



W i n t e r  
O L Y M P I C S

LIMITED EDITION SOUVENIR BROCHURE

## THE XVII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES LILLEHAMMER 1994

### INTRODUCTION

In February 1994, the world's eyes will be focused on Norway's small town of Lillehammer. Incorporated as a town in 1827, Lillehammer (population 23,000) is the proud host of the XVII Olympic Winter Games.

Lillehammer's main street, Storgaten - with its well preserved wooden buildings and two-storey saddle roof houses - is a national landmark.

A skier is featured on the town's coat of arms, reflecting Lillehammer's historic association with the sport. The venues to be used for the Olympics are among the best in the world.



Located at the northern end of Norway's largest lake, Lake Mjøsa, Lillehammer plays an important role in the Olympic Region's favourite leisure pursuits, swimming, angling and boating. It is also home to the Skibladner, the world's oldest paddle steamer still in operation (1856).

One of the town's biggest attractions, the Sandvig Collections at Mailhaugen, is the largest open air museum in Europe. Founded by a dentist in 1887, it houses 140 old buildings and 40,000 objects. The museum will be the setting for a number of cultural events in Lillehammer during the Games.

### CULTURE

Lillehammer, a centre of Norwegian tourism and recreation, attracts many visitors throughout the year. The beautiful landscape has also attracted many artists and writers over the years. Those who drew inspiration from the area are known collectively as the "Lillehammer painters," and one of Norway's foremost art galleries, Lillehammer Art Museum, was founded based on the works of this town's significant and prolific painter's colony.



The special relationship between Norwegians and nature is apparent in all Norwegian art, literature and music from the impressionist paintings of Edvard Munch and the stirring music of Grieg to traditional folk music and arts and crafts.



One of the most important celebrations during the spring is on the 17th of May which is Norway's Constitution Day. Children parade through the streets and lanes of every Norwegian city and village waving Norwegian flags symbolising happiness and joy in belonging to a peaceful country where children and adults hold out the hand of friendship to the rest of the world.

Norway is more than anything a country for young people. Norway celebrates its children's culture and encourages their participation in sports. This is epitomised in the Norway Cup, the world's biggest soccer tournament for young people. The Norway Cup is held in Oslo every year.

## LILLEHAMMER '94 OLYMPIC VALUES

The Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer will be both an international festival and a sports extravaganza reflecting human achievement based on genuine values. These values will be expressed in every aspect of the Games, conveying a spirit of community, participation, enjoyment, spontaneity and fair play.

## MASCOTS

Kristin and Håkon are the official mascots for the XVII Olympic Winter Games and are both named after royal children. Kristin, the daughter of King Swerre, was born in 1181. Håkon was king of Norway from 1217 to 1263. At the time of Håkon's birth, there was a power struggle raging between the Crown and the Church, resulting in Håkon having to be rescued by two medieval "Birkebeiner" warriors - so called because of the birch bark they wrapped around their legs. They carried him across the mountains from Lillehammer to the valley of Osterdalen. The conflict reached a peaceful conclusion in 1217 when both parties agreed to make Håkon king of a united Norway.



For the first time in Olympic history, children are mascots for an Olympic Games, and they will play a number of different roles during the event. One of their prime tasks is to personify a spirit of community, participation, enjoyment and fair play. At the same time, the pair will help create positive attitudes towards the Olympic Ideal and Movement, and express the interests and views of children. One of the serious issues they will represent is young people's concern over environmental issues. They will highlight the fact that it is the children who will inherit the earth.

## SPORTS PICTOGRAMS

The sports pictograms have been inspired by rock carvings that are thousands of years old. The oldest known portrayal of a skier is a Norwegian rock carving on Rodøy Island, in the county of Nordland, estimated to be four thousand years old. The unique and innovative presentation of the sports and cultural events in the form of pictograms - symbols of the vision of humanity in the Olympic Ideal - emphasises the proximity of the Norwegian people to their own historical roots and to nature and natural materials.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

### THE ANCIENT OLYMPICS

Although virtually all historians believe that the Games began well before then, the earliest reliable date that recorded history gives for the first Olympics is 776 BC.

It is certain that during the midsummer of 776 BC, a festival was held at Olympia. That festival remained a regularly scheduled event, taking place during the pre-Christian golden age of Greece. As a testimony to the religious nature of the Games (which were held in honour of Zeus, the most important god in ancient Greek mythology),

all wars would cease during the contests. According to the earliest records, only one athletic event was held in the ancient Olympics—a foot race of about 183 m (200 yd), or the length of the stadium. A cook, Coroibus of Elis, was the first recorded winner.



## THE MODERN OLYMPICS

The revival of the Olympic Games in 1896 has, unlike the original Games, a clear, concise history. Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937), a young French nobleman, believed that he could institute an educational programme in France that approximated the ancient Greek notion of a balanced development of mind and body. The Greeks themselves had tried to revive the Olympics by holding local athletic games in Athens during the 1800s, but without lasting success. It was Baron de Coubertin's determination and organisational genius, that gave the impetus to the modern Olympic movement. In 1892, he addressed a meeting of the Union des Sports Athletiques in Paris.



Despite a meagre response, he persisted, and an international sports congress eventually convened June 16, 1894. With delegates from Belgium, Great Britain, France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States in attendance, he advocated the revival of the Olympic Games. He found ready and unanimous support from the nine countries. De

Coubertin had initially planned to hold the Olympic Games in France, but the representatives convinced him that Greece was the appropriate country to host the first modern Olympics.

The council agreed that the Olympics would move every four years to other great cities of the world. In 1924, the Games were divided into Summer and Winter Olympics. Ice-skating events were held at both the 1908



and 1920 Games. They even appeared on the draft programme for the Second Games at Paris in 1900. Ice Hockey and Speed Skating were both on the programme at the Games of 1920.

#### **SYMBOLS AND FLAGS**

The five Olympic rings are the IOC's official symbol, representing the world's five continents. The rings are linked and symbolise one world, universal brotherhood, and the gathering of athletes from all over the world to compete in a spirit of goodwill, peace and fair play.

## **WINTER OLYMPIC HISTORY**

### **1908 - London, England**

Four ice-skating events, with competitors from Argentina, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden and the United States, were held during the Games. Sweden dominated the men's competition with the great Ulrich Salchow demonstrating why he was ten times World Champion. Britain's Madge Syers won the ladies' championship. Nikolai Panin of Russia won the gold medal in a special figure skating contest. Russia did not enter the Games again until 1956 when the rest of the world became witness to their sporting supremacy.

### **1920 - Antwerp, Belgium**

The Games, still very much in their infancy, had competitors from only 10 countries. Canada began a glorious Olympic career by winning the Ice hockey tournament - an event which they were later to dominate.

### **1924 - Chamonix, France**

Initially known as the International Sports Week and later acknowledged as the first Olympic Winter Games, the Chamonix Games was attended by 16 countries. The first 'official' Olympic Gold was awarded to Charles Jewtraw of the United States, who won the 500m Speed skating event. The Canadian Ice hockey team scored a spectacular 85 goals in three games. Norway's Thorleif Haug won three gold medals in Nordic skiing - Alpine skiing was yet to develop as an Olympic event. Clas Thunberg of Finland was a hero of the Games, winning 3 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze medal in Speed skating.

### **1928 - St. Moritz, Switzerland**

The Games were very nearly cancelled due to unseasonably warm weather. Sonja Henie won the ladies' skating title with her interpretation of the dying swan from Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake. Johan Grottnumsbråten of Norway won the 18 km race in Nordic skiing and the Nordic combination racing and jumping title.

### 1932 - Lake Placid, U.S.A.



The Games were opened by Franklin D. Roosevelt. The weather was unpredictable, with so little snow that snow had to be brought in from Canada by lorries for the Cross-country ski runs. Eddie Eagan of the United States made history in the 4-man Bobsleigh, when he as a late and virtually untried draftee to the team, with William Fiske as driver,

won a gold medal and became the only man to win events in both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

Norwegian Sonja Henie easily retained her Figure skating title. In ice hockey, the Canadians won the gold medal for the fourth consecutive time.

### 1936 - Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

The Games were opened by Adolf Hitler and proved to be sensational with more than half a million paying spectators and the standard of competitors rising. In Figure skating, Sonja Henie bade farewell to the Olympics to commence a new career in Hollywood.



She was later to become the richest ever female Olympian earning an estimated \$47.5 million from her film and ice show activities. The ice hockey tournament was won by a triumphant British team. The Norwegian speed skater Ivar Ballangrud dominated the rink, winning three gold medals. With the onset of World War II these were to be the last Games for 12 years.

### 1948 - St. Moritz, Switzerland

Being neutral territory and untouched by the war, Switzerland provided an ideal setting for the Games. However, Germany and Japan remained absent. The great Norwegian ski jumper Birger Ruud, nearly 37 years old and a survivor of a wartime concentration camp, ended his career with a silver medal to add to his 1932 and 1936 golds.

### 1952 - Oslo, Norway

Germany and Japan were welcomed back to the Olympics with the Games being bigger and better than ever before. Norway, the homeland of skiing, broke with tradition with the Olympic Flame coming not from Olympia, but from the hearth of the house of Sondre Nordheim, the father of modern skiing, in the small town of Morgedal in southern Norway. Germany excelled in the Bobsleigh events, winning both the 2-man and 4-man events. However, it was felt that the German competitors were so large, that they had an unfair advantage. This controversy prompted the International Bobsleigh Federation to change the rules, setting maximum combined weights on sleds and riders, to create fairer conditions. The Nordic countries continued to dominate the Winter Games with Norway's Hjalmar Andersen winning three gold medals in the Speed skating events. Men's Figure skating reached new heights of excellence with the American Richard Button winning the gold by demonstrating to the world some of the most spectacular jumps ever.

### 1956 - Cortina D'Ampezzo, Italy

These were the first Games to be televised, resulting in a smaller number of paying spectators. The Soviet

Union entered the Olympic Winter Games for the first time since the 'unofficial' games of 1908. The Games' star performer was Toni Sailer, a young Austrian plumber, who won the grand slam of all three Alpine races, Downhill, Slalom and Giant slalom, winning under treacherous conditions by the remarkable margins of 3.5 seconds, 4.0 seconds, and 6.2 seconds, respectively. The skier Sixten Jernberg of Sweden won the most medals and took one gold, two silver and one bronze.

### 1960 - Squaw Valley, U.S.A.

The Games were opened by Richard Nixon and directed by Walt Disney. South Africa attended for the first time and were subsequently banned. Norwegian speed skater Knut Johannesen beat the 10,000 metre world record by a sensational 46 seconds. Metal skis were used in the Games in the Alpine events for the first time.

### 1964 - Innsbruck, Austria

The Innsbruck Games were a huge success with over a million paying spectators and attended by 36 countries and 1,000 competitors. The power of the U.S.S.R. was felt with the Russians collecting 25 medals, while the United States with the largest team,

won only 6. For the first time in the Games, women played a prominent part. The Goitschel sisters of France made an impact in the skiing events with Marielle winning the Giant slalom and Christine taking second, then going on to win the Slalom. The outstanding female competitor, Russian speed skater Lidia Skoblikova, won gold medals in the 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 3,000 metres. Then fellow countrywoman Klavdia Boyarskikh took gold in the 5 and 10 km Nordic skiing. Tony Nash of Great Britain took gold in the 2-man Bobsleigh. Sadly, two men were killed during training, an Australian skier and a Polish tobogganist.

#### 1968 - Grenoble, France

The Games, with a budget of \$200 million, were opened by Charles de Gaulle. Gender tests for female competitors were introduced for the first time. Jean Claude Killy of France matched Toni Sailer's 1956 record by winning all three Alpine races. The most successful Nordic skier was Toini Gustafsson of Sweden who won two golds and one silver in the women's Cross-country events. Italy's Franco Nones became the only winner ever in a Nordic skiing event to come from a non-Nordic country. He took gold in the 30 km Cross-country race. 19 year old Peggy

Fleming of the United States was the youngest winner at Grenoble, taking gold in the ladies' Figure skating.

#### 1972 - Sapporo, Japan

The Games, opened by Emperor Hirohito, cost \$61 million to stage. The growing commercialism of the Games was witnessed by the media outnumbering the competitors by 2 to 1. The Dutch speed skater Ard Schenk took 3 gold medals. Bernhard Russi, the Swiss World Champion, went on to win the only Olympic gold medal of his skiing career. The U.S.S.R. took the Ice hockey gold medal for the third successive Games, an event in which Canada had refused to participate.

#### 1976 - Innsbruck, Austria

Innsbruck was awarded the Games for the second time and because many of the facilities from the 1964 Games were still available, they were able to host the Games with a budget of 'only' \$44 million! The Games were a great success with more than 1.5 million paying spectators and 600 million people watching on TV. The star of the Games was Rosi Mittermaier, who by winning the Downhill and Slalom races, and taking second place in the Giant slalom, set up the best series of performances ever by a female Alpine skier.



Franz Klammer of the host country, took gold in the men's Downhill, averaging a speed of 102.828 km/h, the fastest ever in an Olympic competition. The most medals won at the Games were two gold and two bronze by Russia's speed skater Tatjana Averina. John Curry from Great Britain brought balletic art to men's Figure skating and took gold. All five Luge and Bobsleigh events were won by competitors from the German Democratic Republic.

#### 1980 - Lake Placid, U.S.A.

The win causing the most euphoria was that of the United States' Ice hockey team over the Soviet Union who had their first defeat since 1964. Eric Heiden of the United States won the most medals with an unprecedented sweep of all five Speed skating gold medals. Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden won both of his Slalom races to become the most successful male Alpine skier. Hanni Wenzel from the tiny principality

of Liechtenstein won both of the women's Slalom events and took the silver in the Downhill. Jouko Törmänen of Finland made the longest jump ever attained in Olympic competition when he cleared 117 metres and took gold.

#### 1984 - Sarajevo, Yugoslavia



In Figure skating, Great Britain's Jane Torvill and Christopher Dean gained the most media attention with their superb ice skating routines - their interpretation of Ravel's Bolero was awarded nine perfect sixes. The outstanding competitor was Marja-Liisa Hänsäläinen of Finland who won all three women's Alpine events as well as a team bronze in Nordic skiing. American Alpine skiers made a major impact with Bill Johnson

winning the Downhill with a record average speed. Twin team mates Phil and Steve Mahre won gold and silver medals in the Slalom. Italy's Michela Figini became the youngest ever Alpine skiing gold medalist. In the Ice hockey, the Soviet Union equalled Canada's record of six Ice hockey titles.

## 1988 - Calgary, Canada



The programme was stretched to 16 days to include three weekends for the benefit of television - ABC paid \$300 million for the North American TV rights. There were a number of new events: Nordic combination for teams, Team ski jumping, Alpine combined, Super G slalom for men and women. Despite standards of excellence in all events, the "star" of the show proved to be the lone British ski jumper Eddie "the Eagle" Edwards. His ineptness stole the media attention from the great and the famous. He finished last in both jumps, 20 metres behind the rest of the field. Yvonne Van Gennip of Holland won three Speed skating titles together with Matti Nykänen of Finland who

dominated the Ski jumping, winning three golds. Katarina Witt of the German Democratic Republic retained her title in ladies' Figure skating. In Speed skating, the circuit proved to be sensationally fast with records falling en masse.

## 1992 - Albertville, France

The charismatic Italian, Alberto Tomba won gold in Alpine skiing and a silver in the Giant slalom. His ardent followers, known as the 'Tombamania Club' had travelled for ten hours by coach to support their hero. Petra Kronberger of Austria, took 2 Alpine golds. Norwegian Kjetil André Aamodt, 20 years old, won his country's first Alpine gold in 40 years in the Super G. New Zealander Annelise Coberger's silver behind Kronberger in the Slalom was her country's first medal in Olympic skiing.



## SCROLL OF HONOUR



### SWEDEN

**Ingemar Stenmark** won the Slalom and Giant slalom in 1980 at Lake Placid, U.S.A. Growing up in the remote surroundings of the Arctic Mountains, 1,000 miles north of Stockholm, Stenmark had very

few playmates and focused his energies on developing his skiing skills. His talent was first spotted at 13, and at 17 he joined the blue ribbon World Cup ski racing circuit. There has never been another Alpine skier like Stenmark. Before retiring in 1989, at age 33, after 16 years of competition, he had competed in 270 World Cup events and won 86 of them. It is unlikely that his record will ever be broken.



### GERMANY

At Innsbruck in 1976, **Rosi Mittermaier** became the first woman skier to win two golds and a silver medal in the three Winter Olympic Alpine events. She won the first Downhill of her skiing career in 1967. Known for

her modesty, she charmed everyone, and firmly believed that sport should not be taken too seriously.

### ITALY



**Alberto Tomba** won gold medals in the Giant slalom in the '88 and '92 Games, and a silver and gold in the Slalom. Known for being unpredictable, flamboyant and a joker, his

talent was never in doubt. He is considered to be a second Stenmark. His record in World Cup races is very uneven, making his performances hard to predict. In the 1988 Calgary Olympics he fell in five Slalom events, and he has won no World Cup titles.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Peggy Fleming** took gold in the 1968 Winter Olympics at 19 years old, and won a place in the hearts of all figure skating fans. Her win was poignant for Americans as only seven years earlier, the entire U.S. Figure skating team had been killed in a plane crash. Peggy came from a family which had sacrificed greatly to further her passion for Figure skating. Her mother designed and made all of Peggy's dresses. Peggy Fleming was the only American gold medal winner at the Grenoble Games.



#### AUSTRIA

**Franz Klammer** took up skiing at the age of 10 and went on to become known as the 'Austrian Astronaut' - the greatest Downhill racer of all time. At the age of 20, in 1976, at Innsbruck, Austria, he broke the

all-time record for speed in a Downhill race with an amazing 69 miles an hour run. He was never to match this again, however, and made his last Olympic appearance at Sarajevo in 1984.



#### FRANCE

**Jean Claude Killy**, with victories in 1968 at Grenoble in the Downhill, Slalom and Giant slalom, became one of only two men to win all three Alpine ski events at a single Games. He amassed an estimated \$20 million from both his skiing career and other ventures which included an acting debut in a 1972 box office flop, "Snow Job".



#### NORWAY

**Sonja Henie** is perhaps the most famous of all Winter Olympic winners, taking gold medals at the Winter Games of 1928, 1932, and 1936. She turned professional in 1936 and amassed a personal fortune. She became a Hollywood film star, featured in 10 films, and toured the world with lavish ice revues. Her early unsophisticated charm combined with rare skating skills made her a unique box office attraction. She suffered from leukemia the last nine months of her life, dying at the age of 57 in a plane en route from Paris to Oslo where she was to be treated by Norwegian specialists.



#### GREAT BRITAIN

**Torvill and Dean** started skating together in Nottingham, England in 1975. Their first victory was in 1976 when they won the Sheffield Trophy. They became British Champions in 1978. In 1979, they won six European Championships and the World Championship in Vienna. In 1980, they were awarded MBE's by their country. Their ultimate triumph came at the Games in 1984, when they stunned the world with nine perfect sixes to win.



**Wilf O'Reilly** won gold in Short track speed skating in the 1988 Calgary Games where it was a demonstration event. In 1992, a firm favourite to take gold, he unfortunately fell. 1994, and he goes again?



#### RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Nikolai Zimyatov**, the Nordic skier gave the greatest Cross-country performance of all time at Lake Placid in 1980. He won the 30 km and 50 km races, and came in fourth in the 15 km. He was also a member of the winning Soviet team in the relay

race. Nobody had ever before won three Cross-country gold medals at an Olympic Games, an astonishing achievement.

#### HOLLAND

**Sjouke Dijkstra** became Holland's first ever Winter Games gold medallist in the 1964 Winter Olympics in the ladies' individual Figure skating.



#### FINLAND

**Matti Nykänen** had the world at his feet and three golds in his pocket at the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary. In the Ski jumping, he literally flew to two identical jumps of 89.5 metres from the 70 metre tower. His technique was so flawless that it appeared simple. The crowd was stunned and so was he. "I didn't think I would be that far ahead

of the others," he said afterwards. The tall, lean Nykänen was equally commanding from the 90 metre tower. When the delayed competition finally took place, he took gold again for his country.

#### SWITZERLAND

**Madeleine Berthoud** of Switzerland won the women's Downhill race by a record margin of 4.7 seconds at the 1956 Winter Olympics in Italy.

#### CANADA

Canada won the Ice hockey event in 1924, 1928, 1932, 1948 and 1952. In 1924, Canada scored a spectacular 85 goals in three games. In 1928, the team scored 38 goals to none against.



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