise.

Philatelic ally, CORTINA D'AMPEZZO was advertised as the "queen" and "centre" of winter sports

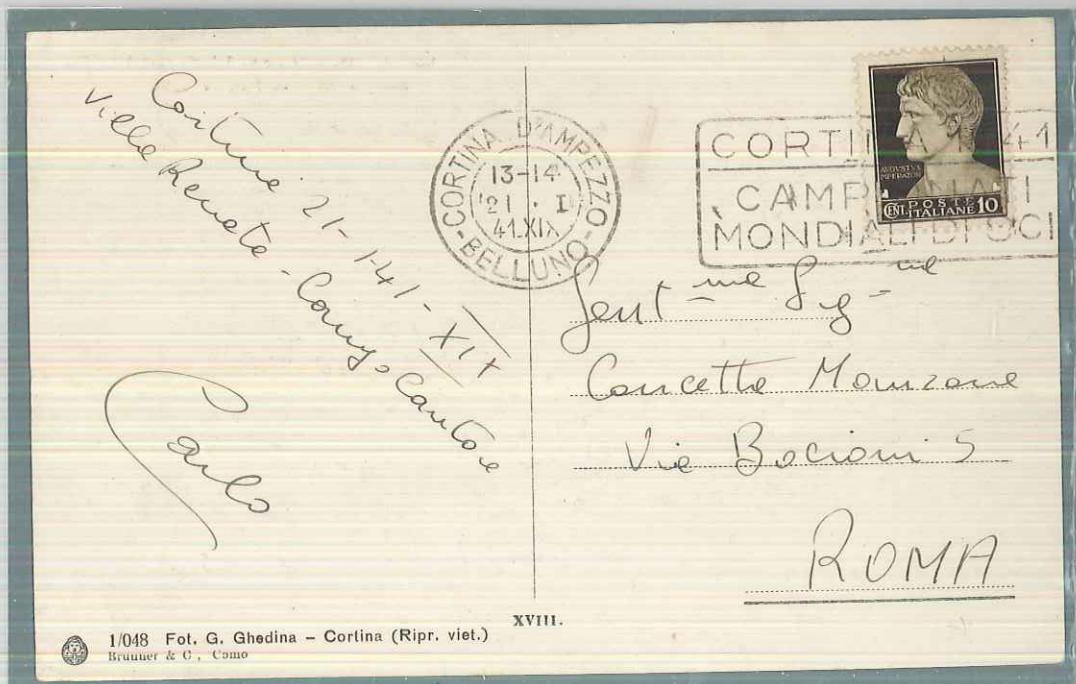
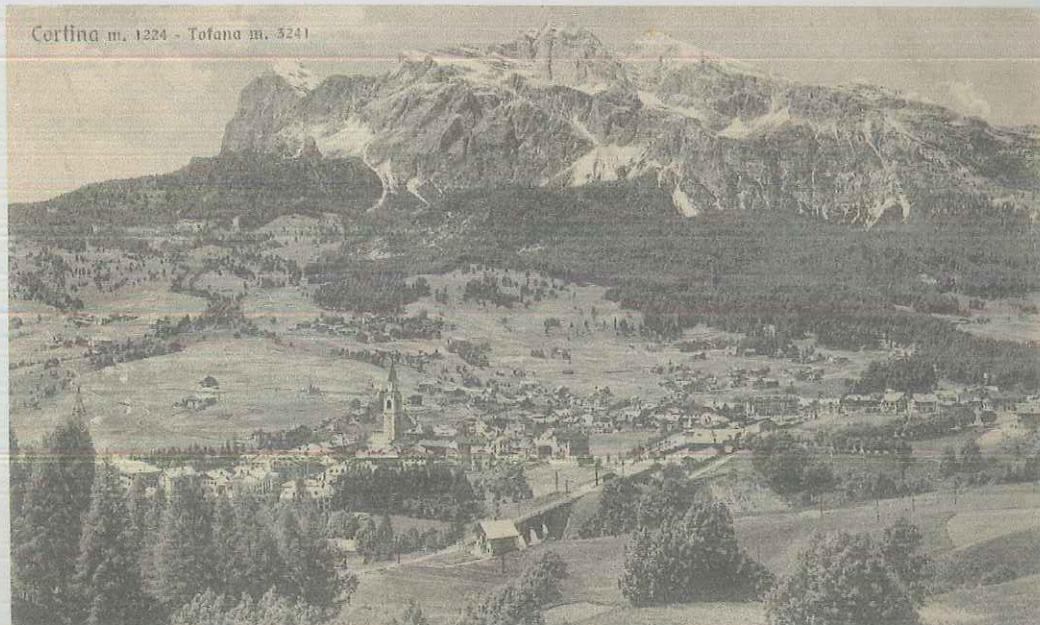




**V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1944
NOT CELEBRATED**

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO STAGED THE FIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1941¹ WHICH WAS ALSO SUPPOSED TO BE A GENERAL REHEARSAL AND PREPARATION FOR THE V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES OF 1944, AWARDED TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO IN LONDON.

24.9.1940: POSTAL PROPAGANDA FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP STARTED IN CORTINA IN 1940.



¹ AT THE XVI FIS CONGRESS IN PAU (FRA) 27.-31.8.1946, THE CORTINA WAS CANCELLED FOR "NOT HAVING SUFFICIENT PARTICIPANTS". IN FACT, IT WAS BECAUSE ONLY AXIS AND NEUTRAL NATIONS PARTICIPATED.

VIèmes JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER CORTINA d'AMPEZZO 1944
VI OLYMPIQUES WINTER GAMES CORTINA d'AMPEZZO 1944
(NON-CELEBRES - NOT CELEBRATED)

The IOC during its 38th session (London 6.-9.6.1939) awarded the 1944 Olympic Winter Games to CORTINA d'AMPEZZO (second round: 16 votes; Montreal 12, Oslo 2).

CORTINA d'AMPEZZO also organised in February 1941 the FIS World Championship**, which it considered as a test for the 1944 Olympic Winter Games. Of course, the Allied countries did not participate.

The commemorative 1944 medal consequently mentioned both the 1941 and 1944 dates.



** 1. THE 1940 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, IN NORWAY, WAS CANCELLED BECAUSE OF WWII.



POLITICS AND THE V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO
1944 - NOT CELEBRATED
THE MARRIAGE

Cortina

INVERNO 1941-XIX
CAMPIONATI DEL MONDO
DI SCI-GARE FIS

INVERNO 1944-XXII
VI[°] OLIMPIADE
INVERNNALE

Pizzi n Pizio - Milano, Corso Roma 121
Aut. Min. Cult. Pop. Dir. Gen. Tur. n.1786 A XVII Printed in Italy by the ENP

WHEN THE FIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (1941) WERE AWARDED TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES OC (PRESIDENT PAOLO THAON DI REVEL [1929-1935 MAYOR OF TURIN, THEREAFTER MUSSOLINI'S FINANCE MONISTER AND IOC MEMBER SINCE 1932]) SUGGESTED THAT THE FIS CHAMPIONSHIPS WOULD ALSO BE THE GENERAL REHEARSAL AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE VI 1944 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES.
THEREFORE THE COMBINED PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE.



V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1944
NOT CELEBRATED

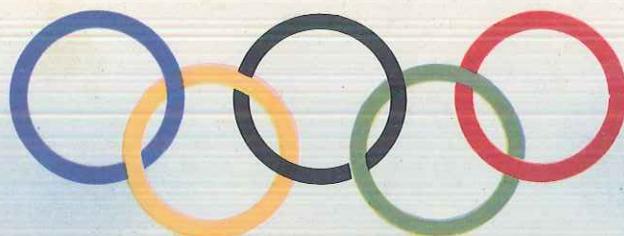
WHEN THE FIRST PROMOTIONAL AND PUBLICITY BROCHURE FOR THE FIS CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES WAS EDITED, THE V WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE IN GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN WERE NOT YET ABANDONED, THEREFORE THE 1944 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES IN CORTINA D'AMPEZZO WERE DEFINED AS THE VI OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.





POLITICS AND THE V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO
1944 - NOT CELEBRATED
THE CHANGE OF NUMERATION

CORTINA



INVERNO 1944 • XXII •

V^a OLIMPIADE INVERNIALE



AFTER IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT THE V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES WOULD NOT TAKE PLACE IN GERMANY, CORTINA D'AMPEZZO OFFICIALLY BECAME THE HOST CITY FOR THESE V OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - NOT THE VI AS DEFINED BEFORE. A NEW PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE WAS EDITED WITH THE MODIFIED NUMBER V INSTEAD OF VI.

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V (VI) OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1944 NOT CELEBRATED

THE MEDALS CONTAINED THE FIS LOGO INSIDE THE OLYMPIC RINGS. THIS CERTAINLY WAS WITHOUT IOC'S PERMISSION. IT IS PRESUMED THAT THE OC HAD THE "COURAGE" TO USE THE RINGS SINCE THE CHAMPIONSHIP WAS CONSIDERED AS A PREPARATION FOR THE OWG IN 1944. IT OUGHT TO BE REMEMBERED THAT THE FIS PARTICIPATION AT OWG WAS ONLY SETTLED IN PAU (FIS) AND LAUSANNE (IOC) IN 1946.



POSTAL PROPA

AS MADE FOR THESE FIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

