

The Olympic Winter Games Fundamentals and Ceremonies

For the media

The XIX Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City
8th-24th February 2002

"The Olympic Games are the quadrennial international celebration of youth, the 'festival of human spring-time', bringing together all forms of muscular activity and all the countries of the world." *Pierre de Coubertin.*

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FOREWORD

The Olympic Games are and will remain the universal gathering of young people; a gathering where everyone shares the same goal and enthusiasm. This universality represents, along with the educational aspect, the greatest value in sport. Sport is able to unite where nationalities, politics, religions and cultures divide, often through the lack of understanding of others.

Participating in the Olympic Games is the ultimate dream for every athlete, a dream that the IOC continuously protects so that it becomes a reality. Presently, all NOCs have the right of access to the Olympic Games and every athlete with the potential to become a high-level athlete may benefit from appropriate training thanks to Olympic Solidarity. The athlete sets an exceptional example for young people. How many feats achieved during the Olympic Games have aroused emotions in young spectators and television viewers that have influenced their future in sport? Thanks to each of you - journalists from the written press, radio and television - millions of people will share in the Olympic dream and understand that harmony between all cultures and all people is a reality.

Jacques Rogge
President of the International Olympic Committee

INTRODUCTION

"Staging the Olympic Games every two years seems appropriate for the future but too frequent for the present." This phrase was written by Pierre de Coubertin in his book "A 21-year Campaign", published in 1909. He had been right when looking towards the future. In fact, much later, in 1986, the 91st IOC Session in Lausanne decided that the Olympic Winter Games would be brought forward by two years in relation to the Games of the Olympiad, starting from 1994. This alternation is justified by the growing size of the Winter Games which, since 1980 (Lake Placid), have, in 20 years, developed in a way which has attracted increasing media coverage. From Lake Placid in 1980 to Salt Lake City in 2002, the number of accredited media will have doubled, going from 4,000 to more than 8,000. Thanks to them, billions of television viewers throughout the world will feel part of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympic Games and watch excitedly the achievements of the world's best athletes and all the great moments of these, the XIX Olympic Winter Games. More than ever, these Games will be a reminder of the fundamental values of Olympism, which itself seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles. This guide is for all journalists from the press, radio and television, whom it will provide with information aimed to help them better understand the values and the message of Olympism.

François Carrard
IOC Director General

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ORIGINS

THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

Ancient classical history was based on the regular holding of athletic contests: the Olympic Games were held every four years at Olympia in honour of Zeus. They were abolished in AD 393. However, the Games and their significance remained long in the memory. They were a unique institution frequently documented over the centuries that followed. It was not until the XVIII and XIX centuries, however, that Olympia was excavated. The German excavations between 1875 and 1880 aroused much interest across Europe. Coubertin later wrote, "Germany had unearthed what remained of Olympia; why could France not manage to rebuild its splendour?"

- The Olympic Games were held between 776 BC and AD 393.
- They lasted 12 centuries.
- There were 292 Olympiads. An Olympiad is a four years period.
- The modern Games are also held every four years.
- There has been a two-year gap between the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games since Lillehammer 1994 (decision of the 91st IOC Session in Lausanne in 1986).

COUBERTIN, REVIVER OF THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

"When reviving the Olympics, I did not look near myself, but far into the distance. I wanted to give back to today's world, in a sustainable way, an ancient institution, the principles of which were becoming relevant again." *Coubertin (Selected Writings, Vol. II, p. 387, 1919)*.

Pierre de Coubertin, a 31-year old French aristocrat with a keen interest in history, pedagogy and sport, created the International Olympic Committee at the Paris Congress held on 23rd June 1894. His aim was to revive the ancient Olympic Games. His enthusiasm and determination would overcome all obstacles, sweeping away scepticism and opposition, and the first Olympic Games of the modern era were held in Athens in 1896.

Coubertin, who did not feel cut out for a career in politics or the military, the two professions befitting a man of his social status, had resolved to devote himself to the reform of education in his country. His decision had been influenced by his experiences during study visits to Great Britain and the United States. Considering sport to be an unrivalled means of education and training, he said in 1919: "All sports for all men. No doubt people will say this is a stupidly utopian idea. I do not care. I have weighed it up and examined it at great length and I know it is accurate and feasible."

- 23rd June 1894: International Olympic Committee founded.
- 1896: 1st Olympic Games of the modern era held in Athens (Greece).
- 1924: Chamonix International Winter Sports Week, recognised by the IOC in 1926 as the 1st Olympic Winter Games.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS TAKING PART

- Coubertin never actually used this phrase word for word, although it has become legendary.

"The important thing in these Olympiads is not so much winning as taking part," said the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Ethlebert Talbot, in his sermon on 19th July 1908 at Saint Paul's Cathedral in London during the Games of the IV Olympiad. Coubertin thought this message was "of great philosophical significance" and used it himself, adding his own personal touch. In his writings, Coubertin considered sport in its educational sense, declaring that **"the important thing in life is not victory, but the fight; the main thing is not to have won, but to have fought well."**

OLYMPISM IN THE EYES OF OLYMPIANS WHO HAVE BECOME IOC MEMBERS

"The Olympic laurels remain the biggest prize, the one for which athletes are ready to devote the utmost effort and the greatest sacrifices." *Coubertin (Selected Writings, Vol. II, p. 296, 1933).*

In ancient times, as today, to be an Olympic athlete was a supreme honour. Ancient Olympic champions were looked after by their fellow townsfolk for the rest of their lives, although they also enjoyed the redoubtable honour of fighting in the front line.

"My Olympic gold medal changed my life. When I came home, 30,000 people were waiting for my team-mates and me in my hometown of 12,000 inhabitants. The sport of fencing was all of a sudden on the agenda of sports in Germany and so were the successful athletes. This evolution led to my election as representative of all German athletes, as founding member of the IOC Athletes' Commission and finally a member of the IOC." *Thomas Bach, IOC member, fencing, Olympic champion, team foil, Montreal 1976.*

"The Olympic Games are the most prestigious competition in the world. Every athlete dreams to compete there. For the first time I participated in the Games of the XXIV Olympiad in Seoul in 1988. I won the gold medal and it was one of the most important victories in my life. The feeling was incomparable." *Sergey Bubka, IOC member, athletics, Olympic champion, pole vault, Seoul 1988.*

"The Olympic Games are prestigious and the athletes who take part in them truly believe in the "spirit of Olympism" and the power it has to unite the world and spread a positive message. We, as athletes, are proud to have the honour of representing our countries." *Charmaine Crooks, IOC member, athletics, silver medallist, 4 x 400m relay, Los Angeles 1984.*

"It meant that I was a part of the celebration of human excellence." *Anita DeFrantz, IOC member, bronze medallist, rowing, Montreal, 1976.*

"To be an Olympic Champion helped me to become a TV presenter. As a matter of fact Italian Television called on me because the "Olympic prestige" had made me famous in Italy." *Manuela Di Centa, IOC member, double Olympic champion Nordic skiing, Albertville 1992, double silver medallist, Lillehammer 1994, two bronze medals, Albertville and Lillehammer.*

"The feeling of duty accomplished, immense joy and, above all, a true privilege." *Guy Drut, IOC member, athletics, Olympic champion, 110m hurdles, Montreal 1976, and bronze medallist, Munich 1972.*

"I had the privilege to take part in six Olympic Games, and in each one of them I felt emotions too special to be described. From the first, when I was just a young man, to the last, where I won and I had the honour of carrying my homeland's flag." *Manuel Estiarte, IOC member, Olympic champion, water polo, Atlanta 1996, silver medallist, Barcelona 1992 and participant in 1980, 1984, 1988 and 2000.*

"The phone call from His Majesty King Hassan II in the Olympic stadium itself just a few moments after my victory. This served to increase the pride I felt at representing my country on the greatest stage in world sport." *Naval El Moutawakel, IOC member, athletics, Olympic champion, 400m hurdles, Los Angeles 1984.*

"I wanted very much to become an Olympic champion. So, first, I worked hard to get on the Japanese Olympic team, and then to become a medallist. I was fortunate to become the first non-European ever to win a medal in the Olympic Winter Games in the men's slalom event of Alpine skiing in Cortina. That was indeed the happiest moment in my life, as I had attained my long cherished boyhood dream." *Chibaru Igaya, IOC member, silver medallist, slalom, Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956. Participant in 1952 and 1960.*

"When you are dealing with Olympism, you leave the common domain and move towards the extraordinary." *Jean-Claude Killy, IOC member, skiing, triple Olympic champion, Grenoble 1968. (Programme officiel des Jeux, Albertville, p.37)*

OLYMPISM IN THE EYES OF OLYMPIANS WHO HAVE BECOME IOC MEMBERS

"The notions of prestige and honour so closely associated with Olympism made an early impression on me. They were handed down to me by my maternal grandfather, John B. Kelly, and his son Jack, my uncle, who were both rowing champions. It is true that, with three gold medals, one bronze and participation in six Olympic Games, I could not have received a clearer invitation to embark on the Olympic adventure myself." *Prince Albert of Monaco, IOC member, bobsleigh participant in five Olympic Winter Games, 1988 to 2002.*

"For me, participating in the Olympic Games covers most of my life thus far. My first Games were in Barcelona in 1992 when I was 18 years old. I then went to Atlanta, followed by my home Games in Sydney when I was 27 years old. The Olympic Games are different from world championships because they have so much history and many sports and countries compete at the same time and place. The Olympic Games have taught me skills such as dedication, perseverance, teamwork, goal setting and achievement, and have opened my eyes up to the different cultures of the world. The Games have made me a more accepting and stronger person." *Suzie O'Neill, IOC member, swimming, double Olympic champion, Atlanta 1996 and Sydney 2000, 1 silver medal in Atlanta and 3 in Sydney, 2 bronze medals, Barcelona 1992, Atlanta 1996.*

"It was a dream that I didn't dare believe would ever come true when I began my career in sport. It seemed such an extraordinary ambition, but it became more and more within my grasp as I progressed on the international stage. For me, it was a way of proving that I was a true athlete." *Denis Oswald, IOC member, rowing, bronze medallist, Mexico City 1968. President of ASOIF and FISA.*

"The demonstration of supreme excellence and good will, Games after Games, that makes the Games the finest that the world has to offer and to experience." *Richard W. Pound Q.C., IOC member, Olympic finalist in swimming, Rome 1960.*

"Olympic prestige is illustrated by the NBA players who want to create the 'Dream Team', the greatest professional athletes who agree to participate in the Games without financial reward, the modest athlete who sacrifices work, social life and study just to be able to take part in the Games." *Jacques Rogge, IOC President participant in sailing events in Mexico City in 1968, Munich in 1972 and Montreal in 1976.*

"Even if you did not win a medal, you have at least participated in the Olympic Games. Being a winner is important, but to be a member of the Olympic family is even more important." *Vladimir Smirnov, IOC member, Olympic champion and two times silver medallist in cross-country skiing, Lillehammer 1994; silver and bronze medallist, Calgary 1988; bronze medallist, Nagano 1998.*

"The Olympic experience of my family is interesting. My grandfather Bertil and his brother Gunnar won a bronze medal in Stockholm in 1912; my cousin Georg won a bronze medal in 1980 at the Moscow Games. My father was an Olympian in 1952 and 1964. My brother Henrik was my crew in 1964 and 1968, my brother Johan was my crew in 1972 and my son Mathias my crew in 1980." *Peter Tallberg, IOC member, participant in sailing events, Rome 1960, Tokyo 1964, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972 and Moscow 1980.*

"The house of rower Roland Baar, medallist at the World Championships and Olympic Games (participant in 1988, bronze medallist in 1992 and silver medallist in 1996), co-opted as an IOC member in 1999, was burnt to the ground a few years ago. The athlete asked whether he could obtain copies of his medals, explaining: "Never mind if you can't get me the World Championship medals, but at least try to replace my two Olympic medals." *Story told by Denis Oswald, IOC Member, rowing, bronze medallist Mexico City 1968. President of ASOIF and FISA.*

OLYMPIC VALUES

"Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles." *Olympic Charter, Fundamental Principles, 2.*

"It is important that, at every stage, from adolescence through to maturity, men strive to spread the athletic spirit that consists of spontaneous loyalty and chivalrous selflessness." *Coubertin (Selected Writings Vol. II, p. 477, 1928.)*

It is up to each individual to decide what Olympism and the Olympic Games mean to them, but the fundamental values of Olympism have the same meaning for every human being hoping to fulfil their ambitions and to build a better world. Those values are the search for excellence, fair play, the joy of effort, respect for others and harmony between body and mind.

- The search for excellence.
- Fair play.
- The joy of effort.
- Respect for others.
- Harmony between body and mind.

"The great thing about being an athlete is that regardless of your background and where you are from, we all speak the same language, the language of sport. The Olympics and sport in general have helped me look past the barriers and rid my mind of any preconceived ideas I may have had. Unfortunately, I cannot compete for Australia forever, even though I would love to. What will last forever though are the friendships with my South African, Japanese, Brazilian, German, American, Canadian and Dutch friends, to name a few." *Daniel Kowalski, winner of one silver and two bronze medals in swimming, Atlanta 1996. Representative of Australia at the 54th General Assembly of the United Nations on the occasion of the adoption of a resolution on the Olympic Truce, 24th November 1999.*

"The Olympic Games remain a shining symbol of man's continuing quest to test the limits of human endeavour. More so, the Olympic spirit embraces the valuable tenets of fair play, the importance of teamwork, of diligence, commitment and hard work. All these are part of the Olympic ideal, which seeks to create a better world by inspiring the best in mankind. In the past few years, we have seen an increase in conflicts motivated by racism, xenophobia and intolerance. The Games and the spirit of the Olympic Ideal, are intended to promote friendship, mutual understanding and co-operation between the nations and the peoples of the world." *Patricia Durrant, representative of Jamaica at the 54th General Assembly of the United Nations on the occasion of the adoption of a resolution on the Olympic Truce, 24th November 1999.*

AMATEURISM

"Amateurism is not a set of rules, it is a frame of mind. It cannot therefore be restricted to the narrow confines of formulas; it will always transcend that." *Coubertin*

Coubertin's primary aim in imposing the amateur status rule was to make it easier to organise international competitions. As sport began to develop, he quickly realised that such a status was unviable. Back in 1931, he wrote in his *Olympic Memoirs*, "Amateurism, an admirable mummy that could be presented at the museum of Bulaq as a specimen of the modern art of embalming! (...) Here it was again - the same old question! It was 16 years now since we had rather naively thought that we had settled the whole matter, and here it was again, the same problem, just as elusive as ever."

However, amateurism had a number of fervent supporters, including two IOC Presidents, Sigfrid Edström and Avery Brundage. There were more and more disputes, even leading to the exclusion of some great athletes. At the end of his presidency, Avery Brundage had to make some concessions, since it was becoming necessary for the IOC to adapt the rules for entry to the Olympic Games to the changing circumstances of modern sport. The word *amateur* was removed from the Olympic Charter during Lord Killanin's presidency. Hypocrisy remained, however, until President Samaranch abolished it completely by opening the Olympic Games to professional athletes, on the sole condition that whatever their result, they receive no money during the Games.

"My first acquaintance with the Olympic Movement was not positive. I had been a member of the national wrestling team since 1956 and had been selected for the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. While training for the Games in southern France, I received a telegram from the NOC requesting me to return immediately to the Netherlands. I had expected to be asked to carry the Dutch flag into the Olympic stadium during the Opening Ceremony. Instead, I was told that, because I was a sports teacher, I was considered to be a professional and could not take part. After working so hard, there was no reward for me, only punishment.

Fortunately, the Olympic Movement evolved over time and the rules that had been enforced in 1960 relating to amateur status were amended. This meant that I could take part in the 1964 Olympic Games, and I proudly carried the Dutch flag into the Olympic stadium in Tokyo and won the gold medal in judo." *Anton Geesink, IOC member, Olympic champion, judo, Tokyo 1964. Olympic Review, Feb/March 1996.*

-Professional athletes who compete in the Olympic Games undertake not to receive any money during the Games, either for taking part or winning.

- The word *amateurism* was removed from the Olympic Charter by the 75th IOC Session held in Vienna in 1974.
- 1986, following a decision by the 91st IOC Session in Lausanne, all ice hockey players could take part in the Olympic Winter Games with the approval of the IIHF.
- In 1988, tennis returned to the programme of the Olympic Games. Steffi Graff (Germany) became Olympic champion.
- In 1992, the American NBA basketball players formed the "Dream Team" in order to participate in the Olympic Games in Barcelona and were Olympic champions.

WINTER GAMES IN THE XX CENTURY

"The culture of Effort is not the prerogative of any one race: it is suitable and useful for all. It is the sinews of any civilisation and the embryo of any power. The Games of the North have provided an opportune reminder of this to people too inclined to regard as a Greek or English particularity something that proves to be a general instinct of humanity, one that it is dangerous not to satisfy and necessary to reawaken if it is diminishing or looks in danger of dying out."
Coubertin (Selected Writings, Vol. II, 1901).

Enthusiasm for winter sports really started to grow apace in the mid-19th century. Cross-country skiing or Nordic skiing and ice skating were no longer simply common means of transport for Scandinavians, but became occasions for sports meetings. The Norwegians organised the first skiing race in 1843 in Tromsø in the north of the country. The modern way of skiing is linked to the district of Morgedal, in the Telemark region, which is called "the cradle of skiing". An inhabitant from this region, Sondre Nordheim, was the first person to develop the equipment by devising skis attached to the heel. The first speed-skating race took place in 1863 on a frozen fjord near Christiania. Indoor ice rinks then started to be built. Therefore, London, which had a good ice rink, included skating in the programme of the Games of the IV Olympiad in 1908. In 1920, Antwerp placed ice hockey and skating on its programme for the Games of the VII Olympiad. Meanwhile, in 1901, the Swedish organised the 1st Nordic Ski Games. Alpine skiing competitions were organised in Germany and in Switzerland, where the first club was founded in 1893. The first known downhill ski race was organised in 1911 in Montana, on the initiative of the Briton, Lord Roberts of Kandahar.

- 1870: cross-country skiing competition in the Telemark organised by the Norwegians.
- 1892: first ski jumping competition in Holmenkollen (Norway).
- 1892: creation of the International Skating Union.
- 1893: first World Figure Skating and Speed Skating Championships in Amsterdam.
- February 1901: first Nordic skiing Games.
- 1908: creation of the International Ice Hockey Federation.
- 6 January 1911: first Alpine skiing competition in Montana (Switzerland).
- 1931: first World Alpine skiing Championships in Mürren (Switzerland).

THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

"Winter Sports are among the purest, and that is why I was so eager to see them take their place in a definitive way among the Olympic events. They will help us to keep a watchful eye on the athletic ideal, to keep it from all evil." *Coubertin (Selected Writings Vol. II, p. 320, 1924)*.

"The IOC establishes a separate cycle for the Olympic Winter Games. These Games will take place in the same year as the Olympic Games. They will take the name of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Olympic Winter Games and will be subject to all the rules of Olympic protocol". *Decision of the 24th IOC Session in Prague in 1925*.

Debates arose within the IOC between those supporting and those opposed to the creation of the Olympic Winter Games. A special commission was responsible for studying the issue. It presented its report to the 20th IOC Session which agreed the following: "the IOC decided that without incorporating it as an integral part of the Olympic Programme, it would give its patronage to organising the Winter Games taking place on the occasion of the celebration of the VIII Olympiad of the modern era". France, the organiser of these Games in Paris, was responsible for organising the "Chamonix International Winter Sports Week" on the occasion of the VIII Olympiad in Paris. This week was a success, with 16 nations and 258 athletes taking part, 13 of whom were women. Afterwards, this event was recognised as the 1st Olympic Winter Games by the 25th IOC Session in Lisbon in 1926. Until 1994, the Olympic Winter Games were organised the same year as the Games of the Olympiad. Since 1994, there has been a two-year interval between the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games.

- 23 June 1894: creation of the IOC.
- 1896: celebration of the first Olympic Games of the modern era in Athens.
- 1908: figure skating was added to the programme of the Games of the IV Olympiad in London.
- 1920: ice hockey and figure skating were added to the programme of the Games of VII Olympiad in Antwerp.
- 25 January-5 February 1924: first Olympic Winter Games held in Chamonix-Mont-Blanc.
- 27 May 1925, Prague: the 24th IOC Session decided to stage the Olympic Winter Games at regular intervals.
- 1926, Lisbon: after the "Chamonix International Winter Sports Week of 1924", the 25th IOC Session decided to give it the name of the "1st Olympic Winter Games".

SPORTS ON THE PROGRAMME

The sports on the programme of the Olympic Winter Games are those which are practised on snow and ice. The winter sports Charter drawn up at the 24th IOC Session in Prague in 1925 established that all sports on the Olympic Winter Games programme are optional and the 25th Session in Lisbon in 1926 recognised the Chamonix International Winter Sports Week as the 1st Olympic Winter Games. The Olympic Statutes and Rules written in 1928 state that winter sports not governed by an International Federation can only appear on the programme under the title of "demonstration sport".

In 1924, in Chamonix, there were six sports on the programme and 16 events. The sports were bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, ice skating, skiing and military patrols. From these six sports, military patrols were removed from the regular programme as well as curling, which was included again in 1998.

Bobsleigh, ice hockey, ice skating and skiing were the only sports on the programme from 1924 to 1956. Luge was included in 1964. Since 1964, the programme has been developed within six sports: bobsleigh, ice hockey, luge, ice skating and skiing, with the addition of new events, notably in skiing and ice skating.

- 1924: bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, figure skating, skiing and military patrols were added to the programme.
- 1936: Alpine combined (downhill and slalom) for men and women became part of the programme.
- 1956 - 1984: no demonstration sports were on the programme.
- 1964: luge became part of the programme.
- 1989: removal of demonstration sport from 1994 onwards after a decision taken by the 95th IOC Session in Puerto Rico.
- 1998: curling became part of the programme.
- 2002: 7 sports are on the programme for the Olympic Winter Games.

APPEARANCE OF SPORTS AND EVENTS ON THE WINTER GAMES PROGRAMME^a

Sport	Event	Year	Men	Women
Biathlon	20 km	1960	1960	
	10 km	1980	1980	
	Relay 4 x 7.5 km	1968	1968	1994
	7.5 km	1992		1992
	15 km	1992		1992
	Relay 3 x 7.5 km	1992		1992
	Pursuit	2002	2002	2002
Bobsleigh	A two-person race	1932	1932	2002
	A four-person race ^b	1924	1924	
	Skeleton ^c	1928	1928	2002
Curling ^d		1924	1924	1998
Ice-Hockey		1924	1924	1998
Luge	Single	1964	1964	1964
	Double	1964	1964	
	Mixed	2002		
Skating				
Speed skating	500 m	1924	1924	1960
	1000 m	1976	1976	1960
	1500 m	1924	1924	1960
	3000 m	1960		1960
	5000 m	1924	1924	1988
	10 000 m	1924	1924	
Short-Track	500 m	1992	1994	1992
	1000 m	1992	1992	1994
	1 500 m	2002	2002	2002
	Relay 5000 m	1992	1992	
	Relay 3000 m	1992		1992
Figure skating	Individual	1924	1924	1924
	Pair (mixed)	1924		
	Ice-Dancing (mixed)	1976		
Military patrols		1924 ^b	1924 ^b	
Alpine skiing	Downhill	1948	1948	1948
	Slalom	1948	1948	1948
	Giant slalom	1952	1952	1952
	Super Giant slalom	1988	1988	1988
	Combined	1936	1936	1936
Cross country skiing ^e	5 km	1964		1964
	10 km	1952	1992	1952
	18 km	1924	24 à 52	
	15 km	1956	1956	1992
	20 km	1984		84 et 88
	30 km	1956	1956	1992
	50 km	1924	1924	
	Relay 4 x 10 km	1936	1936	
Relay 3 x 5 km	1956		56 à 72	

	Relay 4 x 5 km*	1972		1972
	Combined pursuit	1992	1992	1992
	Sprint	2002	2002	2002
Ski Jumping	70 m individual	1924	24 à 92	
	90 m individual	1964	1964	
	120 m individual	1964	1964	
	Team 90 m	1988	88 à 92	
	Team 120 m	1994	1994	
	Individual combined 70m	1924	24 à 92	
	Individual combined 90m jump 90m + 15 km	1994	1994	
	Team combined 70m	1988	88 et 92	
	Team combined 90m + relay 4 x 5 km	1994	1994	
Freestyle skiing	Moguls	1992	1992	1992
	Aerials	1994	1994	1994
Snowboarding	Giant slalom	1998	1998	1998
	Halfpipe	1998	1998	1998

Reference: Nikolay Guéorguiev

- a) This table gives a list of all events which have been on the programme, including those which no longer appear.
- b) Was only on the programme once.
- c) Skeleton was on the programme in 1928 and 1948. It will be part of the 2002 programme.
- d) Curling was on the programme in 1924 for men; it returned in 1998 for men and women.
- e) This table includes the distance covered in free or classical style.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

Year	Sports	Men	Women	Mixed	Total
1924	6	14	1	1	16
1928	5	12	1	1	14
1932	4	12	1	1	14
1936	4	14	2	1	17
1948	5	17	4	1	22
1952	4	16	5	1	22
1956	4	17	6	1	24
1960	4	16	10	1	27
1964	6	21	12	1	34
1968	6	22	12	1	35
1972	6	22	12	1	35
1976	6	23	12	2	37
1980	6	24	12	2	38
1984	6	24	13	2	39
1988	6	28	16	2	46
1992	6	32	23	2	57
1994	6	34	25	2	61
1998	7	37	29	2	68
2002	7	41	34	3	78

Reference: Nikolay Guéorguiev

CHRONOLOGY OF THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Year	Dates	City	N ^o	NOC present	Events	Parti- cipants	Women
1924	25.1-5.2	Chamonix	1 st	16	16	258	13
1928	11.2-19.2	St-Moritz	2 nd	25	14	464	26
1932	4.2-15.2	Lake Placid	3 rd	17	14	252	21
1936	6.2-16.2	Garmsich- Partenkirchen	4 th	28	17	668	80
1948	30.1-8.2	St-Moritz	5 th	28	22	669	77
1952	14.2-25.2	Oslo	6 th	30	22	694	109
1956	26.1-5.2	Cortina D'Ampezzo	7 th	32	24	820	132
1960	18.2-28.2	Squaw Valley	8 th	30	27	665	143
1964	29.1-9.2	Innsbruck	9 th	36	34	1091	200
1968	6.2-18.2	Grenoble	10 th	37	35	1158	211
1972	3.2-13.2	Sapporo	11 th	35	35	1006	206
1976	4.2-15.2	Innsbruck	12 th	37	37	1123	231
1980	13.2-24.2	Lake Placid	13 th	37	38	1072	233
1984	8.2-19.2	Sarajevo	14 th	49	39	1274	274
1988	13.2-28.2	Calgary	15 th	57	46	1423	313
1992	8.2-3.2	Albertville	16 th	64	57	1801	488
1994	12.2-27.2	Lillehammer	17 th	67	61	1739	523
1998	7.2-22.2	Nagano	18 th	72	68	2177	827
2002	8.2-24.2	Salt Lake City	19 th		78		
2006	4.2-19.2	Torino	20 th				

Reference: Olympic Movement Directory

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS IN THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

BIATHLON

The term biathlon comes from Greek and means "two tests". Although it has its origin in times gone-by when men went hunting on skis, it only appeared as a sport in the 1920s and did not become well-known until after the 1950s, substituting, in some way, military patrols from the programme in Chamonix in 1924. It appeared on the programme as a demonstration sport in 1948 as part of a winter pentathlon (fencing, shooting, horse-riding, 18km cross country skiing and downhill Alpine skiing). The result was not deemed satisfactory so the IOC did not include the sport on the programme. However, it remained favourable to a multi-sports event for the Winter Games. The biathlon (cross country skiing and shooting) was added to the programme in 1960. This sport is governed by the International Biathlon Union (IBU).

- 1958: first World Championships in Saalfelden, Austria.
- 1960: men's biathlon was included in the programme.
- 1992: women's biathlon was included in the programme.
- 1992: women's 3 x 7,5-km relay was added to the programme.
- 2002: men's pursuit (12 km) and women's pursuit (10 km) added to the programme.

BOBSLEIGH

The first bobsleigh, devised by the Englishman Wilson Smith in 1886, answered the desire to speed up descents in sleighs or sledges. The first bobsleigh club was created in St. Moritz in 1896. This sport (four-man bobsleigh) has been on the Olympic Winter Games programme since 1924. It has been absent only once, in 1960 at Squaw Valley in the VIII Olympic Winter Games, because the Organising Committee refused to build a track as only five NOCs were officially registered. Skeleton reappears on the programme of the Salt Lake City Games as a bobsleigh discipline. It was on the programme of the Winter Games in 1924 and 1948 in St. Moritz, the only resort in the world which had a skeleton track.

1924, Chamonix: the four-man bobsleigh event was included in the programme.

1928, St. Moritz: five-man bobsleigh event was included in the programme for the first and last time.

2002, Salt Lake City: skeleton added to the programme.

CURLING

Curling, a traditional game in Scotland, codified by the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Edinburgh in 1838, has been on the programme of the Olympic Winter Games since 1998 in Nagano (a decision taken by the 99th IOC Session in Barcelona in 1992). Prior to this, it had appeared on the programme four times as a demonstration sport: 1932 in Lake Placid (United States of America); 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Germany); 1988 in Calgary (Canada); and 1992 in Albertville (France). However, the curling stone was different in the latter two.

- 1924, Chamonix: first appearance of men's curling on the programme.
- In 1988 in Calgary and in 1992 in Albertville: curling was a demonstration sport for men and women.
- 1998, Nagano: curling returned to the programme.

ICE HOCKEY

The term hockey comes from the French word "hocquet", which means hooked stick. For the period before 1850, sports historians mention different forms of the game on ice such as bandy and hurling in Europe and shinty on the North-American continent; however, the exact origins of ice hockey are unknown.

Ice hockey appeared on the programme of the Games of the VII Olympiad in Antwerp in 1920 as the first world championships.

Hockey is one of three sports, along with skiing and ice skating, to figure on the programme of every Winter Games since 1924.

Until 1994, these Games included it was the only team sport on the Winter Games programme.

At the 91st IOC Session in Lausanne in 1986, it was decided that all players, including those who have played or currently play as professionals for the North-American National Hockey League can be on Olympic teams with the approval of the IIHF. During the Games no athletes receive a salary.

- 3 March 1875, Montreal: first ice hockey match.
- 15 May 1908: creation of the International Ice Hockey Federation.
- 1932, Lake Placid: ice hockey was played for the first time in an indoor arena.
- 1998, Nagano: women's ice hockey was introduced to the programme.

LUGE

Luge is an extremely old sport, which developed very quickly towards the end of the 19th and the start of the 20th century. Single luge has been on the programme of the Olympic Winter Games for men and women since 1964 in Innsbruck. The men's double event was on the programme from 1964 to 1998: it has been replaced in the 2002 Games by a mixed double event.

- 12 February 1883, St. Wolfgang-Klosters (Switzerland): first international luge competition.
- 14 February 1935: a luge section was created in the International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation (FIBT).
- 1957: creation of the International Luge Federation (FIL).
- 1964: men's and women's luge was included in the programme.
- 2002: the double mixed luge event added to the programme.

SKATING

Before becoming a sport, speed skating was a necessity; from the time that the ice skate was invented it was the means of transport *par excellence* on frozen canals.

After polished bone and carved wood, a metal blade appeared around 1250 in Holland. Speed skating and figure skating have been part of the Olympic programme since 1924. Figure skating was first part of the Summer Olympic Games programme in 1908 and 1920; since that time it has always been part of the programme for men, women and pairs.

- July 1892: creation of the International Skating Union, one of the oldest International Olympic Winter Sports Federations.
- 1960: introduction of women's speed skating.
- 1976, Innsbruck: introduction of ice dancing in the programme.
- 1992, Albertville: introduction of men's and women's short-track skating.

SKIING

Skiing has existed as a means of travel for many centuries. However, the practice of skiing as a sport has been quite recent, with the first races organised in Norway around 1850. The Alps, in turn, were hit by the skiing boom around 1870 and the first competitions took place in Germany in 1879. The first club was set up in Switzerland in 1893. National skiing federations were created in Russia (1896), in Bohemia (1903), in the United States (1904), in Austria and Germany (1905) and in Norway, Finland and Sweden (1908). From 1910 to 1924, the International Skiing Commission tried to control the development of competition skiing throughout the world; it was replaced in 1924 by the FIS.

The first downhill skiing was organised in 1911 in Montana (Switzerland). It was organised by the British and the winner received a challenge cup, awarded by Lord Roberts of Kandahar. The first slalom was also in Switzerland, in 1922, at Mürren.

However, downhill only appeared on the Olympic programme in 1936 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, combined with slalom.

The status of skiers has changed a great deal. During the 1930s, ski instructors, who saw their profession become more popular due to the expansion of winter tourism, were not allowed to participate in the World Championships. After the Second World War, champions were banned from the Games because it was thought that they were making money from their talents. The last "non-qualifier" was the Austrian champion Karl Schranz before the Games in Sapporo. Fortunately he was subsequently reinstated.

- 1924: nordic skiing was on the programme.
- From 1924 to 1992: a 70m ski-jumping was on the programme.
- 1936: alpine skiing with combined skiing were included in the programme.
- 1948: downhill and slalom were two different events.
- 1952: first giant slalom event.
- 1956, 1960 and 1964, both Germanys played in the same team.
- 1988, Calgary: for the first time, the Alpine races were held on artificial snow.
- 1988: introduction of the Super-G (Super Giant Slalom).
- 1992: freestyle skiing was added to the programme.
- 1992: speed skiing was a demonstration sport.
- 1952: women's nordic skiing was added to the programme.

THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

"Olympism as the holder and distributor of social peace, this will be the final rung to climb."
Coubertin (Selected Writings, Vol. II, p.396, 1919).

"The Olympic Games might be perhaps the greatest symbol of peace on the world stage. This symbol of peace is something that rings in the hearts of the families. The organising committee (SLOC) was giving its time and resources to host an Olympic Games that would merit the attention of the world." *Mitt Romney, President of Salt Lake City Organising Committee, May 2001.*

"The IOC expresses the wish that the peaceful gathering of all Olympic athletes in Salt Lake City might inspire peace in the world." *Jacques Rogge, President of the IOC, November 2001.*

THE OLYMPIC TRUCE IN ANCIENT TIMES

Ancient Greeks established the sacred Truce to allow all Greek citizens to travel to Olympia, either to participate or to assist in the Olympic Games, the most important event of Antiquity. Tradition suggests that a Greek of noble birth could not die before attending the Olympic Games. Artists went to the Games to become better known. Victorious athletes were genuine heroes.

Travelling to Olympia involved a long journey across warring territories. Therefore, two months before the Games began, the *Hellandikai*, who organised the Games, declared a holy truce between Greek cities. At that moment, all wars were supposed to cease. The truce was also designed to protect the athletes during their journey home, which could sometimes last several months. Evidence that the truce was observed is found in the fact that Olympia was the only Greek city never to build walls to defend itself. During the truce, no prisoners were executed.

- The ancient truce was sacred because it was necessary for the free movement of all participants.
- The literal meaning of the Greek word for truce, "*ékécheiria*", is "laying down of arms".
- The Olympic Games were held for 1,168 years during ancient times.

THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

Taking into consideration the new political reality within which sport and the Olympic Games lie, the IOC decided to once again call upon the concept of the Olympic Truce at the Olympic Games to preserve, as far as possible, the interests of the athletes and sport in general and to contribute to finding peaceful, diplomatic solutions to the conflicts that are rife.

The first initiatives were launched in 1992 and, despite the war, allowed athletes from the ex-Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in the Games of the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona and the XVII Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer in 1994. An IOC delegation, headed by the president, visited Sarajevo in 1994 during the Olympic Truce to extend its solidarity to the city that had organised the XIV Olympic Winter Games in 1984.

Since 1993, the General Assembly of the United Nations has repeatedly expressed its support for the IOC by unanimously adopting every two years, before each edition of the Olympic Games, a resolution entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal". This urges the Member States to observe the Olympic Truce individually and collectively, and to look towards, in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, the peaceful settlement of international disagreements by peaceful and diplomatic means, and recognise the importance of the IOC's actions for man's well-being and international understanding. The last resolution had a record number of 180 co-sponsor Member States.

THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

"Olympic ideals are also United Nations ideals: tolerance, equality, fair play and, most of all, peace. Together, the Olympics and the United Nations can be a winning team. But the contest will not be won easily. War, intolerance and deprivation continue to stalk the Earth. We must fight back. Just as athletes strive for world records, so must we strive for world peace." *Kofi A. Annan, United Nations Secretary General, September 2000.*

- The appeal to observe the Olympic Truce enabled athletes from the ex-Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992 and Lillehammer in 1994.
- On 25th October 1993, following the IOC's proposal, the 48th United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on the observance of the Truce.
- 1994: the year was proclaimed "International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal" by the United Nations General Assembly.
- 1995: the IOC President addressed the United Nations General Assembly for the first time.
- On 24th November 1999, the 180 members at the 54th Session of the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the observance of the Olympic Truce during the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney.
- 1998: the Olympic Truce was taken into consideration by the Member States during the Olympic Winter Games in Nagano in 1998, and, to some extent, contributed to avoiding war in Iraq and to a mediation trip by the United Nations Secretary General, which led to a memorandum of understanding being signed between the UN and the Iraqi government.
- 1999: a record number of 180 Member States were co-sponsors of the resolution in support of the observance of the Olympic Truce during the Olympic Games in Sydney.