

# Olympic Overview

## Five Rings

The Olympic symbol -- five interlocked rings -- represent the union of the five original major continents (Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe) and the meeting of the athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games. The five colors of the rings from left to right are blue, black and red across the top and yellow and green along the bottom.

## Creed

"The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well." The words of the Olympic creed are attributed to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Games.

## Motto

The Olympic motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius" is Latin for "Faster, Higher, Braver," but is universally accepted to mean "Swifter, Higher, Stronger."

## Oath

The Olympic oath is a symbolic gesture of sportsmanship that traces its origins to the 1920 Olympic Games. One athlete from the host country takes an oath at Opening Ceremonies on behalf of all the athletes. The oath is "In the name of all competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."

## Victory Ceremonies

On the podium, medals are presented to the first, second and third-place finishers. The winner stands in the middle at the highest elevation; the runner-up stands slightly below to the victor's right and the third-place finisher stands lower and to the left.

## Medals

Olympic medals must be at least 60 millimeters in diameter and at least three millimeters thick. Gold and silver medals must be made of 92.5 percent pure silver; the gold medal must be gilded with at least six grams of

gold. The design of the medals is the responsibility of the host city's organizing committee.

### **Flame**

The idea of lighting an Olympic flame for the duration of the Games derives from the ancient Greeks who used a flame lit by the sun's rays at Olympia, the site of the original Games. The concept was revived in 1936 and has remained an Olympic tradition.

### **Hymn**

The Olympic Hymn is played when the Olympic Flag is raised. The music was composed by Spirou Samara. The words were added by Costis of Greece in 1896.

### **Mascots**

Olympic Games mascots are selected by the local organizing committee of the host city. In Lillehammer, human beings were selected as the mascots for the first time with Hakon and Kristin, who were named after historical figures from the 13th century. In Atlanta, the official mascot was the computer-generated "Izzy." For Nagano in 1998, the mascots were collectively called "Snowlets," based on an owl motif. For Sydney, the mascots are: Olly, the kookaburra bird; Syd, the duck-billed platypus; and Millie, the spiny anteater.

### **Olympiad**

The term "Olympiad" designates the period of four consecutive years which begin with the Games of the Olympiad and end with the opening of the next Games of the Olympiad. The Olympiads are numbered consecutively from the first Olympic Games (or 1st Games of the Olympiad), held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. Even the Games canceled by the war in 1916, 1940 and 1944 are counted. However, the term Olympiad is not used in conjunction with the Olympic Winter Games, which are numbered only when they are actually held. The Games of the XXVII Olympiad will be held in 2000 in Sydney, Australia. The XVI I I th Olympic Winter Games were held in 1998 in Nagano, Japan, while the XVI X Olympic Winter Games are slated for 2002 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

### **Quadrennium**

The U.S. Olympic Committee refers to the same four-year cycle as the "quadrennium." The USOC is currently in the 1997-2000 quadrennium.

## Summer Chronology

No.	Year	Host City	Nations	Events	Sports	Male	Female	Athletes
I	1896	Athens, Greece	13	43	9	311	0	311
II	1900	Paris, France	21	85	17	1,319	11	1,330
III	1904	St. Louis, Mo.	13	96	14	681	6	687
IV	1908	London, England	22	110	21	1,999	36	2,035
V	1912	Stockholm, Sweden	29	102	13	2,490	57	2,547
VI	1916	Berlin, Germany (cancelled WWI)						
VII	1920	Antwerp, Belgium	29	152	21	2,543	64	2,607
VIII	1924	Paris, France	45	126	17	2,956	136	3,092
IX	1928	Amsterdam, Holland	46	109	14	2,724	290	3,014
X	1932	Los Angeles, Calif.	37	117	14	1,281	127	1,408
XI	1936	Berlin, Germany	49	129	19	3,738	328	4,066
XII	1940	Tokyo, Japan and Helsinki, Finland (cancelled WWI I)						
XIII	1944	London, England (cancelled WWI I)						
XIV	1948	London, England	59	136	17	3,714	385	4,099
XV	1952	Helsinki, Finland	69	149	17	4,407	518	4,925
XVI	1956	Melbourne, Australia	67	145	16	2,958	384	3,342
		Stockholm, Sweden (equestrian)	29	6	1	45	13	58
XVII	1960	Rome, Italy	84	150	17	4,738	610	5,348
XVIII	1964	Tokyo, Japan	94	163	19	4,457	683	5,140
XIX	1968	Mexico City, Mexico	113	172	18	4,750	781	5,531
XX	1972	Munich, Germany	122	195	21	6,659	1,171	7,830
XXI	1976	Montreal, Canada	93	198	21	4,915	1,274	6,189
XXII	1980	Moscow, USSR	81	203	21	4,320	1,192	5,512
XXIII	1984	Los Angeles, Calif.	140	221	21	5,458	1,620	7,078
XXIV	1988	Seoul, Korea	160	237	23	6,983	2,438	9,421
XXV	1992	Barcelona, Spain	171	257	25	7,555	3,008	10,563
XXVI	1996	Atlanta, Ga.	197	271	26	7,060	3,684	10,744
XXVII	2000	Sydney, Australia	—	—	28	—	—	—
XXVIII	2004	Athens, Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—

*NOTE:* The total number of nations, events and athletes in the respective Olympic Games vary greatly in historical publications, but the totals shown above reflect those now used by the USOC based on its official reports and other detailed, supporting documentation. Also, while some historians count the International Athletic Games or "Extraordinary Olympic Games" -- held in Athens in 1906 to mark the 10th anniversary of the revival of the Modern Olympic Games in 1896 -- as official, neither the IOC or the USOC recognizes the games, nor counts any medals won by athletes in these games toward official Olympic Games medal totals.

## Winter Chronology

No.	Year	Host City	Nations	Events	Sports	Male	Female	Athletes
I	1924	Chamonix, France	16	13	5	281	13	294
II	1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland	25	13	6	366	27	393
III	1932	Lake Placid, N.Y.	17	14	5	277	30	307
IV	1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	28	17	5	680	76	756
V	1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland	28	24	6	636	77	713
VI	1952	Oslo, Norway	30	22	5	624	108	732
VII	1956	Cortina d' Ampezzo, Italy	32	24	5	687	132	819
VIII	1960	Squaw Valley, Calif.	30	27	5	502	146	648
IX	1964	Innsbruck, Austria	36	34	7	758	175	933
X	1968	Grenoble, France	37	35	7	1,063	230	1,293
XI	1972	Sapporo, Japan	36	35	7	927	218	1,128
XII	1976	Innsbruck, Austria	37	37	7	1,013	248	1,261
XIII	1980	Lake Placid, N.Y.	37	39	7	1,012	271	1,283
XIV	1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia	49	40	7	1,127	283	1,490
XV	1988	Calgary, Canada	57	46	7	1,270	364	1,634
XVI	1992	Albertville, France	64	57	7	1,313	488	1,801
XVII	1994	Lillehammer, Norway	67	61	7	1,302	542	1,844
XVIII	1998	Nagano, Japan	80	68	7	—	—	2302

# U.S. Medallists

## Summer Games

### Men

No.	Name	Sport	Gold-Silver-Bronze
11	Mark Spitz	Swimming	9-1-1
11	Matt Biondi	Swimming	8-2-1
11	Carl Osburn	Shooting	5-4-2
10	Ray Ewry	Track & Field	10-0-0
10	Carl Lewis	Track & Field	9-1-0
9	Martin Sheridan	Track & Field	5-3-1
8	Charles Daniels	Swimming	5-1-2
7	Tom Jager	Swimming	5-1-1
7	Willis Lee	Shooting	5-1-1
7	Lloyd Spooner	Shooting	4-1-2
6	Anton Heida	Gymnastics	5-1-0
6	Don Schollander	Swimming	5-1-0
6	Johnny Weissmuller	Swim/Water Polo	5-0-1
6	Alfred Lane	Shooting	5-0-1
6	Jim Lightbody	Track & Field	4-2-0
6	George Eyser	Gymnastics	3-2-1
6	Michael Plumb	Equestrian	2-4-0
6	Burton Downing	Cycling	2-3-1
6	Bob Garrett	Track & Field	2-2-2

### Women

No.	Name	Sport	Gold-Silver-Bronze
8	Shirley Babashoff	Swimming	2-6-0
7	Shannon Miller	Gymnastics	2-2-3
6	Jenny Thompson	Swimming	5-1-0
6	Jackie Joyner-Kersey	Track & Field	3-1-2
6	Angel Martino	Swimming	3-0-3
5	Evelyn Ashford	Track & Field	4-1-0
5	Janet Evans	Swimming	4-1-0
5	Florence Griffith Joyner	Track & Field	3-2-0
5	Gwen Torrence	Track & Field	3-1-1

5	Mary T. Meagher	Swimming	3-1-1
5	Mary Lou Retton	Gymnastics	1-2-2
4	Pat McCormick	Diving	4-0-0
4	Amy Van Dyken	Swimming	4-0-0
4	Valerie Brisco-Hooks	Track & Field	3-1-0
4	Nancy Hogshead	Swimming	3-1-0
4	Sharon Stouder	Swimming	3-1-0
4	Wyomia Tyus	Track & Field	3-1-0
4	Chris von Saltza	Swimming	3-1-0
4	Sue Pederson	Swimming	2-2-0
4	Jan Henne	Swimming	2-1-1
4	Dorothy Poynton Hill	Diving	2-1-1
4	Dara Torres	Swimming	2-1-1
4	Kathy Ellis	Swimming	2-0-2
4	Georgia Coleman	Diving	1-2-1

### Winter Games

#### Men

No	Name	Sport	Gold-Silver-Bronze
.			
5	Eric Heiden	Speed Skating	5-0-0
3	Pat Martin	Bobsled	1-2-0
3	John Heaton	Bobsled/Cresta	0-2-1
2	Dick Button	Figure Skating	2-0-0
2	Billy Fiske	Bobsled	2-0-0
2	Cliff Gray	Bobsled	2-0-0
2	Jack Shea	Speed Skating	2-0-0
2	Irving Jaffee*	Speed Skating	2-0-0
2	Tommy Moe	Alpine Skiing	1-1-0
2	Billy Cleary	Ice Hockey	1-1-0
2	Jennison Heaton	Bobsled/Cresta	1-1-0
2	Phil Mahre	Alpine Skiing	1-1-0
2	John Mayasich	Ice Hockey	1-1-0
2	Terry McDermott	Speed Skating	1-1-0
2	Dick Meredith	Ice Hockey	1-1-0
2	Jay O'Brien	Bobsled	1-1-0
2	Weldy Olson	Ice Hockey	1-1-0
2	Dick Rodenheiser	Ice Hockey	1-1-0

2	David Jenkins	Figure Skating	1-1-0
2	Eric Flaim	Short Track/Speed Skating	0-2-0
2	Stan Benham	Bobsled	0-2-0
2	Herb Drury	Ice Hockey	0-2-0
2	Frank Synott	Ice Hockey	0-2-0
2	John Garrison	Ice Hockey	0-1-1
2	Gordon Smith	Ice Hockey	0-1-1

\* Although Irving Jaffe is generally given credit for winning the 10,000-meter speed skating race in 1928, the race was cancelled due to thawing ice before it was finished. The IOC considers the race unofficial and did not award medals.

### Women

No.	Name	Sport	Gold-Silver-Bronze
6	Bonnie Blair	Speed Skating	5-0-1
4	Cathy Turner	Short Track	2-1-1
4	Dianne Holum	Speed Skating	1-2-1
3	Sheila Young	Speed Skating	1-1-1
3	Leah Poulos Mueller	Speed Skating	0-3-0
3	Beatrix Loughran	Figure Skating	0-2-1
3	Amy Peterson	ST Speed Skating	0-2-1
2	Andrea Mead Lawrence	Alpine Skiing	2-0-0
2	Diann Roffe-Steinrotter	Alpine Skiing	1-1-0
2	Tenley Albright	Figure Skating	1-1-0
2	Gretchen Fraser	Alpine Skiing	1-1-0
2	Carol Heiss	Figure Skating	1-1-0
2	Picabo Street	Alpine Skiing	1-1-0
2	Anne Henning	Speed Skating	1-0-1
2	Nancy Kerrigan	Figure Skating	0-1-1
2	Chris Witty	Speed Skating	0-1-1
2	Nikki Ziegelmeyer	ST Speed Skating	0-1-1
2	Penny Pitou	Alpine Skiing	0-2-0
2	Jean Saubert	Alpine Skiing	0-1-1

## US Summer Medals

<b>Year</b>	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>Bronze</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1896</b>	11	7	1	19
<b>1900</b>	21	16	16	53
<b>1904</b>	80	85	81	246
<b>1908</b>	23	12	13	48
<b>1912</b>	25	18	19	62
<b>1920</b>	41	27	27	95
<b>1924</b>	45	27	27	99
<b>1928</b>	22	18	16	56
<b>1932</b>	41	32	30	103
<b>1936</b>	24	20	12	56
<b>1948</b>	38	27	19	84
<b>1952</b>	40	19	17	76
<b>1956</b>	32	25	17	74
<b>1960</b>	34	21	16	71
<b>1964</b>	36	26	28	90
<b>1968</b>	45	28	34	107
<b>1972</b>	33	31	30	94
<b>1976</b>	34	35	25	94
<b>1980</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>1984</b>	83	61	30	174
<b>1988</b>	36	31	27	94
<b>1992</b>	37	34	37	108
<b>1996</b>	44	32	25	101
<b>Totals</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>2,004</b>



## US Winter Medals

<b>Year</b>	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>Bronze</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1924</b>	1	2	1	4
<b>1928</b>	2	2	2	6
<b>1932</b>	6	4	2	12
<b>1936</b>	1	0	3	4
<b>1948</b>	3	4	2	9
<b>1952</b>	4	6	1	11
<b>1956</b>	2	3	2	7
<b>1960</b>	3	4	3	10
<b>1964</b>	1	2	4	7
<b>1968</b>	1	5	1	7
<b>1972</b>	3	2	3	8
<b>1976</b>	3	3	4	10
<b>1980</b>	6	4	2	12
<b>1984</b>	4	4	0	8
<b>1988</b>	2	1	3	6
<b>1992</b>	5	4	2	11
<b>1994</b>	6	5	2	13
<b>1998</b>	6	3	4	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>158</b>

# **Sydney 2000**

Sydney's Olympic plan involves the development of world-class sporting facilities focused on two primary Olympic zones--Sydney Olympic Park and the Sydney Harbor Zone.

A significant proportion of Sydney's Olympic venues already exist. Most of the new facilities required for the Games will be constructed as part of the redevelopment program at Homebush Bay.

All new Olympic venues will be completed at least one year before the Games, giving athletes and Games organizers time to try out the new facilities in a series of pre-Games test events. Under state legislation, all Games facilities must comply with the environmental guidelines established during Sydney's bid.

## **Sydney Olympic Park**

Over the next few years, the New South Wales state government will oversee the construction of a number of new sporting facilities at Sydney Olympic Park, including an indoor arena, tennis center, archery center, baseball center, velodrome, the Olympic Stadium and the Athletes' Village. These will complement the existing State Sports Center, State Hockey Center and Sydney International Athletic and Aquatic Centers.

The construction of two of these facilities -- the Sydney International Athletic Center and the Sydney International Aquatic Center -- was begun during Sydney's bid. Both centers, completed on time and on budget, are now open and in use.

## **Aquatic Center**

The Sydney International Aquatic Center, opened in October 1994, will be the Olympic venue for swimming, diving, water polo and synchronized swimming. The new facility sets a high standard not only for elite competition but also for ongoing community use. In the first year of operation, more than one million people visited the Center.

The Aquatic Center fully conforms to the international swimming federation's requirements and will offer ideal competition conditions for the world's swimmers. For the Games, the seating capacity of the Aquatic Center will be expanded from the current 4,500 to more than 12,000, with

ingenious design features such as a removable back wall and wide concourses to accommodate the extra temporary seats needed for the 2000 Olympic Games.

### **Olympic Stadium**

Sydney's Olympic Stadium will be the centerpiece of Sydney Olympic Park at Homebush Bay. The imaginative design will provide seating for 110,000 spectators during the 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games, more than at any previous Olympics. It will be the venue for the opening and closing ceremonies, soccer and athletics (track and field).

The stadium will feature two grandstands, each with three tiers, along the eastern and western sides of the arena. The seating will be reduced to 80,000 after the Games, and the ground will be converted for soccer to provide an enduring legacy for Sydney's long-term sporting and cultural requirements.

The winning consortium, Australia Stadium 2000, will raise \$300 million towards the total cost of \$463 million through the sale on the stockmarket of 30,000 public trust units. These will give unit-holders a 30-year membership to the stadium and a right to purchase a ticket to Olympic events in the stadium when SOCOG commences its ticket sales. The state government will contribute \$135 million to the project.

The stadium will include a substantial number of state-of-the-art environmental features and will maximize the use of environmentally responsible materials. It will avoid the use of PVC products, have an emphasis on natural ventilation and cooling, as well as waste and water minimization. The design of the stadium will maximize the use of natural lighting with a translucent roof which will reduce the need for artificial illumination. The stadium is expected to be completed in March 1999, six months ahead of the scheduled pre-Olympic test events.

### **Olympic Village**

Sydney's Olympic Village will provide accommodations for 15,000 athletes and officials immediately adjacent to the principal Olympic venues. The village, which will be a prototype for future medium density housing in Australia, will provide the highest of environmental standards. The design, which was selected from a design competition conducted with professional

institutes and housing industry representatives, complies with guidelines developed in consultation with Greenpeace.

### **Sydney Harbor Zone**

The scenic beauty of Sydney and the harbor will provide a spectacular backdrop for sports contested in the Sydney Harbor Zone.

Competitors in the marathon will begin their race at North Sydney, heading across the Harbor Bridge to the city. The 42.2 km course will take runners through The Rocks, the Botanic Gardens, Darling Harbor and the Glebe Island Bridge, finishing in the Olympic Stadium at Sydney Olympic Park. Triathlon will be staged from the forecourt of the Sydney Opera House.

### **Darling Harbor**

The transformation of abandoned waterfront facilities and railway goods yards into Australia's premier convention, exhibition and entertainment precinct was undertaken by the state government in conjunction with private enterprise between 1984 and 1988.

For the 2000 Games, Darling Harbor will house venues for eight Olympic sports: basketball, boxing, judo, sailing, table tennis, taekwondo, triathlon and weightlifting.

### **Rushcutters Bay and Sydney Harbor**

Sydney Harbor and the Pacific Ocean beyond Sydney Heads provide a magnificent setting for yachting events. Rushcutters Bay, home of the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia, was selected in consultation with the International Yacht Racing Union as the location for the shore-based facilities for Sydney's Olympic sailing regatta.

### **Moore Park**

The modern 42,000-seat Sydney Football (Soccer) Stadium will be the venue for some soccer preliminary, quarterfinal and semifinal matches. The cycling road races will start and finish adjacent to the Sydney Football Stadium and will extend through Centennial Park to Bronte Beach.

### **Other Venues**

A small number of sports and events will be conducted at other locations within metropolitan Sydney -- equestrian at Horsley Park and shooting at Holsworthy. A new international-standard rowing and canoeing course at

Penrith Lakes will be the venue for all Olympic rowing and canoeing events. All competition venues will be within 30 minutes travel time of the Athletes' Village.

### **Responsibility For Olympic Venues**

The NSW Government, in underwriting the Games for Sydney, is responsible for the provision of new permanent venues, villages and media facilities for the 2000 Olympics in accordance with the Olympic requirements as determined by SOCOG.

### **Major Olympic Sporting Events Existing Venues**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Sport/Event</b>	<b>Olympic Capacity</b>
Sydney International Aquatic Center	Swimming	12,400
Sydney International Athletics Center	Athletics (training)	
State Sports Center	Fencing, wrestling	4,500
State Hockey Center	Field hockey	15,000/5,000
Bicentennial Park	Modern pentathlon	10,000

### **Proposed Venues**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Sport/Event</b>	<b>Olympic Capacity</b>
Sports Pavilions 1-4	Badminton, rhythmic gymnastics	5,000/10,000
	Volleyball (prelims), team handball (prelims)	3,500/5,000
Olympic Stadium	Opening and closing ceremonies, Athletics, soccer (finals)	110,000
Auditorium	Gymnastics, team handball (finals), Volleyball (finals)	15,000
Velodrome	Cycling, modern pentathlon (shooting)	6,000
Tennis Center	Tennis	10,000/4,000/ 2,000
Baseball Center	Baseball	10,000/4,000
Archery Center	Archery	4,000
Sydney Harbor Zone		
Darling Harbor Sydney	Basketball	12,500
Entertainment Center		
Sydney Convention Center	Weightlifting	3,800
Sydney Exhibition Center,	Boxing, judo, table tennis	10,000/5,000

Halls 1-5

	Taekwondo	
Sydney Opera House	Triathlon	10,000
Sydney Harbor Rushcutters Bay	Sailing	unlimited
Moore Park Sydney Football Stadium	Soccer (preliminaries)	42,000
Centennial Park/Bronte	Cycling road race	unlimited

### Other Venues

Location	Sport/Event	Olympic Capacity
Horsley Park Equestrian Center	Equestrian	20,000/50,000
Fairfield City Farm	Cycling (mountain bike)	30,000
Holsworthy Shooting Center	Shooting	10,000
Penrith Lakes		
Sydney International Regatta Center	Canoeing, rowing	30,000

### Mascots

Sydney has three mascots: Olly, the kookaburra bird; Syd, the duck-billed platypus; and Millie, the spiny anteater.

### Climate

Sydney will host the 2000 Games in its early Spring season. Sydney has a temperate climate with mild winters and warm to hot summers. During early Spring, daytime temperatures range from 60-68 degrees Fahrenheit, with average daily humidity registering 62% at 9:00 a.m. and 51% at 3:00 p.m..

Average daily sunshine for the program will be 7.2 hours, with a peak of 11 hours. On the shortest day the sun will rise at 5:55 a.m. and set at 5:47 p.m., and on the longest day, will rise at 5:32 a.m. and set at 5:58 p.m., with twilight lasting until 6:23.

Rainfall at the time of the Games should be limited, with only a 20% chance of receiving rain in excess of .08 inch in any one day, and a 7% chance of rain in excess of .4 inch.

The dominant morning breezes in September are from the west, with wind speed predominantly in the 3.7-12.4 miles per hour range. In the afternoon, most wind comes from the East in the 6.8-12.4 km per hour range.

## Tickets

Cartan Tours, Inc., is the Official Ticket Agent in the United States. Cartan Tours is responsible for the exclusive sale of Olympic event tickets to the general public in the United States. Cartan features a variety of exclusive travel packages as well. E-mail [sales@cartan.com](mailto:sales@cartan.com), call 1-800-818-1998 or visit their web site at [www.cartan.com](http://www.cartan.com)

Ticketing policy and pricing structure was presented to the International Olympic Committee. SOCOG has undertaken to develop a distribution and pricing system that will ensure the greatest opportunity possible for members of the public to see Olympic events at reasonable ticket prices.

Around 5.5 million tickets will go on sale in 1999, with 80 percent of them for purchase in Australia. There are tight quotas for ticket sales in other countries through their National Olympic Committees.

People living outside Sydney will not be at a disadvantage in opportunities to buy tickets. There are also many chances for spectators to see events such as the marathons free of charge.

Other events such as mountain bike cycling, rowing, sprint canoeing, football rounds, road walking and the equestrian three-day event will be open to a large number of the public.

Tickets for events such as major finals and the Opening and Closing ceremonies will be in greatest demand, but with Sydney's 110,000 seat Olympic Stadium, these sessions will be more accessible than other major sporting fixtures such as the Rugby League Grand Final.

## Program Changes

The International Olympic Committee has announced changes in sports, disciplines and events for the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia. Here's a recap:

- The new sport of taekwondo will have four men's weight classes (under 58kg, 68kg, 80kg and over 80kg) and four women's weight categories (under 49kg, 57kg, 67 kg, over 67 kg).

- Another new sport is men's and women's triathlon, consisting of a 1.5-kilometer swim, 40-kilometer cycle and 10-kilometer run.
- Among disciplines, boxing has had a change in the number of weight categories
- The slalom has been removed from canoeing
- Weightlifting will have seven women's weight categories while the men have been reduced from 10 to eight divisions
- Wrestling has also cut down on the number of weight categories from 10 to eight in both freestyle and Greco-Roman.
- Trampoline was added to the gymnastics program
- Women's water polo was also added for the first time, after appearing in World Championship play only.
- For cycling, the men's track program will consist of the following events: 1-kilometer time trial, individual sprint (3 laps), 4000m individual pursuit, 4000m team pursuit, points race, Olympic sprint, Madison and Keirin. The women's track cycling events will be: 500m trial, individual sprint (3 laps), 3000m individual pursuit and points race.
- In both team handball and field hockey, the number of women's teams in the tournament has been increased from eight to 10.
- In sailing, the 49er class (mixed) has replaced the Star class.
- Women's modern pentathlon was added
- In track & field, the hammer throw (W), pole vault (W), 20km walk (W) (replaces the 10km Walk) were added
- In shooting, women's events were added for trap shooting and skeet shooting
- Duet synchronized Swimming for women was added
- Whitewater kayaking was provisional at the 1996 Olympic Games and will remain on the program for 2000



- The 800m (W) and 1,500m (M) wheelchair exhibition events will remain on the program for the 2000 Games

## Fact Sheet

**Site:** Sydney, Australia

**Dates:** Sept. 15-Oct. 1, 2000

**Sports:** 28

**Events:**

296 (166-men, 118-women, 12-mixed)

Aquatics Swimming (M&W)

Diving (M&W)

Water Polo (M&W)

Synchronized Swimming (W)

Archery (M&W)

Athletics (Track & Field) (M&W)

Badminton (M&W)

Baseball (M)

Basketball (M&W)

Boxing (M)

Canoe/Kayak

Sprint (M&W)

Slalom (M&W)

Cycling

Track (M&W)

Road (M&W)

Mountain Bike (M&W)

Equestrian

Three-day Event (Mixed)

Dressage (Mixed)

Jumping (Mixed)

Fencing (M&W)

Field Hockey (M&W)

Football (Soccer) (M&W)

Gymnastics Artistic (M&W)

Rhythmic (W)

Trampolining (M&W)

Judo (M&W)

Modern Pentathlon (M&W)

Rowing (M&W)

Sailing (M,W,Mixed)

Shooting (M&W)

Softball (W)

Table Tennis (M&W)

Taekwondo (M&W)  
Team Handball (M&W)  
Tennis (M&W)  
Triathlon (M&W)  
Volleyball  
Volleyball (M&W)  
Beach Volleyball (M&W)  
Weightlifting (M&W)  
Wrestling  
Freestyle (M)  
Greco-Roman (M)

**Address:**

Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games  
Level 14 The Maritime Centre  
207 Kent Street  
Sydney NSW, Australia 2000  
Phone (61.2) 9297.2000  
Fax (61.2) 9297.2020

**Web Site:** [www.sydney.olympic.org](http://www.sydney.olympic.org)

**New Sports/Disciplines/Events:**

Sports – Taekwondo (M&W), Triathlon (M&W)  
Disciplines – Trampoline (M&W), Modern Pentathlon (W), Water Polo (W), Weightlifting (W).  
Events – Hammer Throw (W), Pole Vault (W), Sailing 49er Class (Mixed), Trap Shooting (W), Skeet Shooting (W), Duet Synchronized Swimming (W), Cycling 500 M Time Trial (W), Cycling Olympic Sprint (M), Cycling Keirin (M), Cycling Madison (M). \*Whitewater Kayaking was provisional at the 1996 Games and will remain on the program for 2000. \*The freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling events have been reduced from 10 weight classes to eight. \*The 800 m (W) and 1,500 m (M) wheelchair exhibition events will remain on the program for the 2000 Games.

**Athletes:** Approximately 10,200

**Budget:** Approximately \$2.3 billion

**Tickets:** Approximately six million

**U.S. Ticket Agent:**

Cartan Tours, Inc.  
1334 Parkview Ave., Suite 210  
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266  
Phone (800) 818-1998  
Fax (310) 546-8433  
Web Site [www.cartan.com](http://www.cartan.com)

**Important Dates:**

May 4, 1999 - 500 Days to Games  
June 8, 2000 - 100 Days to Games

## **Salt Lake City 2002**

Never before has a city been so ready to stage the Olympic Winter Games so far in advance of its date with destiny. Never before has a city the size of Salt Lake City been selected to host to the Olympic Winter Games. Never before has a city been named as host to the Olympic Winter Games by such a first-vote margin as was made on June 16, 1995, when the International Olympic Committee selected Salt Lake City to stage the sports spectacular in 2002. (Vote: Salt Lake City-54 votes; Sion, Switzerland, and Ostersund, Sweden-14 each; Quebec, Canada-7.)

More than 30 years of trying that included three appearances before the I OC and five before the USOC, will be spectacularly capped Feb. 9, 2002, when the sky-blue and white flag of Greece leads the procession of athletes from some 80 nations in the Opening Ceremonies in a packed stadium and the president of the International Olympic Committee will declare: "Let The Games Begin."

### **Salt Lake City**

Add another chapter to the colorful history of Salt Lake City -- this one emblazoned with Olympic rings. Utah's capital, deeply enmeshed with the storied accomplishments of its early settlers, pioneers, trappers, miners and artisans, relishes its past while reaping accolades as "most livable," "fastest growing," "economic viability" and "high-tech haven." The city will wisely blend its inherited traits with the bounteous gifts of nature, close proximity to the mountains, reliable snow conditions and easy world-wide access to present the world a spectacular celebration of peace through sport, when the Olympic Winter Games are held Feb. 9-24, 2002.

### **Olympic Odyssey**

Turn-of-the-century immigrants from Norway and Sweden blazed the Olympic trail with their ski jumping exploits, including several world records, but the serious business of attracting the Olympic Winter Games to Salt Lake was launched in 1966 when the city sought the Games of 1972. Mostly a publicity stunt, that was the first of five attempts to host the Olympic Games. In June 1995, Salt Lake City presented the I OC a mature bid that included infrastructure that was in place, eight of nine required venues either in place or under construction, a population base of more than one

million, a sound budget, a commitment to expanding winter sports and, most of all, a deep desire to welcome the world to its doorstep.

### **The Launch**

In 1989, in a state-wide referendum, the citizens of Utah approved a sales tax deferment that resulted in the establishment of a \$59 million Advance Revenue Fund to build and operate facilities that would make Salt Lake a world-class winter sports center for elite athletes while providing new areas of fun for recreationalists. This funding resulted in the building of the Utah Winter Sports Park that will be a focal point of competition during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. The fund also helped to finance the Ogden/Weber Ice Arena and the Oquirrh Park Speed Skating Oval in Kearns. Through the sale of television rights for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, Utah's taxpayer's will be reimbursed for the \$59 million Advance Revenue Fund and will receive an additional \$40 million in the form of a legacy fund to help maintain the facilities.

### **The Budget**

The Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Olympic Winter Games of 2002 pays for the Games. SLOC is in the process of developing a projected-oriented, "bottoms-up" budget that will be announced in the fall of 1998. Revenues for the Games will be generated from sponsorships, television rights, ticket sales, licensing and other sources. For example, SLOC will receive about \$443 million in revenue from worldwide broadcast rights fees, including \$327 million from NBC for the television rights in the United States. Also, the initial outlay of \$59 million by taxpayers to build the Utah Winter Sports Park will be returned to the State of Utah before the Games by SLOC in January 2002.

The Olympic Winter Games will also have a significant economic impact on the State of Utah. In a report from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, the Games will generate \$2.8 billion in economic output, 23,000 job years of employment and \$970 million in income to Utah workers and business owners. State and local governments will generate an estimated \$236 million in sales, income, property and fuel taxes as well as service charges and other revenue sources.

### **Television Rights**

In what the U.S. Olympic Committee called "perhaps the most significant contract for U.S. sports in history," NBC Television, on Aug. 7, 1995, bought

the rights to televise the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in the United States for a record \$545 million and the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia, for \$705 million. Salt Lake's Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC) will realize \$327 million (60%) and the IOC and USOC will realize \$218 million (40%) from this contract. The amount to be realized by the SLOC is \$89 million more than it projected.

### **Economic Impact**

The Games are expected to generate nearly \$2 billion in positive economic activity for Utah, including \$514 million in employee earnings and \$108 million in state and local tax revenues.

For further information:

Salt Lake Olympic Organizing Committee  
for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games  
Public Information Dept.  
215 South State, Suite 2002  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111  
Phone: (801) 322-2002  
FAX: (801) 364-7644  
Internet: <http://www.slc2002.org>

### **Media Facilities**

The Main Press Center for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games is planned for the Salt Palace Convention Center in downtown Salt Lake City. An \$85 million expansion and renovation project that was concluded in 1996 includes state-of-the-art technical facilities and optical fiber networks that facilitate high resolution broadcasting. Between 8,000-10,000 representatives of the world's media are expected to utilize the 32,000 square meters of work space.

### **Weather/Snowfall**

The average temperature in Salt Lake City in February is 37.2 degrees Fahrenheit, 2.9 degrees Celsius. The 3,600-meter (11,500 foot) peaks of the Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains east of the city receive an annual average of 7.6-12.7 meters (300-500 inches) of snowfall.

### **Venues**

Alpine Skiing (Giant Slalom); Park City Mountain Resort  
Alpine Skiing (Slalom); Deer Valley Resort

Alpine Skiing (Downhill, Super G); Snowbasin Ski Area  
Biathlon; Soldier Hollow  
Bobsled; Utah Winter Sports Park  
Ceremonies (Opening, Closing); University of Utah  
Cross Country; Soldier Hollow  
Curling; Ice Sheet at Ogden  
Figure Skating; Olympic Skating Arena  
Freestyle Skiing (Moguls, Aerials); Deer Valley Resort  
Ice Hockey; West Valley "E" Center  
Ice Hockey; Ice Sheet at Provo  
Luge; Utah Winter Sports Park  
Nordic Combined; Utah Winter Sports Park/Soldier Hollow  
Short Track Speed Skating; Olympic Skating Arena  
Ski Jumping; Utah Winter Sports Park  
Snowboarding; Park City Mountain Resort  
Speed Skating; Oquirrh Park Oval

### **Volunteers**

The volunteer plan of the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Olympic Winter Games of 2002 will be divided into three phases as SLOC will be enlisting about 8,000 volunteers for a variety of pre-Games activities, 15,000-18,000 core volunteers for staging the Olympic Winter Games and another 4,000-6,000 volunteers for the Paralympic Winter Games.

The methods of registration for the pre-Games volunteer program will be announced by the end of 1998. Volunteers will be needed to support pre-Olympic events, including meetings, special projects and sporting test events as well as help in the day-to-day operations of the organizing committee.

Registration for the Games-time core volunteer program will begin in early 2000. Training sessions for volunteers will start about one year in advance of the Games in early 2001.

SLOC will be looking for volunteers with specific skills such as technical, medical, language and sport as well as for general assignment work related to the Games. Previous volunteer experience will be preferred as well as geographic proximity to the venue site or area. Volunteer services will be needed in a variety of areas including medical, transportation, ticketing, ceremonies, Olympic family, information systems, and sports and venues.

Games-time volunteer criteria includes persons who are: 18 years of age and older; available to work the entire Games period; available to work minimum shifts of eight hours; available to work on Saturdays and Sundays during competition; able to attend training sessions prior to the Games period; willing to work in assigned area and demonstrate teamwork; willing to work under possibly inclement or extreme weather conditions.

Volunteers should plan on working the entire 17-day Olympic Winter Games period and/or 10-day Paralympic Winter Games period. Some areas may require a shorter or longer time commitment during the Olympic Winter Games. For example, volunteers at the Olympic Village or the Main Press Center/International Broadcast Center may be required to make a 30-day commitment. Assignments in the protocol area may require three weeks.

The volunteer recognition program includes a certificate of participation, special lapel pin, watch (courtesy of Olympic timing sponsor Seiko), two tickets to the dress rehearsal of Opening Ceremonies and a volunteer uniform.

## City Information

### **Salt Lake City Facts**

Never before has a city been named as host to the Olympic Winter Games by such a first-vote margin as was made June 16, 1995, when the International Olympic Committee selected Salt Lake City to stage the sports spectacular in 2002. (Vote: Salt Lake City 54 votes; Sion, Switzerland and Ostersund, Sweden, 14; Quebec, Canada, 7.)

More than 30 years of trying that included three appearances before the IOC and five before the USOC will be spectacularly capped Feb. 8, 2002, when the sky-blue and white flag of Greece leads the procession of athletes from some 80 nations in the opening ceremonies in a packed stadium and the President of the International Olympic Committee declares the first Winter Games of the 21st Century officially open.

Utah's capital, deeply enmeshed with the storied accomplishments of its early explorers, pioneers, trappers, miners and artisans, relishes its past while reaping accolades as "most livable," "fastest growing," "economic viability" and "high-tech haven."

The city will wisely blend its inherited traits with the bounteous gifts of nature -- close proximity to the mountains, reliable snow conditions, easy world-wide access -- to present the world a spectacular celebration of peace through sport -- namely the Olympic Winter Games from Feb. 8-24, 2002.

### **Quick Facts About Weber County**

- Weber County, proposed site of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games' downhill, Super G and women's hockey, is situated between the Wasatch Mountains on the east and the Great Salt Lake on the west. Elevations vary from 1432.5 meters (4700 feet) on the shores of the Great Salt Lake to 2960 meters (9712 feet) at the summit of Mt. Ben Lomond.
- Snowbasin Ski Area is 17 miles east of Ogden and boasts one of the world's finest natural downhill courses. The ski run rises 3,000 vertical feet from the base.
- Famed downhill racer Bernard Russi designed the course which is expected to see racers reach speeds of up to 145 kilometers (90 miles) per hour.
- Snowbasin is the third oldest ski area in Utah and averages 400 inches of snow per year.
- Shoshone and Ute Indian Tribes roamed the shores of the Great Salt Lake centuries before the appearance of white settlers, favoring the confluence of the Ogden and Weber rivers as a place to camp, meet and trade.
- Ogden, the county seat of Weber County, is the sixth-largest city in Utah with a population of 63,909. Weber County has 158,000 residents.
- Ogden is an historic railroad town due primarily to the joining of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads at nearby Promontory Summit with the driving of the Golden Spike commemorating completion of the first transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. A Reenactment of that ceremony is conducted annually by local actors and live groups.



- Fort Buenaventura State Historical Monument in Ogden was a mountainman fort and site of the first Anglo settlement in the region.

### **Quick Facts About Park City**

- Park City was founded as a silver-mining town in 1869. By 1900, it was a booming mining town with 10,000 residents and 100 saloons. Twenty-four millionaires made their fortunes in Park City from mining. George Hearst, the father of William Randolph Hearst of the Hearst publishing empire, was one of the 24.
- More than \$400 million in silver had been mined from the mountains surrounding Park City by 1900. Today, the mines are idle but much of the silver remains, its extraction too costly to justify.
- More than 1,800 miles of empty mine tunnels lie beneath the snow-blanketed slopes of the Park City Ski Area.
- Sixty-four Park City buildings, most along its Main Street, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Park City has been the home of the United States Ski Team since 1973.
- Park City Ski Area skiers were once transported to the slopes via a three-mile underground ride on the Spiro Tunnel Mine Train. The train was previously used by miners to transport silver ore out of the mines. When skiers reached the end of the Spiro Tunnel Mine Train, they traveled 1,800 vertical feet to the surface on a unique hoist elevator also once used by miners. Once on the surface, skiers would ride the Thaynes chairlift for access to the mountain. An underground museum caters to tourists year-round.

### **The Olympic Village**

The Village for the 4,000 athletes, coaches and trainers expected to attend the 2002 Olympic Winter Games will be adjacent to the Olympic Stadium, 10 minutes from the center of the city, between 10 and 55 minutes to all venues. It offers a full-range of training and medical facilities. The Village may be accessed from two major highways and is 20 minutes from the Salt Lake International Airport. After the Games, the housing units will be used for student living quarters. The university campus facilitates 27,000 students daily and more than one million visit annually to enjoy sports, cultural and educational activities.

## **Salt Lake City Accommodations**

The Salt Lake Olympic area has more hotel rooms than any other city that has hosted a Winter Games -- nearly 16,000. Accommodations range from intimate mountain lodges to luxurious, cosmopolitan hotels and from spacious condominiums to quaint bed and breakfast inns. Due to the region's thriving economy and tourist business, more accommodations will surely be built before the Games. The Salt Lake Olympic Organizing Committee has agreements with the major hotels in the Salt Lake metropolitan area guaranteeing the availability of rooms at standard 1999-2000 rates plus 10 percent for the Olympic Winter Games in 2002.

## **Weather/Snowfall**

The average temperature in Salt Lake City in February is 43.6 degrees Fahrenheit or six degrees Celsius. The 3,600-meter (11,500) peaks of the Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains east of the city receive an annual average of 13 meters (530 inches) of snowfall.

## **Access/Transportation**

Salt Lake City is in the geographic heart of the 11 Western states.

A light rail system is in the planning stages to link the southern sectors of the metro area with the downtown. The Salt Lake International Airport is less than two-and-a-half hours flying time from half the population of the United States. With more than 5,000 daily arrivals and departures, some 13 million travelers use the airport annually. Eight major airlines operate from the airport, accounting for 105 non-stop flights daily.

Salt Lake City's road system is modern, efficient and extensive with three transcontinental highways intersecting in the metro area. They are part of an intercity road system that transports more than one million people daily. All major railroad companies provide service to the Salt Lake area.

Salt Lake City has an extensive transportation infrastructure with a network of 3,600 kilometers of transit route, a fleet of 500 coaches that service 15 million passengers annually.

National and regional bus lines service the Salt Lake area from all parts of the continent and carry 15 million passengers annually into the area. The city has more than 40 car and truck leasing companies, seven independent taxi cab companies and four limousine services.

## Ticket Information

An estimated 1.7 million tickets will be available for the events of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Ticket prices are expected to range between \$25 and \$300. The average ticket price is expected to be \$55. A ticket program will be announced and executed in 2000 and will be linked to a mass transit program that will encourage use of public transportation.

Cartan Tours, Inc., is the Official Ticket Agent in the United States for the Olympic Games. Cartan Tours is responsible for the exclusive sale of Olympic event tickets to the general public in the United States. Cartan features a variety of exclusive travel packages as well. You can visit Cartan's web site at [www.cartan.com](http://www.cartan.com) to fill out a form for additional information.

## Olympism Program

Utah school children are learning about the ideals of the Olympic Games through "Olympism: Lighting the Way to a Legacy of Peace," an educational program highlighting the history, ideals and philosophy of the Games. Lesson plans and an Idea Book assist teachers in integrating the Olympic ideals into existing curriculum. The value of personal worth, setting goals and understanding differences among cultures and nations are emphasized throughout the program.

# Paralympic Overview

The Paralympics are a multi-sport, multi-disability competition of elite, world-class, disabled athletes, similar in scope to the Olympic Games. The Paralympic Games are held approximately two weeks after the Olympic Games in the same host city/country. The difference between the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games is that the Paralympics provide an elite competition opportunity to athletes with a functional disability which precludes their involvement in open competition of the Olympic Games. Paralympic athletes go through rigorous training year-round to prepare for their respective events. They are the best of the best; who through determination and hard work, earn the honor of representing the United States on the competitive playing field.

The Paralympic Games are distinctly different than the Special Olympic World Games. The two, which are often confused as one in the same, are totally separate competitions. They are developed by entirely different organizations, that have different objectives. Special Olympics International focuses on participation of everyone, and involves athletes from ages 8 to 80 with mental retardation. All participants are considered winners and receive medals. The Paralympic Games provide world-class competition for elite disabled athletes at the highest level. Much like Olympians, Paralympians compete for gold, silver and bronze medals, against the best disabled athletes in the world.

## Organization

The Paralympic structure runs parallel with that of the Olympics. Recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), it is governed by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), a member organization of the IOC. The IPC is similar to the IOC in form and function. The IPC recognizes five international organizations of Sport for the Disabled (IOSD) that are disability specific. The USOC serves as the U.S. Paralympic Committee (USPC) for the U.S. It is the only National Olympic Committee to assume such responsibility. Under USOC jurisdiction, Paralympic athletes must be a member of the Disabled Sports Organization (DSO) that governs their disability group. There are 26 Paralympic sports. Of the 26 Paralympic sports, 19 have Olympic analogous sports.

## International Paralympic Committee

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) currently resides in Brugge, Belgium, and is similar to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in form and function.

It is an international non-profit organization established for the purpose of governing and developing the world's elite disabled athletes and The Paralympic Games. English is the IPC's primary language. The IPC is formally recognized and funded, in part, by the International Olympic Committee. The IPC presides over five international federations representing 130 countries and 10,000,000 athletes worldwide.

### **Competitors**

Elite athletes wishing to compete must be members of one of the USOC/USPC affiliated Disabled Sports Organizations (DSOs) and qualify to participate through a trials process established by the DSO for their disability group. Sanctioning and approval of selected athletes is reviewed and affirmed by the USOC to ensure fair and adequate competition opportunity. Selection criteria establishing the guidelines for competition eligibility is developed by the USOC in coordination with IPC and IF regulations provided by the Paralympic Organizing Committee. Functional classification guidelines are provided to the Paralympic Organizing Committee from the International Federations which govern the individual sports.

### **Origin**

The first Paralympic Games were held in Rome, Italy in 1960. Four hundred (400) athletes from 23 countries participated. Since their humble beginnings, the Paralympics have blossomed, growing in size and complexity to mirror that of the Olympic counterparts. The Paralympic Games are part and parcel of The Olympic Games and are held by the Olympic Host Country, following the Olympic Games. The Paralympics compete in the same venue and city as The Olympics. The Paralympic games have been held every Olympic year since 1960, usually in the city or country hosting the Olympic Games. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee organized the 1988 Paralympics, held in Olympic venues two weeks after the Olympic Games. Barcelona and Lillehammer followed suit, hosting the summer and winter Paralympic games respectively, utilizing a similar time frame.

The 1996 Paralympics in Atlanta hosted their competition and festivities 10 days after the Centennial Olympic Games concluded. The second largest sporting event in the world, and the largest Paralympic Games to date, over 3,500 athletes and support staff from 104 countries competed in 17 full medal and 2 exhibition events. The site was supported by 1,500 officials, 11,344 volunteers and 2,088 media members. President Bill Clinton served as Honorary Chairman for the Paralympic Games.

Following the theme "Triumph of the Human Spirit", the Paralympic Games are proud of the tradition they have established to bring elite disabled athletic competition to the forefront of public consciousness. Competitive sports have proved an effective vehicle to promote equality, inclusion, accessibility, and awareness about the capabilities of those with physical disability. Competitive sports dispel the age old stigma surrounding disability and illuminate the realm of possibility. The Paralympics truly signify all that is right in sport.

#### Representation

The Paralympics represent five International Federations of disability groups under the jurisdiction of the International Paralympic Committee. They are the: ISMWSF - International Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Sports Federation (wheelchair athletes); ISOD - International Sports Organization for the Disabled (amputee/dwarf/les autres athletes); CP-ISRA - Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association (Cerebral Palsy athletes); IBSA - International Blind Sports Association (blind athletes); and INAS-FMH - International Association for Mentally Handicapped (cognitively impaired).

It is important to note that all athletes selected to compete for their country are elite athletes and must qualify for competition along similar guidelines set for the Olympic athletes. All athletes must adhere to grueling training regimens and meet strict qualifying standards to be eligible for participation. The Paralympics are not a participatory event in which everyone can enter and win a medal.

#### Calendar

The XI Paralympic Summer Games will be held in Sydney, Australia October 18-29 in the year 2000.

The VIII Paralympic Winter Games will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA in the year 2002.

## Sport Lists

### **Summer Sports**

Archery  
Athletics  
Basketball  
Boccia  
Cycling  
Equestrian  
Fencing  
Goalball  
Judo  
Lawn Bowling  
Powerlifting  
Rugby  
Sailing  
Shooting  
Soccer  
Swimming  
Table Tennis  
Tennis  
Volleyball (sitting & standing)

### **Winter Sports**

Alpine Skiing  
Biathlon  
Ice Sledge Racing  
Nordic Skiing with Biathlon  
Sledge Hockey  
Wheelchair Dancing

### Organization

The Paralympics are recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and governed and sanctioned by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), a member organization of the IOC. International Federations (IFs), under IPC jurisdiction and representing five disability groups, will provide the technical guidelines through sports technical delegates for classificational criteria to the Paralympic Organizing Committee for each Games.

## 1996 Sports Programs

The 1996 Paralympic Games featured 17 full-medal sports, 14 of which were included in the Olympic Games program, as well as two demonstration sports. For Paralympic competition, minor modifications are sometimes made to the rules of individual sports in order to accommodate the disabilities of the athletes. Athletes are classified according to functional level and compete against athletes with similar disabilities.

### Paralympic Sports

Archery	Power Lifting
Athletics	Shooting
Basketball	Soccer
Boccia	Swimming
Cycling	Table Tennis
Equestrian	Tennis
Fencing	Volleyball
Goalball	Rugby (demonstration)
Judo	Yachting (demonstration)
Lawn Bowls	item20

**Archery:** As in the Olympic Games, the event is the Olympic FITA Round, both individual and team. There are standing and wheelchair competitions, with the archers grouped in class according to disability.

**Athletics:** This sport includes track, throwing and jumping events, pentathlon and the marathon. Blind athletes, amputees, wheelchair athletes and athletes with cerebral palsy compete in these events, though not all take part in all disciplines.

**Basketball:** Wheelchair basketball is played by paraplegics, amputees and athletes with polio. Athletes compete on the same court using a standard height basket and NCAA three-point line. The rules are the same as those of the Olympic Games with slight modifications.

**Boccia:** A game of precision, this sport is played by athletes with cerebral palsy whose object is to place balls closest to the white target ball on a long, narrow field of play. Boccia has Italian origins.



**Cycling:** Events are divided into three groups according to disability: cerebral palsy, visual impairment and impaired mobility. Events programmed are road racing and time trial events.

**Equestrian:** All types of athletes compete in equestrian dressage events.

**Fencing:** This sport features wheelchair athletes, amputees and athletes with cerebral palsy. All athletes compete in wheelchairs fastened to the floor by a device which allows freedom of movement of the fencer's body. The events programmed include foil, sabre and epee.

**Goalball:** Played by blind competitors, this sport involves balls which contain bells to guide the players. It is played on a court with a goal at each end, and three players on each side who try to throw the ball into their opponents' goal.

**Judo:** Visually impaired men follow International Judo Federation rules with only slight modifications. The competition follows the same rules as the Olympic Games except for the different texture of the mat indicating the limits of the competition area.

**Lawn Bowls:** Played on a larger area than boccia, lawn bowls is a similar precision sport. It is played by amputees, wheelchair athletes and athletes with visual impairment.

**Powerlifting:** A sport open to wheelchair athletes, amputees and competitors with cerebral palsy, this competition differs from Olympic Weightlifting in that the only event is the bench press. Only men's events are programmed.

**Shooting:** Rifle and pistol events in the air gun and .22-caliber categories are programmed in this sport, open to amputees, wheelchair athletes and competitors with cerebral palsy. Men's, women's and mixed events are scheduled.

**Soccer:** A variant of soccer played by teams of seven athletes with varying degrees of cerebral palsy, all ambulatory. The competition follows the FIFA rules for football, with certain modifications, including a slightly smaller field.

**Swimming:** Swimmers compete by gender in two groups, one for blind competitors and the second for swimmers with mobility impairments, including amputees, dwarfs and wheelchair athletes.

**Table Tennis:** Wheelchair and standing events are programmed. The rules are the same as in the Olympic Games with some small technical variations in the wheelchair version.

**Tennis:** Wheelchair tennis is similar to conventional tennis except the ball may bounce twice before being returned. Players compete in men's and women's singles and doubles.

**Volleyball:** There are two competitions - standing and seated volleyball. The first is identical to the version in the Olympic Games. The second differs in the placing of the net, which is lowered appropriately for amputees who played seated on the ground.

**Yachting (demonstration):** Athletes with all types of disabilities compete in sailing events with slight modifications in equipment or crew.

**Rugby (demonstration):** Wheelchair athletes classified with quadriplegia compete in this event.

#### US Medals

In 1992 in Barcelona, 3044 athletes competed. The USA sent 373 athletes and won 176 medals: 76 Gold, 52 Silver, 48 Bronze to lead all countries. Germany finished second in the medal count with 171.

In 1994 in Lillehammer 1054 athletes competed. The USA sent 42 athletes and captured 43 medals: 24 Gold, 12 Silver, 7 Bronze to place 3rd behind Germany and Norway with 64 each. USA only obtained 12% of the 340 medals available.

In 1996 in Atlanta 3500 athletes competed. The USA sent 318 athletes that won 157 medals: 46 Gold, 46 Silver, 65 Bronze to lead all countries. Germany finished second in the medal count with 149.

# Sydney 2000

The 2000 Paralympic Games will be held Oct. 18-29 in Sydney, Australia. The Games will follow the Olympic Games and use many of the same venues. More than 5,000 athletes from 124 countries are expected to compete and 1,500 media representatives are expected to attend. The United States will have approximately 400 delegates in Sydney. If numbers do not change, the Sydney Games will have the largest participation in Paralympic history. (Atlanta hosted more than 4,000 athletes from 118 countries.)

## Fact Sheet

<b>Site:</b>	Sydney, Australia
<b>Organizing Committee:</b>	Sydney Paralympic Organizing Committee
<b>Dates:</b>	October 18-29, 2000
<b>Est. Size Of U.S. Delegation:</b>	450
<b>Est. Number Of Athletes:</b>	250
<b>Team Processing Center:</b>	TBD
<b>Tentative Team Processing Dates:</b>	October 10-17, 2000
<b>Arrival Airport:</b>	Sydney International Airport
<b>Chef De Mission:</b>	TBD
<b>Director, International Games:</b>	Greg Harney
<b>Delegation Director:</b>	Nancy Gonsalves
<b>Attache/Local Liaison:</b>	TBD
<b>Head Physician:</b>	TBD
<b>Village Location:</b>	Homebush Bay
<b>Village Dates:</b>	October 11-31, 2000
<b>USOC Headquarters Hotel:</b>	TBD
<b>Ipc Headquarters Hotel:</b>	TBD
<b>Main Press Center:</b>	TBD
<b>U.S. Participating Sports:</b>	Archery Athletics Basketball Boccia Cycling Equestrian Fencing Football

Goalball  
Judo  
Powerlifting  
Rugby  
Sailing  
Shooting  
Swimming  
Tennis  
Volleyball (Sitting and Standing)

## Organizing Committee

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# Salt Lake City 2002

The Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Olympic Winter Games of 2002 (SLOC) is the first Organizing Committee to completely integrate the organization of both the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. SLOC will stage the VIII Paralympic Games March 7 - 17, 2002 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Paralympic Games are the world's premier gathering of disabled athletes, and will involve more than 1,100 athletes and officials. Competition will be held at venues throughout the Wasatch Front. SLOC is committed to providing an environment of excellence and accessibility at each venue for athletes, officials and spectators participating in Salt Lake's Games.

## **Tickets**

A comprehensive ticket program will be announced and executed in the year 2000 in accordance with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) policies and guidelines.

## **Emblem**

SLOC introduced its Paralympic Games emblem in a joint unveiling in Salt Lake City, Utah and Nagano, Japan (during the VII Paralympic Games) on March 12, 1998. The emblem features the IPC theme of "Mind, Body and Spirit." It is represented by three distinct red, green and blue marks that form an abstract image of an athlete in motion. Beneath the graphic are the words "Salt Lake Paralympics 2002."

## **Events**

Competition is scheduled for five sports (Biathlon, Ice Hockey, Speed Skating, Alpine Skiing, and Cross-Country Skiing) in 35 medal events. The event program and venue selection will be finalized in December, 1999.

## **Paralympic Village**

More than 1,000 athletes, coaches, and trainers will be housed at the Paralympic Village on the University of Utah Campus. All services and programs within the Village during the Paralympics will be comparable to services offered during the Olympic Games. The Paralympic Village is between 10 and 60 minutes car travel from all venues.

## **Host City**

Salt Lake City, Utah is the largest urban area to host the Paralympic Winter Games. Centered on the "Wasatch Front" with a population 1.5 million, the area stretches north to Ogden, Utah and south to Provo, Utah. Salt Lake City is in the Mountain Standard Time Zone, plus seven GMT Standard Time.

## **Volunteers**

Volunteers will help stage the Games. A volunteer registration program will be launched closer to the time of the Games.

**Environmental Impact**

Environmental protection and enhancements in all facets of the Games are priority items of the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Paralympic Winter Games of 2002.

**History**

The Paralympic movement began as the dream of an English neurosurgeon Sir Ludwig Guttman, with the goal of providing athletes with disabilities the opportunity to compete at an international level equivalent to non-disabled athletes. His vision was for an Olympics for athletes with disabilities. The first Paralympic Games were held in Rome in 1960 with 400 athletes representing 23 countries. Although the term Paralympics originally was derived from the word paraplegic, the prefix "para" is now interpreted as defining the games for disabled athletes which have evolved to "parallel" and complement to the Olympic Games. The first Paralympic Winter Games were held in Ornskoldsvik, Sweden in 1976. The 1988 summer Paralympic Games in Seoul, Korea was considered the beginning of the modern Paralympics as the emphasis clearly shifted from a "rehab" model to one of sport and athletic competition. Since the 1992 Games in Albertville, France the Winter Olympic host city has also hosted the Paralympics Games.

Source: Salt Lake Organizing Committee (9-18-98)

For more information visit the Salt Lake 2002 web site at [www.slc2002.org](http://www.slc2002.org).