The XIX Olympic Winter Games will be held in Salt Lake City February 8-24, 2002. Salt Lake City will host the largest sports program in Olympic Winter Games history with competition scheduled in seven sports with 15 disciplines and 78 events.

SALT LAKE 2002™

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QWEST DEX GUIDE TO THE SALT LAKE 2002™ OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

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Photo © Mike Powell/Allsport USA

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Photo © Steve Greenwood

In a jam? Try the new UTA TRAX. It's light, it's fast, and it travels from the Delta Center in Salt Lake City to Sandy in 32 minutes.

Transportation

Once known as the "Crossroads of the West," the Salt Lake area still is easy to get to. Interstates 15 and 80 and US Highway 89 go through Salt Lake City. Amtrak provides rail service east and west. Salt Lake City International Airport is served by nine major airlines and two regional carriers. Many hotels offer complimentary airport shuttle service.

Utah Transit Authority

The key to accommodating the spectators and volunteers during the Games will be the use of shuttle buses to provide service between park and ride lots and the 11 event venues. At least seven new park and ride lots will be available. Approximately 1,400 transit buses and operators and 60 mechanics will be on loan for the duration of the Olympic Winter Games. This is to ensure that Utah residents not attending the Games will have adequate transportation coverage.

Mountain Venues: Ticket holders will park in secure parking lots. From there they will be transported to and from the venue via a fleet of Salt Lake 2002 busses. Service begins three hours before an event and ends two hours afterward.

Valley Venues: UTA will provide seven day, normal fare service to the north-south and downtown-east corridors via the 17.5 miles of light rail and approximately 300 buses.

Utah's first light-rail line, UTA TRAX, officially began operation on December 4, 1999. TRAX takes passengers from 10000 South in Sandy (Sandy Civic Center) to the Delta Center in Salt Lake City in approximately 32 minutes, including all stops. There are 16 stations, 11 with park and ride lots. Additional TRAX vehicles and additional temporary parking stalls along the corridor will accommodate Games spectators using the light-rail system. A four-mile downtown Salt Lake to the University of Utah light-rail extension will provide east-west service.

Utah Transit Authority provides more than 100 different routes throughout a 1,800-square-mile area. A free fare zone is available downtown. UTA also provides airport transportation, service to ski resorts in winter, and door-to-door transportation for passengers with disabilities.

Bus and TRAX Information

Salt Lake City . . . . . (801) RIDE-UTA [743-3882]
Ogden, Utah County,
Tooele County, and
Brigham City . . . . . (888) RIDE-UTA [743-3882]
TRAX (Salt Lake City)
UTA's electric rail line . . . . . (801) 287-7245

www.rideuta.com

This Is The Place!

Sports Venues

The Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games of 2002 (SLOC) is a private, nonprofit organization responsible for producing the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Events will be staged at facilities and resorts in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, Park City, and Soldier Hollow. All Olympic Winter Games venues are within a 10- to 60-minute drive from the Olympic Village at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City will be the hub of activity during the 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. The Olympic Village and Paralympic Village will be on the University of Utah campus. The Opening and Closing Ceremonies will take place at Rice-Eccles Olympic Stadium, adjacent to the University of Utah. Salt Lake City also will be the venue for figure skating and short track speed skating. The Salt Palace Convention Center will house the International Broadcast Center and the Main Media Center. Presentation of gold, silver, and bronze awards will take place during a celebration each night in downtown Salt Lake City at the Olympic Medals Plaza.

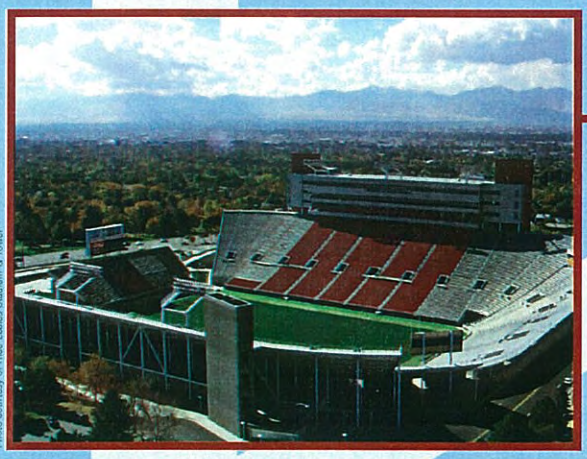

Photo courtesy of Rice-Eccles Stadium & Tower

Rice-Eccles Olympic Stadium

On February 8, 2002, nearly 3 billion people around the world will watch the Opening Ceremony for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. The Opening Ceremony celebration is highlighted by the march of the athletes into the stadium. Just being one of the hundreds of athletes to march into the stadium is an achievement in itself. On February 24, 2002, the athletes and all those who contributed to the success of the XIX Olympic Winter Games will be honored at the Closing Ceremony. The stadium was renovated to increase its seating capacity.

See our green **Community Pages** for other local attractions, maps and transportation information. For 2002 Olympic Winter Games updates see page 5 of our **Audio Information Guide** in front of this section, or visit

http://qwestdex.com

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This Is The Place!

Sports Venues

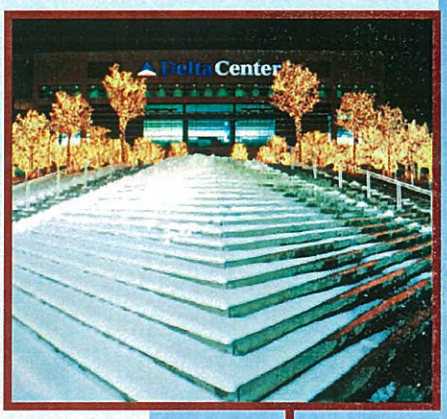

Photo © Steve Greenwood

Salt Lake Ice Center (Delta Center)

Competition in figure skating and short track speed skating will be held in the 20,000-seat Salt Lake Ice Center, also known as the Delta Center. Figure skating includes men's, women's, pairs, and ice dancing events. Short track speed skating events include men's 500 m, 1000 m, and 5000 m relay; and women's 500 m, 1000 m, and 3000 m relay. The Delta Center is home of the NBA Utah Jazz and the WNBA Utah Starzz. Tours of the facility are available. **Delta Center, 301 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City**

Utah Olympic Oval at Kearns

Ten long track speed skating events will be contested at the Utah Olympic Oval, 14 miles southwest of downtown Salt Lake City. The 400-meter speed skating oval was built by the Utah Sports Authority for public in-line skating. This outdoor facility is scheduled to be enclosed by November 2000. **14 mi. southwest of Salt Lake City. 5624 S. 4800 W., Kearns**

Photo courtesy of Olympic Properties of the United States

'E' Center

The 'E' Center seats 10,000 and is the home of the professional Utah Grizzlies of the International Hockey League. It also hosts cultural events, sporting events, and other entertainment attractions. In 2002, the 'E' Center will be the venue for ice hockey and ice sledge hockey competition. It is located 10 minutes from downtown Salt Lake City. **3200 S. Decker Lake Dr., West Valley City**

Photo courtesy of Salt Lake City Convention & Visitors Bureau

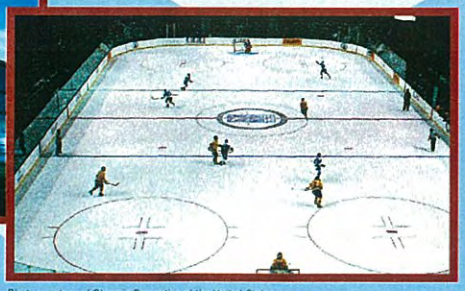

Photo courtesy of Olympic Properties of the United States

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This Is The Place!

Sports Venues

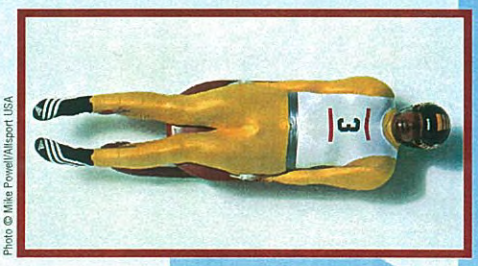

Photo © Mike Powell/Allsport USA

Utah Olympic Park

Located in the Wasatch Mountains, the Utah Olympic Park is the venue for bobsleigh, luge, skeleton, ski jumping, and the jumping portion of nordic combined. The Utah Olympic Park was built for $56 million by the state of Utah and is the only public ski jumping facility in North America. From December to March, U.S. Ski Association certified instructors teach the basics of ski jumping. The park also is a training facility for the U.S. freestyle and nordic teams. The park features a 1,335-meter bobsleigh/skeleton/luge track, four nordic ski jumps, and a 10,000-square-foot day lodge. Bobsleigh and luge runs are open to the public, summer and winter. **4 mi. north of Park City, and 25 mi. east of Salt Lake City**

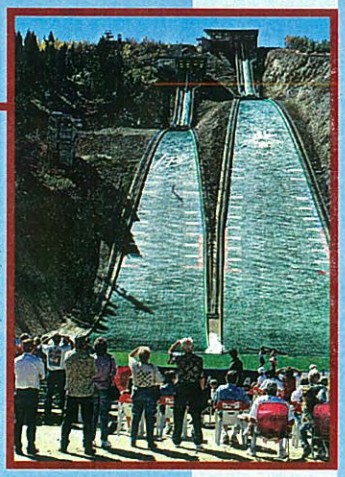

Photo © Dan Campbell, courtesy of Utah Olympic Park

Provo

The Peaks Ice Arena

The Peaks Ice Arena has been expanded and holds two ice sheets and offers a seating capacity of 8,000. Ice hockey events will be held here. **100 N. Seven Peaks Pkwy., Provo**

Soldier Hollow

Soldier Hollow at Wasatch Mountain State Park will be the venue for 20 events during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, including eight for biathlon, ten for cross-country skiing, and two for the skiing portions of nordic combined. Soldier Hollow also will host the Nordic skiing events for the VIII Paralympic Winter Games. Wasatch Mountain State Park is located in the Heber Valley near Heber City. The park offers both summer and winter outdoor recreation opportunities, and one of Utah's finest 36-hole golf courses is located here. **Approximately 60 mi. southeast of Salt Lake City, 2 mi. northwest of Midway.**

Photo courtesy of Olympic Properties of the United States

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Let The Games Begin!™

A Brief History of the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are an international sports competition based on the ancient Greek Olympic Games that originated in 776 B.C. The Games were accompanied by religious rites, and the victors received crowns of laurel leaves. The Games were held every four years for more than a thousand years.

Photo © P. Rondeau/Allsport USA

A men's four-person bobsleigh team gets a running start before hopping onto the bobsleigh for the 90-miles-per-hour run, which is timed to .01 seconds. 2002 will be the first year for women's bobsleigh events.

Ancient Olympic Games

The Greek Olympic games included events in racing, jumping, wrestling, discus-throwing, and running through sand. There were also competitions in poetry, music composition, trumpet-playing, and even beauty and drinking. During the Games a truce was declared among warring city-states to allow participants to journey safely to and from the Games.

Modern Olympic Games

The Modern Olympic Games are the brainchild of Baron Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937), a French nobleman, who proposed the idea to an international sports congress on June 16, 1894. The council, with delegates from Belgium, Britain, France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States approved Athens as the first host city and agreed to move the Olympic Games every four years to other cities of the world. Thirteen countries competed at the Athens Games in 1896.

Olympic Winter Games

Olympic Winter Games began in 1924 in Chamonix, France. Included in the lineup of events were figure skating, ice hockey, bobsledding, nordic skiing, ski jumping, and speed skating. Ice hockey first appeared as an Olympic Sport in 1920. Alpine skiing made its debut in 1936, and luge events appeared in 1964. Freestyle skiing was added as a medal sport in 1992.

XIX Olympic Winter Games

Salt Lake City, Utah, will host the XIX Olympic Winter Games February 8-24, 2002, and the VIII Paralympic Winter Games March 7-16, 2002. Along with the staging of the Olympic Winter Games, the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games of 2002 (SLOC) will be coordinating the 2002 Cultural Olympiad, to celebrate artistic endeavors alongside athletic achievements.

"Let The Games Begin" is a registered trademark of the U.S. Olympic Team.

The U.S. Olympic Rings

Designed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic Rings are the official symbol of the Olympic Movement. Five interlacing colored rings stand on a white background. The five joined rings represent the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games. The colors (blue, yellow, black, green, and red) were chosen because at least one of these colors is found in the flag of every nation. The flag of Olympic Rings first flew over the 1920 Antwerp Games.

USA

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Light the Light Within

Salt Lake 2002 Olympic Torch Relay

Ancient Greek drawings plus the writings of Greek author Plutarch inspired the first Olympic Torch Relay, created for the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. That first relay was initiated in Olympia, Greece when a Greek priestess, using the sun's rays, ignited the first modern Olympic Torch. That Olympic Torch was carried for 12 days, passing through seven countries from Greece to Germany.

Photo © Jed Jacobsohn/Allsport USA

This Olympic Cauldron at Minami Sports Park held the Olympic Flame during the 1998 Olympic Winter Games in Nagano, Japan. The Olympic Flame symbolizes the endeavor to reach perfection and the struggle for victory.

2002 Olympic Torch Route

For the Salt Lake 2002 Olympic Winter Games, the Olympic Flame will be lit in Greece and will pass through the hands of 11,500 torchbearers before the final runner reaches Salt Lake City, Utah in time to light the Olympic Cauldron for the Opening Ceremony of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

The 2002 Olympic Torch will be lit in Greece and carried to the United States by Delta Airline's "Soaring Spirit" plane featuring Olympic athlete images.

Olympic sponsors, Coca-Cola and Chevrolet, are presenting partners for this relay, which will begin December 4, 2001 in Atlanta, Georgia — site of the 1996 Olympic Games.

From Atlanta, the flame will be carried more than 13,500 miles throughout the United States, including all previous host cities for past Olympic Games held in the United States (Lake Placid, New York; Los Angeles, Calif.; Squaw Valley, Calif.; and St. Louis, Mo.) and will pass through 46 of the 50 states, in the United States, including Alaska, during the 65-day relay.

The torchbearers, each of which will carry the flame approximately 0.2 miles (equal to one lap around a track), will be assisted in this endeavor by automobile, airplane, train, ship, dog sled, skier, horse-drawn sleigh, snowmobile, ice skaters, prairie schooners, and other unique modes of transportation

A map of the 2002 Olympic Torch Relay is available online at ***www.saltlake2002.com***.

Opening and Closing Ceremonies

The parade of athletes and officials from 80 nations, the lighting of the Olympic Cauldron, and the attending Opening Ceremony for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games promises to be an emotional and awe-inspiring event that will be watched by more than 3.5 billion television viewers around the world along with those attending the event. The Closing Ceremony is likewise an emotional event during which tribute will be paid to the athletes that participated in the many events, and the Olympic Flame will be passed to Turin, Italy for 2006.

Historic Site - Historic Event!

Olympic and Paralympic Village

Historic Fort Douglas, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is providing a home away from home for athletes, coaches, and officials from around the world during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Situated in the foothills of the scenic Wasatch Mountains on the eastern edge of the University of Utah campus, this tree-dotted, 138-year-old former Army post consists of two zones. The International Zone contains retail services, and the Residential Zone provides facilities for rest and recreation. The Olympic Village is between 10 and 60 minutes by car from all event venues. The Village is NOT open to the public during the Games.

Photo © Steve Greenwood

Fort Douglas was built in 1862, when President Lincoln dispatched federal troops to the Utah Territory to guard the Overland Mail route. The Fort is now a National Historic Landmark, and its military museum is open to the public.

Fort Douglas History

Camp Douglas was established in 1862 and later was designated Fort Douglas. It stretched from Emigration Canyon to Red Butte Canyon and spread west to today's University Avenue. The site's original 62 buildings were constructed of sandstone quarried from Red Butte Canyon. After 129 years of operation, the fort was closed, and the land was transferred to the University of Utah in 1992.

During the Games

Through an agreement between the University of Utah and SLOC, the fort was developed to serve as the Olympic and Paralympic Village during the Salt Lake 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. For Olympic participants only, The Officers' Circle, the International Zone for the Olympic Winter Games, offers a coffee house, family history center, game center, an Internet access center, and more. The Residential Zone contains newly constructed housing, dining, fitness, medical, religious, and recreation facilities.

After the Games

The facilities developed for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games will provide student housing and student recreation and services facilities, including a new student center, for students at the University of Utah.

Meet the 2002 Olympic Mascots

Native American Art and legend were the inspiration for XIX Olympic Winter Games mascots Powder (Hare), Copper (Coyote), and Coal (Bear). Their respective qualities of "swifter, higher, stronger" are modern interpretations of the Olympic motto Citius, Altius, Fortius. Each wears a charm based on Anasazi or Fremont-style petroglyphs.

© 2001 Qwest

Arts Alive!
2002 Cultural Olympiad

The ancient Greeks considered the arts component of the Olympic Games to be as essential as the sports competitions. Poets wrote odes in honor of victorious athletes, sculptors created statues of winners, and musicians accompanied the sporting events. In the spirit of the original Greek Olympic Games, the 2002 Olympic Winter Games has instituted the 2002 Cultural Olympiad to celebrate Utah and its heritage, embrace the West and its cultures, and highlight America's contribution to the arts.

Photo courtesy of the Museum of Art, Brigham Young University

Steven Sondheim's Tony-award-winning operetta "A Little Night Music" will be performed by Utah Opera, accompanied by the Utah Symphony at Salt Lake's Capitol Theatre. This painting by Pilar Pobil was created for Utah Opera to depict this production.

Legacy for the Future

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, defined Olympism as "sport plus art." In keeping with this definition, the 2002 Cultural Olympiad celebrates the accomplishments of artists along with the achievements of the athletes.
The 2002 Cultural Olympiad includes signature events, the Community Cultural Initiative, and programs for the athletes in the Olympic and Paralympic Villages.

The Community Cultural Initiative contains three parts: The Olympic Imagination Celebration, the Community Heritage Invitationals, and SLOC on Tour. The Olympic Imagination Celebration requires cities to implement a creative program that will continue after the Olympic Games. This will ensure a legacy of newly commissioned works for posterity.

2002 Olympic Arts Festival

To celebrate the synthesis of sports and the arts, the Olympic Arts Festival will be held all during the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games to honor the human spirit through more than 60 exhibitions, concerts, performances, and community events. Performers will come from across the United States and will represent America's contribution to the arts and humanities. All events are open to the public.

Dance

Salt Lake City's Capitol Theatre will be the venue for a variety of newly commissioned works during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater will present the Olympic premiere of a ballet based on the life of Olympian Florence Griffith Joyner. Ballet West will present "A Gala Celebration of Twentieth Century Masterworks," featuring Ballet West's premiere of Jerome Robbins' *Afternoon of a Faun.*

See our green **Community Pages** for other local attractions, maps and transportation information. For 2002 Olympic Winter Games updates see page 5 of our **Audio Information Guide** in front of this section, or visit

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Photo courtesy of Ririe-Woodbury Dance Company

Modern dance performances by the Ririe-Woodbury Dance Company are held at the Capitol Theatre.

Pilobolus Dance Theatre will premiere a work created for the Cultural Olympiad, which combines gymnastics and humor. Ririe-Woodbury Dance Company will present the world premiere of a work created by choreographer Daniel Ezralow and a new work by Doug Varone. The Jose Limon Dance Company will premiere a new dance set to three jazz classics, "Limon and Jazz" at the Browning Center for the Performing Arts.

Additional dance performances will include the American Folk Ballet's presentation of *The Great American West*, based on American folk history and dance styles; Pete Seeger and the Children's Dance Theatre presenting a celebration of American folk music and children's dancing; Repertory Dance Theatre offering works of famous founders of modern dance; a performance by Savion Glover; and Bill T. Jones' "Fantasy in C Major," performed by the AXIS Dance Company, which brings together dancers with and without disabilities.

Fine Arts

During the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, art exhibitions will range from the Greek Antiquities exhibit at the Utah Museum of Fine Arts to the Chihuly exhibit of exquisite glass sculptures at the Salt Lake Art Center. Other art works created for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games are on display at the Salt Lake City and County Building, the Salt Lake International Airport, the Utah Museum of Natural History, and other sites across Utah.

Music

Utah musicians and guest artists from around the world will be featured during the 2002 Olympic Arts Festival. The Utah Opera will present Stephen Sondheim's *A Little Night Music*; The Utah Symphony will perform with a variety of guest artists, including Elaine Paige, "First Lady of British Musical Theatre"; and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, directed by Craig Jessop, will perform with guest artists Frederica von Stade, the King'singers, and percussionist Evelyn Glennie. Jazz legend Dr. Billy Taylor will offer two performances; young musicians from around the world will perform with the Utah Youth Symphony, and Emmy Award-winners and Utah musicians San Cardon and Kurt Bestor will offer "Keepers of the Flame," a musical tribute to the Olympic Movement.

Winter Film Festival

The Winter Film Festival will be held as part of the 2002 Cultural Olympiad during the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. The festival will include 35 screenings at multiple locations in Salt Lake City, Park City, Ogden, Provo and the Olympic Village on the University of Utah campus. Included will be sports films, silent films, children's films, independent films, and a tribute to outstanding films of American cinema.

Tickets

For information and tickets phone ArtTix at (801) 355-ARTS [2787] or toll free (888) 451-2787; TDD: (801) 328-8202 or arrange for tickets online at:
www.saltlake2002.com

 © 2001 Qwest

Mind, Body, Spirit!

Paralympic Games

The Paralympic Winter Games are the world's premier gathering of athletes with disabilities. The VIII Paralympic Winter Games will be staged March 7-16, 2002, in Salt Lake City. More than 1,100 athletes and officials from 40 countries are anticipated to attend. Competition will be held in 25 medal events at venues throughout the Wasatch Front. SLOC is committed to providing an environment of excellence and accessibility at each venue for athletes, officials, and spectators participating in Salt Lake's Games.

Photo © Nathan Blow/Allsport USA

Paralympic "sitting" Alpine skier uses a sit-ski (mono ski) and outriggers. Alpine skiing events include downhill, super-G, giant slalom, and slalom.

History

The Paralympic Movement was started by an English neurosurgeon, Sir Ludwig Guttman, whose goal was to provide athletes with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an international level equivalent to competitions for traditional athletes. The first Paralympic Games were held in Rome in 1960 with 400 athletes representing 23 countries. The first Paralympic Winter Games were held in Ornskoldsvik, Sweden, in 1976. The Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games of 2002 is the first organizing committee to completely integrate the organization of both the Olympic Winter Games and Paralympic Winter Games.

Emblem

SLOC introduced its Paralympic Games emblem during the VII Paralympic Games on March 12, 1998. The emblem features the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) theme of "Mind, Body, Spirit." It is represented by red, green, and blue marks that form an abstract image of an athlete in motion.

Ice Sledge Hockey

Photo © Stu Forster/Allsport USA

Ice sledge hockey made its debut at the 1994 Lillehammer Games. Originating in the early 1960s in Sweden, this sport is played by hockey lovers precluded by mobility impairments from the game's traditional version. Players on two-bladed sleds move rapidly across standard rinks by use of special sticks, one end of which is for moving the puck and the other end is for gripping the ice. Shots and passes may be fired underneath sleds. Body checks against the boards are a normal part of ice sledge hockey, but cross-checking will earn players time in the penalty box.

Mascot

Otto the Otter is the mascot for the Paralympic Winter Games of 2002. He represents the Paralympic message of vitality, agility, and nature's whimsical spirit. The name Otto means eight in Italian, and Salt Lake City is hosting the eighth Paralympic Winter Games. Prior to the 2002 Games, Otto will visit Utah schools and participate in multiple SLOC youth programs. During the Paralympics, Otto will attend all Paralympic events. The river otter is an inhabitant of Utah's Green and Colorado Rivers and is often spotted near Flaming Gorge.

Paralympic Events

Competition is scheduled for four disciplines with three sports (alpine skiing, nordic skiing, and ice sledge hockey).

Alpine Skiing

Alpine Skiing events include downhill, super-G, giant slalom, and slalom. Downhill is a one-run event that includes turns, jumps, and glides. Super-G is a one-run event of high-speed turns. Giant slalom requires precise turns on two separate runs and times are combined for the total score. Slalom is run on two different courses and the times are combined. Athletes are classified into three disability categories: visually impaired, sitting (e.g., spinal cord or double amputee), and standing (e.g., amputee, cerebral palsy). Visually impaired athletes are led through the course by sighted guides. Standing competitors use a single ski, outriggers, other orthopedic aids, or ski without poles. Sitting skiers use a sit-ski (mono ski) with outriggers. **Events will be held at Snowbasin Ski Area.**

Nordic Skiing

Nordic skiing events include the biathlon and cross-country skiing. The biathlon combines cross-country skiing and shooting. Athletes cross-country ski three 2.5 km legs. Between each leg, they fire five shots from a prone position at targets 10 meters away. Visually impaired athletes are aided by sound systems indicating when to fire. Cross-country competitors are classified into visually impaired, sitting, or standing categories. Techniques are alternated between classic and free style. Events include freestyle, classic, sit-ski, and relay. **Events are staged at Soldier Hollow**

Ice Sledge Hockey

Aside from equipment specifications and shorter playing periods, the rules of ice sledge hockey are the same as those of traditional ice hockey. Players on two-bladed sledges (sleds) use special sticks, one end of which is for passing and shooting and the other for gripping the ice to propel the sledge across the ice. Games consist of three 15-minute stop-time periods. **The 'E' Center is the venue for Ice Sledge Hockey**

Tickets

SLOC anticipates around 325,000 tickets will be available for the 2002 Paralympic Winter Games. A ticket program in accordance with the IPC policies and guidelines has been approved. Tickets will be available via mail, telephone, and Internet. ***www.tickets.com***

SALT LAKE
PARALYMPICS 2002

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