

2002 WINTER GAMES: HISTORY

# From Chamonix to Salt Lake City

## Looking back on great moments from Winter Olympic history

### 1924

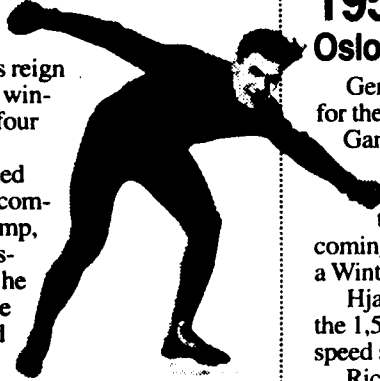
#### Chamonix, France

Initially organized as an International Winter Sports Week, the Games at Chamonix were not officially recognized as the first Winter Olympics by the International Olympic Committee until 1925. Five sports were represented: Nordic skiing, figure skating, speed skating, bobsled and hockey.

Canada established its reign as hockey champions by winning the gold in the first four Winter Olympics.

Anders Haugen (United States) was logged in as coming in fourth in the ski jump, but a calculation error discovered in 1974 showed he really placed third. At age 83, Haugen was awarded his bronze medal.

Charles Jewtraw (United States) won the United States' only gold medal in the 500-meter speed skating event.



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### 1928

#### St. Moritz, Switzerland

The second Winter Olympics used the facilities of an established ski resort. It also was the first time since World War I that Germans were admitted back into any Olympic competition.

The Games at St. Moritz were the only time that bobsled teams could have five men instead of four. The United States placed first and second in the event.

At age 15, Sonja Henie (Norway) won the first of three consecutive gold medals in figure skating.

### 1932

#### Lake Placid, United States

Due to the Depression, turnout was low, with only 17 nations participating. Half of the athletes were from the United States or Canada. Dog sledding was included as a demonstration sport.

John Shea (United States) won golds in the 500-meter and 1,500-meter speed skating events.

The U.S. bobsled team captured gold for the second time in a row. Team member Eddie Egan became the only person to win a gold medal in both the Winter and Summer Olympics. He already had a gold in boxing from the 1920 Summer Games.

### 1936

#### Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

The Germans saw these Winter Games as a prelude to the Summer Games in Berlin. An attempt by German emigrants in the United States for a national boycott failed.



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Ivan Brown and Alan Washbond (United States) won gold in the two-man bobsled.

Great Britain's hockey team topped the Canadian hold on gold.

Sonja Henie (Norway) won her third consecutive gold medal, making her the most successful individual woman figure skater.

### 1940

The Games were scheduled to be held in Sapporo, Japan, but war with China caused Japan to pull out. Germany volunteered, but World War II forced cancellation of the Winter Olympics until 1948.

### 1948

#### St. Moritz, Switzerland

The popularity of Alpine skiing increased and slalom and downhill events were added. The winter pentathlon (cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, fencing, shooting and horse riding) was held as a demonstration sport and was not successful.

Henri Oreiller (France) won two golds and one bronze in Alpine skiing and was the most successful athlete of the 1948 Winter Games.

Barbara Ann Scott (Canada) became the first North American to win a gold in figure skating.

Gretchen Fraser (United States) captured gold in the women's slalom, the United States' first skiing medal.

### 1952

#### Oslo, Norway

Germany and Japan were allowed to compete for the first time since World War II. The Oslo Games marked the first time the Olympics were held in a Scandinavian country.

Andrea Mead (United States) was victorious in the slalom and giant slalom, becoming the first U.S. athlete to win two golds in a Winter Olympics.

Hjalmar Andersen (Norway) won golds in the 1,500-meter, 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter speed skating events.

Richard Button (United States) won his second gold and was the first to perform a triple jump in the figure skating competition.

### 1956

#### Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy

An Italian television station provided the first Winter Olympic live coverage. "Eurovision" allowed parts of central Europe to watch competition.

The United States swept the men's figure skating competition. Gold went to Hayes Alan Jenkins, silver to Ronald Robertson and bronze to David Jenkins, younger brother of Hayes.

Toni Sailer (Austria) won three gold medals in Alpine skiing.

The new Soviet hockey team upset Canada in the finals and took the gold undefeated.



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### 1960

#### Squaw Valley, United States

The opening and closing ceremonies were stage-managed by Walt Disney, chairman of the Olympic Pageantry Committee. South Africa was represented for the first and last time until 1994. Figure skating events moved indoors.

The U.S. hockey team defeated Canada and captured gold for the first time.

Georg Thoma (Germany) became the first non-Scandinavian to win the Nordic combined.

Barbara Wagner and Robert Paul (Canada) won the gold in pairs figure skating.

### 1964

#### Innsbruck, Austria



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Computers helped officials time and judge events. Mild weather prompted the Austrian military to truck in snow. Luge made its Olympic debut.

Lidia Skoblikova (U.S.S.R.) captured all the golds in women's speed skating.

Ortun Enderlein (Germany) won gold in the first women's Olympic luge event.

### 1968

#### Grenoble, France

For the first time there were two separate German teams competing in an Olympics.



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Peggy Fleming (United States) took home the gold in women's figure skating.

U.S. speed skaters Mary Meyers, Dianne Holum and Jennifer Fish triple-tied for silver in the 500-meter event.

Jean-Claude Killy (France), the host country's favorite son, won gold medals in all three Alpine skiing events. The Games were dubbed the "Killympics."

### 1972

#### Sapporo, Japan

The Sapporo Games were the first Winter Olympics held outside of Europe and the United States. They also marked the first time all three medals in one discipline were won by a non-European country (Japan, in the normal hill ski jump).

Galina Kulakova (U.S.S.R.) captured three gold medals in women's cross-country skiing.

Speed skater Dianne Holum (United States) won a gold (1,500 meters) and silver (3,000 meters). She would later coach Eric Heiden to the 1976 and 1980 Olympics.

Barbara Cochran (United States) won the gold in the women's slalom by two-hundredths of a second.

### 1976

#### Innsbruck, Austria

The Games were originally awarded to Denver but later nixed by Colorado voters. Innsbruck used existing facilities from the 1964 Games.

Speed skater Shella Young (United States) captured gold, silver and bronze medals, making her the first U.S. athlete to win three medals at a single Winter Olympics.

Franz Klammer (Austria) won gold in downhill skiing.

Ice dancing made its Olympic debut. Ludmila Pakhomava and Alexander Gorshkov (U.S.S.R.) took the first gold medal.



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### 1980

#### Lake Placid, United States

The second Lake Placid Games marked the first use of artificial snow in Olympic competition.

Eric Heiden (United States) won five gold medals in speed skating.

Alexander Saizev and Irina Rodnina (U.S.S.R.) won gold in pairs figure skating. It was her third consecutive gold medal.

The U.S. hockey "Dream Team" defeated the Soviets, who had taken gold since 1964.

Ulrich Wehling (East Germany) garnered his third consecutive gold medal in the Nordic combined.

### 1984

#### Sarajevo, Yugoslavia

It was the first and only time the Olympics were held in a Socialist country.

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean (Great Britain) scored the first perfect scores in ice dancing and won the gold.

Scott Hamilton (United States) took the gold medal in figure skating.

Phil Mahre and his brother, Steve, (United States) placed first and second in the slalom event.

### 1986

IOC voted to have the Summer and Winter Olympics in different years starting in 1994. The Games would be held alternately every two years, with the Winter Games in the same years as soccer's World Cup.

### 1988

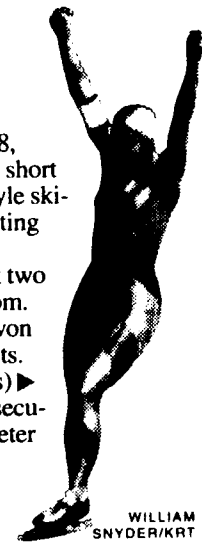
#### Calgary, Canada

For the first time since 1968, demonstration sports (curling, short track speed skating and freestyle skiing) were included. Speed skating events were moved indoors.

Alberto Tomba (Italy) took two gold medals in the men's slalom.

Matti Nykanen (Finland) won gold in all three ski jump events.

Bonnie Blair (United States) captured the first of three consecutive gold medals in the 500-meter speed skating event.



WILLIAM SNYDER/KRT

### 1992

#### Albertville, France

Germany was once again represented by one team. The Russian republics, with the exception of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, competed on a Unified Team.

Nordic skier Lyubov Yegorova (Unified Team) won three golds and two silvers, making her the most successful female athlete in Albertville.

World champion Kristi Yamaguchi (United States) garnered the gold medal in women's figure skating.

Pairs figure skaters Artur Dmitriev and Natalya Mishkutenok (Unified Team) captured the gold.

### 1994

#### Lillehammer, Norway

The South African team returned after 34 years. Each Russian republic had its own team. Johann Koss (Norway) garnered three gold medals in speed skating and set a world record in each event.

Speed skater Bonnie Blair (United States) won two gold medals for a grand total of five, making her the most successful U.S. female winter athlete.

Drama lingered in the women's figure skating competition as Nancy Kerrigan faced her U.S. teammate Tonya Harding, who was investigated for plotting to disable Kerrigan prior to the Games. Ukraine's Oksana Baiul took home the gold medal and Kerrigan the silver.

### 1998

#### Nagano, Japan

The Olympics returned to Japan after 26 years. Three sports — curling, snowboarding and women's hockey — made their medal debut. For the first time, the NHL suspended its season to allow the best professional players to participate in the Games.

The Japanese ski-jumping team won four medals, including a gold in the team event.

Hermann Maier (Austria) won the gold in both the giant and super giant slalom after recovering from a crash in the downhill.

Cross-country skier Bjorn Daehlie (Norway) won three golds and one silver, giving him an unprecedented 12 total and eight gold Winter Olympic medals for his career.

### 2002

#### Salt Lake City, United States

Salt Lake City, which has sought to host the Winter Games since 1972, was selected over Quebec (Canada), Sion (Switzerland) and Osterund (Sweden).

More than 2,500 athletes from 80 countries will flock to the capital of Utah for the 2002 Winter Olympics against a backdrop of deep concern about international terrorism. More than 5,000 law-enforcement officers from 60 local, state and federal agencies will be in Salt Lake City for the Games.

## It's America's time to shine in the international spotlight



### Personal foul

#### Mike Bello

sports editor

been as much on security measures as the actual sports. I'm not downplaying this topic as much as you about nothing, because there is no time like the present when security is highly important.

But there is one key Olympic theme that nearly everyone has forgotten. In the face of growing opposition to everything the U. S. is doing on a global scale, the country is presented with a prime

opportunity to improve its image by being the most gracious host around.

America can gain numerous brownie points, especially in Europe, if it avoids any sort of trouble with foreign athletes. We certainly don't want everyone to go home and begin telling stories of how America treated them poorly or how we disrespected these athletes in any way. With so many different countries relying on their players for a firsthand look at what America is like, we can begin baby steps to show how dignified we can be.

It seems lately that the support we had built up for our fight against terrorism is slipping. Europe was up in arms over Guantanamo Bay and is concerned that America is keeping it in the dark about the war on terrorism. Now, the Olympic games cannot change the rifts created; it is only a sporting competition, not politics. But it can change the impressions Europeans and others have towards us.

First and foremost, Americans have to realize we

are hosts, and the Olympics are not an American sporting event but a world one. It's good that we cheer for our team, but players from other countries should not be taunted, booed, or shown hatred in any way. Americans have to cheer for them and make them feel welcomed. We want foreign athletes to be able to enjoy themselves here.

The Olympics are not meant to celebrate all that is America, yet I get this strange feeling that's exactly what will occur. All you will see in Salt Lake City is Red, White, and Blue, which in the international community will make us look like we are arrogant. The true meaning of the Olympics is to celebrate the international community coming together, not the glory of one country excelling over the rest.

If we can accomplish this, and paint ourselves in the best light possible, then other countries might be willing to give more support to the war. In essence, you could call the Olympics a sort of PR for America. But in order for it to be successful, Americans have

to change their attitudes to one of tolerance for every other culture, religion, race, etc. If we are open to others, then there's a good chance others will be open to us.

This doesn't mean that we can't use the Olympics as a way of picking up our spirits. We just need to realize that there are many other people who suffer hardships everyday 100 times worse than what we've got through the past few months. The Olympics can't help them solve their problems. Those countries probably don't send athletes to the winter games. What they can do is rally the world together under a common cause — ridding the world of evil and the underlying roots of it.

The next few weeks will be exciting times, as many memorable moments will forever be etched into our minds. But the whole world is watching, and now's not the time to be rude, bad-mannered, disrespectful, or anything else that will tarnish a good image.