



OLYMPIC EVENTS

The sports included in the programme for the XVth Winter Games are : biathlon, three events ; bobsleigh, two events ; ice-hockey, one event ; luge, two men's events, one women's event ; speed skating, five men's events, five women's events ; figure skating, four events ; nordic skiing, nine men's events, four women's events ; alpine skiing, five men's events, five women's events. Curling and freestyle skiing will be demonstration sports and events. Mixed events for disabled competitors also form part of the programme ; blind cross-country skiing and alpine skiing for competitors who have lost limbs. Generally speaking, each International Federation applies its own regulations for the disciplines and events it governs, and also concerning any technical questions which may arise. Should there be any disagreement, the French text of the regulations shall prevail. Any case which is not covered is resolved by recourse to the Olympic Charter.



ALPIN SKIING

During the XVth Olympic Winter Games, all alpine competitions will be held at Nakiska, on Mt. Ailan, less than an hour from Calgary in Kananaskis Country. Nakiska is a Cree Indian word meaning "to meet" and is symbolic of the native cultural heritage rooted in the province of Alberta.

Downhill: The downhill race consists of skiing a vertical drop between 800 to 1,000 metres for men and 500 to 700 metres for ladies. Control gates are strategically placed along the course to reduce speed and guide the skiers. The only criterion for scoring, other than disqualification, is the time taken to complete the course.

Slalom: A slalom event consists of two heats at different times. At least a quarter of each course must be on slopes exceeding a gradient of 30 degrees and courses must have a vertical drop of 180 to 220 metres (men) and 130 to 180 metres (ladies). The objective of slalom is to pass between the flag gates, which have a four-to-five metre clearance, in the shortest possible time. Courses for men contain 55 to 75 gates and there are 40 to 60 gates for ladies. Scoring takes into account the aggregate time required to cover both tracks between start and finish without considering any other criterion except for disqualification.

Giant Slalom: This large-scale slalom event consists of a vertical drop of 250 to 400 metres for men and 250 to 350 metres for ladies. Skiers must pass through all control gates. The distance between poles is at least four metres and there must be at least 30 gates, excluding the start and finish. The course is at least 30 metres wide and runs over uneven, hilly ground. Scoring for men is by aggregate time achieved in two heats, preferably on two different tracks, on two successive days. Ladies' events are usually only one run. Aside from disqualification, no other criterion is taken into account.

Super Giant Slalom (New event to the Olympic Programme) : Super-G, which combines the speed of downhill with the aggression of slalom, requires skiers to be very precise at high speeds. Super-G is held for both men and ladies on a course between a giant slalom and a downhill. The course for men must have a vertical drop between 500 to 650 metres and for ladies

between 350 to 500 metres. The course is undulating and hilly and is prepared like a downhill, with the gates set as for a slalom. The super-G has been held recently in alpine World Cup competitions. Long, sweeping, high-speed turns make this event quite spectacular.

Alpine Combination (New event to the Olympic Programme) : This event was first held during the 1983 World Ski Championships. Alpine combination consists of a downhill and a slalom competition. It is held for both men and ladies and is carried out independently from the normal downhill and slalom events. The men's and ladies' combined downhill competitions are held on the same courses as other downhill events.

For alpine skiing, each National Olympic Committee may enter up to 18 competitors, with a maximum of 10 per sex. In each event, the start numbers for the best 15 competitors according to FIS points are drawn. The order for all other competitors is determined on the basis of FIS points. Competitors without FIS points are drawn and not classified.

Events

<i>Men</i>	<i>Ladies</i>
Downhill	Downhill
Giant Slalom	Giant Slalom
Slalom	Slalom
Super G	Super G
Combined (Downhill and Slalom)	Combined (Downhill and Slalom)





CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

In recent years, there has been a tremendous growth in the popularity of cross-country skiing. In 1984 over 3.5 million Canadians owned cross-country equipment, and almost two million skied once a week or more.

Ironically, the trend towards all-purpose touring skis as well as flexible leather boots and bindings that leave the heels free is reminiscent of ski touring at the turn of the century.

Today, a successful cross-country racer must master the techniques of skiing and waxing and be in extremely good condition. Fast skiing over difficult terrain makes great demands on the body — especially on the heart and lungs. It takes many months and years to build up to a good racing condition. Elite cross-country skiers possess heart-lung capacities double that of sedentary males and females.

A smooth, powerful stride on straightaways, strong uphill technique and a dynamic tuck on downhill sections are elements of the cross-country race. The usual method is called the diagonal stride, but recently a racing technique

called ski-skating has evolved. The skating technique is creating an unprecedented furore in the competitive cross-country skiing world. New materials and techniques ensure that for a number of years to come cross-country skiing will be a sport in transition.

Olympic Competition

Cross-country courses are held over a variety of distances through hilly, wooded terrain. Men's races cover 15 km, 30 km and 50km courses. Ladies race 5 km, 10 km and 20 km distances. There is also a 4 X 10 km relay race for men and a 4 X 5 km relay for ladies. The objective of cross-country skiing is to cover the course in the shortest time. Skiers at the 1985 World Nordic Championships reached speeds of 80 km/h (50 mph) on downhill sections and racers can average 24 km/h (15 mph) over a 15-km course.

In individual races, competitors start at 30-second intervals. In relays, a mass start features one representative from each team to begin the race. These are the most exciting races for spectators. Relay exchanges must be completed in a designated exchange zone. In individual events, the competitor with the lowest elapsed time is declared the winner. In relay races the first team to cross the finish line is the winner.

Each National Olympic Committee may enter 28 competitors in nordic skiing (cross-country, nordic combined and ski jumping). Of these, a maximum of 20 male and 10 female competitors are allowed. One team of four skiers from each NOC may compete in cross-country relay races and four male and four female competitors from each NOC may compete in individual events.

Events

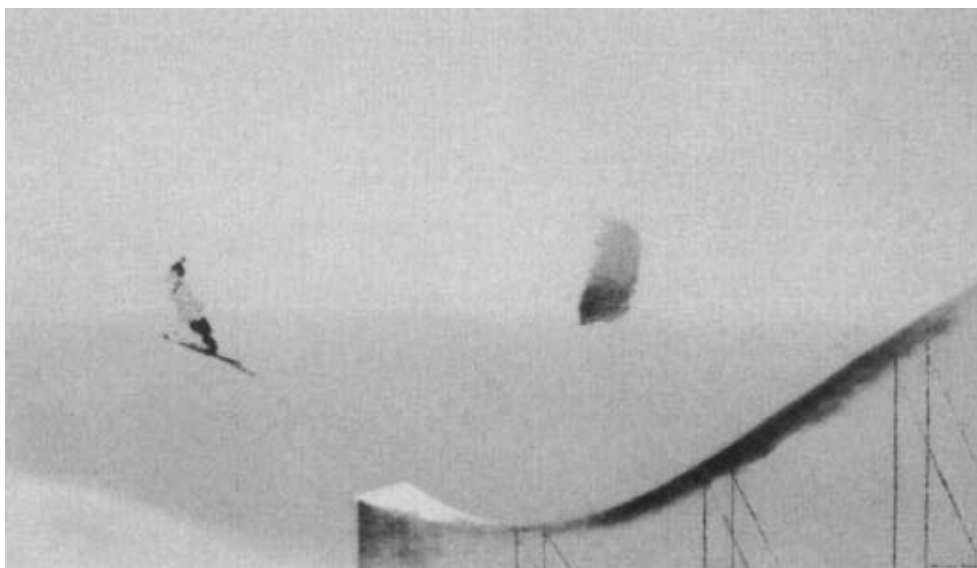
Men: Individual 15 km, 30 km, 50 km.

Men : Team 4 X 10 km Relay.

Ladies: Individual 5 km, 10 km, 20 km.

Ladies: Team 4 X 5 km Relay.





SKI JUMPING

Ski jumping began in the Scandinavian countries of Northern Europe. The first ski jumping contest was held in Trysil, Norway in 1862. Ski jumping spread to the North American continent almost one hundred years ago. By the turn of the century, it had gained great popularity and many Canadian towns had their own ski jumps. In 1921, Calgary erected a 60-metre ski jump on the roof of the exhibition grandstand at Stampede Park.

Ski jumping became an Olympic event at the first Winter Games in Chamonix, France in 1924, but the final results of that event were not decided until 50 years later. In 1974, one of the competitors in the 1964 Games discovered that an error had been made in the calculation of scores. Anders Hangen, the athlete who placed fourth, was moved up to third place and at a special ceremony in Oslo, at the age of 83, he received his bronze medal.

From 1924 until 1964, a single jumping competition at various lengths ranging around 90m was held. From 1964 to the present, 70m and 90m jumping events have become standard at World Cup and Olympic competitions.

A jump is composed of four main elements : in-run, take-off, flight and landing. During the in-run, ski jumpers adopt a relaxed crouch. The take-off must be a powerful extension of the body, executed with boldness and precision. During the flight, jumpers stretch the body in an airfoil position similar to that of an aircraft wing. The landing should be in the telemark position, with knees and hips bent and arms spread for balance.

Olympic Competition

Ski jumping requires strength, grace and courage. The objectives of ski jumping are to fly as far as possible while maintaining an ideal style and to complete the jump with a telemark landing. One half of a competitor's points are given for the length of the jump, the other half for style, form and landing.

While airborne, the body is stretched forward over the skis, the legs are straight and the arms are tight against the sides. Skis are parallel and together. As jumpers are faulted each time the body or skis waver, most consider wind to be their worst enemy.

XVth Olympic Winter Games - Events

The size of the ski jump is determined by the distance from the take-off to the expected landing area, known as the norm point. At this point — approximately two-thirds of the way to where the landing begins to flatten out — the hill reaches maximum steepness. The norm point, or “N” point, is the beginning of the safe landing area, and is marked with a blue line. A red line further down the hill marks the critical point, or “K” point, and indicates the end of the safe landing area and the beginning of the transition curve where the hill begins to level off.

Jumpers are judged on both style and distance. A landing at the K-point is awarded 60 points. Competitors receive minus points per metre for landing before the K-point and plus points per metre for landing past the K-point. Style points are awarded by five judges. Each judge may award up to 20 points. However, the highest and lowest marks are not counted so when the remaining scores are totalled a maximum of 60 style points is possible.

The XVth Olympic Winter Games in Calgary will include a four-member team jumping event and a three-member Nordic combined team competition as new events to the Olympic programme.

Events

individual: 70 m ski jumps - 90 m ski jumps.

Team : 90 m ski jumps.

NORDIC COMBINED

Nordic combined features a 70-metre ski jumping competition followed on the next day by a 15-kilometre cross-country race.

Each competitor has three jumps and is awarded style and distance points for each jump. The jump score is the sum of the style and distance points. Of the three jump scores, the two highest are added to give the final jumping score.

Competitors' start positions for the cross-country race are based on the results of the jumping event. The competitor with the highest jumping score starts first, followed by the competitor with the next highest score, and so on. The time delay between starts is determined by the

corresponding difference in jumping score points according to FIS conversion tables. An exciting finish to the Nordic combined competition results from this “seeding” of competitors. The first skier to cross the finish line is declared the winner.

At the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics, a Nordic combined team competition will be featured as a new event in the Olympic programme. In this event, teams of three competitors jump 70 m one day and ski a 3 X 10-km relay the next day.

Events

individual: 70 m Ski Jumping, 15 km Cross-Country.

Team : 70 m Team Ski Jumping

3 X 10 km Team Relay Cross-Country.

BIATHLON

Biathletes, it is said, must turn themselves from a rabbit to a rock, then back into a rabbit in less than a minute. The word biathlon is of Greek origin, meaning “two tests”. The challenge of biathlon is the ability of the biathlete to exert the body to its limits during skiing, then quickly switch to the calm activity of shooting, which requires total concentration. The sport probably began as a means of survival. A hunter would run after an animal, than hurl an implement at it. This coupling of endurance interchanged with concentration is the essence of biathlon.

In 1966, the present general form of biathlon was introduced. Shooting was done alternating in the prone and standing positions at a single distance of 50 metres and the size of the targets was reduced proportionately. The 4 X 7.5 km relay event was also introduced at this time.

The change that has allowed biathlon to grow in North America occurred in 1978, when the 22-calibre rimfire rifle became the competition rifle.

Olympic Competition

Biathlon was included in the first Winter Olympics at Chamonix, France in 1924 in the form known as military patrol. It remained as an Olympic sport until 1948, when it was dropped from



the Olympic programme because of strong post-war anti-military feelings.

The first World Championships were held in 1958 in Saalfelden, Austria, with six nations participating. The United States re-introduced biathlon to the 1960 Squaw Valley Olympics, with over 20 teams participating. Biathlon has been part of the Olympic Winter Games since that time.

In present-day competitions, biathletes ski short loops on prepared tracks, returning to the range to shoot each time. The sessions of shooting alternate between the prone and standing positions. In each session, biathletes shoot five rounds at five targets 50 m from the firing point. In the prone position, competitors aim at a 115-mm circular target with a 45-mm inner ring. In the standing position, the circular target is 115 mm.

For 20-km individual competition, scoring includes the skiing time from start to finish (including shooting time) plus a one minute penalty for every target missed. For each target missed during the sprint (10 km) and relay races, biathletes must ski a 150m penalty loop laid out on even ground near the shooting range.

Each National Olympic Committee may enter four competitors in each individual event, and one team of four competitors in the relay race. A maximum of seven competitors in biathlon may be entered by each NOC.

Events

Individual: 20 km. Sprint: 10 km.

Team : 4 X 7.5 km Relay.

(The presentation of events continues on page 34.)



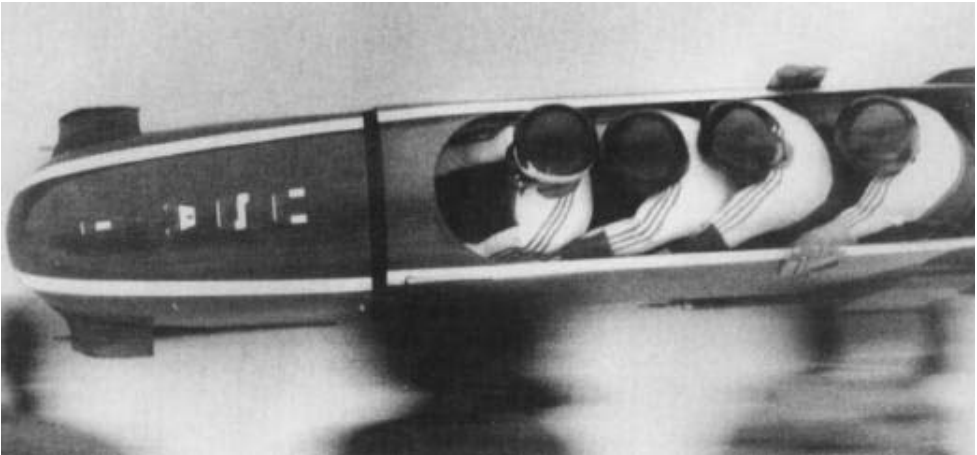
XVth Olympic Winter Games - Events (continued)

BOBSLEIGH

Although the sport of bobsledding is not well-established in Canada, the hosting of the 1988 Olympic Winter Games in Calgary makes a world-class facility available at Canada Olympic Park. This facility — the first in Canada, the second in North America and only the 10th in the world — will provide the opportunity for Canadian athletes to train on home ground. This offers

lowest aggregate time declared the winner. Victors are often determined by hundredths of a second.

The ice course must be at least 1,500m (4,921 feet) long, have a gradient between 8 per cent and 15 per cent, and have at least 15 banked curves. A two-man team consists of the captain (driver) and a brakeman, while the four-man team is composed of driver, brakeman, and two middlemen or crew. Competitors must be



a realistic opportunity to field world-calibre bobsled teams in the near future and is expected to result in a greater number of Canadian bobsleders as well as higher placings in Olympic competition. Top of hill elevation at Canada Olympic Park is 1,250m (1,367feet) above sea level and the base area elevation is 1,130 m (1,235 feet) above sea level.

Olympic Competition

Through its national federation, each country is allowed to enter two teams in each of the two-man and four-man bobsled events. These events are governed by the International Federation of Bobsleigh and Tobogganing (FIBT). Events consist of four heats per team over a two-day period. The object is to complete the course in the quickest time, with the team possessing the

amateurs and dress according to regulations — safety helmet, goggles and special shoes as well as knee and elbow pads.

Bobsleds are constructed of steel and fibreglass and must meet FIBT size and weight specifications. Modern bobsleds have the streamlined design of an Indianapolis racing car, except they are built on metal runners. Key components of a bobsled include : metal runners, seats, hand grips, steering controls and a brake. The combined weight of the bob and four-man team must not exceed 630 kg (1,389 lbs.) or 375 kg (827lbs.) for the two-man bob. Bobsleds may reach speeds of 150 km/h (93 mph) from a standing push start.

Each National Olympic Committee may enter 12 competitors in bobsleigh competitions. Competitors must attain the age of 18 in the year of the Games.



LUGE

The word luge is derived from the French word for sled. For centuries people have been sliding down snow and ice on every type of device imaginable. The sport of luge is a modern concept in iced-track sliding which evolved from recreational sledding. Organized competitions began in the alpine countries of Europe where winding mountain roads provided good "Naturbahn" (natural race tracks). These were available almost everywhere and provided an ideal early training ground.

As a more maneuverable type of flexible sled developed, the "Kunstbahn" (artificially banked curved track) took shape and provided early luge enthusiasts with a more demanding challenge. The primitive sleds still in use and the early track design, however, did not allow for faster speeds.

Because speed is the ultimate objective in luge, athletes adopted an aerodynamic prone position. This led to more design modifications in order to accommodate this riding style and preserve the steering qualities of the sleds.

With the introduction of artificially iced luge tracks, the design and building of the tracks became a science in itself, and as ice conditions improved, the sport's technical aspect became an important consideration. In order to maintain the emphasis on the ability of individual athletes, limitations were placed on such things as sled dimensions and weight, runner temperatures and weight compensation for athletes. Even with those restrictions in effect, top speeds of nearly 150 km/h (93 mph) are achieved at some tracks. Races are often won or lost by hundredths or even thousandths of a second.

Canadian involvement in competitive luge began with the introduction of luge in 1984 as a Winter Olympic sport at Innsbruck, Austria.

Olympic Competition

Luge racing consists of individual events for men and ladies and a pairs event for men. The course must be 1,000 to 1,500 metres in length and have a gradient of nine to 10 per cent. The race in each single's event consists of four heats, with the winner having the lowest combined time. In the men's doubles event the lowest combined time in two heats determines the winner. A quick start, an efficient line down the course and polished

sled control are important elements of luge. International competitions are governed by the rules of the International Luge Federation (FIL).

Each National Olympic Committee may enter three female and seven male competitors. In male and female singles luge three competitors may compete from each NOC, and in men's doubles two teams from each NOC may participate.



XVth Olympic Winter Games - Events



ICE-HOCKEY

In 1920, ice-hockey appeared for the first time in the Olympics at the Ice Palace in Antwerp, Belgium.

The word hockey comes from a French word — hoquet — for crooked stick. Although a form of ice-hockey was probably played by native North Americans before the arrival of Christopher Columbus, stick and ball games were likely played on ice in Northern England, and British soldiers brought the tradition to Canada early in the 19th century. The first game of modern ice-hockey (a ball substituted for a flat wooden disc, or puck) was staged at the Victoria rink in Montreal in 1875. Ice-hockey owes a great deal to field hockey in terms of rules, but it was a McGill University student, J.G.A. Creighton, who formalized the first regulations. He recommended that the game have no bodychecks, that the number of players be limited to nine per side and the game take two hours, and that a referee be appointed by the teams.

Olympic Competition

The objective of hockey is to place the puck in the opposing team's net. An Olympic hockey team consists of 20 players, including two goaltenders. No more than six team members may be on the ice at any time the play is in progress. Players wear protective equipment which includes skates, gloves, helmet, pads and sticks. Players must be extremely skilled at puck control, passing, receiving and skating.

Officials include one referee, two linesmen, two goal judges, a penalty timekeeper, an official scorer and a game timekeeper. Officials have full control over the game and the players. The penalty timekeeper supervises the players on the penalty bench. The official scorer records scoring information.

Penalties may last two, five or ten minutes and include minor penalties, major penalties, misconduct penalties, game misconduct penalties, match penalties and penalty shots.

An Olympic ice-hockey surface measures 60 m by 30 m. Goal nets are located on the red goal line at each end of the rink and the area in front of each goal is marked with a rectangular red "crease". A red centre line divides the rink into two equal halves, while the blue line subdivides it into three equal areas. There are also face-off dots and circles on the ice surface. A hockey game consists of three 20-minute periods. Games will be round robin competition at a later date.

Twelve teams will be allowed to participate in the XVth Olympic Winter Games tournament. Teams will be chosen according to the 1987 World Championships standings and the decision of the IIHF congress. Canada as the host country and the USSR as the winner of the 1984 Olympic Winter Games are automatically qualified. Each qualified National Olympic Committee may enter 20 players plus two goaltenders for a total of 22 team members.



SPEED SKATING

Speed skating has been part of the Winter Games since the Chamonix Games in 1924. Skaters compete in pairs on a 400-metre oval track. Competitors skate counter clockwise and must change lanes once every lap.

Speed skaters travel faster over a flat surface than any human being without mechanical aid. In sprint races they reach speeds of more than 48 km/h (30 mph). The key to speed skating is having each stroke apply the maximum force to the ice with minimum friction. Speed skates have much longer blades — 42,5 cm (16,7 in.) extending in front and behind — than regular skates. These long, sharp blades give more push on the ice and distribute the weight over a greater area, increasing the power and lowering the drag for a sustained high-speed glide.

The skates cut friction; uniforms lower air resistance. Made of an extremely dense nylon, the skintight uniform allows complete freedom of movement while deflecting the flow of air, rather

then trapping it and creating drag. This aerodynamic efficiency can save tenths of a second, a significant amount, in a sport often decided by hundredths of a second.

Speed skating distances for men include : 500m, 1000m, 1500m, 5000m and 10000m. For ladies : 500m, 1000 m, 1500m and 3000 m. As well, for the first time in the history of the Olympic Winter Games, ladies will skate a 5000 m race at the 1988 Games in Calgary.

The skater who achieves the best time for a distance is declared the winner.

Each National Olympic Committee may enter five male competitors for each distance. However, no more than four of these may start in the 500 m, 1000 m and 1500m events and no more than three in the 5000m and 10000m events. The total number of competitors from any NOC may not exceed twelve.



Each participating NOC may enter five female competitors for each distance. However, no more than four competitors may start in the 500m, 1000m and 1500m events and no more than three competitors may be entered in the 3000m and 5000m events. The total number of female competitors may not exceed eight.



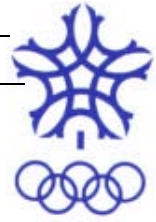


FIGURE SKATING

Figure skating was an Olympic sport before there were Olympic Winter Games. At the London Olympics in 1908, skaters competed in two disciplines : individual skating for men and ladies and pairs. At the Innsbruck Games in 1976 a third discipline — ice dancing — was added.

Olympic Competition

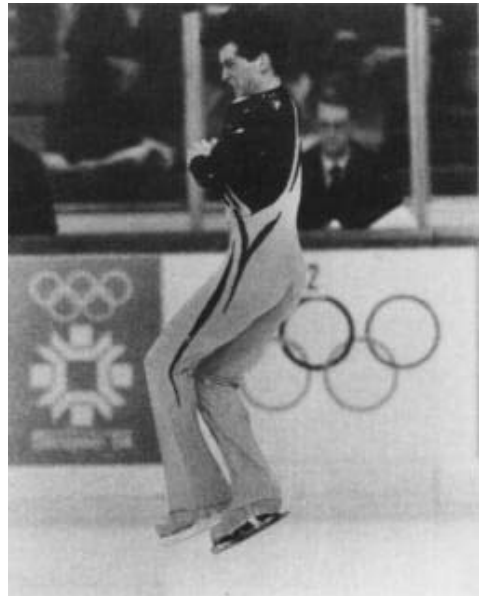
Figure skating is a sport of balance. The blade of the figure skate is curved slightly from heel to toe in order to minimize contact with the ice and make complex spins and turns possible. The centre of the blade is ground down to create two thin, distinct edges. Mastering these edges is the key to figure skating. One of the most beautiful sports to watch, figure skating mixes athletics with grace and drama and then sets it to music. Olympic skating is divided into men's and ladies' singles, pairs skating and ice dancing. In all three events, marks are awarded taking into account both technical and artistic merit.

Singles: In the singles event, skaters compete in three categories : compulsory figures, short program, and long program or free skating. These account for 30, 20 and 50 per cent of the marks respectively. In compulsory figures, skaters carve into the ice different versions of a circle. There are 17 basic figures, with certain variations. Ten of the 17 basic figures involve two circles laid out to form a figure eight; the other seven figures have three circles laid out end to end. In the short program, skaters must perform seven prescribed elements involving jumps, spins and footwork. In the long program, competitors are free to choose the number and variety of their elements. The long and short program are performed to music.

Pairs: In pairs skating, a couple becomes a perfect whole of movement and grace. Compulsory figures are dropped from this competition, leaving a short program, worth about 30 per cent of the total score, and a free skate which incorporates a variety of lifts, spins, spirals and dance steps.

Ice Dancing: Ice dancing consists of three sections. Compulsory dances, original set pattern dancing (or dancing to a prescribed rhythm) and free dancing, where couples choose their own rhythm, music and movements, are worth 30, 20 and 50 per cent of the total score respectively. Ice dancing differs from pairs in that there are no jumps, spins or lifts above the shoulder. Similar to ballroom dancing, it is a choreographed spectacle of dance on ice performed with style and originality. Ice dancing is a perfect blend of timing, expression and musical interpretation.

Each National Olympic Committee may enter one competitor/pair/dance couple in each event. Additional competitors in each event are determined according to ISU regulations. No age limit for competitors is stipulated in the Olympic Charter, but minimum age requirements as provided in the ISU regulations apply.





DEMONSTRATION SPORTS AND EVENTS

Originally, demonstration sports and events were included in the Olympic Games as an opportunity to showcase sports or events which were unique to the locally hosting the Games. They have since evolved into a much more intricate aspect of the Olympic Games.

Today, participation in the Games as a demonstration sport or event often serves as a stepping stone in the application for consideration as an Olympic sport. The sport must first be recognized by the International Olympic Committee under the conditions that it has an International Federation (IF) and that the Federation has held a World Championship competition. The sport may then be included in an Olympic Games program as a demonstration sport, and the sport's International Federation may make an application to the IOC for consideration as an Olympic sport. This application process must take place a minimum of six years before an Olympic Games.

CURLING (Demonstration sport)

Curling was included as a demonstration sport in the first Olympic Winter Games in 1924, and the three subsequent Games. As a demonstration sport at the 1988 Calgary Games, there will be two open competitions, one for ladies and one

for men. Eight teams will compete, with each team consisting of four athletes.

Curling is a game of precision and strategy, where team members slide 20-kilogram granite stones over a sheet of ice (40.5 m long and 4.3 m wide) toward a target circle or house. There are 10 ends in a game of curling with an end finishing when all players have alternately delivered two rocks each. A curling team is composed of a lead, a second, a vice-skip or third and a skip, or team leader.

One other feature of curling is the practice of using brooms or brushes to sweep ahead of the stone to increase the distance it will travel and hold the path of the rock straighter. The objective of the game is to place more stones closer to the centre of the house than the opposing team. A team is awarded one point for each stone so placed.

SHORT TRACK SPEED SKATING (Demonstration Event)

One of many firsts at the Calgary Olympic Winter Games will be the introduction of short track speed skating. Also known as indoor speed skating, this sport involves racing counter clockwise around a 111-metre oval track laid out on the surface of an ice hockey rink.



Competitions take place over 500m, 1,000m, 1,500m and 3,000 m. Relay races will be held for ladies (3,000m) and for men (5,000 m). In mass start, or "pack style" races, up to six skaters begin the race simultaneously from a common starting point. In relay races, teams of four skaters each race to complete a specified number of laps. The first skater of each team begins the race in mass start format. Thereafter, each skater completes the number of laps previously decided upon by the team. Changeovers between teammates are performed at high speeds by a touch, which is usually a push as well, and may be done in any area of the track.

FREESTYLE SKIING (Demonstration Event)

Freestyle skiing is an exhilarating sport which has been recognized as a demonstration event at the 1988 Olympic Winter Games. Canadians consist-

ently place well in international freestyle competition. It is hoped by freestyle officials that this recognition is a preliminary step toward it becoming an Olympic sport at the 1992 Winter Olympics. Competitors compete in one or more of the three freestyle events. Moguls, ballet and aerials are judged on a skier's execution and style ; moguls are judged on time as well.

DISABLED SKIING (Exhibitions)

Disabled skiers began to ski in increasing numbers in the mid-1960s. By the 70s the sport had a worldwide following and organizers were lobbying the international skiing community to recognize the achievements of disabled skiers, some of who were blind, mentally handicapped, paraplegic or amputees.

As the recognition came, disabled skiing grew to World Cup status. Some skiers who compete in events are only seconds off world records.

Today disabled skiing competitions have up to 40 different categories to encourage skiers of every level to participate.

The exhibition events in Calgary mark the second time disabled skiers have competed during Olympic Winter Games — in 1984 there were disabled skiing competitions in Sarajevo.

Modified Giant Slalom for Above-the-Knee Amputees

A total of 25 above-the-knee-amputees will compete in a modified giant slalom event at Canada Olympic Park during the '88 Games. Using one ski and two outriggers (stabilizers or poles) 18 men and seven women will participate in this exhibition event.

Cross Country Skiing for Blind Skiers

A total of 15 blind skiers, each with their own guide, will compete in a 5-km cross country race at the Canmore Nordic Centre. Ten male and five female competitors will participate.

THE FLAME BURNS EVER HIGHER !

Throughout the Winter Games, the Olympic flame will be burning at the top of the Calgary tower, 190 metres high. Never before has the flame burned so high. During the first tests it could be seen from 15 kilometres away. It is the Canadian Western Natural Gas company which conceived and financed this homage to the symbol of Olympism. The Olympic torch, due to arrive at the McMahon Stadium on Saturday 13th February after being lit from the sun's rays in Olympia, headed inland from the Canadian coast at St. John's Newfoundland on 17th November. The figure skater, Barbara Ann Scott, who won a gold medal in the 1948 Winter Games in Saint Moritz and Ferd Hayward, a Newfoundland athlete, shared the honour of carrying the torch during the first stage of the 18,000 kilometre journey through Canada. By 13th February over 6,500 Canadians will be proud to have sustained the Olympic spirit by carrying one of the most famous symbols of peace and brotherhood.

