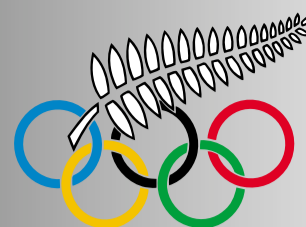


INTRODUCTION



OLYMPIC MUSEUM
New Zealand Olympic Committee

MODERN OLYMPISM

Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, who in 1894 established the Olympic Movement, is recognised as the father of modern Olympism. He modernised Ancient Greek ideals and launched them to the rest of the world through the staging of a modern Olympic Games. Today the *festival* celebrates the ideals which remain at the heart of Olympism.

By blending sport with culture and education, Olympism promotes a way of life based on:

- *The balanced development of body, will and mind*
- *The joy found in effort*
- *The educational value of being a good role model*
- *Respect for universal ethics including tolerance, generosity, unity, friendship, nondiscrimination and respect for others.*

Olympism seeks to use sport to promote the balanced development of people as an essential step in building a peaceful society that places a high value on human dignity.

The Goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a better and more peaceful world by educating young people through sport, free of discrimination and in the Olympic spirit. This requires a mutual understanding in the spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games blend *sports competition, cultural festivals, ceremonies, village life and youth camps* into an integrated whole. When people bring into this arena, attitudes and performance that reflect the ideals of Olympism, they encounter an *Olympic Experience* and the festival becomes a powerful means of building a better and more peaceful world.



This exhibition celebrates New Zealand's participation at the Olympic Winter Games between the years 1952 and 1998.

Seven New Zealanders who competed at these various Olympic Winter Games reflect on their experiences and emotions. Through their words and personal photographs, an insight is offered into the makeup and spirit of each athlete. There are common themes of *Goal Setting, Self Sacrifice, Determination to Succeed, and Being the Best that They Can Be. Each of these Olympians* is special yet they are all fused into the New Zealand 'story' of a determination to excel.

THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES - AN OVERVIEW

An International Winter Sports Week held in Chamonix, France in 1924. Two years later this event was recognised (retrospectively) as the first Olympic Winter Games.

Twenty eight years would pass before New Zealanders would have an opportunity to experience competing at the Olympic Winter Games.

The Olympic Winter Games that New Zealand has sent teams to are highlighted below.

1924	Chamonix, France
I Olympic Winter Games, 25 January - 5 February 1924	
1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland
II Olympic Winter Games, 11 - 19 February 1928	
1932	Lake Placid, USA
III Olympic Winter Games, 4 - 15 February 1932	
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
IV Olympic Winter Games, 6 - 16 February 1936	
1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland
V Olympic Winter Games, 30 January - 8 February 1948	
1952	Oslo, Norway
VI Olympic Winter Games, 14 - 25 February 1952	
1956	Cortina D'Ampezzo, Italy
VII Olympic Winter Games, 6 January - 5 February 1956	
1960	Squaw Valley, USA
VIII Olympic Winter Games, 18 - 28 February 1960	
1964	Innsbruck, Austria
IX Olympic Winter Games, 29 January - 9 February 1964	
1968	Grenoble, France
X Olympic Winter Games, 6 - 18 February 1968	
1972	Sapporo, Japan
XI Olympic Winter Games, 3 - 13 February 1972	
1976	Innsbruck, Austria
XII Olympic Winter Games, 4 - 15 February 1976	
1980	Lake Placid, USA
XIII Olympic Winter Games, 13 - 24 February 1980	
1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
XIV Olympic Winter Games, 8 - 19 February 1984	
1988	Calgary, Canada
XV Olympic Winter Games, 13 - 28 February 1988	
1992	Albertville, France
XVI Olympic Winter Games, 8 - 23 February 1992	
1994	Lillehammer, Norway
XVII Olympic Winter Games, 12 - 27 February 1994	
1998	Nagano, Japan
XVIII Olympic Winter Games, 7 - 22 February 1998	
2002	Salt Lake City, USA
XIX Olympic Winter Games, 8 - 24 February 2002	

