The XVI Olympic Winter Games were held from 8th to 23rd February 1992. The Olympic competitions were held not only in Albertville but also in Les Arcs, Courchevel, Les Menuires, Méribel, La Plagne, Pralognan, Les Saisies, Tignes and Val d’Isère, making these the Games of the whole of Savoy.
Background Information

Biathlon, which became part of the winter Olympic programme for the first time at Squaw Valley in 1960, combines cross-country skiing and shooting. In Albertville, there were women’s competitions for the first time. Six events were scheduled: for men, the 10 km and 20 km and the 4 x 7.5 km relay; for women, the 7.5 km, 1.5 km and the 3 x 7.5 km relay.

The courses are less difficult than cross-country trails, athletes carrying on their backs a 22 long rifle weighing 4.5 kg. The individual events are against the clock, with starts every minute. The relay contestants line up for the start, the one who arrives first wins. The races are freestyle, with the skating step widely used.

The shooting range was near the start and finish area, giving spectators a good overall view of the competitive. Athletes carry out several series of shots at the targets, each with five objectives, which are 50 m away and, for the first time at the Games in Les Saisies, electronic. The biathlete, who may shoot in standing or prone position, has 5 cartridges for individual events and 8 in relay. Each objective missed incurs a time penalty (one minute for the 15 and 20 km events, and office round the penalty, loop for the 7.5 and 10 km events and the relay).
### XVIth WINTER GAMES - RESULTS

#### MEN'S 10 KM
1. **Kirchner, Mark** (GER) 26'02"3
2. **Gross, Ricco** (GER) 26'18"0
3. **Eloranta, Harri** (FIN) 26'26"6
4. **Tchepikov, Serguei** (EUN) 26'27"5
5. **Krienko, Valeri** (EUN) 26'31"8
6. **Steinigen, Jens** (GER) 26'34"8
7. **Zincerele, Andreas** (ITA) 26'38"6
8. **Cyr, Steve** (CAN) 26'46"4

#### WOMEN'S 7.5 KM
1. **Restzo, Anfissa** (EUN) 24'29"2
2. **Misersky, Antje** (GER) 24'45"1
3. **Belova, Elena** (EUN) 24'50"8
4. **Alexieva, Nadezda** (BUL) 24'55"8
5. **Adamicova, Jirina** (TCH) 24'57"6
6. **Schaa, Petra** (GER) 25'10"4
7. **Briand, Anne** (FRA) 25'29"8
8. **Blagoeva, Silvana** (BUL) 23'33"5

#### MEN'S 4 X 7.5 KM
1. **GER** 1 h 24'43"5
2. **EUN** 1 h 25'06"3
3. **SWE** 1 h 25'38"2
4. **ITA** 1 h 26'18"1
5. **FRA** 1 h 26'32"4
6. **SWE** 1 h 27'13"3
7. **TCH** 1 h 27'15"7
8. **FIN** 1 h 27'39"5

#### WOMEN'S 3 X 7.5 KM
1. **FRA** 1 h 15'35"6
2. **GER** 1 h 16'18"4
3. **EUN** 1 h 16'54"6
4. **BUL** 1 h 18'54"8
5. **FIN** 1 h 20'17"8
6. **SWE** 1 h 20'56"6
7. **TCH** 1 h 21'20"0
8. **FIN** 1 h 23'12"7

#### MEN'S 20 KM
1. **Redkine, Evgueni** (EUN) 57'34"4
2. **Kirchner, Mark** (CER) 57'40"8
3. **Lofgren, Mikael** (SWE) 57'59"4
4. **Popov, Alexander** (EUN) 58'02"9
5. **Eloranta, Harri** (FIN) 58'15"7
6. **Hiatalahti, Vesa** (FIN) 58'24"6
7. **Passler, Johann** (ITA) 58'25"9
8. **Loberg, Frode** (NOR) 58'32"4

#### WOMEN'S 15 KM
1. **Misersky, Antje** (GER) 51'47"2
2. **Pecherskaia, Svetlana** (EUN) 51'58"5
3. **Bedard, Myriam** (CAN) 52'15"0
4. **Claude, Veronique** (FRA) 52'21"2
5. **Alexieva, Nadezda** (BUL) 52'30"2
6. **Burlet, Delphine** (FRA) 53'00"8
7. **Nioget, Corinne** (FRA) 53'06"6
8. **Santer, Nathalie** (ITA) 53'10"3

---

Women competed in biathlon for the first time at the Winter Games.
BIATHLON

The women's 7.5 km relay.

Mark Kirchner.

LES SAISES

The biathlon competitions at Les Saisies gave the Germans an opportunity to keep the GDR flame alight. Their accurate shooting with very few misses and an impressive ski technique ensured them excellent results, and they shared the honours with the Unified Team. For the first time in its history, the relay competition had, on the top step of the podium, the German team of Kirchner and Gross, gold and silver in the 10 km. They left second place to the Olympic title holders, the Unified Team led by Medveclzev, silver medallist in the 10 km in Calgary. The Swedes placed third, an encouraging result after their seventh place in 1988. This team included Lofgren, who took the bronze in the 20 km behind Kirchner who, with three faults, left the gold to Redkine, junior world champion in 1990.

The women were making their first Olympic appearance at Les Saisies, with teams drawn mainly from cross country. Anfissa Restzova thus became the first female Olympic biathlon champion, taking the gold in the 7.5 km. After winning silver in the 20 km and gold in the 4x5 km relay in cross country in Calgary, she had given up competing. As a young mother, she was unable to regain her place in the cross country team so turned to biathlon under the guidance of her coach and husband. In the relay, it was the French girls who provided the surprises. After a lively chase with the Germans and Russians, they displayed a good-humoured verve which led them to victory. With a careful aim they avoided the penalty loops, and by not missing a single target, Briand - “I wasn’t allowed to make a mistake” - took the lead. Nevertheless, Germany, thanks to Miserski with the best individual time taking
her teammates from fourth to second place, and the Unified Team, with Restzova achieving the third best time, both led at some point in this competition, where shooting accuracy was the determining factor. Miserski was to confirm this by winning the 15 km the following week, her rapid skiing undoing the effect of a one-minute penalty from a missed target. “I was happy with the two silver medals, but this was the reward for a good performance.” Pecherskaya, silver medallist with a missed target on her second round, is far from unknown, having won the world cup last year after being world champion in the discipline in 1990 when her surname was still Davidova. For her part Bedard, who missed a target in the second and third round of shooting, was completely surprised to win the bronze.
BOBSLEIGH

At the start, the bob is placed 15 m back from the line. When the starter gives the order, the crew has 60 seconds to launch the bob and get inside very quickly. This push phase can be decisive for the race. After 4 runs (2 a day), the four times are added up for the final placing, for both the two man and four man bob. In the narrow corridor of sheer ice 1.40 m wide, the crews, who have to take part in all four runs, reach top speeds of 130 km/h and resist centrifugal force of 4 G.

TWO MAN BOB

1 WEDER, Gudav & ACKLIN, Donat SUI 4'03"26
2 LOCHNER, Rudolf & ZIMMERMANN, Markus GER 4'03"55
3 LANGEN, Christoph & EGER, Gunther GER 4'03"63
4 APPELT, Ingo & SCHROLL, Thomas AUT 4'03"67
5 HUBER, Gunther & TICCI, Steiano ITA 4'03"72
6 TOUT, Mark & PAUL, Lenox GBR 3'03"87
7 SHIMER, Brian & WALKER, Herschel USA 1'03"93
8 RAiNER, Gerhard & BACHLER, Thomas AUT 4'04"00

Background Information

Bobsleigh has figured in the Olympic programme since the Chamonix Olympic’s, in 1924. Tapered, of streamlined shape, the bobs are of two weights (including the crew) and two lengths, according to the race category; two man bob (”boblet”): 390 kg; four man bob: 630 kg. Maximum width: 67 cm. Beneath the chassis, there are two fixed runners at the back, while the two pivoting ones in the front, steered by the pilot using two handles. The brake is shaped like a harrow: and is activated after passing the finish line by the rearmost crewman.
FOUR MAN BOB

1 AUS 3'53"90
2 GER 3'53"92
3 SUI 3'54"13
4 CAN 3'54"24
5 SUI 3'54"38
6 GER 3'54"42
7 GBR 3'54"89
8 FRA 3'54"91

LA PLAGNE

The bob run at La Plagne favoured the most skilful drivers, yet without forgetting the decisive strength of the pushers who launched the bobs along the record 22-metre start track. These bobs, now ever lighter thanks to their carbon fibre or Kevlar shells, streamlined to ensure the best penetration through the air, can reach up to 140 km/h. It was Weder and Acklin, the two Swiss who placed fourth in 1988, who came through on the second day to win the two-man bob event. In fifth place after the first two runs, they finally overtook the British bob which had had the best intermediate time. The Germans, the current world champions who were fifth in Calgary, took the silver with the smallest time difference since 1968, followed by two of their compatriots in third place. It was the Austria I crew who won the four-man bob, driven by the jeweller Ingo Appelt with a lead of two-hundredths of a second over Germany, the smallest time difference ever recorded in an Olympic four-man bob competition. After winning in Calgary, Switzerland had to be content this time with the bronze and a time just 23 hundredths of a second slower.

The Swiss bob takes the two-man title.
The Unified Team beat the Canadians on the day of the closing ceremony.

Background Information

Twelve teams took part in the Olympic tournament, divided into two Pools of six teams each, “A” and “B”. The preliminary phase took the form of a simple round robin in each pool, whereby each team played five matches. The team placings in each pool were obtained by addition of points: 1 win: 2 points; 1 draw: 1 point, 1 defeat: 0 points.

Where two or more teams scored equal numbers of points, the results of the matches between the teams in question were taken into account. For the final, if the score was still drawn at the end of ten minutes extra time, the match was decided by a series of goal-shots.

The deciding matches:

All the deciding matches took the form of eliminatory quarter- or semi-finals. Matches between the successive losers allowed placings to be calculated for all the teams.

The final took place on the last day of the Games.

1 EUN
2 CAN
3 TCH
4 USA
5 SWE
6 GER
7 FIN
8 FRA

Quarter-finals: USA-FRA 4-1 ; EUN-FIN 6-1 ; TCH-SWE 3-1 ; CAN-GER 6-5.
Semi-finals: EUN-USA 5-2 ; CAN-TCH 4-2.
Final: EUN-CAN 3-1
At the almost intimate rink in Meribel, where the spectators could certainly not have been closer to the players, the ice hockey tournament was to produce quite a few surprises, starting with the new ranking system, which added welcome suspense and emotion as anything could happen. But in the final, a match between the two giants of the puck, Canada and the Unified Team with seven Olympic titles each, it was the better team which dominated in the final period. With this third gold medal, Victor Tikhonov, the delighted coach, has equalled the record of Anatoli Tarasov, the creator of Soviet hoc-key for which this was perhaps the last-ever victory. The main surprises of this tournament were the great fright of the Canadians who beat the Germans only in a penalty shoot out; the win by the Czechoslovak team over the world champions from Sweden thanks to precision shooting; and the first ever quarter-final appearance by the French team after an action-filled match against Norway. France went on to lose, alas with very bad grace, to the Americans.

**Canada versus Czechoslovakia.**

1 ANDRIEVSKI, Alexandre
BOURE, Pavel
BOLTSAYEV, Viatcheslav
GORDIOUK, Viktor
DAVYDOV, Yevgueni
JAMNOV, Alekseï
JITNIK, Alekseï
KAMENSKI, Valéry
KOVALENKO, Andréi
KOZLOV, Viatcheslav
KRAVCHOUK, Igor
MALAKHOV, Vladimir
MARTYNIUK, Sergueï
MARIINE, Aleksei
MIRONOV, Dmitri
POTAI CHOUK, Andréï
PROKOROVB, Vitali
SEMAY, Alexandre
TITOV, Guéman
TREFOLOV, Andréï
TIourikov, Vladimir
OUVAYEV, Viatcheslav
FILIMONOV, Dmitri
CHTAL E NKOV, Mikhail
YOU CHKEVITICH, Dmitri

2 ARCHIBALD, Dave
BROST, Todd
BURKE, Sean
DAHL, Kevin
DYKHUIS, Karl
GILES, Curt
HANNAN, Dave
HYNES, Gordon
JOSEPH, Fabian
JUNEAU, Joe
KIDD, Trevor
KONTOS, Chris
LEBEAU, Patrick
LINDBERG, Chris
LINDROS, Eric
MANNERS, Kent
PLAVSIC, Adrien
RATUSHNY, Dan
ROY, Stéphane
SAINT-LAURENT, Sam
SCHLEGEL, Brad
SCHREIBER, Wally
SMITH, Randy
TIPPETT, David
TUTT, Brian
WOOLEY, Jason

3 AUGUSTA, Patrick
BRIZA, Petr
DRAGAN, Jaromir
GLIDAS, Leo
HORAVA, Miloslav
HRBEK, Petr
JANECKY, Otakar
JELINEK, Tomas
KADLEC, Drahomir
KASTAK, Kamil
LANG, Robert
LIBA, Igor
LUBINA, Ladislav
PROCHAZKA, Frantisek
ROSOV, Petr
SHENLIK, Richard
SVENHOLM, Róbert
SCHRÖder, Bedrich
SLEGR, Jiří
SVOBODA, Oldrich
TUPOLÁK, Radek
VESELOGSKY, Petr
ZEMLICKA, Richard
Background Information

Practised as a sport since 1935, luge has been an Olympic event since the Innsbruck Games in 1964. The modern racing luge weighs 22 kg for the one-seater and 25 kg for the two-seater. They measure from 1.28 m - 1.35 m in length, 45 cm in width and 15 cm in height.

In La Plagne, during the Games, competitions were held on the bob run, but the luggers’ starts were given lower down than the bobsleighers.’ In accordance with the rules, the course includes a minimum number of difficulties such as a left-hand bend, a right-hand bend, a hairpin, an “S”, a straight stretch, etc. The men’s, and women’s singles event is decided over 4 runs, two a day. The winner has the best total time over the 4 runs. In the doubles event (men only), ranking is determined by adding up the times of 2 runs contested the same day.
**WOMEN’S SINGLE**

1. NEUNER, Doris AUT 3'06"696
2. NEUNER, Angelika AUT 3'06"769
3. ERDMANN, Susi CER 3'07"115
4. WEISSENSTEINER, Gerda ITA 3'07"673
5. MYLER, Cammy USA 3'07"973
6. KOHLISCH, Gabnele GER 3'07"980
7. TAGWERKER, Andrea AUT 3'08"018
8. JAKOUCHENKO, Nataliia EUN 3'08"383

**IN LA PLAGNE**

Lugers are athletes who combine ingenuity with adroitness in order to put together and then steer the strange little contraption on which, with head horizontal, they race nimbly and aerodynamically at over 120 km/h. In this small fraternity, everyone was waiting for Georg Hackl, a child of the luge from Berchtesgaden who took up the sport at the age of ten. Hackl took the silver in 1988 and has won the world championships twice subsequently. He earned the title which had eluded him - “the pinnacle of my career” - with the three fastest runs, despite the fresh snow on the second day. Markus Prock, underrated in 1988 but winner of the world cup last season, finally beat his compatriot Markus Schmidt, while the champion in Calgary, Jens Mutter, had to be content with fifth place. The German lugers repeated their performance, with a superb double in the two-man competition. Krausse and Behrendt, who won the silver for the GDR in Calgary, produced the best time for both runs ahead of their compatriots from Winterberg, leaving third place for the Italians, the winners of the current world cup season.

After the Goitschel sisters in Grenoble, the two Neuner sisters won a medal in the same event, taking gold and silver, Austria’s first medals in the discipline. Another great double which left the reigning world champion in third place.

**Doris Neuner on her way to victory. Below, German win in the men’s double.**
The performance is judged with two marks: one for “technical merit” another for “artistic impression” which can be the crucial factor in placing the contestants. Although movements resulting in a fall are not counted, the final mark is nevertheless affected.

For both programmes, the jury is composed of 9 judges of different nationalities, accompanied by a referee and an assistant judge. They use the following marking scale: 0 = not skated, 7 = very poor, 2 = poor, 3 = mediocre, 4 = good, 5 = very good 6 = perfect and faultless.

The judges use decimals. Each contestant gets a place attributed by each judge. Since “compulsory figures” were withdrawn in 1990, the final ranking is determined according to placing in the original programme (coefficient 0.5) and the free programme (coefficient 1), converted into points. The winner is the one with the smallest total.

Background Information

The competition takes place in two stages. First, there is the original programme, executed for 2 minutes 40 seconds maximum to music selected by the contestant(s). The first stage must include 8 elements of free skating (a jump combination of 2 jumps, 3 spins, 2 step sequences). 2 marks are given; one for the “required elements” and one for “presentation”. The first mark takes precedence in case of a tie.

The other stage is the free programme, which is longer, lasting 4 minutes 30 seconds maximum for men and pairs, 4 minutes for women. It brings in technical ability, artistic flair, the synchronization of movements to music, the originality of the music chosen, the quality of execution.
**MEN’S**

1. PETRENKO, Viktor EUN 1.5
2. WYLIE, Paul USA 3.5
3. BARNA, Petr TCH 4.0
4. BOWMAN, Christopher USA 7.5
5. OURMANOV, Alexei EUN 7.5
6. BROWNING, Kurt CAN 8.0
7. STOJKO, Elvis CAN 10.0
8. ZAGORODNIUK, Viatcheslav EUN 13.0

**WOMEN’S**

1. YAMAGUCHI, Kristi USA 1.5
2. ITO, Midori JPN 4.0
3. KERRIGAN, Nancy USA 4.0
4. HARDING, Tonya USA 7.0
5. BONALY, Surya FRA 7.5
6. CHEN, Lu CHN 10.5
7. SATO, Yuka JPN 10.5
8. PRESTON, Karen CAN 14.0

**PAIRS**

1. MICHKOUTENIOK, Natalia & DMITRIEV, Artour EUN 1.5
2. BETCHKE, Elena & PETROV, Denis EUN 3.0
3. BRASSEUR, Isabelle & EISLER, Lloyd CAN 4.5
4. KOVARIKOVA, Radka & NOVOTNY, Rene TCH 6.0
5. CHICHKOVA, Evguenia & NAOUMOV, Vadim EUN 7.5
6. KUCHIKI, Natasha & SAND, Todd USA 9.0
7. SCHWARZ, Peggy & KONIG, Alexander GER 11.0
8. WOTZEL, Mandy & Rauschenbach, Axel GER 13.0

**ICE DANCE**

Background Information

Ice dancing became an Olympic event in 1976. The emphasis is less on athletics and more on poetry than in figure skating pairs, with different rules, in which jumps, spins and lifts do not figure in the choreography. Compulsory dances are still part of the competition. They are defined as follows: “A composition involving the skating of prescribed patterns to music, the rhythm and tempo of which are defined”.

These compulsory pieces, taken from or specified in the programme, must be performed within a given time: 1 minute, for example, for an American or European waltz, or 4 complete sequences for a foxtrot, rocker foxtrot, quick-step or rumba etc. Marks allocated represent 20% of the final score.
The second part of the programme is creative dance. The pairs can choose the composition and originality of the performance, to music whose rhythm and tempo have been prescribed by the ISU (International Skating Union) committee. The jury gives marks for the composition and the presentation, which represent 30% of the final score.

As for the free dance, the last part allows 4 minutes for inspired couples to express all their talent, grace and artistic emotions. They will be judged on technical merit (difficulty, originality, variety, precision and assurance) and artistic impression (musical selection, composition, use of the rink, ease, assurance, speed...). This counts for 50% of the final score. The scale of marks lies between 0 and 6. The jury is composed of 9 judges of different nationalities, a referee and an assistant judge. In case of a tie, the marks for artistic impression determine the winners.

DANCE

1 Klimova, M & Ponomarenko, S EUN 2.0
2 Duchesnay-Dean & Duchesnay, P FRA 4.4
3 Usova, M & Zhulin, A EUN 5.6
4 Critschuk, O & Platov, E EUN 8.0
5 Calegari, S & Camerlengo, P ITA 10.0
6 Rahkamo, S & Kokko, P FIN 12.4
7 Engi, K & Toth, A HUN 13.6
8 Yvon, D & Palluel, F FRA 16.6

ALBERTVILLE

Victor Petrenko (EUN), bronze medallist in Calgary and runner-up in the 1991 and 1990 World Championships, finally found himself on the top step of the Olympic podium in Albertville. The silver went to Paul Wylie (USA) and the bronze to Petr Barna (TCH), in a succession of falls from the favourites, three-times world champion Kurt Browning (CAN) and Christopher Bowman (USA).

World champion Kristi Yamaguchi (USA) won the women’s figure skating with a first place in both the original and free programmes, the first time since Dorothy Hamill in 1976 that an American woman had won gold in figure skating. Midori Ito (JPN) soared back with her triple axel in the free skate to the medals, a silver, after an expensive fall in the triple lutz had left her fourth in the original programme. Nancy Kerrigan (USA), won the bronze, and another American, Tonya Harding was placed fourth, ahead of European Champion Surya Bonaly (FRA), who went from third place to fifth overall after her quadruple toe loop, executed imperfectly, was followed by several falls on an evening when even the champion’s hand grazed the ice.
With nine 5.9s for artistic impression in their free skate, reigning world champions Natalia Michkouteniok and Artour Dmitriev of the Unified Team continued the former USSR’s unbroken line of victories in the ice skating pairs since 1956. Their team-mates Elena Betchke and Denis Petrov took the silver after Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler (CAN) fell, literally, from second place in the original programme.

Bronze, Silver, Gold... Husband and wife team Marina Klimova and Serguei Ponomarenko (EUN) got onto the Olympic podium with a bronze in 1984 - Olympic ice dance came in in 1976 - and they have been climbing up it ever since. The competition was billed in advance by journalists as a contrast in style between the more classical Russian couple and the innovative brother and sister team Paul Duchesnay and Isabelle Duchesnay-Dean (FRA), who, crowned world champions in 1991, had come a long way since their Tarzan and Jane routine in the Games in Calgary, with the help of their choreographer, former Olympic champion Christopher Dean.

However, with Klimova and Ponomarenko under a new coach, Tatiana Tarasova, the contrast in style was finally less marked that of their music: Bach for the Russians in the final freestyle versus Bernstein for the French. Klimova and Ponomarenko’s gold was clear after the couple, recent European Champions, followed up their first placing in the blues and paso doble of the compulsory programme, which the ice dance is the only ice event to retain, and in the polka original, with another first in the freestyle. Five of the nine judges voting theirs the best performance as against four for Duchesnay-Duchesnay-Dean, the brother and sister coming second in this, their specialty, and second overall. In third place, floating to Vivaldi’s ‘Four Seasons’, Maia Usova and Alexander Zhulin from Moscow.
Background Information

There are 10 events on the programme: 500 m, 1000 m, 1500 m, 5000 m and 10 000 m for men; 500 m, 1000 m, 1500 m, 3000 m and 5000 m for women.

According to Olympic regulations they must be scheduled in a particular order. Races always oppose two athletes of different nationalities, who have to run in one of the two 4 m wide lanes, anti-clockwise. At the approach of the bends - of which the inner curve measures 26 m, the outer 30 m - the two skaters engaged in the two 700 m straight stretches have to change lanes over a marked stretch 70 m long, to cancel out this difference. If they fail to do this, they are disqualified. To avoid getting in each other’s way during the cross-over, the one on the outer track has priority. It is also against the rules to cross the snow lines, the painted line or the one marked with mobile bollards.

The inside (white armband) or the outside (red armband) position at the start is the luck of the draw. A first draw takes place between three groups representing three levels of ability. In the second draw, the first of the two to be drawn takes the inside track. If the pairs competing are determined from the results obtained over the preceding distance, the best of the two takes the inside track.
### XVIth WINTER GAMES - RESULTS

#### Men's 500 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MEY, Uwe-Jens</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>00'37&quot;14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KUROWA, Toshiyuki</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>00'37&quot;18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>INOUE, junichi</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>00'37&quot;26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>JANSEN, Dan</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>00'37&quot;46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VAN VELDE, Gerard</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>00'37&quot;49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MIYABE, Y</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>00'37&quot;49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GOLOUBEV, Alexandre</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>00'37&quot;51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>JELEZOVSKI, Igor</td>
<td>ERA</td>
<td>00'37&quot;57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Men's 1000 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ZINKE, Olaf</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>1'14&quot;85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KIM, Yoon-Man</td>
<td>KOR</td>
<td>1'14&quot;86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MIYABE, Yasunori</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1'14&quot;92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>VAN VELDE, Gerard</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>1'14&quot;93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ADEBERC, Peter</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>1'15&quot;04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JELEZOVSKI, Igor</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>1'15&quot;05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>THIBAULT, Guy</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1'15&quot;36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>GOULIAEV, Nikolai</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>1'15&quot;46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Men's 1500 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KOSS, Johann</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1'54&quot;81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SONDRAL, Adne</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1'54&quot;85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VISSER, Leo</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>1'54&quot;90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RITSMA, R</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>1'55&quot;70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VELDKAMP, Bart</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>1'56&quot;33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ZINKE, Olaf</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>1'56&quot;74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ZANDSTRA, F</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>1'56&quot;96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>KARLSTAD, Geir</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1'56&quot;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Men's 5000 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KARLSTAD, Geir</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>06'59&quot;97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ZANDSTRA, Falco</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>07'02&quot;28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VISSER, Leo</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>07'04&quot;96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DITTRICH, Frank</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>07'06&quot;33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VELDKAMP, Bart</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>07'08&quot;00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FLAIM, Eric</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>07&quot;11&quot;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>KOSS, Johann</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>07&quot;11&quot;32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SANAROV, Eugene</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>07&quot;11&quot;38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Men's 10.000 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VELDKAMP, Bart</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>14'12&quot;12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KOSS, Johann</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>14'14&quot;58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>KARLSTAD, Geir</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>14'18&quot;13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>VUNDERINK, Robert</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>14&quot;22&quot;92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SATO, Kazuhiro</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>14'28&quot;30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HADSEIDH, Michael</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>14'28&quot;80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BENGTSSSON, Per</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>14'35&quot;58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>JOHansen, Steinar</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>14'36&quot;09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Women's 500 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BLAIR, Bonnie</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>00'40&quot;33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>YE, Qiaobo</td>
<td>CHN</td>
<td>00'40&quot;51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LUDING, Christa</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>00'40&quot;57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GARBRECH, Monique</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>00'40&quot;63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AAFINK, C</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>00'40&quot;66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>AUCH, S</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>00'40&quot;83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SHIMAZAKI, K</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>00'40&quot;98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>HAUCK, A</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>00'41&quot;10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Women's 1000 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BOERNER, Jacqueline</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>02'05&quot;87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NIEMANN, Gunda</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>02'05&quot;92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HASHMOTO, Seiko</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>02'06&quot;88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>POLOZKOVA, Natalia</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>02'07&quot;12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GARBRECH, Monique</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>02'07&quot;24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DASCALU, Mihaela</td>
<td>ROM</td>
<td>02'07&quot;81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>HUNYADY, Emese</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>02'08&quot;29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WARNICKE, Heike</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>02'08&quot;52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Women's 1500 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BOERNER, Jacqueline</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>04'19&quot;90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WARNICKE, Heike</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>04'22&quot;88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HUNYADY, Emese</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>04'24&quot;64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BOIKO, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>04'27&quot;18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VAN GENNIP, Y</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>04'28&quot;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BAJANOVA, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>04'28&quot;19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BAJANOVA, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>04'28&quot;52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Women's 3000 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NIEMANN, Gunda</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>04'31&quot;57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WARNICKE, Heike</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>04'37&quot;59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PECHSTEIN, Claudia</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>04'39&quot;80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ZIJLSTA, Carla</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>04'41&quot;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BOIKO, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>04'41&quot;65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>VAN SCHIE, Lia</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>04'44&quot;19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BAJANOVA, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>04'45&quot;55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BAJANOVA, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>04'46&quot;94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Women's 5000 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NIEMANN, Gunda</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>07'31&quot;57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WARNICKE, Heike</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>07'37&quot;59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PECHSTEIN, Claudia</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>07'39&quot;80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ZIJLSTA, Carla</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>07'41&quot;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BOIKO, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>07'41&quot;65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BOIKO, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>07'44&quot;19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BAJANOVA, Svetlana</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>07'45&quot;55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VAN SCHIE, Lia</td>
<td>NED</td>
<td>07'46&quot;94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After the storm of records at Calgary in 1988, whose indoor ice rink is now well-established on the world circuit, there were none in Albertville on an outdoor ice track built to last the Games only and whose ice was particularly exposed to temperature fluctuations and warm spring-like afternoons. If records seem now restricted to indoor tracks, the lack of them did not adversely affect the atmosphere, with German, American, Dutch and Japanese spectators turning out in force to wave a sea of flags to cheer along their skaters.

Bart Veldkamp’s win in the 10,000m gave the Dutch their first speedskating gold since Piet Kleine won the event in 1976. World record holder Johann-Olav Koss was three seconds behind for the silver, his team-mate Geir Karlstad picking up the bronze, but the Norwegian pair dominated the other distance events: a gold for Koss in the 1,500m and one for Karlstad in the 5,000m.
Jens-Uwe Mey, the men’s 500m champion in Calgary, who has won 31 out of 42 races over the distance in the last four years, did not let another Olympic gold escape him. Toshiyuki Kuroiwa of Japan took the silver. A hundredth of a second netted another German, Olaf Zinke (GER) the 1000m gold, with Yoon Man Kim of Korea in hot pursuit for the silver.

Gunda Niemann (GER) won two golds, the 3,000m and then the 5,000m, in which the silver and bronze were picked up by her compatriots Heike Warmicke and Claudia Pechstein for a convincing demonstration that the former GDR skaters remain strong in the German team. Another double gold medallist was Bonnie Blair (USA), who retained her 1988 Olympic 500m title and also took the 1,000m. Ye Quiabo (CHN), was just 0.018 seconds behind her in the 500m after being impeded at a cross-over, to become the first Chinese athlete to ever win a medal at the Winter Games. She took another silver 0.02 seconds behind Blair in the 1,000m. Both Niemann and Blair tried for the 1,500m crown, but Niemann finished five hundredths of a second behind her team-mate Jacqueline Borner and the American in 21st place. The bronze went to Seiko Hashimoto of Japan.
Background Information

The events were held in a traditional skating rink on a 111.12 m circuit; the straights are very short, only 28.85 m. At the Games, men compete in the 1000 m and the 5000 m relay and women in the 500 m and the 3000 m relay. The modus operandi consists of heats leading to direct elimination up to the final. After its success in Calgary, short track made its official Olympic début in Albertville. Depending on the distance or the heats, 6 or 4 competitors start in a line. Only the placing counts. Twenty-minute rest breaks are allowed between races. The two first-placed athletes in each heat go through to the next round until final line-up is reached. In the relays, several teams of four skaters take part in each race, and each one has at least one skater in action for one or more laps: they can relay one another in the straights.

By the end of the race, 27 or 45 laps have been completed.
“Take a look at this!” said a TV sports commentator introducing short track speed skating. This young sport, whose first official competition was less than twenty years ago, has come a long way. A demonstration sport in Calgary, it was a full medal sport in Albertville and it proved itself terrifically exciting. With the advantage of being held in a normal size rink, unlike speed skating, on a 111m track instead of a 400m one, short track is held in a series of knock-out heats of four or six competitors, the first two across the line qualifying for the next round. Easier said than done when skaters turn round the tight bends, where they touch the ice with their hand to steady themselves, at speeds of up to 50km/hr.

Thills - and spills, In the 1,000m semi-final Joon-Ho Lee of Korea set a world record of 1'31"27, whilst the 1991 world champion Will O’Reilly, winner of both the 500 and 1000m demonstration events in Calgary, fell in the sixth lap. Ki-Hoon Kim bettered his team-mate’s new world record in the final of 1'30"76 to take the gold.

The men’s 5,000m relay was a photo finish between the Korean and Canadian skaters for the gold, with Ki-Hoon Kim throwing himself at the finishing line a whisker ahead of Michel Daignault. The British team, which had won gold and silver at last year's World Championships, could only finish third in their semi-final heat.

The American Cathy Turner, a promising speed skater in the 70’s who retired in 1981 to make a comeback in short track after watching the sport at the Games in 1988 on TV, just avoided falling in the women’s 500m to win by 0.04 seconds over Li Yan of China. World Champion Sylvie Daigle of Canada had been eliminated after a tumble in her quarter final. Turner already had a silver in the women’s 3,000m relay, which was won by the Canadians. The strong Chinese team had been eliminated in the heats after an unconsolable Yangmei Zehng fell just fifteen metres from the finish.
ALPINE SKIING

Background information

DOWNHILL

The course is marked out by red direction gates, 1 m x 0.70 m, leaving a passage of at least 8 m width. Training sessions are scheduled for the 3 days preceding the competition to enable contestants to familiarize themselves with the course.

In accordance with international standards, the race must last more than 1 minute 40 seconds. The start will be given every 2 minutes. The world’s 15 best downhill skiers draw lots and start first; the rest start in order of FIS ranking. A fall does not result in disqualification, only a loss of time, provided that the contestant gets back onto the course. Missed gates are penalized. The clock is the only judge: the best time wins!

The downhill of La Face run was designed by Bernhard Russi, Olympic downhill champion at Sapporo in 1972.

COMBINED

Alpine Combined includes downhill and slalom. The competition takes 2 days, starting with the combined downhill, slightly different from the “big” downhill. At Val d’Isère, for example, the start was almost 150 m lower down, but the race is run in the same way on a course indicated by red gates 1 m x 0.75 m, leaving a passage at least 8 m wide. The starting procedure is the same as for the downhill, with starts every one and a half minutes. The world’s best 15 downhill skiers are drawn by lot and start first: the ones who come next start according to FIS ranking. Next comes the Slalom, 2 runs staked out with closely-situated gates (55-75 maximum), enforcing tight bends. These gates leave a passage of 5 m and are spaced at a minimum of 75 cm distance. A run inspection is scheduled before each run (the two courses are different). The slalom starting order is determined by the world ranking: the best 15 are drawn by lot and the from 16th on, they are ranked according to FIS points. The placing in the first run determines the starting order for the second, with the first 15 starting in reverse order of the first run’s results, and the rest in the same order as they finished in the first run. “Straddling” or missing a gate results in disqualification, but not falling, provided that the skier gets back on to the course. The times clocked are converted into race points (or penalties calculated by arithmetic), and added up to obtain the final ranking of the alpine combined.

GIANT SLALOM

The course of the giant slalom is marked out by alternate red or blue gates, topped with 0.75 m wide x 0.50 m high streamers. The number of gates used is 12-15 % of the vertical drop in metres (36-35 gates for 300 m). They must leave a passage of 4-8 m maximum, and be spaced at least 10 m apart.

The event consists of two timed runs on the same day, on 2 different courses. The contestants may inspect each course before the competition but must not try to go through the gates or do bends parallel to the gates to imitate the course - under threat of disqualification. The start is given every one and a half minutes. The start system is the same as for the combined slalom. “Straddling” or missing a gate results in disqualification, but not falling, if the skier gets back on to the course. Victory goes to the best time when the two runs are added together.

SLALOM

Slalom skiers must complete the 2 runs staked out with closely-placed gates (55-75 gates maximum) enforcing tight bends. These gates leave a passage of 4-5 m and are spaced at a minimum of 75 cm apart. A run inspection is scheduled before each run (the two courses are different). The winner has the best time after adding the 2 runs together.
ALPINE SKIING

MEN’S SUPER G

The Super G (or Super Giant Slalom) is the most recent Alpine skiing event to appear, a World Cup event for the first time in 1985 and integrated into the Olympic programme since 1988 in Calgary. Half-way between the downhill and the giant slalom, the Super G has become the preferred event of polyvalent skiers, on a slope with slightly less vertical drop than the Downhill (240 m less on La Face). Unlike the downhill, there is no training before the event: the contestants must memorize the course and contours, and evaluate the speeds reached in different passages during an inspection scheduled 2 hours before the start. The gates used are those of the giant slalom (the banners measure 0.75 m in width x 0.50 m in height), red alternating with blue, of a number equal to (but not greater than) 10 % of the vertical drop in metres (eg 500 m = 50 gates). There is only one run. The start is the same as for the downhill.

Marc Girardelli.

MEN’S DOWNHILL

1. ORTLIEB, Patrick AUT 1'50"37
2. PICCARD, Franck FRA 1'50"42
3. MADER, Guenther AUT 1'50"47
4. WASMEIER, Markus GER 1'50"62
5. THORSEN, Jan Einar NOR 1'50"79
6. HEINZER, Franz SUI 1'51"39
7. TAUSCHER, Hansjoerg CER 1'51"49
8. ARNESEN, Lasse NOR 1'51"63

MEN’S COMBINED

1 POLIG, Josef ITA 14"58
2 MARTIN, Gianfranco ITA 14"90
3 LOCHER, Steve SUI 18"16
4 CRETIER, Jean-Luc FRA 18"97
5 WASMEIER, Markus GER 32"77
6 GHEDINA, Kristian ITA 38"96
7 FURUSETH, Ole Christian NOR 40"47
8 GIGANDET, Xavier SUI 41"21

MEN’S GIANT SLALOM

1 TOMBA, Alberto ITA 2'06"98
2 GIRARDELLI, Marc LUX 2'07"30
3 AAMODT, Kjetil Andre NOR 2'07"82
4 ACCOLA, Paul SUI 2'08"02
5 FURUSETH, Ole Christian NOR 2'08"16
6 MADER, Guenther AUT 2'08"80
7 SALZGEBER, Rainer AUT 2'08"83
8 NYBERG, Fredrik SWE 2'09"00

MEN’S SLALOM

1 JAGGE, Finn Christian NOR 1’44”39
2 TOMBA, Alberto ITA 1’44”67
3 TRITSCHER, Michael AUT 1’44”85
4 STAUB, Patrick SUI 1’45”44
5 FOGDOE, Tomas SWE 1’45”48
6 ACCOLA, Paul SUI 1’45”62
7 VON GRUENIGEN, Michael SUI 1’46”42
8 NILSSON, Jonas SWE 1’46”57

MEN’S SUPER C

1 AAMODT, Kjetil Andre NOR 1’13”04
2 GIRARDELLI, Marc LUX 1’13”77
3 THORSEN, Jan Einar NOR 1’13”83
4 FURUSETH, Ole Christian NOR 1’13”87
5 POLIG, Josef ITA 1’13”88
6 HANGL, Marco SUI 1’13”90
7 MADER, Guenther AUT 1’14”08
8 STIANSEN, Tom NOR 1’14”51
XVIth WINTER GAMES - RESULTS

WOMEN’S DOWNHILL

Background Information

The course is marked out by red direction gales. 1 m X 0.70 m, leaving a passage of at least 8 m width. The race must last more than 7 minute 40 seconds. The Roc de Fer downhill run was also designed by Bernard Russi, Olympic Downhill champion at Sapporo in 1972. For the rest of the rules, see under men’s downhill.

1 LEE-GARTNER, Kerrin CAN  1'52"55
2 LINDH, Hilary USA  1'52"61
3 WALLINCER, Veronika AUT  1'52"64
4 SEIZINGER, Katja GER  1'52"67
5 KRONBERCER, Petra AUT  1'52"73
6 GUTENSOHN, Katrin GER  1'53"71
7 SADLEDER, Barbara AUT  1'53"81
8 GLADISHIVA, Svetlana EUN  1'53"85

WOMEN’S COMBINED

1 KRONBERGER, Petra AUT  2'55
2 WACHTER, Anita AUT  19'39
3 MASNADA, Florence FRA  21'38
4 BOURNISSEN, Chantal SUI  24'98
5 BERGE, Anne NOR  35'28
6 MCKENDRY, Michelle CAN  39'02
7 BOKAL, Natasa SLO  42'60
8 MEDZIHRADSKA, Lucia TCH  47'43

WOMEN’S GIANT SLALOM

1 WIBERG, Pernilla SWE  2'12"74
2 ROFFE, Diann USA  2'13"71
3 WACHTER, Anita AUT  2'13"71
4 MAIER, Ulrike AUT  2'13"77
5 PARISIEN, Julie M J USA  2'14"10
6 MERLE, Carole FRA  2'14"24
7 TWARDOKENS, Eva USA  2'14"47
8 SEIZINGER, Katja GER  2'14"96

WOMEN’S SUPER C

1 COMPAGNONI, Deborah ITA  1'21"22
2 MERLE, Carole FRA  1'22"63
3 SEIZINGER, Katja GER  1'23"19
4 KRONBERGER, Petra AUT  1'23"20
5 MAIER, Ulrike AUT  1'23"35
6 LEE-GARTNER, Kerrin CAN  1'23"76
7 GREG, Michaela GER  1'23"77
8 TWARDOKENS, Eva USA  1'24"19

WOMEN’S SLALOM

Petra Kronberger.

1 KRONBERGER, Petra AUT  1'32"68
2 COBERGER, Annelise NZL  1'33"10
3 FERNANDEZ OCHOA, Blanca ESP  1'33"35
4 PARISIEN, Julie M J USA  1'33"40
5 BUDER, Karin AUT  1'33"68
6 CHAUVET, Patricia FRA  1'33"72
7 SCHNEIDER, Vreni SUI  1'33"96
8 BERGE, Anne NOR  1'34"22

Kerrin Lee-Gartner.
The Bellevarde course for the men’s downhill was designed by Bernhard Russi, like the Roc de Fer (Iron Rock) downhill course for the women in Méribel, to give spectators the most complete view possible of a run breathtaking in its variety. It might have produced different reactions in the skiers - too technical, too slow for some, the future of the event for others - but all 30,000 people watching were treated to an enthralling, complex competition high in excitement and drama. All the favourites were to be disappointed, chasing an unbeatable 1’50”37 set by the very first man out of the gate, one who had never won an international title: Patrick Ortlieb (AUS), who had to wait for fifty-five other competitors before knowing he had the gold. Five hundredths of a second behind him for the silver, in a remarkable return to form in his home region of Savoy, came Franck Piccard (FRA), bronze medallist in the event in Calgary.

The combined also had its share of surprises: a fall by Marc Girardelli in the downhill, in the slalom a missed gate near the finish for Hubert Strolz, who won the gold in Calgary, and a bad misjudgement by Paul Accola, leaving the way clear for the Italians Josef Polig and Gianfranco Martin to take the gold and silver respectively, and for Steve Lecher, who picked up the bronze, one of the few medals gleaned by the Swiss team.

Kjetil Aamodt and Jan Einar Thorsen showed that the Norwegians were not just out to take their traditional haul of Nordic medals, with their gold and bronze in the Super G. The silver went to Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, who finally managed to break his Olympic jinx. Franck Piccard, the defending champion, managed only twenty seconds of the course, to the disappointment of the masses of Savoyard spectators waiting for him below. The irrepressible Alberto Tomba, for whom thousands of Italians came to cheer, went down in history as the first person to retain an Olympic Alpine title, by winning the giant slalom a margin of 0.32 seconds ahead of Girardelli, who picked up a second silver, with
Aamodt taking the bronze. Tomba made a heroic effort to save his other Olympic title in the slalom in Les Menuires, after a slow first run nearly a second behind Finn Christian Jagge of Norway. With a blistering, phenomenal second run of 51.66 "Tomba la bomba" nearly did it, but the Norwegian, losing his lead all the way down the course, managed to save 28 hundredths of a second of it for the gold.

Petra Kronberger won the women's combined thanks to a particularly strong downhill, with her team-mate and defending Olympic champion Anita Wachter unable to close the gap even with her first place in both slalom runs. Florence Masnada took the bronze. A top all-round skier for the past three years from December 1990 to January 1991, she won an unprecedented five women's Alpine disciplines in the World Cup - Kronberger also won the women's slalom. Annelise Coberger stormed from eighth place to the silver with the fastest second run to win the first medal ever at the Winter Games for a skier from the Southern hemisphere, televised live at 3am - in New Zealand. Blanca Fernandez Ochoa of Spain, who finished fifth in the slalom in Calgary, followed her family's lead - her brother Francisco won gold in the event in Sapporo - becoming, with her bronze, the first Spanish woman skier to win an Olympic medal.

With many of the skiers more at home with hard, icy conditions, the women's downhill event was dominated in snowy conditions by two North Americans, Kerrin Lee-Gartner of Calgary, who competed in her home city in 1988 as an unknown, and Hilary Lindh, silver and gold medallists. They allowed the Europeans to claim just the bronze, which went to Veronika Wallinger of Austria. Deborah Compagnoni of Italy, who trains with Tomba, stormed to gold in the super giant 1.41 ahead of Carole Merle, only the second time an Italian woman has won Olympic gold in Alpine skiing. She also hoped to win the giant slalom, but fell, along with Petra Kronberger, who had come sixth in the event in Calgary. The event was won by Pernilla Wiberg, the first-ever medal for the Swedes in women's Alpine skiing, more than a second ahead of Diann Roffe (USA).
FREESTYLE SKIING

World champions Edgar Grospiron of France and the American Donna Weinbrecht won the moghuls, taking the first Olympic medals in freestyle skiing. The atmosphere, in a morning of driving snow, was one of carnaval, the loud music accompanying the skiers down the bumps on the 250 metre track unable to drown out the cheers of the 10,000 spectators, many French, with whom the sport is definitely young, wildly popular and very “in” - Grospiron himself took up freestyle at 12 because he was bored with traditional skiing... Another Frenchman, Oliver Allamand, won the silver and Nelson Carmichael (USA) the bronze. Elizaveta Kojevnikova of the Unified Team took the silver in the women’s moghuls with the fastest run, 39.47 seconds and the Norwegian Stine Hattestad the bronze.

MEN’S MOGHULS

1 CROSPIRON, Edgar FRA 25.81
2 ALLAMAND, Olivier FRA 24.87
3 CARMICHAEL, Nelson USA 24.82
4 BERTHON, Eric FRA 24.79
5 SMART, John CAN 24.15
6 PAAJARVI, Jorgen SWE 24.14
7 BRASSARD, Jean-Luc CAN 23.71
8 PERSSON, Leif SWE 22.99

WOMEN’S MOGHULS

1 WEINBRECHT, Donna USA 23.69
2 KOJEVNIKOVA, Elizaveta EUN 23.50
3 HATTESTAD, Stine NOR 23.04
4 MITTERMAYER, Tatjana GER 22.33
5 STEIN, Birgit GER 21.44
6 MCINTYRE, Liz USA 21.24
7 MARCIANDI, Silvia ITA 19.66
8 MONOD, Raphaelle FRA 15.57
Background Information

In accordance with international regulations, cross-country events must take place on a course including one third of uphill climb with 9-18% incline, one third of downhill and one third of flat or undulating ground.

Until 1985, only the classic technique was practised in competitions. However, the faster skating step (an average of 25 km/h; i.e. a time gain of 5-10%) has progressively been adopted by the majority of skiers. This new: so-called “free”, technique, which includes all the movements of cross-country skiing, has now been officially recognized for competitions. Two events are now contested in the classic technique (70 km and 30 km for men, 5 and 15 for women), two others in the free (15 km pursuit and 50 km for men, 10km pursuit and 30km for women).

The principle of the individual races, 10, 30, and 50 km for men, 5km, 15km and 30km for women, is “against the clock”. The start is given every 30 seconds. The pursuit race is contested in 2 races over 2 days. The 1st race (5 or 10 km) is against the clock in classic technique: the skier with the best time takes 1st position in the 2nd race (10km or 15 km), contested in free with a handicap corresponding to the time difference in the 1st race, etc. The winner is the one with the best time!

The women’s 4 x 5 km in the splendid setting of Les Saisies.
XVIth WINTER GAMES - RESULTS

MEN'S 10 KM
1. ULVANG, Vegard NOR  27:36'0
2. ALBARELLO, Marco ITA  27:55'2
3. MAJBACK, Christer SWE  27:56'4
4. DAELHIE, Bjorn NOR  28:01'6
5. JONSSON, Niklas SWE  28:03'1
6. KIRVESNIEMI, Harri FIN  28:23'3
7. VANZETTA, Giorgio ITA  28:26'9
8. STADLOBER, Alois AUT  28:27'5

MEN'S PURSUIT
1. DAELHIE, Bjorn NOR  1 h 05'37''9
2. ULVANG, Vegard NOR  1 h 06'31''3
3. VANZETTA, Giorgio ITA  1 h 06'32''2
4. ALBARELLO, Marco ITA  1 h 06'33''3
5. MOGREN, Torgny SWE  1 h 06'37''4
6. MAJBACK, Christer SWE  1 h 07'17''0
7. SAUNER, Silvio ITA  1 h 07'34''9
8. SMIRNOV, Vladmir EUN  1 h 07'35''8

MEN'S 30 KM
1. ULVANG, Vegard NOR  1 h 22'27''8
2. DAELHIE, Bjorn NOR  1 h 23'14''0
3. LANGLI, Terje NOR  1 h 23'42''5
4. ALBARELLO, Marco ITA  1 h 23'55''7
5. JEVNE, Erling NOR  1 h 24'07''7
6. MAJBACK, Christer SWE  1 h 24'12''1
7. JONSSON, Niklas SWE  1 h 25'17''6
8. PONSILUOMA, Jyrki SWE  1 h 25'24''4

MEN'S RELAY 4 X 10 KM
1. NOR  1 h 39'26''0
2. ITA  1 h 40'52''7
3. FIN  1 h 41'22''9
4. SWE  1 h 41'23''1
5. EUN  1 h 43'03''6
6. GER  1 h 43'41''7
7. TCH  1 h 44'20''0
8. FRA  1 h 44'51''1

MEN'S 50 KM
1. DAEHLIE, Bjorn NOR  2 h 03'41''5
2. DE ZOLT, Maurilio ITA  2 h 04'39''1
3. VANZETTA, Giorgio ITA  2 h 06'42''1
4. PROKUROROV, Alexej EUN  2 h 07'06''1
5. BALLAND, Hervé FRA  2 h 07'17''7
6. NYC, Radim TCH  2 h 07'41''5
7. MUHLEGG, Johann GER  2 h 07'45''2
8. BENC, Pavel TCH  2 h 08'13''6
## WOMEN’S 5 KM

1. **LUKKARINEN**, Marjut FIN  [14'13"8]
2. **EGOROVA**, Lyubov EUN  [14'14"7]
3. **VALBE**, Elena EUN  [14'22"7]
4. **BELMONDO**, Stefania ITA  [14'26"2]
5. **NYBRATEN**, Inger Helene NOR  [14'33"3]
6. **DANIOLOVA**, Olga EUN  [14'37"2]
7. **LASUTINA**, Larisa EUN  [14'41"7]
8. **PEDERSEN**, Solveig NOR  [14'42"1]

## WOMEN’S 15 KM

1. **EGOROVA**, Lyubov EUN  [42'20"8]
2. **LUKKARINEN**, Marjut FIN  [43'29"9]
3. **VALBE**, Elena EUN  [43'42"5]
4. **SMETANINA**, Raisa EUN  [44'01"5]
5. **BELMONDO**, Stefania ITA  [44'02"4]
7. **NYBRATEN**, Inger Helene NOR  [44'18"6]
8. **DYBENDAHL**, Trude NOR  [44'31"5]

## WOMEN’S PURSUIT

1. **ECOROVA**, Lyubov EUN  [40'07"7]
2. **BELMONDO**, Stefania ITA  [40'31"8]
3. **VALBE**, Elena EUN  [40'51"7]
4. **LUKKARINEN**, Marjut FIN  [41'05"1]
5. **NILSEN**, Elin NOR  [41'26"9]
6. **WESTIN**, Marie-Helene SWE  [41'28"2]
7. **NYBRATEN**, Inger Helene NOR  [41'35"1]
8. **LASUTINA**, Larisa EUN  [41'48"8]

## WOMEN’S 30 KM

1. **BELMONDO**, Stefania ITA  [1 h 22'30"1]
2. **EGOROVA**, Lyubov EUN  [1 h 22'32"2]
3. **VALBE**, Elena EUN  [1 h 24'13"9]
4. **NILSEN**, Elin NOR  [1 h 26'25"1]
5. **LASUTINA**, Larisa EUN  [1 h 26'31"8]
6. **DI CENTA**, Manuela ITA  [1 h 27'04"4]
7. **WESTIN**, Marie-Helene SWE  [1 h 27'16"2]
8. **OPITZ**, Simone GER  [1 h 27'17"4]

## WOMEN’S RELAY 4 X 5 KM

1. **EUN**  [0 h 59'34"8]
2. **NOR**  [0 h 59'56"4]
3. **ITA**  [1 h 00'25"9]
4. **FIN**  [1 h 00'52"9]
5. **FRA**  [1 h 01'30"7]
6. **TCH**  [1 h 01'37"4]
7. **SWE**  [1 h 01'54"5]
8. **GER**  [1 h 02'22"6]

---

*The women’s 15 km podium.*
If the cross country skiing competitions in
Les Saisies were anything to go by, the
Norwegians - and the Italians too - know
how to put as much effort into supporting
as winning, with a fairground atmosphere
of flags, banners, horns, cowbells and rat-
tles and a noisy, good-natured sporting
spirit prevailing under a bright blue sky. The
venue at Les Saisies is billed as a cross
country skier’s paradise and the surround-
ings are indeed wonderful, but for the ski-
ers the altitude requires some getting used
to and, while the runs are excellent, they
have plenty of climbs and descents. The
Norwegians managed to overcome these
difficulties in order to win the Olympic
titles so longed for during the past sixteen
years. For the 30 km competition, Vegard
Ulvang, bronze medallist in 1988, accom-
panied by Daehlie and Langli covered the
podiums with blue and red, and the delight
of their supporters was understandable. In
the 10 km, Ulvang repeated his exploit in
spite of a broken ski stick. Other errors
resulted in a fail by the favourite Langli who
lost his place to Albarello who had none-
theless also fallen. In the 15 km pursuit,
making its first appearance at the Games,
Norway was again at the forefront, with a
confrontation between Daehlie and
Ulvang. The former triumphed; the latter
was not pleased. The bronze medal was
contested by two Italians, Vanzetta and
Albarello, who are strong in the pursuit.
The Italians also got themselves talked
about in the 50 km, the final cross country
competition where everyone was looking
out for De Zolt. At 42, “the Cricket” was
still in with a chance after being world
champion in 1987, silver medallist in Cal-
gary and third in the world championships
in 1991. But legends give way to other
legends. It was the Norwegian Daehlie
who went on to win, another potential
hero for Lillehammer.

The 15 km which opened the women’s
cross country competitions had more than
one surprise in store. The gold went to Lyu-
bov Egorova, an outsider at the start, with
the silver going to the previously unknown
Marjut Lukkarinen, leaving the bronze for
the favourite Elena Valbe. The 5 km was
little different, with the Finn beating

Egorova. This was the first medal of the
Games for Finland, but the third in this
event since Sarajevo. The 10 km offered
the chance for Egorova to continue her
harvest of medals, with Valbe again taking
the bronze and the skating step specialist
Stefania Belmondo clinching the silver.
There were a few minor changes in the
relay, but this was above all the grand finale
for “Mamie Raïssa” Smetsnanina who, by
winning her tenth medal (the fourth gold
since 1976), became the oldest medallist in
history - at the age of 40! But in second
place, on particularly hard snow, were the
Norwegians including Nybraten from the
winning team in Sarajevo. In Lillehammer
we shall no doubt hear more of Mancini,
who brought the French team up to fifth
place. The Italians, with Belmondo, were
third. She, with her invincible skating step,
cheered on by an excited crowd, went on
to win the 30 km ahead of the two undeth-
ronable skiers from the Unified Team.
Background Information

Skijumping and cross-countryskiing, an event for good all-round skiers. Excellence is required in both to have a chance of winning. The competitions take place over 2 days. First day: the jump from the normal hill of 90 m. This length, called critical point K, represents the limit beyond which it would be dangerous to land. As with the ski jumping event, it is a question of jumping a long way and being elegant in flight. The style is marked out of 20 by 5 judges who take into consideration in-run, take-off flight and landing... The highest and lowest marks are cancelled and the remaining 3 added up. Maximum score 60 points. As for the length of the jump, it is visually measured, to the nearest 50 cm. by measurers placed along the landing area, and marked to: 60 points for the longest jump in each round and 1.6 points subtracted per metre short of it (e.g. of longest jump: 88 m = 60 points, a jump of 8.5 m = 55.2 points). The best 2 jumps of the executed count. The result in points is converted into time penalties which determine the starting order for the cross-country race which takes place on the second day. This is called the Gundersen method, after the man who invented it. The jumper placed 1st starts first, and the others follow at intervals calculated according to the number of points obtained for the jump (e.g.: 9 points behind = 1 minute’s penalty). The race is a pursuit. The final time determines the placing. The first to finish is the winner.

Two combined events are contested: individual, on K 90 and 75 km of cross-country; team: the total of the positions obtained for the jump (on K 90) by 3 competitors of the same nationality determines the starting order and the spacing out of the team for the 3 x 70 km cross-country relay. The gold goes to the first team to finish.

Podium of the individual combined.

A crowded podium: the medal-winning teams in the Nordic combined.
Guillaume catching up Sulzenbacher.

INDIVIDUAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Jump 15 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GUY, Fabrice</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>222'1 44'28&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GUILLAUME, Sylvain</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>208'1 45'16&quot;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SULZENBACHER, Klaus</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>221'6 45'34&quot;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LUNDBERG, Fred</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>211'9 45'54&quot;8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>OFNER, Klaus</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>228'5 45'57&quot;9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LEVANDI, Allar</td>
<td>EST</td>
<td>206'4 46'02&quot;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>OGIWARA, Kenji</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>215'3 46'25&quot;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>USTUPSKI, Stanislaw</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>202'6 46'56&quot;2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Jump 3x10 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MIKATA</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>645.1 1 h 23'36&quot;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>APELAND</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>569.9 1 h 18'46&quot;9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DEIMEL</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>615.6 1 h 22'49&quot;6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LUNDBERG</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>578.4 1 h 20'19&quot;0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MANTILA</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>609.7 1 h 25'24&quot;9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KUCERA</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>546.7 1 h 24'29&quot;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SUMMANEN</td>
<td>TCH</td>
<td>561.2 1 h 25'44&quot;3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TETREAULT</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>591.3 1 h 28'15&quot;8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NORDIC COMBINED

A

French double in the Nordic combined in Courchevel succeeded in revealing a number of things to the French, not least of which was the discipline itself, on the programme since Chamonix in 1924, athletes determined to win and a crowd of lively supporters from the Jura mountains prepared to travel and give their champions some Italian-style encouragement. France has still not quite got over it: Fabrice Guy won the gold, and Sylvain Guillaume took the silver.

In the jumping, Guy had gone ahead (87.50 to 85.50) and, well supported by a closely-knit team, could be fairly sure of victory the following day ahead of the Austrians and Japanese. In the end it was Guillaume who created the surprise on the superb course laid out not far from the ski jump at Courchevel. Coming up relentlessly iron way behind in 13th place, he finally stole second place from the Austrian Sulzenberger who was thereby pushed into third. With the rest of his team, Sulzenberger was to maintain this ranking in the relay, a beautifully balanced event of high calibre. But for the French, who had lost their concentration, their good fortune did not continue. This team competition went to the best jumpers, the Japanese, who thus succeeded in winning their first gold medal since Sapporo. Thanks to their results in the jumping, they had an advantage of more than two minutes in the relay, which they made good use of by letting Mikita, their weakest skier, compete first. After a tremendous comeback, the Norwegians slipped back to 1'26"4. And the final race, which was neck-and-neck up to the finishing line, saw the Norwegian Elden narrowly beaten by Ogiwara, to the delight of the many Japanese who had made the trip.
Background Information

In both World and Olympic competitions, ski jumping takes place on two types of jumping hills: the 90 m and the large jumping hill of 120 m, these lengths representing the critical point (K) marking the end of the landing area, beyond which it would be dangerous to extend the jump. There is an in-run, a landing area and a deceleration zone. The ski jumpers aim is to jump a long way and to be elegant in flight. Style is marked out of 20 by 5 judges, who take in account in-run, take off; flight and landing.

Two types of event are scheduled: the individual jump on K 90 and K 120 including a test jump (non-compulsory), and 2 competition jumps whose total counts towards placing; and the team jump (3 jumpers), on K 120, including 2 series of jumps, the best 3 of which are counted and added up for final placing based on the 2 series.

The maximum score is 60 points. As for the length of the jump, it is visually measured to the nearest 50 cm, measures being placed along the landing area, and also marked 60 points if the K point is reached. For the normal hill, for each metre less, 1.6 points are deducted. For the large hill, 1.4 points are deducted.

Toni Nieminen, the new Finnish star.
On this first day of the Games, the wind was blowing in Austria’s direction. Ernst Vettori, with 14 world cup victories already to his credit, won his first Olympic victory on the K90 jump, leaving the silver to his compatriot Hollwarth. The Finn, who had dominated the whole of the world cup season had to be content with the bronze, but still beat the age record. At just over 16, he became the youngest medallist ever in the Winter Games. That was before he jumped 123 metres in the K120 to become the youngest ever gold medallist, helping his team to leave the Austrians far behind. Then the same thing happened in the individual event. Jumping changes, and the fashion now is the new V-style. For the young Finn it must all have seemed like a dream, and he was unquestionably the bird-man of the Games - a habit now for the Finns, and the Austrians cannot stop it.
DEMONTRATION SPORTS

FREESTYLE SKIING

MEN’S AERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LAROCHE, Philippe</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>237'47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FONTAINE, Nicolas</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>228'88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MEDA, Didier</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>219'44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BACQUIN, Jean-Marc</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>206'71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>FEDDERSEN, Kris</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>201'74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BONATTI, Hugo</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>198'15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Trace</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>192'16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>STOEGNER, Alexander</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>187'67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WOMEN’S AERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BRAND, Colette</td>
<td>SUI</td>
<td>157'51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LINDGREN, Marie</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>155'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SIMICHEN, Elodie</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>153'94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CURRY, Jilly</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>151'13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TCHERIAZAOVA, Lina</td>
<td>EUN</td>
<td>150'01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LID, Hilde</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>144'65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MARSHALL, Kristie</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>139'55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SCHMID, Maja</td>
<td>SUI</td>
<td>129'47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEN’S BALLET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BECKER, Fabrice</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>28'15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KRISTIANSEN, Rune</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>28'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SPINA, Lane</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>27'40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PEIRCE, Richard</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>27'30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BAUMGARTNER, Heini</td>
<td>SUI</td>
<td>25'85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>WEISS, Armin</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>25'65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>FRANCO, Roberto</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>25'50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WINTERSTEEN, Jeffrey</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>24'80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WOMEN’S BALLET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KISSLING, Conny</td>
<td>SUI</td>
<td>25'30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FECHOZ, Cathy</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>25'20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PETZOLD, Sharon</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>24'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SNELL, Julia</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>22'85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>JOHANSSON, Annika</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>22'80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BRENN, Ellen</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>22'30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SCHMID, Maja</td>
<td>SUI</td>
<td>21'60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>GUTIERREZ, Raquel</td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>21'50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colette Brand, left, in mid aerial demonstration.
DEMONSTRATION SPORTS

FREESTYLE SKIING

Only six years after the first freestyle world championships in Tignes, ballet and aerials were back there for their second Olympic demonstration appearance, along with the third discipline, moguls, which was given full Olympic sport status for 1992. A cross between gymnastics, trampolining and skateboarding, the men’s aerials were dominated by the Canadians, Philippe Laroche, the world champion, and Nicholas Fontaine, who gave spectacular performances. Didier Méda of France, second in Calgary, still jumped for joy on taking third place. Colette Brand won the women’s with style. Ski ballet might seem like figure skating on skis and snow but you have to be a perfect acrobat. The American Lane Spina, who was runner-up in Calgary came third ahead of Rune Kristiansen, who put the emphasis on technical prowess in the air. Both left the top honour to the Frenchman Fabrice Becker, who won on points for composition and style with a well-choreographed dance-like tango. A fine exploit in the women’s competition with Conny Kissing taking the 103rd win in her career, ahead of Cathy Fechoz, from Courchevel.

SPEED SKIING

MEN
1 PRUFER, Michael FRA WR 229’299
2 GOITSCHEL, Philippe FRA  228’717
3 HAMILTON, Jeffrey USA  226’700
4 SISTACH, Laurent FRA  225’000
5 BASILE, Claude FRA  223’464
6 KAKES, Petr TCH  223’325
7 MORGAN, James USA  222’910
8 WEBER, Franz AUT  222’222

WOMEN
1 MULARI, Tarja FIN WR 219’245
2 PETTERSEN, Liss NOR  212’892
3 KOLAROVA, Renata SUI  210’526
4 MORIN, Anna SWE  209’790
5 DIMINO-SIMONS, Melissa USA 203’620

SPEED SKIING IN LES ARCS

In their skin-tight ski suits, aerodynamic helmets and calf-mounted ailerons, the speed skiers beat some breathtaking speed records in spite of the very cold snow on the run specially built for them at Les Arcs, which has become one of the centres of this demonstration event. Michel Prufer, a 31-year old doctor from Savoy, smashed his own world record, set in 1988, by 5.558 km/h. Philippe Goitschel, a nephew of the French skiing champion, placed second with 228.717 km/h ahead of the American Hamilton Jeffrey with 226.700 km/h. A record was also broken in the women’s competition by Finland’s Tarja Mulari at 219.245 km/h (beating the previous 214.723). For these performances, shorter competitors have an advantage, but they are still possible only after careful preparation. The rest is down to concentration and determination. One sad memory from this competition, however, is the accidental death on a nearby training run of the 27-year old Swiss skier Nicholas Bochatay.
CURLING IN PRALOGNAN

In the superb rink at Pralognan, despite the presence of Canadian and Swiss supporters who did their best to inject some atmosphere, the curling tournament did not attract a full crowd of spectators, and the journalists showed little interest in this demonstration sport which is nevertheless practised in 25 countries. Down on the ice, the atmosphere was one of self-control and good form. The Swiss team, playing against the Norwegians, won the men’s tournament, revenge for the opposite result in Calgary, but for third and fourth places the Canadians and Americans placed exactly as they had in 1988. For the women, on the other hand, it was the Norwegians who beat the Germans, leaving third place for the Canadians, the winners in Calgary, who finally triumphed over the Danes.

MEN
1 SUI
2 NOR
3 USA
4 CAN
5 GBR
6 FRA
7 AUS
8 SWE

WOMEN
1 GER
2 NOR
3 CAN
4 DEN
5 SWE
6 GBR
7 FRA
8 JPN