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— Cover : A U. S. competitor at the recent parachuting championship.  
— Editorial : His Holiness Pope Paul VI frequently grants audiences to sportsmen. Our picture shows His Holiness with a great French champion : Anquetil.



# EDITORIAL

## His Holiness Pope Paul VI speaks on the subject of Sports

Gentlemen,

It is Our pleasure to meet the request of your distinguished Chairman, Professor Ferruccio Antonelli, by receiving the participants in the First International Congress on the Role of Psychology in Sports.

We were told that you belong to thirty four different nations and that your meeting hinges on various schools of thought : this gives Us an additional reason to enjoy this opportunity to spend a few moments with you. For We always welcome contact and conversation with all.

Moreover, the very theme of your congress is not without interest to Us. All of you, psychologists, doctors, psychiatrists, sociologists and pedagogues are animated by a common love for man and it is for his sake that you work, for his benefit that you jointly contribute the fruit of your various activities to the conduct of this research on the psychological aspect of sports.

As you know, the Church has always favored the development of sports, recognizing their value in promoting the harmonious evolution of man, body and soul. It can but laud any concept which, through the practice of sports, fosters the education and development of the human body, thus enlarging man's potential and enhancing his personality. For the Church advocates a genuine respect for the body, which it knows to be the temple of God, as it knows that He will some day return. This is why it encourages sport activities which harmoniously combine physical development with intellectual and moral education. Providing that due respect is given to the hierarchy of values, that the togetherness of family is preserved, that participation in social life is ensured and religious duties fulfilled, sports, when in their proper place — that is to say if not allowed to become an end in themselves — are a valuable contribution to man's private as well as social life.

Furthermore, it is common knowledge that sports can play an important role in the formation of youths by introducing

*The spring of 1965 has known an unprecedented activity in the field of research on sports.*

*In Europe, congress followed upon congress at a pace well in keeping with the radiant vitality of physical education and sports : Executive Committee Meeting of the International Council for Physical Education and Sports, Congress on Audio-Visual Aids in sports, First International Congress on the Role of Psychology in Sports, International Colloquy on Team Sports, held in Vichy, and more research in Madrid...*

*CISM was present everywhere. The active participation of its representatives was greatly appreciated and valuable contacts were established.*

*The scope and success of the First Congress on the Role of Psychology in Sports deserve a special mention. The meeting was attended by 400 delegates representing 34 nations. One of the highlights was the audience granted by His Holiness Pope Paul VI to the most prominent participants. The text of the address which His Holiness made on this occasion is published below.*

*All of us will be gratified by this significant token of goodwill from the world's highest spiritual authority.*



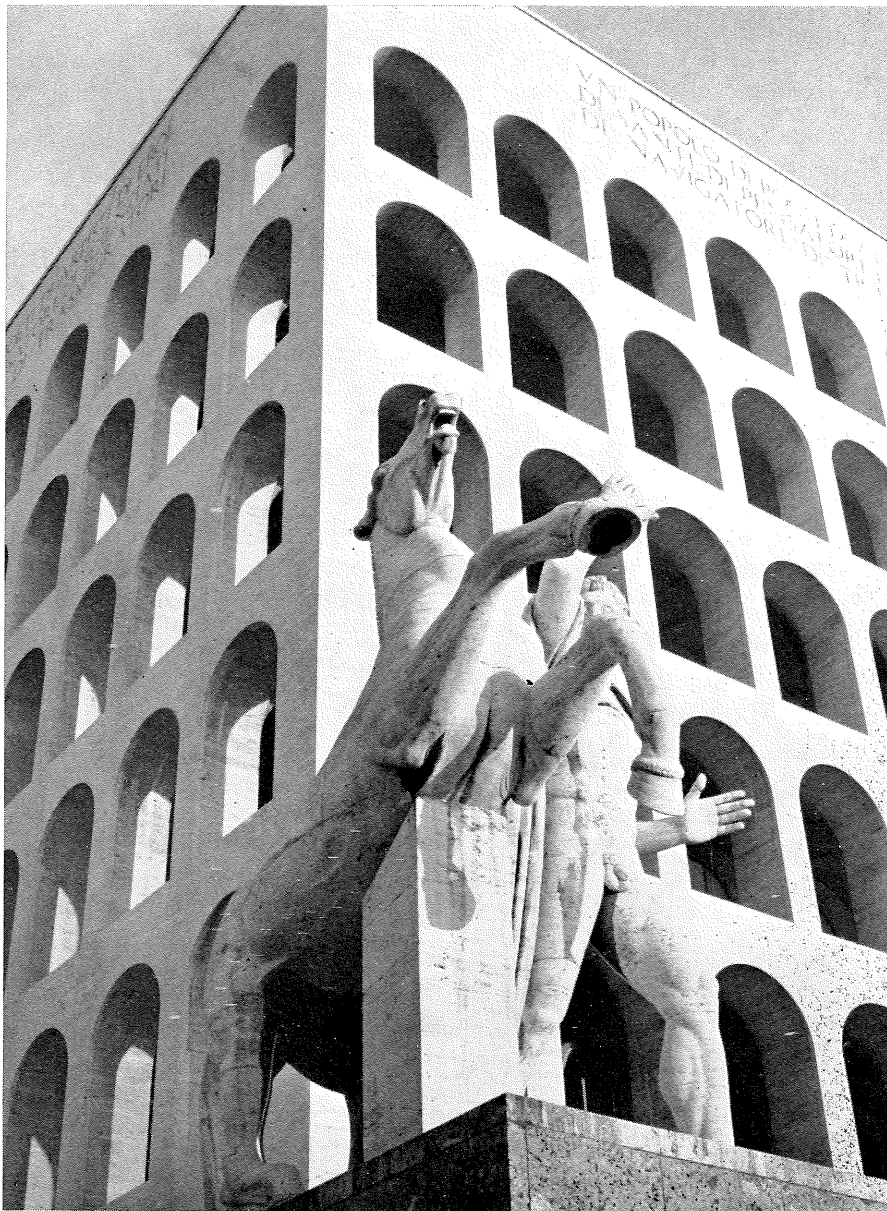
them to discipline and courage and by helping them develop such personal and social virtues as loyalty, docility, self-denial, endurance, moderation and self-control in voluntary effort. Who can fail to see that a well balanced sports training has the dual merit of promoting physical strength while enhancing moral virtues ?

And how can one but enjoy witnessing the increased number of peaceable competitive events, held in a spirit of wholesome rivalry and cordial fraternity and thus conducive to the development of mutual understanding and closer ties among all people ?

These concepts, however, have already often been quoted by Our predecessors as well as by Ourselves. You are, no doubt, familiar with them and We need not dwell on them. These few words were simply meant to express Our keen interest in your endeavors. We therefore wholeheartedly grant you, as a token of the many divine graces bestowed on the first International Congress and as a mark of Our goodwill toward yourselves and your families, Our special Apostolic Blessing.







# STATE AND SPORTS

The basic theme of the 1965 International Panathlon Congress is of such magnitude and complexity that I hope Mr. Chairman and his distinguished colleagues feel a twinge of remorse at having entrusted me with the difficult task of expounding it. Many a volume has already been written on the subject of State and Sports. We could discuss it here at a length such as to try the patience of the most receptive audience. In discussing a topic which encompasses both the State and the Sports popu-

lation — the rulers and the ruled — care must be taken that equal consideration is given to those who act on the power granted them by popular choice and to the exuberant masses who are never truly satisfied with the decisions of their leaders. Fortunately — for there lies the happiness of humanity — there exists no precedent of a people spontaneously and fully condoning a governmental action. Men seek perfection, with little, if any, concrete notion of what it may be, and they would be downright

frustrated should even a mere hint of perfection ever be achieved on this earth. This constant skirmish between rulers and ruled is one of the reasons for the existence of collectivities. The clash is even stronger when the opponents are governments on one side and sportsmen on the other. Sportsmen want laws and measures tending to hasten the expansion of sports. States, on the other hand, are faced with hundreds of requests and often attempt to convince the sportsmen that theirs belongs at the bottom of the list.

In spite of all this, progress is being made, a little more here, somewhat less there. The path of sports unwinds following a perhaps uneven, but always upward trend. This simple illustration of the prevailing situation confirms that sport is a factor of progress, that it has deep-rooted motives for asserting itself and that it will continue to advance.

I referred to the «prevailing» situation because in some countries the requirements of sport are supported and encouraged by the government; in others, sport is left free to prosper unaided and must be satisfied to go unhampered; finally, in certain countries sport is actually hindered by the State, not because the latter is adverse to the idea, but simply because it is not deemed worthy of attention. Yet, some degree of progress is continuously being made, which strengthens our conviction that the sports phenomenon is a characteristic of modern times and that any attempt to minimize its impact is doomed to failure. This allegation, which is borne out by your own findings, is consistently corroborated by data received from various sources. Let us just look at what happens, every four years, on the occasion of the Olympic Games: The number of countries entering the event is steadily increasing and it is particularly interesting to note that all the newly independent nations feel, as it were, obligated to take part in the sport competition. Such nations earmark proportionately large amounts for this purpose. Little does it matter whether they are prompted by nationalistic considerations or the search for prestige.

These countries are often in no position to compete with larger and more populated nations in the fields of industrial production, scientific achievements or military might. Nothing, however, prevents them from measuring themselves against the rest of the world in the sport arena. And thus, new flags wave over stadiums throughout the world and, in many cases, athletes formed in relatively few years hold their own in competitive events featuring star champions from other nations. The credit for this impressive expansion of sports goes to the International Olympic Committee, an unarmed organization which has combined such motivations as pursuit of equality, fraternity and mutual love into a medium of persuasion and incentive of such scope and strength that the entire world bowed in recognition.

Needless to say that the International Olympic Committee does not intend to

stimulate the nationalistic or strictly individualistic tendencies often displayed by the less sophisticated. However, most childish traits or objectionable attitudes gradually disappear as each new nation evolves, progresses and becomes a full-fledged member of the international family. The important factor lies in figures, in the presence of 100 nations at the Olympic Games, in the existence of 118 National Olympic Committees and in the fact that more and more ideas and data are being exchanged among these organizations. Such relationship is obviously conducive to better understanding and ever-growing mutual respect. The National Olympic Committees have already decided to convene each year and Rome will, next September, be the site of their first meeting. The primary purpose of this meeting is to discuss the most important questions of general interest, compare notes on rules and exchange data pertaining to facilities and equipment. Thus it can be said that sport helps bring nations together, for sport has no secrets and loves sunlight. Such developments can but serve the cause of peace and foster the ideal of fraternity which is one of the ultimate wishes of the highest and most developed religions.



We have already stated that the attitude toward sport varied from one nation to the other. This calls for some enlightenment on the origins of the relationship between the States and their populations' sports trends. The study would prove attractive to the historian, who could trace at least two diametrically opposed approaches back to Ancient Greece. The Constitution of Solon provided for the physical and sports education of young Athenians as a form of conviction and persuasion, while in Greece's most sumptuous « Polis », sport was identified with beauty and perfection. Sport was considered an end, not a means, a trend rather than an achievement. In the little town of Sparta, near Athens, physical and sports education was part of the code of living, a means of preparing young men to war. Lycurgus' Constitution, a favorite of many philosophers and sociologists throughout the centuries, was basically an attempt to turn men into instruments of war. In Sparta, physical education was synonymous with military education, a concept which led to glory alternated with frustration. This can be further explained by the fact that the Spartan city, confident in its soldiers' value and a staunch believer in hereditary qualities, let its army of free men dwindle to always smaller numbers : from 8 000 Spartans in 480 BC,

to 2 000 in 371 BC and 700 in 242 BC. Sparta may well be the only case of direct State intervention in physical education.

Disregarding the Pythagoreans who, in fact, did not govern any city and passing over the paradoxical fantasies expounded by Plato in his Republic, we must proceed to Rome in order to find a public authority showing interest in the physical education of its citizens. However, in Rome also, war was an important factor. The requirement for a military education greatly influenced the concept of physical training. Rome did not organize any Olympic, Isthmic or Pithic Games, etc., as did the Greeks — at least between wars. Rome wanted its soldiers to be able to carry unusually heavy weapons and sustain harrowing marches by day or by night. The physical training of school children was focused on forming stronger warriors. However, not all Roman soldiers came from Rome. A large proportion of Roman draftees was levied in Central Italy and those had to inure themselves to the hardships of war during active duty. The nature of this training was such that, to quote Frontino, the warriors of Scylla looked forward to the day of battle as a welcome relief from the exhausting program to which their



awesome commander subjected them while awaiting action. In Rome, we find the first schools for gladiators, where professionals of the «merciless fight» were formed with systematic and rigid purposefulness. But we are still dealing with a civilization which regarded physical training as a means of increasing its war potential.

Other states also imposed physical and sports training as part of the overall educational program. To quote Tacitus, the Germanic people were indeed physically conditioned to sustain a war effort. However, in the case of the Germanic people, it was a matter of habit and tradition. Their leaders certainly had not budgeted any programs, far less seen the need for any written laws such as the Solon and Lycurgus constitutions. Throughout the centuries, philosophers, pedagogues and teachers stressed the value of physical exercise, emphasizing its merits and use.

Their target audience was not the State, but rather the individual, the family and the school. The science of physical education benefitted from important contributions by great French, British and Italian teachers. We shall not attempt to describe and praise the work of these distinguished teachers who, by the way, were seldom backed by the authorities. The burning, at the Sorbonne, of one of the best known, and perhaps most admirable works on the education of youth, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's «Emile», was not an idle action. We are more concerned with the facts which marked the onset of the industrial era and the role this phenomenon was to play in the rediscovery of sports and the renovation of the Olympic Games.

Historians place the beginning of the industrial civilization sometimes between the middle of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century. A deep change took place in all relationships within all nations. The struggle for production, conquest of markets and acquisition of colonial territories monopolized the world scene which was arrogantly towered and threatened by the more powerful nations. A boundless confidence in the ability of man grasped the minds and scientific conquests opened limitless vistas. In the meantime, within the disputed borderlines, people were uprooted from their natural surroundings by a powerful sweep of immigration within and beyond the frontiers. For the first time, thousands of men went to work in factories, — those monuments erected to the glory of the new civilization.

The employers' monopoly, steadfastly aimed at higher margins of profit, is opposed by a new monopoly, that of the working class. The number of people employed in industry is growing. In 1896 Germany already had 300 000 union workers. In 1892, Great Britain numbered two and a half million union workers. In Italy there were barely 50 000 in the last decade of the 19th century but, as early as 1902, this number had risen to 480 134.

Who cared about sports at this stage? Sports were the privilege of the upper class, of those fortunate individuals who did not have to queue in front of employment agencies..., whose existence was not governed by rigid schedules. This elite indulged in rowing, rugby playing, athletic games and swimming. This, however, pertains to a very small minority. The masses were faced with the challenging task of finding work and

earning their daily bread. They were striving to conquer the dignity which had been denied them. However, the hundreds of thousands of men crowding the cities were thirsty for diversion and subjects of conversation. Sports shows attracted them. They began following reports on boxing and cycling events, eagerly attended the first soccer matches and familiarized themselves with the names of the best known champions. Pierre de Coubertin must be given credit for foreseeing that sport would, at this time, become the means of escape from the excessive technical drudgery to which man was suddenly subjected. He spoke of leisure and social emancipation through sports. But this was not, indeed, an easy path before he finally succeeded in organizing the first version of the renovated Olympic Games, an event which took place in Athens in 1896.

Overly optimistic, de Coubertin had also dreamed that the Olympiads might become a deterrent to war. With a certain degree of kindness mingled with historical emotion, he quoted the precedent of Greece. War was, in the case of Greece, a way of life. And, in this respect, the new world was not any worse than that of Hellas. What the sovereign states basically sought in resorting to war was an answer to the perennial border, minority and market problems. Each state wanted to have the most powerful and least conventional weapons. Where rifled guns and automatic weapons had once spurred the aggressiveness of their owners, success now loomed under the form of terrifying explosives produced in chemical laboratories. It is only during the 19th century that the legislation establishing State sponsored education was finally passed, and this after centuries of bloody



This article by C. O. N. I.'s President is very aptly illustrated by the above picture showing one of Italy's beautiful stadiums





The remarkable sports facilities in Rome are a credit to the Italian Olympic Committee

opposition to the privilege of culture. The struggle for full recognition of sports will naturally be of a much milder nature, but it too will be won. The State will belatedly focus its attention on sports, an attention which, we fear, will still be biased by political considerations.



Sport is a word of Anglo-Saxon origin which lends itself to a variety of interpretations. To this day, many misunderstandings arise from this lack of accuracy. Sport has three main facets respectively centering on education and training, competition, and leisure. It is, however, very difficult to totally divorce one from the others. The alternate solution is, therefore, to establish a form of coexistence, education and training being better suited to children and adolescents, competition rightly belonging to the most gifted individuals and leisure being the realm of those who, time permitting, look to sports for diversion and as a means of remaining healthy and physically fit.

The State should ensure that all citizens are given the benefit of sports and physical education, such training being highly instrumental in the proper development of new generations. The leisure aspect of sports should also be taken into consideration and promoted by means of encouraging measures.

Sports at the competitive level should also be supported and assisted by the State which must, however, refrain from exercising any direct control. Competitive sport is a freely chosen vocation, cultivated through practice in sports clubs and controlled by international regulations which, in a sense, place it outside the jurisdiction of the State.

International Sports Regulations are, in fact, the first universally recognized norms which compel individual nations to relinquish full sovereignty. A challenge to the jurist, sports regulations are respected throughout the world and make no provisions for waivers or exceptions, however powerful the nation which contests them may be. Sports may well be the first element to refute Pascal's tragic quotation on the validity of judgments: «True on this side of the Pyrenees, false on the other!» In very short order the norms and regulations adopted in England, France or Italy were established and rigorously adhered to in Australia or Latin America. Thus, a discipline resting on moral values and void of coercive power was willingly accepted at a time when the League of Nations was considered a sheer utopia which, when it did materialize, was doomed to helplessly witness the destruction of principles and the derision of rights.

When the states finally came to the realization that the concept of international sports had taken roots, it was too late for their atavistic tyranny to unleash its forces. Pierre de Coubertin's basic commandment was that the Olympic Games were designed to glorify the individual, not to create competition between states. The states obviously rectified this position later by introducing the system of classification by nation and thus instilling a nationalistic element.

It must be said that the relationship between state and sports differs from one nation to the other.

In the Western world, and more particularly in such countries as the United States, Australia, Canada, etc., sport has become an integral part of daily life. The very high income enjoyed by the population and certain wise decisions on

the part of the state allow to the regular practice of sports. Popular with the families, recommended and promoted by the schools, disposing of large funds and facilities, sport is naturally thriving. Large participation inevitably results in the emergence of outstanding champions. In this case, the State's intervention is undeniably favorable for it is not prompted by any ulterior motives such as exploiting sports achievements as a means of propaganda. Things go by themselves and the organizational responsibility is left to the individuals and to the sports associations.

In the new democracies, the state recognizes the value of sport in forming good citizens and considers it a pastime suited to all ages. As a result, sizeable investments are made in the sports program. Coaches and trainers become something akin to Civil Servants and athletes are rewarded by material advantages and a coveted social standing. Professionalism is officially banned, the accepted formula being a highly controversial «State amateurism».

Between these two extremes, one finds the European attitude which, — and this is the trademark of Europe, — is rather inconsistent. It must be owned that revenues vary drastically from one European country to the other and that, unfortunately, Italy is the poor parent in the community.

In any event, even the wealthiest European countries can boast neither America's favorable conditions nor the large subsidies made available in Eastern nations. Competitive sport is left to the initiative of the individuals or the incentive of sports associations. One thing is certain, Europe's position is the most delicate of the three. Yet, in spite of their handicaps, Europeans are always ranking high on the list of winners and have established a sound reputation for

high individual performance and good schools.

In Great Britain, the sports phenomenon is viewed with sympathy and it would not be an overstatement to assert that modern sport was born on the islands. The British annually budget the equivalent of 24-25 billion Italian liras for sports. This financial investment is greatly enhanced by a strong moral support, encouragement and a genuine eagerness to give sports a free rein. In Germany, there is no need for the Government to encourage sports activities. Germany is in favor of sports and considers them an important formative factor and an asset to social evolution. Nevertheless, the Government has earmarked the equivalent of 1000 billion Italian liras for the implementation of a 10-year program providing for the installation of sports facilities throughout the country. This project is known as «The Golden Plan».

In France, under the new regime, the State has also pledged its assistance to sports. This move has, however, entailed certain complications since it appears that the state's direct intervention may infringe upon the Federations' freedom of action. France is currently making a tremendous financial effort to promote sports. Let us point out that this investment was much needed and that it will

permit the recruitment of added personnel, allow for better training programs and more competitive events.

The relationship between the state and sports in Italy has already been the subject of frequent controversies and would indeed deserve our special attention. However, we will merely state that while both the National Olympic Committee and the Federations have succeeded in developing competitive sports and generated performances of a caliber such as to place Italian athletes on a par with the best, many a shortcoming still exists in the programming of educational and leisure sports activities.

A strong movement has been initiated and an increasing percentage of the population is being drawn to the sports fields. Our impatience is easily understandable, but we must satisfy ourselves with the knowledge that we are witnessing a constructive phase in the development of the sport movement. It will very likely be implemented at the base rather than from above. We must patiently contrive to hasten the day when the authorities will understand the wish of the masses and take such measures as to allow a great stride in the Italian sport movement.

True, the attitude of the states toward sports is not uniform. But the wish for an expansion of sports is equally strong everywhere. The teachings of sport are similar in all countries, as is its recognition of equality and loyalty, concepts which sovereign states often refuse to acknowledge or honor. The characteristics of our modern era, which sociologists define as the «scientific era», are particularly suggestive of the need for sports. This scientific age is recent, but it devours time. It has taken upon itself to solve all the problems which the industrial evolution has failed to conquer: the world food problem, universal education, adequate standard of living for all human beings. We may be unable to alleviate all of the tragedies suffered by mankind, but what we can do is help improve its social condition. We have at our disposal increasingly powerful elements: electronics, atomic power, etc.; science is king and man is indeed threatened with becoming a mere number or simply a negligible component of the machinery he has created. Untouched by novelty, sport remains steadfast in the pursuit of its goals. It recognizes the value of scientific discoveries and makes wise use of them, but focuses undivided attention on the human qualities, on the greatest of all mysteries: man, with his potentials and his weaknesses.

Giulio ONESTI,

*Chairman of the Italian National Olympic Committee  
and Member of the International Olympic Committee*

*(Speech delivered at the International Congress on Pentathlon, San Remo, May 1965)*



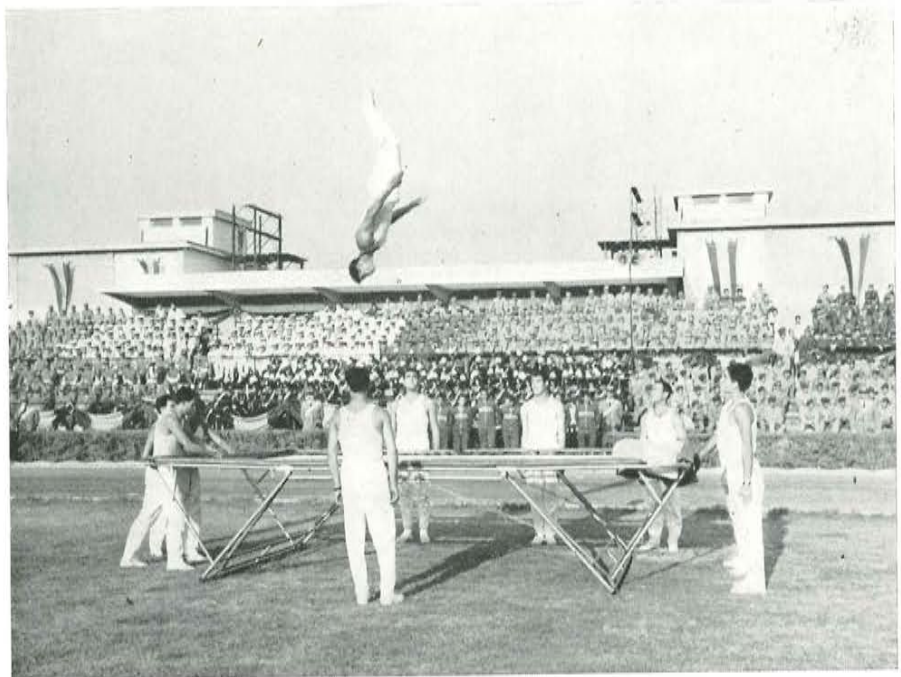
*Ultimate objective of the Italian Army :*

# The soldier-athlete

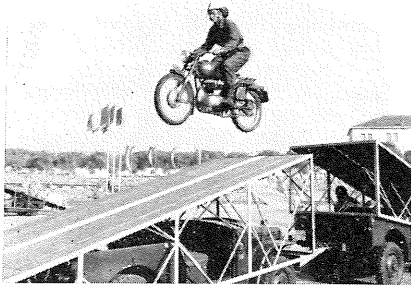
*Paradoxical as it may seem, the important scientific and technical progress in armament has created a correspondingly acute need for a perfect balance between the moral fiber, power potential and physical fitness of the individual. On this premise, sports activities, which not only serve as a character builder but also develop such*

*traits as initiative, acceptance of risk and capacity for sustained effort, have taken added importance in the eyes of both commanders and recruits.*

*The Army has therefore considerably expanded its sports program, gearing it to suit each phase of the military service and thus providing*







### ***Preparatory Stage***

This initial phase is carried out in training centers for recruits and involves an average of 200,000 men per year. It is primarily designed to provide the basic athletic training which will allow the soldier to graduate to higher-level sports activities and keener intellectual challenges.

ces as the tetrathlon (shooting, cross country, hand grenade throwing and obstacle racing) and is climaxed by annual contests at various echelons, to include the army area and national levels. The results obtained on such occasions have clearly demonstrated the value of the training program.

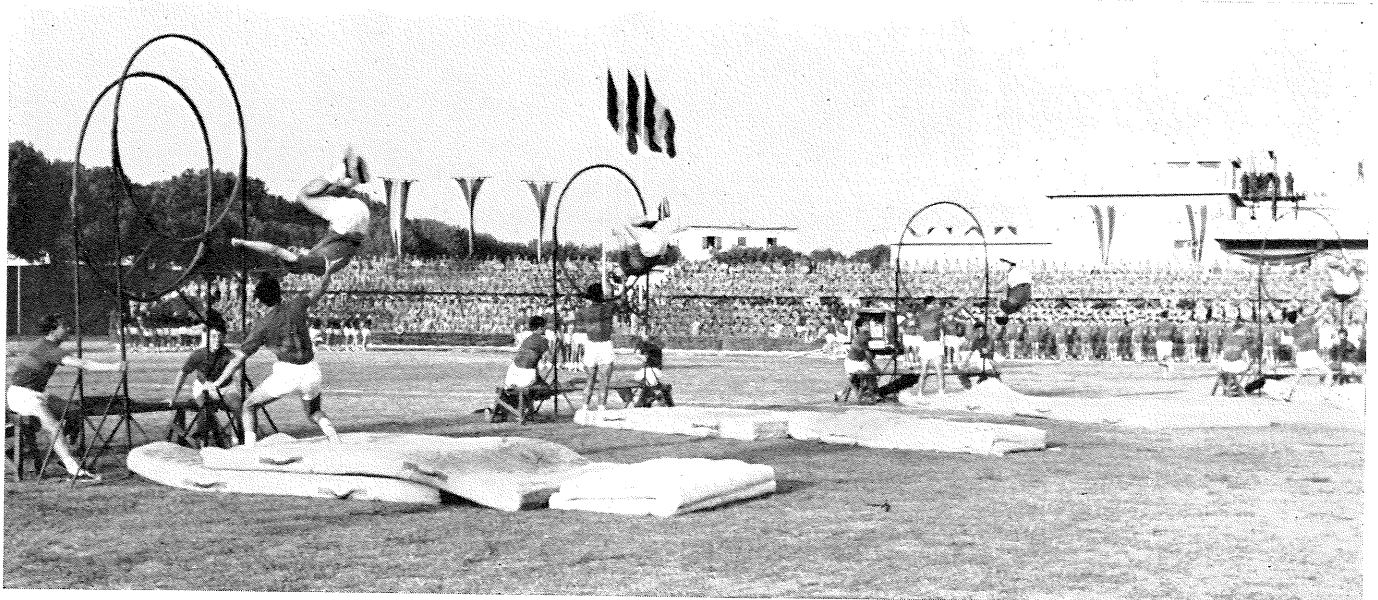
### ***Specialization***

This phase is tailored for the individual, its target being the judicious selection and specialized training of those who are to represent the Army in national and international events. This elite is composed of soldiers who either excelled in a given sport before joining the Army or revealed and perfected their aptitudes during military service. The specialization program is conducted in special units or in such institutions as the Alpine Alpine Military School at

### ***Mass Activity***

This aspect of physical training — which the State considers all important — is viewed as a basic element of actual military instruction. It promotes the psycho-physical qualities which are indispensable to the formation of a fighter. This training is compulsory for all personal under the age of thirty (officers, non-commissioned officers and troops). It is of an exacting nature, calling for such performan-

*all young men in uniform with a sound conditioning to the grueling hardships of modern warfare. The physical training takes place in four distinct — if closely linked — phases: Preparatory Stage, Mass Activity, Specialization, and Recreation.*



Aosta, the Pre-Olympic Riding Center at Passo Corese, and the Military Parachuting School at Pisa. The most prominent special units for athletes are located in Rome, Naples and Bologna. The Army has furthermore created an actual sports society of its own with brilliant representation at the following championships : Track & Field, Skiing, Boxing, Rowing, Water-Polo, Volleyball and Rugby.

### ***Recreational Activities***

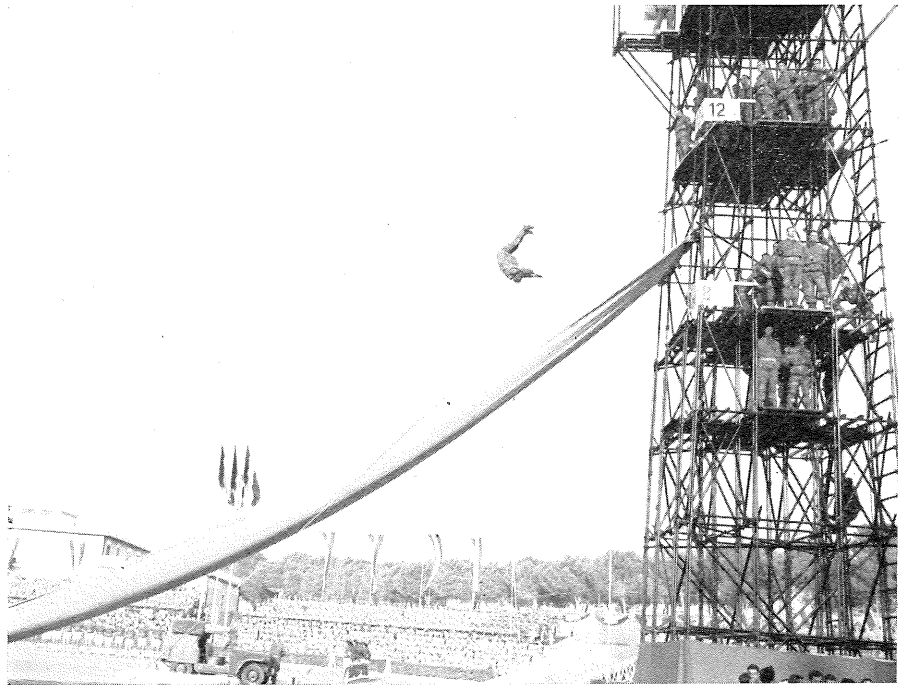
The recreational aspect of the sports program differs from the others in that it is optional.

It features games, such as soccer, volleyball, basketball, etc., thus enabling the soldier to practice sports during his leisure time, an occupation which benefits both his physical condition and his mental attitude.

### ***Facilities***

The success of a sports program is largely dependent upon the availability of adequate facilities. Negotiations with C. O. N. I. having brought forth a pledge for active support, the Army made a creditable financial effort which resulted in the establishment of the following installations :

- 8 Military stadiums;
- 22 Military Sports fields;



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 3 Specialized gymnasiums<br>(8 more are underway); | 64 Judo halls;                                |
| 144 Racing tracks;                                 | 31 Boxing rings;                              |
| 2 Indoor swimming pools;                           | 38 Gymnasiums;                                |
| 6 Open air swimming<br>pools;                      | 246 Standard installations<br>for battalions; |
| 63 Shooting ranges;                                | 72 Soccer fields;                             |
|  | 153 Basketball courts;                        |



## ***The Military Sports Week***

The national military championships are the annual culmination of all sports activities. The event took place in Rome, 6-13 September 1964, and turned out to be an actual « Sports Week ». Numerous contests were disputed by approximately 3,000 military personal representing the various army corps and Military Areas, and even included participation from the Police Force. The schedule of events featured tetrathlon championships, short cross country races (5 km), volleyball matches and team marches. Exception made for volleyball, which is a recreational activity, all the other events were mass activities and the results achieved clearly demonstrated the importance of the effort at unit level.

The championships ended in the afternoon of 13 September with an impressive closing ceremony at the « Silvano Abba » military stadium in Rome (Cecchi-gnola). The ceremony, which took place before a large audience, was highlighted by the presentation of awards to winners and included a series of performances (cross country, team marches, light athletics, etc.). Last but not least, it served to mark the introduction of a particularly suggestive combination of all the sports and combat activities which have become a part of military training.

Attention has been focused on performances requiring



- 122 Tennis courts;
- 10 Indoor riding rings;
- 18 Open air riding rings;
- 166 Volleyball courts;
- 70 Fencing Halls.

### ***The Resurgence of Fencing***

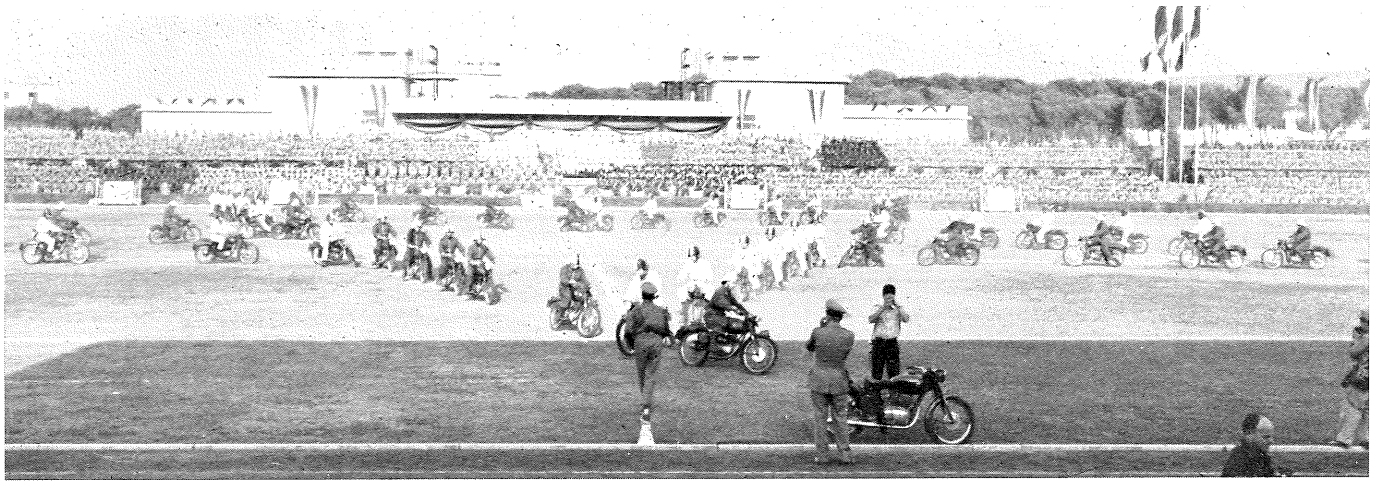
As a further token of its sports effort, the Army has decreed that fencing will once again become compulsory for officers and non-commissioned officers. Since this revival of fencing calls for training facilities and

hence qualified instructors, it was treated as a separate, full-size project. A large number of instructors have already been selected. Abandoned fencing halls are gradually being revamped on an established priority basis. 35 temporary halls are currently in use and many others are being renovated or re-equipped.

The way having thus been paved, there is indeed reason to believe that military fencing has been fully reinstated. Its resumption within the armed forces will undoubtedly trigger a nation-wide resurgence of this glorious Italian tradition.







courage. Special sessions have been devoted to activities cultivating the conscious acceptance of risk. Both schools and units share the foremost goal of conditioning all men in uniform — officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers — to survival and performance in the most precarious situations. The whole training program is keyed on courage and thus instills an element of daring in the meekest of recruits.

### **Wholesome Competition**

This many-sided activity has undeniably introduced a new element into the framework of the Army and earned general recognition even on the part of the most conservative military leaders. The formative aspect is complemented and enhanced by participation in the majority of sports events at both national and international level.

We all know that military cavalrymen are the back-

bone of Italy's representative riding teams. Moreover, the Army can rightfully boast high caliber performances in many other sports which are a tribute to its Sports Training Center. In this context, and not to mention gratifying results in light athletics, rugby, volleyball and skiing at the national level, special mention must be made of the following achievements :

- Light Athletics :  
The 1963 title of Italian « Senior » was awarded to the Military Sports Center.
- Boxing :  
The Italian title (feather- and heavyweight) went to two servicemen, Atzori Fernando and Rosi Giuseppe.
- CISM Championships :  
Boxing : The title of CISM champion was awarded to the following servicemen : Atzori Fernando, Arcari Bruno, Bruschini Massimo, Tognetti Fulvio, Pinto Cosimo and Ros Giuseppe.  
200-meter : Sergio Ottolina.

4 × 100 m : Carboncini Claudio.

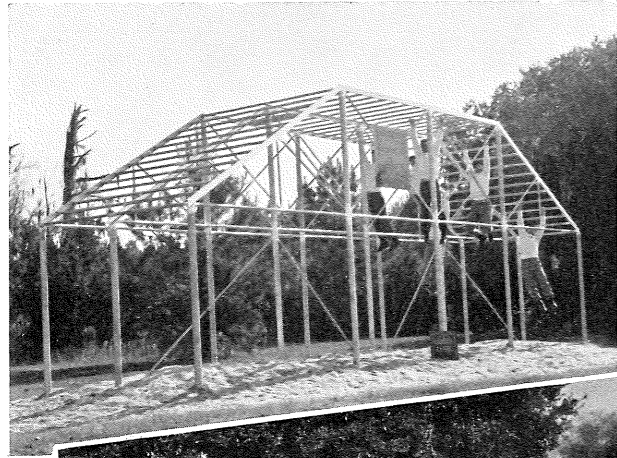
Skiing (15 km) : Stuffer Livio.

Swimming : Corsi Antonio (200 m backstroke).

The upshot of the rationally supervised practice of sports within the armed forces is aptly illustrated by the fact that certain athletes of world fame reached their peak form during their military service. Such is the case for Burruni, De Piccoli, Musso, Zamparini and Brandi (boxing), and Morale, Bianchi, Ottolina (Track and Field). We therefore feel justified in stating that the Army has already made considerable strides in promoting physical and sports activities. It is thus quite conceivable that a sustained effort in this direction will eventually — and perhaps soon — lead to the materialization of our ultimate goal : the creation of the « soldier-athlete » — the soldier of modern times who must be a product of physical fitness served by moral combat readiness.

Colonel C. CORSI

# PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE MARINES

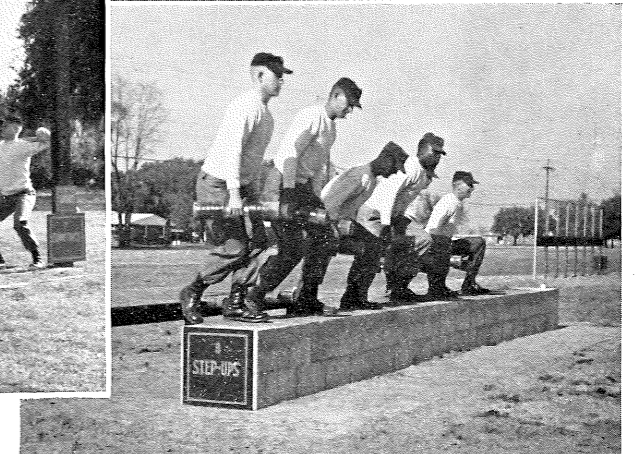
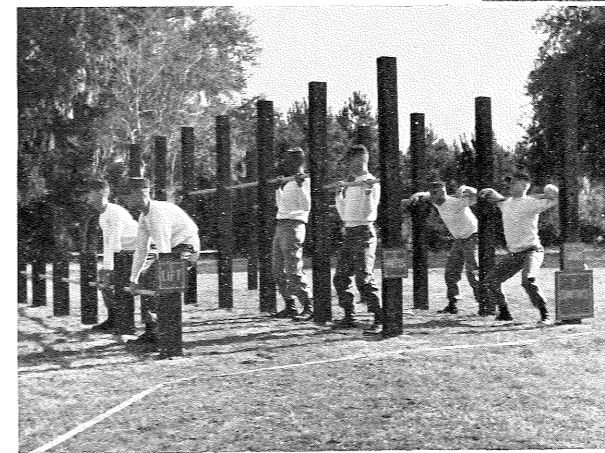
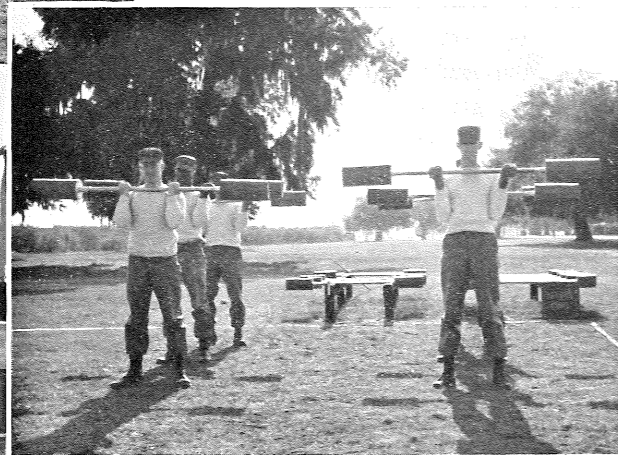
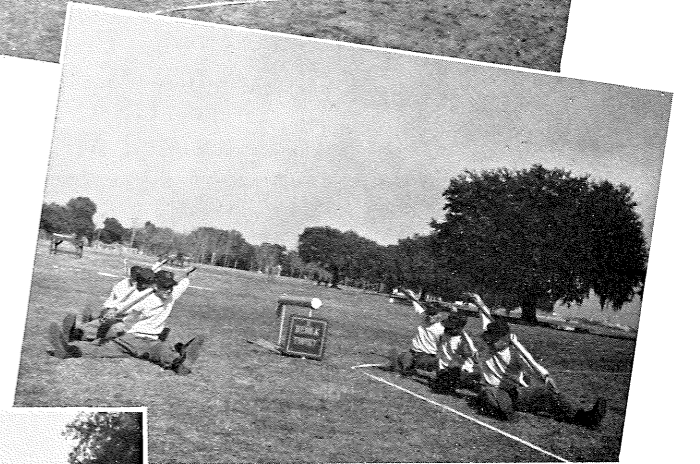
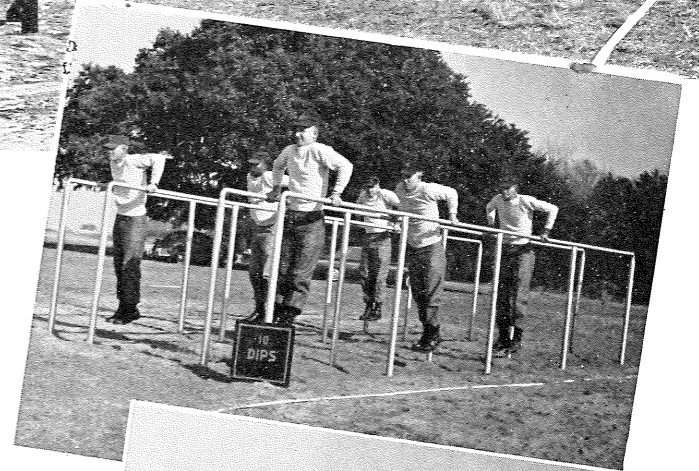


## POWER TRAINING CIRCUIT

The United States Marine Corps has completed a two-year survey, based on extensive research and a series of experiments, to assess the efficiency of the Circuit and Power Training systems respectively advocated by Adamson/Morgan and Major Mollet.

The Parris Island Training Center has recently inaugurated a Power Training Circuit geared for simultaneous training of 300 recruits.

Our Congratulations to Major Ottot! Hats off to Dr. Steinhaus!



*The following article is a worthwhile addition to our reference material on the controversial subject of Altitude. The forerunner of this article was published following CISM's 19th General Assembly in Mexico.*

*We need not point out that the conclusions drawn by Major Steger are particularly significant. However, in this context, perhaps we should give a thought to P. Snell's sixfold participation in the 1964 Olympics in Tokio...*

## MEXICO 1968

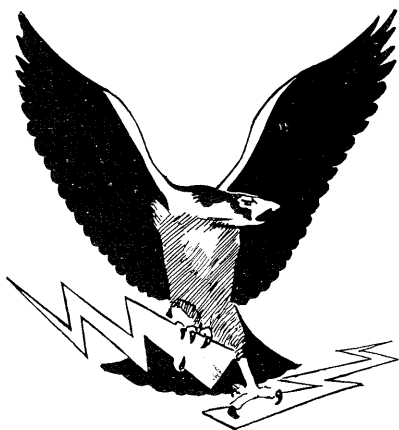
# Runners and Altitude

Mr Bianco's article was very interesting to me because I have, for several years, trained runners at an altitude similar to that of Mexico City.

From 1959 through 1964 I was Freshmen Track & Cross Country coach at the USAF Academy and assisted Mr. Arne Arnesen, the Director of Track and Cross Country at AFA, with the Varsity teams. The Academy is approximately 7 000 feet above sea level and most of the training and over half of the meets are held at this elevation. Our track training programs, competitive performances and overall planning were definitely influenced and affected by altitude.

Freshmen/varsity training periods before the first cross country race of 3 or 4 miles usually lasted four weeks; six two-hour workouts per week consisting of interval running, Fartlek and Time trials.

The acclimatization period for our distance runners varied quite a bit. Some of our freshmen runners during fall cross country training had a great deal of trouble with our workout program even though it was relatively light. A few of our young runners would go through their entire freshmen cross country competition and not perform at their full capacity. Because of the altitude, we had to schedule workouts that brought both the freshmen and varsity distance runners along at a slower rate than if we had had the same group at sea level. With the possible exception of one or two runners, all of our varsity performers did make the adjustment to running at 7 000 feet. The experienced little if any problems at this elevation except those individual problems which were also present at sea level. In most cases the good collegiate teams (i.e. Michigan State, Western Michigan) would come to the Academy only one day





before and generally run a good race over our 4-mile cross country course.

The main difference I have observed in running at 7 000 feet with both our runners and visiting competitors has been the recovery rate from a performance of half a mile or longer. This slower recovery rate was apparent when performing in cross country and track competition and in our workout programs for both the Varsity and Freshmen. The slow recovery prevented us in many cases from doubling runners in certain events and handicapped us in scheduling repeat/interval workouts which we thought necessary to bring our middle and distance runners along. Naturally the visiting

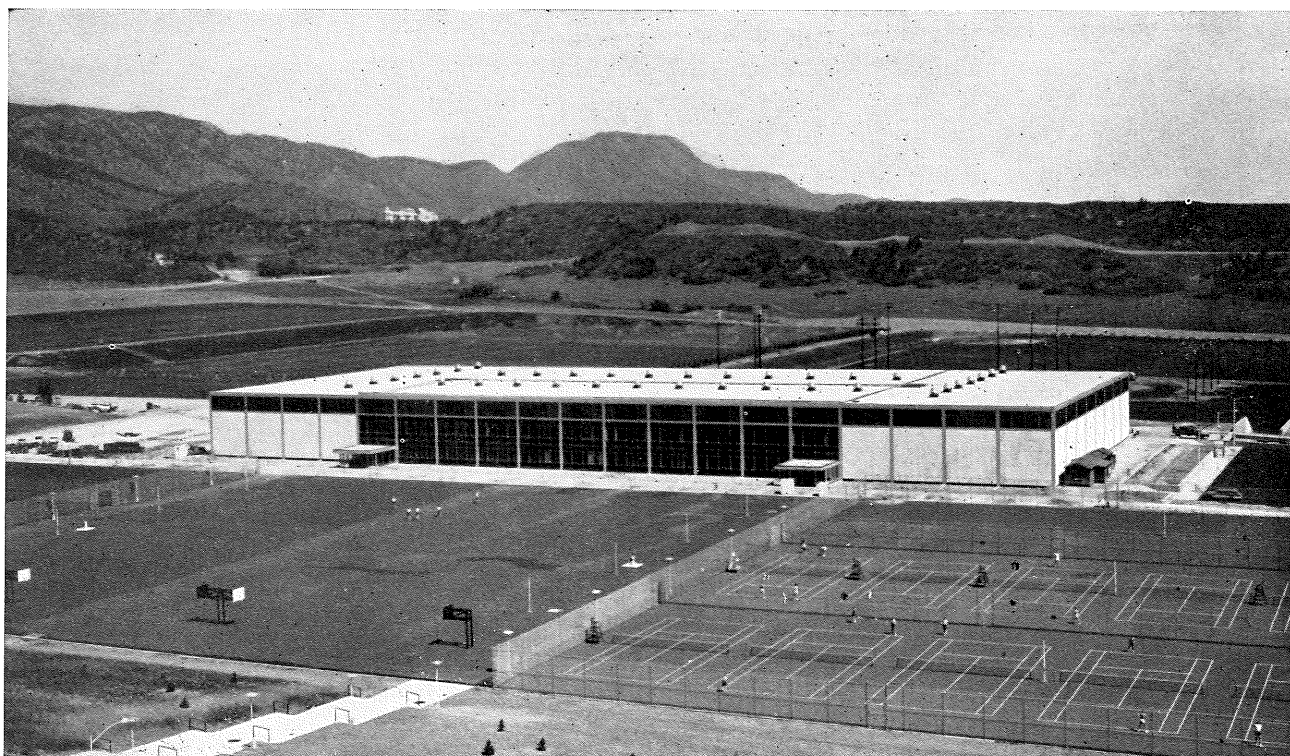
runners were faced with the same problem of recovering at even a greater degree. Also on the physiological side, hyperventilation seemed to be the most characteristic problem both our own and visiting runners experienced during distance races. It appears the type of breathing characteristically associated with hyperventilation was more prevalent with performers at the higher elevation than when they ran nearer sea level.

As pointed out in Mr Bianco's article, the psychological aspect of the altitude problem is definitely present and to a greater degree than the physiological aspects. A few of my freshmen never achieved « the right frame of

mind » while running their first year at the Academy. With few exceptions our varsity performers were mentally ready to run at 7 000 feet. Our cadets gained the necessary confidence through our workouts and the competition scheduled for them plus the occasional use of coach's psychology.

There are definite performance differentials at 7 000 feet and sea level beginning with the half mile. In planning our workouts and estimating our top times in races, etc., we used to add roughly 10 seconds for each mile run at sea level to arrive at the time the same runner would run at 7 000 feet. To be more exact, Mr Arnesen suggests

View of the United States Air Force Academy compound in Denver, Colorado



perhaps an additional two seconds at the 880 and 25 to 40 seconds at 2 miles. The table below outlines the best

performances of one of our good distance runners in the early days of the Academy. All races (except the indoor

races at CSU and Madison) were over a 1-mile, 4 lap cinder-clay or all-weather outdoor track.

Date	Place	Time	Elevation
5 April 1958	Denver Meet	4'42"5	7 000 feet
12 April 1958	Abilene, Texas	4'30"3	1 500 feet
19 April 1958	Wyoming Meet	4'40"4	7 000 feet
10 May 1958	RMAAU, Denver	4'31"4	5 000 feet
24 May 1958	West Point, N. Y.	4'23"6	Sea level
9 May 1959	RMAAU, Denver	4'31"5	5 000 feet
16 May 1959	Tucson, Arizona	4'20"4	Sea level
13 February 1960	Colorado State Univ. (indoor)	4'30"6	5 500 feet
29 February 1960	Madison, Wisconsin (indoor)	4'22"0	Sea level
30 April 1960	Colorado Relays, Boulder	4'28"9	6 000 feet
7 May 1960	Lincoln, Nebraska	4'15"2	Sea level
14 May 1960	BYU Meet at AFA	4'31"8	7 000 feet
21 May 1960	Tucson, Arizona	4'19"5	Sea level

From the experiences at the Air Force Academy I would make these comments on the Mexico City Olympics. The 3-week period recommended in Mr Bianco's article for highly trained Olympic athletes probably will permit distance runners to get ready to perform at their maximum. A few runners, and these

may even be the top men in their event, will not adjust or be ready. The psychological aspects will no doubt present the Olympic coaches with their biggest problem as far as middle and distance runners are concerned. Recovery at 7 000 feet is a factor which will probably influence training programs

and performances at Mexico City. Some breathing problems for runners may crop up at Mexico City that have not occurred before. Starting with the 800 meters, the times will be slower than in the most recent Olympics.

**Major J. M. STEGER**  
(United States)



## *PRETTY PERSUADERS*



Summertime and holidays are the realm of pretty Sports Ambassadors. We have not forgotten them and have — how willingly — devoted an article in this publication to the worthy cause of keeping them trim. Seldom has printers' ink flown with more justified enthusiasm...



# PRETTY PERSUADERS ...

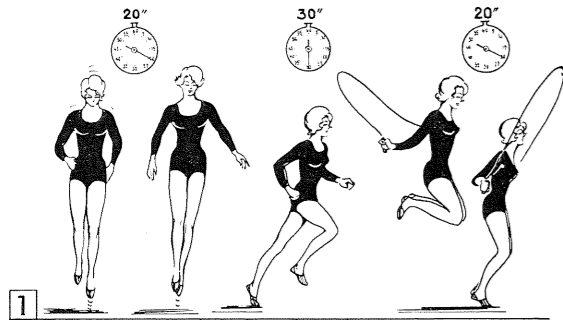
The holiday season is in full swing. Among its many other attributes, it is the ideal period for achieving top physical shape and glowing health. However, even as the summer turns to fall and open-air activities are replaced by more sedentary occupations, that great form can still be yours... with a little effort!

Here is a series of very simple exercises which will keep you fit and trim throughout the year; the ratings have been established as follows:

- 1 = Excellent
- 2 = Good
- 3 = Average
- 4 = Passable

And now... exercise!

# ... THIS IS FOR YOU!



### For wind

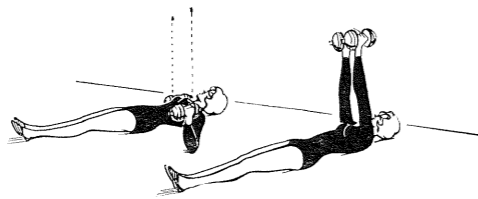
Run on the spot or skip rope : 20 seconds  
Walk or jog : 20 seconds  
Run on the spot or skip rope : 20 seconds

Breathe in cadence  
Beginner : Repeat 2 x 20 seconds  
Subsequently : 1 = 8 x 20"  
2 = 6 x 20"  
3 = 4 x 20"  
4 = 3 x 20"

### For the chest

Lying on the back, preferably on a bench, with a 1-kg weight in each hand, briskly stretch arms upward. Exhale while stretching the arms, inhale while lowering them.  
Beginner : Repeat ten times.

Subsequently : 1 = 40 times  
2 = 30 times  
3 = 20 times  
4 = 15 times

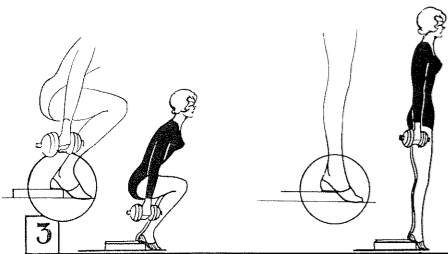


2

### For the thighs

Heels resting on a board (thickness : 5 cm) or a book and holding weight in each hand, flex knees to a squatting position, then briskly return to standing position.  
Beginner : Repeat six times.

Subsequently : 1 = 30 times  
2 = 20 times  
3 = 15 times  
4 = 10 times

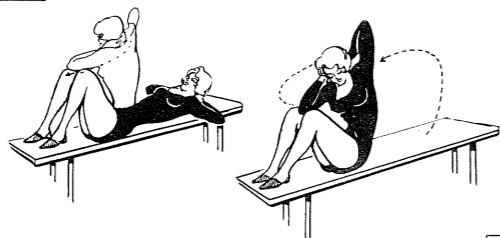


3

### For the stomach

Lying on the back, with raised knees slightly apart (20 cm). Feet maintained flat on the ground. Place hands on nape, linking fingers. Without «bouncing» off the ground, briskly come to a sitting position and touch right knee with left elbow. Proceed with right elbow touching left knee, etc.  
Beginner : Repeat eight times.

Subsequently : 1 = 40 times    3 = 20 times  
2 = 30 times         4 = 10 times

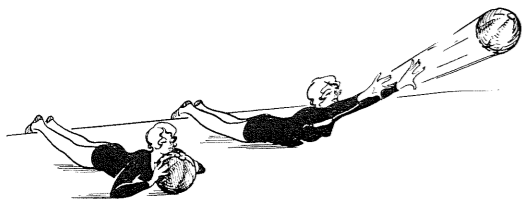


4

### For the back

Lying on the stomach, clutch medicinal ball (1 kg) with both hands. Simultaneously raise bust and throw ball. The bust MUST be lifted off the ground.  
Beginner : Repeat four times.

Subsequently : 1 = 12 times  
2 = 10 times  
3 = 8 times  
4 = 6 times



5

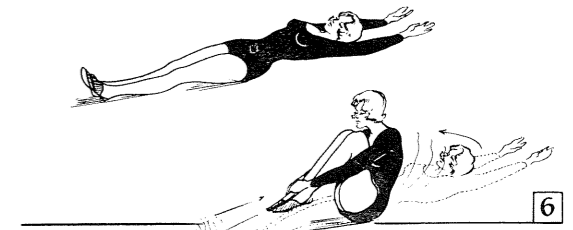
### For the stomach (again)

Lying on the back with arms extended behind head.

1st phase : Sit up, raise knees, grab them with both hands and draw toward chest.

2nd phase : Immediately resume initial position. This exercise must be performed rhythmically and with continuity of movement.

Beginner : Repeat ten times in one minute.  
Subsequently : 1 = 30 times in 1'    3 = 20 times in 1'  
2 = 25 times in 1'    4 = 15 times in 1'

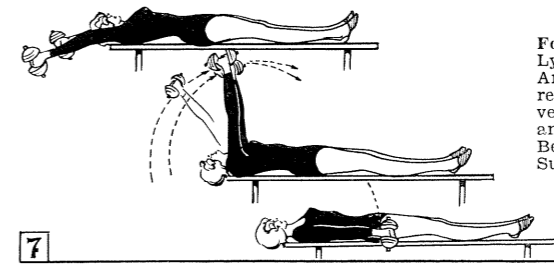


6

### For the shoulders and chest

Lying on the back with a 1-kg weight in each hand. Arms extended behind head. Feet maintained on edges of board. Briskly raise arms to a vertical position. Return arms to original position and start over again.

Beginner : Repeat 6 times.  
Subsequently : 1 = 20 times    3 = 10 times  
2 = 15 times                 4 = 8 times

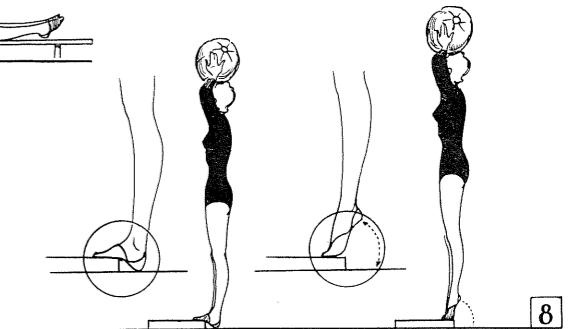


7

### For good, light posture

Standing with a medicinal ball (or heavy dictionary) balanced on head. Tip of the feet (one-third of foot) resting on a board (5 cm of thickness), heels on the ground. Briskly lift heels off the ground and stand motionless on tiptoe for 5 seconds (count 1, 2, 3), then return to initial position.

Beginner : Repeat 6 times.  
Subsequently : 1 = 20 times    3 = 12 times  
2 = 15 times                 4 = 8 times



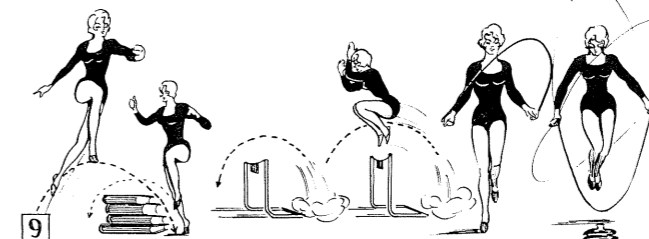
8

### For wind and nimbleness

Skip rope, then jump with both feet over a small obstacle. Start with a series of 10 jumps followed by 20 seconds of skipping.

Beginner : Do one series = 20 seconds of skipping, ten jumps, then another 20 seconds of skipping.

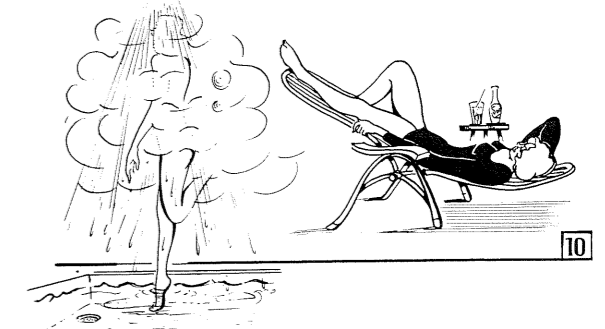
Subsequently : 1 = 5 series    3 = 3 series  
2 = 4 series         4 = 2 series



9

### Hints, hints, hints...

1. Why not set up your «circuit» in the garden?
2. Establish a program; for instance :  
- Tuesday and Thursday : circuit  
- Saturday or Sunday : a long walk, swimming or tennis.
3. If the circuit strikes you as being too easy, augment the repetitions and increase the tempo.
4. Not a hint, but a fact :  
Exercise + fresh air + wholesome food = BETTER HEALTH.



10



# Boxing in Great Britain today

**B**OXING is as popular as ever in Great Britain.

There are 60 000 active amateur boxers under the auspices of the Amateur Boxing Association and hundreds of thousands of schoolboys boxing under the aegis of the Schools Boxing Association and the National Association of Boys' Clubs. Boxing is not compulsory at schools and is not treated as a major sport such as cricket or football although a full blue is given at Oxford and Cambridge Universities for boxing.

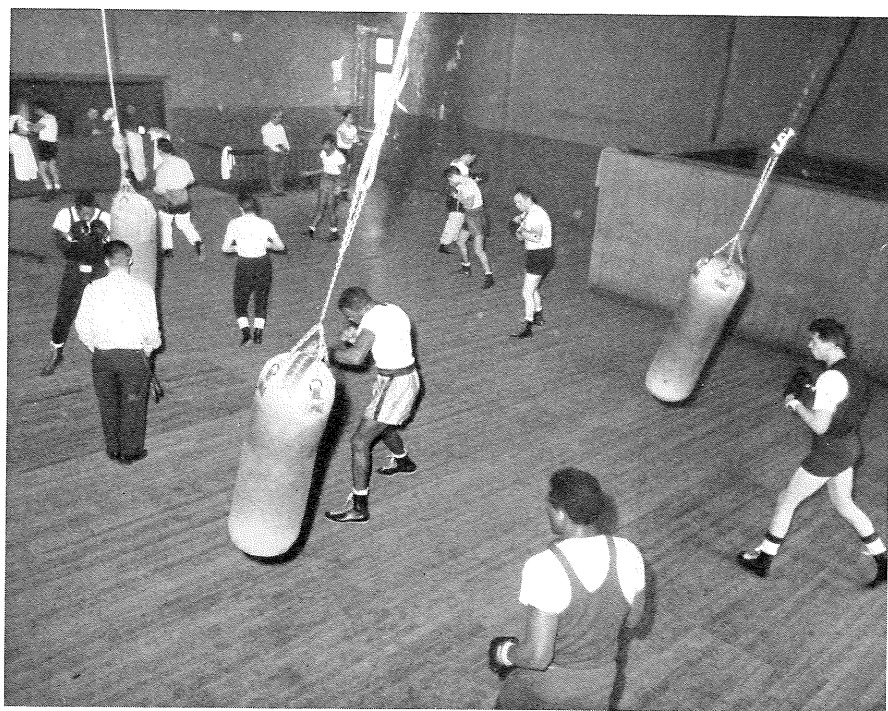
Each district in the British Isles has its own local boxing club or there is a boxing section attached

to the local youth club. Trainers are available from local ex-amateur or ex-professional boxers while in some areas these are supplied by local authorities or by the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

Training usually takes place in the gymnasia of schools, clubs, public halls, or public baths. Boys pay a small subscription but most clubs are run on the subscriptions of vice-presidents, donations from boxing enthusiasts and the running of boxing shows.

Boys start boxing at 11 and for competitions are divided into 14 - 15, 15 - 16, and 16 - 17

groups. No boy is allowed to box outside his group. A junior boxer becomes a senior at the age of 17, and seniors are divided into novice, intermediate and open class groups so that no boy will box above his own class. Boys compete in their own local Championships, then the divisional championships and finally the national championships. Among juniors there are the Schoolboy, National Association of Boys' Clubs and the A. B. A. Championships, and for the senior boxers there are the A. B. A. Championships in which Scottish, Welsh and Imperial Services boxers also compete. No junior is allowed to enter for more than one championship. Every amateur boxer carries a medical record card. On it is recorded that he has had a complete medical examination and is fit for boxing and any injuries he receives and the period he must stay off boxing. He is not allowed to box unless he produces this card. Besides inter-club matches, divisions box each other, teams are invited from abroad while many British boxing teams travel abroad. The attendances at the smaller shows have decreased since the advent of television but millions of people watch amateur boxing on television whose fees materially assist amateur boxing to continue in Great Britain. There is still a big following for the important amateur boxing shows; about 7 000 people watch the London Championships at the Albert Hall, about 9 000 for the A. B. A. Championships at Wembley, while the Scottish A. B. A. attract large crowds to their shows in Glasgow. Wales and Scotland have independent boxing associations and enter for the Commonwealth Games and the European Championships individually but the British Isles combine for the Olympic Games as Great Britain. Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom, combines with Eire for international boxing. Boxing is very popular in Eire.



**Y**OU might wonder why Great Britain has not had many successes at international amateur boxing since the European Championships of 1961. It is mainly because many of our best amateurs have turned professional. Amateur and professional boxing are completely separated in Great Britain and one has to be a strict amateur to take part in the administration of amateur boxing. There is no age limit to a boy becoming a professional in Great Britain, although he has to give 28 days notice to the A. B. A. that he is changing his status and he must pass a medical examination as laid down by the medical advisers of the British Boxing Board of Control. There are about 400 active professional boxers in Great Britain today as compared with about 4 000 in 1939. In fact there is a great shortage of pro-

fessional boxers and not so many shows can be put on as a result of this situation. The reason is mainly that there are no more « hungry fighters » in Great Britain today. Within the Welfare State there is very little unemployment, wages are high and the standard of living has risen considerably. Not many professional boxers reach the top to earn large purses. Hence there is less incentive to become a professional boxer. However, professional boxing is still very popular and their shows are well attended.

There have been several attempts to introduce bills into the House of Commons and House of Lords to ban professional boxing but these have never succeeded and in fact have been defeated by overwhelming majorities. Generally speaking, the medical profession in Great Britain are not

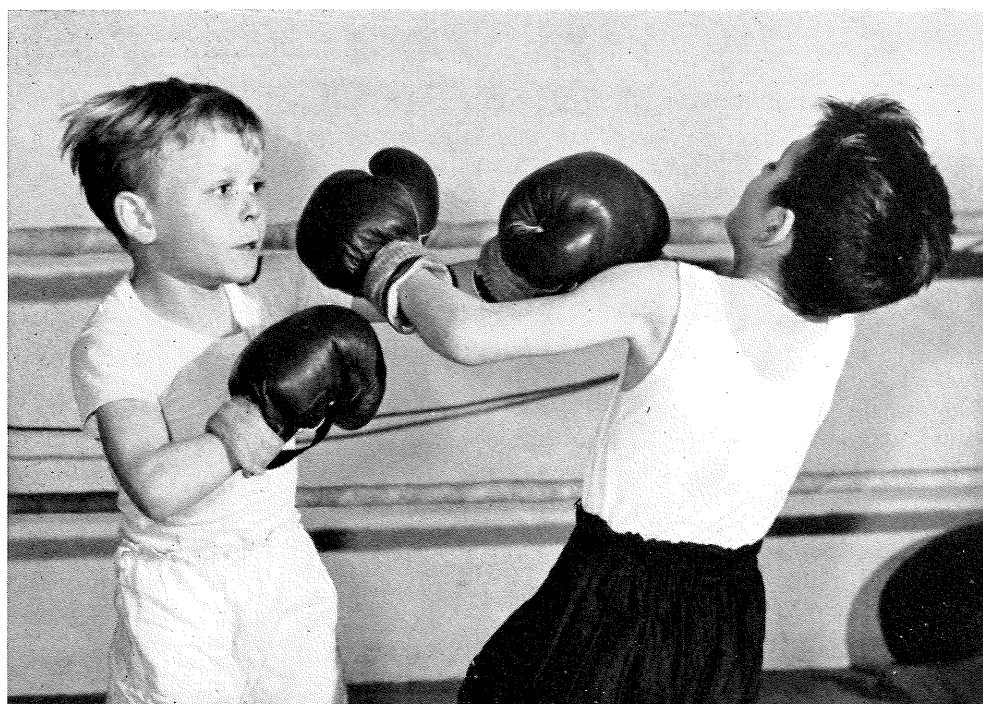
anti-boxing but there are one or two vociferous, ill-informed and ill-advised doctors who allow their emotions to run away with themselves over boxing!

Boxing is very popular in schools, universities, youth clubs, pre-service units, the services and the police. Doctors, clergymen and lawyers take a keen interest in the administration of boxing. The Duke of Edinburgh is the Patron of the A. B. A. and the Duke of Fife (the Queen's cousin) is the Chairman.

Yes, boxing is in a very healthy state in Great Britain because the public knows it is well controlled medically and administratively.

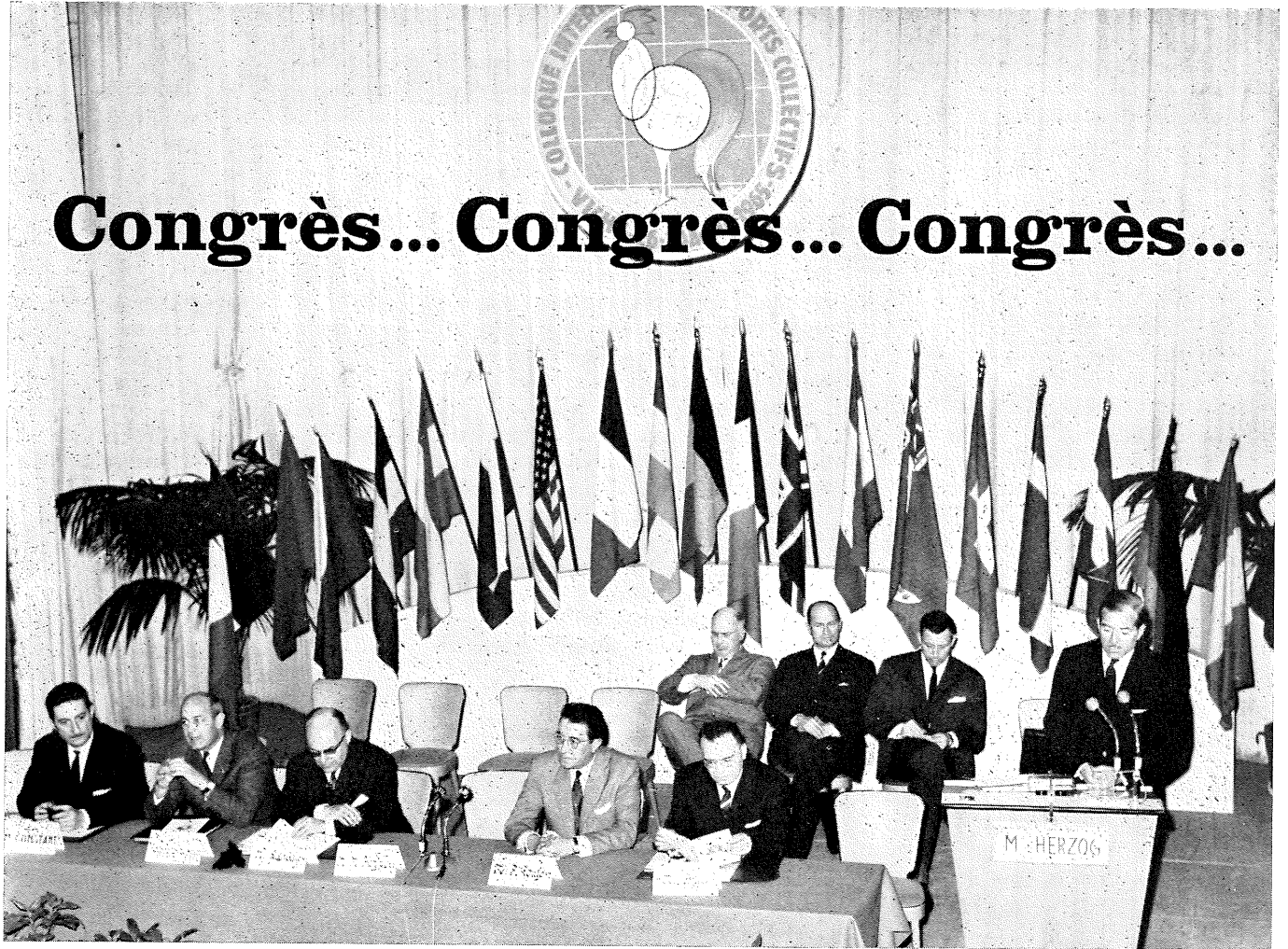
**Dr. J. L. BLONSTEIN**

*Senior Hon. Medical Officer, A. B. A.  
General Secretary,  
Medical Commission, A. I. B. A.*





# Congrès... Congrès... Congrès...



## CISM and the world of science

### ROME

Scientists and doctors from all over the world met in late April in Rome for discussions on the role of psychology in physical training and sports. In these deliberations, CISM officers took a prominent part, and were accepted as authorities in a highly technical and informative field.

A high point of the Congress was an audience with His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, in a small audience chamber of the Sixtine Chapel. His Holiness spoke of the value of sports in the old tradition of the sound mind in the sound body, and told the scientists that theirs

was a great responsibility in leading the world to better physical health.

A week later, in Vichy, France, CISM was once again represented at an International Conference on Team Sports attended by 150 leading coaches, professors and directors of institutes representing 15 countries. Seven presidents of national federations were there, and the Secretary General of CISM addressed the opening session and keynoted the conference with a brilliant summary of « Total Training ». The only other speaker at the opening session was M. Maurice Herzog, the

Secretary of State for Youth and Sports of France.

\* \* \*

It is difficult for all of us to realize the serious scientific study being given sports and physical education at the top level of both science and government. At Rome, outstanding scientists from the free world, as well as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Soviet Russia, presented thoughtful and interesting studies on the effect of the mind on physical performance and the fascinating experiments that are being made on this newest frontier in the phy-

sical arts. Some of the provocative titles of addresses given in Rome are as follows :

- The Psychological Problems of Discrepancies Between Performance in Training and Competition (Germany).
- The Influence of Sport over Psychiatric Growth of Youth (Yugoslavia).
- Personality and Physical Performance (Canada).
- Mental Rehearsal in the Learning and Performance of Motor Skills (England).
- The Use of Psychology in Motivating Athletes During Practice Sessions (United States).
- Considerations of Psychological Depression — the Inferiority Complex — in Sports (Italy).

I have listed here some of the reports which obviously have a direct interest for the practical sportsman or coach. Many others dealt with the pure research being done in this most interesting field; the measuring of reaction times, for example, the mental feeling of disgust resulting from overstressing the body, the comparison of coordination to intelligence. A lively argument arose from several papers which seemed to prove that the « warm-up » was unnecessary to either sports performance or endurance. The scientists can prove it to their satisfaction, but the athlete will never believe it.

There was a separate section or seminar devoted purely to military sports. Our Secretary General, described in the program as Pro-

fessor Raoul Mollet, and I, presided over this section and heard such reports as The Interrelationship of Certain Sports to Self-Defense (Czechoslovakia), Studies on the Psychological Peculiarities in the Sport of Parachuting (Bulgaria), a description of both the Italian and United States programs for sports and psychology in the military academies, and an interesting discussion of the role of CISM and its academy. The latter discussion was made by Professor Doctor G. Tatarelli, who heads the CISM Academic Section on Medical Research.

### VICHY

In Vichy, a highly effective conference of coaches and technicians received attention from the top echelons of the French government. Detailed study was applied to basketball, football (soccer), handball, ice hockey, field hockey, rugby and volleyball.

Some of the outstanding authorities in these fields gathered from all over the world, and the detailed reports or notes from the conference will be of value in sports stadia and training rooms in many countries later this year. Close attention and much comment was given our Secretary General's description of total training and the interrelationship of endurance resistance, speed, strength and rhythm in the methods on which he is a world authority. Differences of opinion in the best methods were, of course, present and interesting. Some reports argued about the proper place of weight

training and whether interval training is as effective as some authorities, including CISM, believe. Tactics and techniques for team play in many sports were discussed in detail, and it was interesting to see top coaches taking careful notes in the hopes of bringing home some of the outstanding techniques used by their possible opponents during the coming sports season.

### MADRID

These meetings were followed by the gathering of the Executive Committee of your organization. In Madrid, there was a study of this year's quite successful calendar of CISM events and plans for the General Assembly, to be held in Germany this fall.

In summary, I am delighted to report the respectable stature that our organization has reached, not only in the world of technicians and athletes, but at the highest level of scientific study. Our researches, techniques and codes of conduct have become a respectable and strong force in the world of physical endeavor. Except perhaps for the Olympic organization, it seems clear that CISM stands unique in its international character for all sports. We have a great mission to perform, and it was a tribute to the outstanding caliber of CISM people everywhere to see the respect in which our efforts are held.

**Brig. General R. HATCH,**  
President of CISM

## Television - Movies - Sports

Rome, 12-15 April 1965

Sixteen nations were represented at the first International Seminar on « Movies, Television and Audio-Visual Aids at the Service of Sports » which convened in the Eternal City last April. The inaugural ceremony, attended by the Municipal Authorities, took place at the

Capitol. Professor Lambertini, Chairman of the Educational Center, emphasized the merits of audio-visual instruction.

Speaking on behalf of CIEPS' President, J. Borotra stressed the importance of this seminar and the scope of its contribution

to the development and expansion of sports. Professor Falize, Secretary General of the Office of Information and Documentation, opened his address with a brief outline of the activities of this organization. He skillfully pointed out that physical education and sports are

ideally suited to derive full benefit from audio-visual techniques. He explained how the sport performance is vividly reproduced on film and thus saved from becoming a one-time feat. He further questioned the existence of a clearer, more accurate means of expression than that provided by a picture. Mr Borotra concluded his address with a review of currently available media, i.e. television, closed circuit television, film loops, chronophotography, stereography, diapositives, records and tapes.

In conjunction with the presentation of his « Great Olympiad », a movie depicting the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, producer R. Marcellini suggested the following action :

1. World-wide participation and cooperation.
2. Consolidation of the various educational concepts into a universally recognized dogma.
3. Dissemination of the basic sports disciplines by capitalizing on the far-reaching impact of a film properly geared to the mental aptitude of the audience and well calculated to satisfy the ever-growing curiosity of the masses.
4. Preparation of technical pamphlets describing the various Olympic disciplines.
5. Initiation of well conceived programs for the future.

Mr Marcellini's constructive suggestions were followed by addresses by Messrs Sala (Italy) and R. Elsen (Belgium). In Mr Elsen's opinion, the recreational value of a movie is secondary to its worth as a technical means of education. Displaying a wealth of common sense, Mr Elsen advocated cooperation between neighboring nations — and possibly

among all the European countries — in an effort to solve the crucial problems arising from inadequate subsidies.

Paul Vialar, Chairman of the Sports Writers' Association and of the French Society for Author's Royalties, made a thorough analysis of the possibilities afforded by educational motion pictures in the field of physical training and sports. He judiciously pointed out that the picture is an excellent vehicle for the conveyance of « the true significance of sport and the full meaning of sportsmanship ». He recommended that we consolidate our individual efforts by exchanging ideas, promoting world-wide cooperation, creating a centralized agency for the codification of educational motion pictures, and instituting an international fund for educational movies.

Following the conclusion of this brilliant expose, the audience heard statements by Messrs Piernavieja del Pozo (Spain), Nicou (Roumania), Cognard (Czechoslovakia), and Parazols (France). A final contribution to this impressive description of the manifold uses of audi-visual techniques in the field of education was provided by Mr Pieron (Belgium) who expounded the advantages and potential role of television in the realm of education, and more particularly in the area of physical education. Several footages were viewed and generated a most informative debate on the desirable duration of a film, the ideal footage to reach a given goal, the importance of using the right film, the merits of color and musical scores, and the vital need for close cooperation between the film technician and the scientist, coach, or pedagogue.

The display of numerous apparatus served as concrete evidence of the edifying data submitted during these days of

research. Let us mention, among others, a demonstration with a closed circuit television, an ENSEP and INS' 8 mm technicolor projector (France), the Labelle system, the automatic slide projector with synchronized sound track, presented by the Liege University (J. Falize and C. Delvenne), and a retroprojector geared for use in a lighted room (Italy).

We shall conclude by mentioning the most noteworthy recommendations of this first Seminar on Cinematography, Television and Audio-Visual Aids at the service of Sports :

1. Create an international organization for the supervision and consolidation of all matters pertaining to cinematography, television and other audio-visual media designed to disseminate information on physical education and sports.
2. Broaden the sphere of responsibility of the Rome International Council for Film and Television to include all action in the area of cinematography and audio-visual documents, and pave the way for an eventual collaboration with the Magenta Center.
3. Adopt the concept of an International Film Festival to be held in conjunction with the Olympic Games and establish a schedule for sports film presentations.
4. Form a special committee whose task will be to initiate immediate action toward :

- establishing and promoting contacts among qualified parties;
- facilitating exchanges between various nations;
- encouraging the development of audio-visual techniques;
- preparing a long-range program of activities.

Claude DELVENNE

## International Colloquy on Team Sports

Vichy, 26-30 April 1965

Following a few words of welcome by the Mayor of the city, Mr Herzog, Secretary of State for Youth and Sports, broadly outlined the topic of discussion. Major Mollet, President of the Belgian Olympic Committee, explained the basic principles of team training. He brushed a vivid picture of the current trends in modern sport and revealed most interesting details on the application of new training methods at the Anderlecht Club. He emphasized the importance of mental training and stressed the necessity to control and bridle psychological impulses. He furthermore underscored the requisites for a rationally organized club : functional planning; importance of the inter-season; formation of an alternate team; renewed stress on physical conditioning prior to the second part of the season.

Major Mollet concluded his address by describing the structure of a « School for Young Talents », which is currently being experimented in Belgium.

According to Dr Le Boulch, long-range athletic training is best served by diversified, all-inclusive sport practice coupled with basic physical education. The player must be faced with the reality of a challenge and thus given the opportunity to devise his own technical or tactical countermeasures. The training action is justified and enhanced by the magnitude of the sport objective (motivation). However, physical education must reach beyond this aspect alone and gradually lead the youngster toward the pursuit of self-improvement. Discrepancies and shortcomings must be met with appropriate remedies, i.e. special exercises, muscular development, etc.

On the subject of physiological and psycho-physiological factors, Le Boulch stressed the importance of the sensory links which convey impulses, dictate corresponding reactions and determine their quantitative value : rapidity of movement, muscular power and capacity for relaxation, motive speed and scope of endurance. Sensory education must be focused on the development of a better conception of space — keen sense of direction, accurate gauging of distance, proper evaluation of the velocity of a ball — and acquaint the student with the principles of collective organization and the rudiments of anatomy.

The author recommends the following sequence in the various phases of technical training : overall training, coordination of movements, rational instruction in techniques. If the time element dictates



a stepped up schedule, the coach will have to alleviate the technical and tactical curricula... with inevitable prejudice to the final results.

The American coach Appel believes in continuous training : during the pre-season period, through the official training season, the period of actual competition, and into the interim season. Each one of these periods offers its own peculiarities and points wanting attention thus emerge in a natural sequence. Athletes must overcome their fear of long distances, inure themselves to maximal effort and become accustomed to the tempo of competitive events. It is furthermore recommended that weight training be used in conjunction with the overall program.

A. Metzner (Switzerland) described the circuit training method as applied to soccer.

It is Dr M. Choutka's (Czechoslovakia) contention that the soccer player must combine technical knowledge with physical fitness and tactical aptitude and draw on all three in order to master a given situation in the game. From the physiological standpoint, the body may adopt one of two behaviors : the aerobic state (participation by action) or the anaerobic process (maximal effort).

After describing the concrete results of fractional training in soccer, Dr Choutka established the proper place of power training by quoting norms which he deems conducive to noticeable progress in speed, power, and endurance.

R. Poulain, France, elaborated on the tactical aspect of team sports and describes the intricacies of rugby.

Professor L. Teodoresco (Roumania) quoted from a study on tactics common to all team games and explains how they can be influenced by the type of training received by the players — individually and as a team. He listed the major ingredients of a tactical action : Attack, defense, individual tactic, tactical combination, tactical pattern, tactical change of position, collective tactic and special tactical plan.

He then defined the basic structure of attack and defense (phases, principles, factors, forms) and stressed the need for interrelating defensive and offensive moves.

J. P. Lacoux (France) feels that in order for a technical move to carry full impact, it must be prompted by clear thinking, by the protagonist's accurate evaluation of the situation, and by insight into the complexity of the goal. The player must be able to determine the extent of his progress, then devise and implement schemes tailored to exploit both his physical and intellectual capabilities. Lacoux pinpointed the need for seeking constant improvement in the field of education and condemned the tendency to « leave good enough alone ».

R. Lavergne briefed the audience on the French training method for coaches.

C. Hiriartborde and Ch. Remy (France) analyzed the psychological factors which

dictate the player's reaction to a given situation and how such reactions vary according to the degree of training, scope of experience, influence of subjective elements, and personality of each player.

Dr Chignon and R. Chappuis (France) reported on socio- and physio-psychological tests based on the projection of ideas and oriented conversation. Such tests were performed on soccer, volleyball, and athletic teams, and generated sufficient data to permit the establishment of a psychological formula for use in training at the technical level (Sociogram).

The famed American coach P. Newell described the giant strides made in understanding the physical, moral and psychological needs of our athletes. The athlete is no longer considered a human engine. Mental conditioning to competition has been placed on a par with physical training.

The success of training hinges on several factors : the attitude of the coach and the extent of his experience as a former player; his basic approach to the player; his personal reaction to the team; his special requirements and his ability to establish a sound training program. In order to broaden the knowledge of the coach, Newell recommends attendance of specialized courses or symposia, reference to authoritative data (books and publications) and simple observation. He advo-

cates the following methods of instruction : training through repetition, demonstrations on the field; use of visual documentation; dissemination of statistical data; bulletin boards and periodical team meetings.

J. Jaunay described the training of national basketball teams in France.

S. Saulnier (France) broached the subject of travel, with emphasis on the seemingly minor details which in fact determine the degree of success of a tour abroad.

The major points emerging from the foregoing may be summarized as follows :

1. Sound physical conditioning must serve as a foundation for technical and tactical skill.
2. Mental conditioning is of utmost importance.
3. Blind allegiance to proven methods must be avoided and the player encouraged to find his own solution to the problem at hand.
4. Coaches must be kept informed of all trends and developments in the field of training.

Claude DELVENNE



Contacts, exchanges, friendship...  
L. Fauconnier (Belgium); Brig. General R. Hatch, President, CISM; Pete Newell, Olympic Basketball coach, U. S. A., pose with the P. S. G. and C. Delvenne, author of the present reports



# First International Congress on the Role of Psychology in Sports

Rome, 20-24 April 1965

The initial phase in the organization of this congress can be traced back to 1964 and credited to Professor Ferruccio Antonelli's personal initiative. He is the pioneer who focused the spotlight on an increasingly important facet of sport activities. While we do not contend that congresses on the medical or psychological aspect of sports are an innovation, we wish to pay tribute to the man who consolidated these two fields of research and thus gave impetus to a movement which promises to reach great proportions.

This prognostic is supported by the fact that the congress was attended by 400 participants, representing 34 countries, and including specialists in the fields of medicine, psychology, physical education and coaching, as well as military men. The meeting was rich in informative statements and the audience was astonished by the realization that this important research had been carried out throughout the world, without an attempt at coordination and with no means of comparison.

Several committees were appointed to study various ramifications of the role of psychology in sports:

1. Psychophysiology in sports activities (14 reports).
  2. Psychodynamics in sport contests (18 reports).
  3. Psychopathology and psychotherapy in sports (18 reports).
  4. Psychological aspect of sport (22 reports).
  5. Psychological aspect of military sports (22 reports).
- Chairmen : Hatch R. — Ladevaia F.  
— Pezzi G. — Lomonaco T.  
Moderator : R. Mollet.
6. Psychological aspects of sport and physical education in school (15 reports).

Two Round Tables were respectively devoted to the concept of sports psychology as a branch of science and to the psychological aspect of feminine sport. Olsen, Recla, Kunatch and Antonelli introduced the International Bibliography of Sport Psychology which includes approximately 1750 reference items.

A galaxy of data and ideas emerged from the numerous individual reports which included 24 statements in English, 26 in French, and 53 in either Italian or Spanish.

Needless to say that the organizers were surprised by the unexpectedly large participation and by the truly amazing number of communications, both of which far exceeded their most optimistic predictions; however, there was room also

quantity : high-caliber exposes were sometimes followed by rather drab reports, not to mention those which either lacked in clarity or resorted to such highly technical wording that they became practically impossible to follow. Some of the reports were of obvious practical interest : let us mention Mr Vanek's (Zchekoslovakia) expose on adapted training : « The sport effort takes place in two fundamental phases, each with its distinct psychological aspects, the training phase which puts the stress on physical requirements, and the period of actual competition during which psychic strain comes into play. The sportsman's performance during training is unhampered by the psychological influences generated by actual competition and therefore cannot be accepted as an accurate illustration of his capabilities. In other words, the sportsman is not psychologically conditioned to competitive events. This is one of the main reasons for the so-called « psychic failure of the sportsman ». It is therefore important that psychic conditioning be made an integral part of the training program, carried out in gradually escalated phases, and subjected to appropriate adjustments. Training should be geared to suit both normal circumstances and the special conditions created by imminent competition.

The primary object of such training is to deliberately tax, and hence develop, the specific type of endurance required by the sportsman. It is equally important to provide the athlete with opportunities to relax, both physically and psychically. »

Also worthy of special attention is the report by Riberiro da Silva (Brazil) on psychology in football. The author is often being consulted by football players faced with psychological problems.

Another edifying report was provided by the coach of the Polish volleyball team who trains his players by staging rehearsals in a hall presenting all the characteristics of courts used for high-level competition. A sound effect adds to the realism by reproducing the reaction of an imaginary crowd. The sportsman thus learns to isolate the coach's directives from all the background noise and voices.

A great deal of effort went into the training of the American swimmers selected to participate in the Tokio Olympics; the research behind the psychological training of this team may have been highly instrumental in producing the sensational outcome.

Other authors dwelled on seemingly unaccountable cases of top athletes staging disappointing performances, yet

reported to be in perfect shape before and after the event : these are obviously cases of psychical let down.

The scope of the subject matter was such as to warrant the creation of an « International Society of Sport Psychology », whose statutes came up for lengthy discussion.

The progress made during the past few years in the field of sports training is illustrated by the following achievements :

1. Progress in sports medicine : increasingly thorough medical attention — constant medical supervision, dietetic program, biological preparation (vitamins), routine care, massages and physiotherapy.
2. Training methods geared not only to enhance technical aptitude, but also to increase stamina, augment resistance, and develop both speed and power : we are referring to interval training, power training, « cross promenade », isometrics, total training, etc.
3. Assuming — and quite wrongly so — that all potentials had been exploited in the above mentioned areas, a brand new challenge was found in the hardly novel field of psychology; this resurgence of interest in an old science may well uncover fascinating revelations.

Moreover, isn't it gratifying in itself to witness the athlete's return to his rightful « human » status and to look forward an increasingly harmonious relationship between his remarkable flesh mechanism and the spirit it shelters ?

The importance of this interrelationship between body and soul was also stressed by His Holiness Pope Paul VI in his address to the members of this congress, whom he encouraged to pursue their research for the benefit of mankind.

The field of research is of such magnitude and importance that the Belgian Olympic Committee, of which Major Mollet — CISM's Secretary General — has recently been appointed Chairman, has expanded its Department of Medicine and Research to include a Section for Psychology.

In concluding, we wish to state that the organization of the meeting was faultless, the reception indeed heartwarming, and that Italy has once more spearheaded an important move in the field of medical progress in sports : neighboring and friendly nations are already taking steps toward establishing permanent and fruitful contacts.

**Dr Albert DIRIX**

*Head of the Department  
of « Medicine and Research in Sports »,  
Belgian Olympic Committee*



# International Congress on physical training and rest for the workers

Madrid, 26-30 April 1965

An international congress grouping representatives from approximately 30 nations was held in Madrid, 26-30 April 1965, to study the role of sports in the life of the worker.

Physical activities are primarily the realm of educational training and sports competition, but they are also becoming a popular pastime.

However, several sociological studies revealed that workers in general, and young workers in particular, constituted but a small minority of the sport organizations' membership. Furthermore, due to often curtailed attendance, young workers were unable to benefit from physical and sports education during their school years. Moreover, their environment during adolescence was marked by all the adverse elements inherent to the worker's way of life: noise, dust, air pollution, hustle and bustle, uncomfortable positions and either limited or strictly localized physical activity.

Because of this background, they, more than anyone else, sorely need a general, and in some instances specialized, physical education. Numerous congresses have clearly demonstrated that workers must be physically fit in order to enjoy good health and ensure satisfactory professional performance.

The introduction of mechanization and specialization in modern industry has decreased the physical requirements on a large number of workers. However, automation requires a certain degree of physical equilibrium which must be acquired through physical education outside the working hours. The first topic of the congress hinged on this particular concept. Sweden, represented by Mrs. Gieseke among others, aptly illustrated the necessity for physical education by showing a well-documented film and relating several relevant cases.

Injuries sustained by workers can be traced in equal proportion to technical and human failures. Several speakers established that physical education — general or specialized — could considerably reduce the risk of professional injury. This was the second theme of the congress.

The third session revealed that a study of the various type jobs by physical

education specialists could generate valuable data on how such jobs might be adapted to the worker's psychological and morphological traits. Once again, attention was drawn to the fact that specialized physical training was conducive to stepped up production. From a general standpoint, physical education and periodic breaks for exercising or relaxing are highly recommended for they allow the worker to fight fatigue, and help to keep him fit and in full control of his capabilities.

Physical education and sports must also have their place in the realm of leisure. Of course, leisure is, by definition, synonymous with freedom. This, however, does not detract from the constructive value of relaxation centers and guidance on the choice of physical activities. Such advice varies in accordance with the worker's occupation and is thus individually geared to provide him with better health and sounder equilibrium. This was the fourth theme of the congress.

The apprenticeship of the young worker is meant to provide him with a basic intellectual and technical knowledge of his work. This professional training should, however, be paralleled with physical conditioning to the requirements of the job. The role of physical education in professional training was expounded during the fifth session of the congress.

All these new concepts are not easily implanted and must be gradually instilled. The sixth session of the congress was devoted to finding means of disseminating propaganda which will clearly explain the interrelationship between physical education and work. The French and Swedish delegates presented reports and films illustrating what their respective country had done in this context. The findings of previous congresses on similar themes — held in Liege, Prague and Brussels, to name but a few — were studied and discussed.

The Congressmen also contended that physical education and sports not only led to improve the worker's health and equilibrium, but also constituted a means of asserting his personality.

Sport is a bridge between the various social classes. The criteria which determine sport hierarchy are very different from those governing social or professional hierarchy. Sport gives the worker

a feeling of equality with others. This aspect was the subject of discussion during the seventh session.

The Madrid Congress enjoyed large participation. It will be related in a detailed report which will undoubtedly prove interesting to physical education and sport specialists as well as — and perhaps more so — to industrial leaders and union officials.

This Congress was conducted in line with the objectives of the « Sport and Work » Committee of the International Council for Physical Education and Sport. We might mention that the International Council is an advisory agency of UNESCO and the leading international organization in the educational aspect of physical training and sports. The goal of this Committee, which it is my privilege to preside, is to study and communicate the effects of physical education and sports on both the worker and his field of occupation. It is primarily concerned with professional formation, subsequent working conditions, and the important role which physical education and sports could play in both by fighting fatigue, increasing production and preventing accidents; it also devotes part of its research to the leisure aspect of sports activities. The Madrid Congress was based on the multifaceted field of endeavor of this Committee which it consulted for the establishment of the agenda.

The same was true of the Liege, Prague and Brussels Congresses and will equally apply to the forthcoming Havana Congress.

The working class provides physical education and sports with an extremely interesting new frontier. Our first goal is to impress the value of physical and sports activities upon the plant managers and union leaders, for with the support of these powerful allies sports will find its way into the economic and social sectors.

**Max WASTERLAIN**

*Chairman of the Board  
of Physical Education,*

*Sports and Life in the Open Air*

*(Belgium)*

*Chairman*

*of the CIEPS Working Party  
on « Sport and Work » (UNESCO)*





# LIFE AT CISM



## Results of CISM's Second Parachuting Championship

Rio de Janeiro - 21-24 April 1965



Colonel F. Pottier and the French Delegation can certainly pride themselves on having taken a laudable initiative when they sponsored CISM's First Parachuting Championship, in 1964.

The event was a hit from the word go. It took place at Pau, in an atmosphere of eager excitement fostered by CISM's best soldier-athletes matching their skill in the first international military parachuting contest.

Naval Captain A. J. Pavan, Head of the Liaison Office for Latin America and Chief of the Brazilian Delegation, undertook to organize the second championship and chose Rio de Janeiro — which is currently celebrating its 400th anniversary — as the site for the event.

The French Air Force is to be credited for ensuring the otherwise questionable participation of Italy, Austria and Belgium by kindly offering to transport their teams.

The event turned out to be an unprecedented success : 500,000 spectators enthusiastically followed the performance of the « flying men » — those wizards of style and precision.

Parachuting positively soared to a ranking place within CISM's sports program.

We are now eagerly looking forward to the 1966 championship, which is to be held next March in Marrakech (Morocco).

# RESULTS

## INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION

### Style Jump

1. Adjudant Arrassus (France)	5 030
2. Soldat Wyllinck (France)	4 895
3. S/C Lemoigne (France)	4 865
4. Sgt E. Mikelaitis (United States)	4 845
5. Capt. R. Mathews (United States)	4 835
6. Cpl T. Dougher (United States)	4 825
7. Sgt C. Monte Santo (Brazil)	4 780
8. S/C Madelrieu (France)	4 780
9. S/Lt Stimbre (France)	4 720
10. Oberleutnant W. Pfliegerl (Austria)	4 695

### Landing Accuracy Jump

1. 1st Sgt Maj. E. Dewaele (Belgium)	591 325
2. Leutn. B. Buldrini (Italy)	589 019
3. Cpt A. Smith (United States)	586 655
4. S/C Madelrieu (France)	584 512
5. Sub Ten G. Jorge (Brazil)	582 449
6. Private G. Benetti (Italy)	581 770
7. Sgt E. Mikelaitis (United States)	580 068
8. Capt. R. Mathews (United States)	576 725
9. Sgt Maj. R. Myron (United States)	576 209
10. S/Lt Stimbre (France)	576 031

### Accuracy-Style Combination

1. Adjudant Arrassus (France)	1 068 947
2. Sgt Mikelaitis (United States)	1 064 568
3. S/C E. Madelrieu (France)	1 062 512
4. Capt. R. Mathews (United States)	1 060 225
5. Capt T. Dougher (United States)	1 057 718
6. S/Lt Stimbre (France)	1 048 031
7. Sgt Maj. R. Myron (United States)	1 045 269
8. Sgt C. Monte Santo (Brazil)	1 044 598
9. Private G. Benetti (Italy)	1 043 779
10. 1st Sgt Maj. O. Dewaele (Belgium)	1 042 825

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE GROUP ACCURACY JUMP

1. United States	1 550 884
2. France	1 538 825
3. Brazil	1 504 189
4. Italy	1 467 517
5. Belgium	1 435 317
6. Portugal	1 412 267
7. Austria	1 405 893
8. Morocco	860 032



The Marine Parachuting Team is equipped with « Para-Commander » parachutes, which prompted Master Sergeant Richard L. Myron, one of the team members, to make the following comment : « It is like stepping out of a stick-shift car into a full powered model... »

## TEAM CLASSIFICATION

### Individual Accuracy — Style Group Accuracy

1. United States	5 778 664
2. France	5 736 481
3. Brazil	5 636 849
4. Belgium	5 567 760
5. Austria	5 476 333
6. Italy	5 382 114
7. Portugal	5 033 365
8. Morocco	2 983 732

General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, personally congratulated the winning team in CISM's 2nd Parachuting Championship



# XVth International Military Fencing Championship

Beirut - 3-10 May 1965

All comments merge into a consensus: The Lebanese Delegation, under the leadership of its recently appointed Chief, Captain M. Tay Abou Dargham, has once more proven itself true to form with its flawless organization of the Fencing Championship.

It is our pleasure to hereby convey our congratulations and appreciation. We also wish to express our gratitude for that warm Lebanese hospitality.

## FOIL

### Individual

1. 1<sup>re</sup> Classe Ch. Noël (France)
2. Capt. J. Khayloubi (U. A. R.)
3. E/Off. P. Rodocanacchi (France)



## SABRE

### Individual

1. 1st M. d. l. Chef J. Van Baelen (Belgium)
2. 1st Lt J. Henriet (Belgium)
3. Ober J. Wanetschek (Austria)



## SWORD

### Individual

1. St. Wchtm. H. Polzhuber (Austria)
2. S. Tenente G. Cipriani (Italy)
3. 2nd Class Y. Boissier (France)

## TEAM CLASSIFICATION

Foil { 1. France  
2. U. A. R.  
3. Italy

Sword { 1. Austria  
2. France  
3. Lebanon

Sabre { 1. Belgium  
2. France  
3. U. A. R.



General Adel Chehab, Commander in Chief of the Army, and Captain Abou Dargham, Chief of the Lebanese Delegation, congratulate the winning team of the sword contest

## Soccer: Friendly Encounter



Brigadier General A. Sulaiman kindly forwarded this picture featuring the Iraqi and Kuwait military soccer teams. Kuwait was recently invited to become a CISM member

## Skiing 1965 - Andermatt - 28 February - 8 March

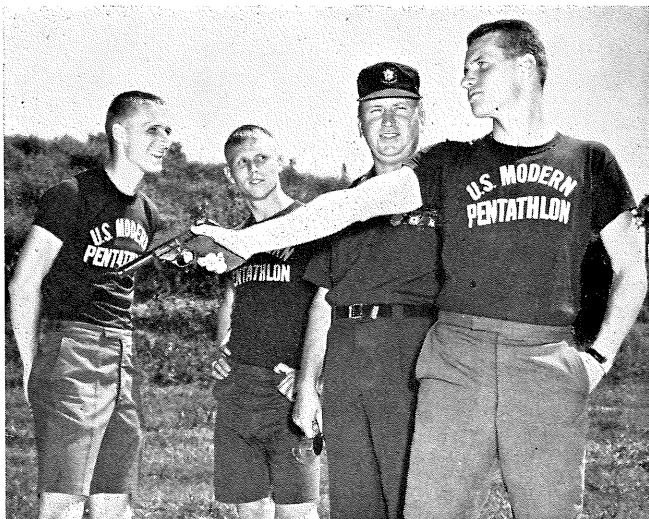


The engaging U.S. team which participated in the CISM Skiing Championship at Andermatt



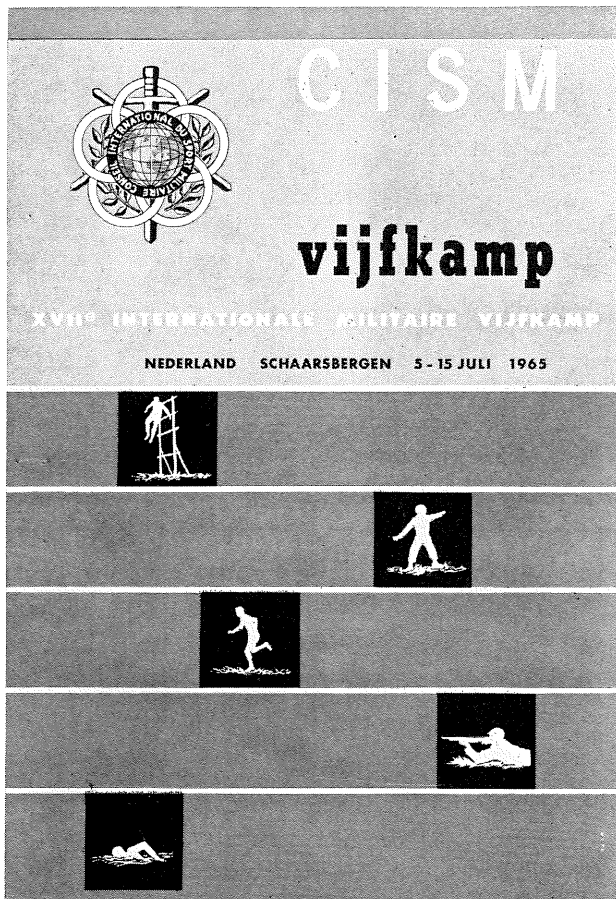


His Holiness Pope Paul VI granted an audience to the sports leaders gathered in Rome in conjunction with the First Congress on the Role of Psychology in Sports. In the center of the picture you will recognize CISM's President, Brigadier General R. Hatch



## Modern Pentathlon

The United States Modern Pentathlon team is currently undergoing changes. Lt Don Walheim, Tom Parker and Larry Faircloth are among the newcomers. They are being instructed in pistol shooting, one of the key events in Pentathlon, by an undisputed authority : Sgt I.C. Bill Blankenship, United States national champion, who pursues his brilliant marksman career with milestones as the award of the CISM title and subsequent participation in the Olympic Games.



*XVIIth INTERNATIONAL  
MILITARY  
PENTATHLON*

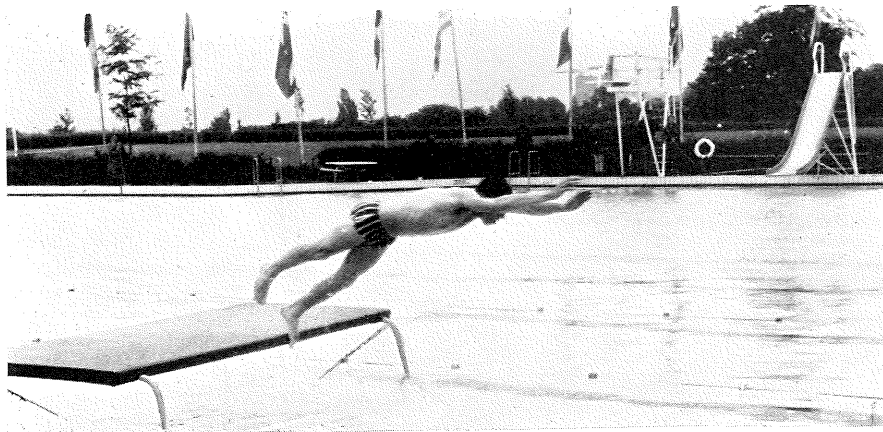
*ARNHEM, 5-16 July 1965*



Colonel J. J. F. Borghouts (now secretary of state for the Air Forces) introduces the heads of delegation and the C. I. S. M. representative to H. R. Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, CISM member of honour. From left to right: Major J. S. Lawrie (U.S.A.), CISM representative, Colonel P. Lavanga (France), Captain Van Dijk (Belgium), Captain Lamartine (Brazil), Colonel Lohmann Kragh (Denmark), Commander Besson (France), Lt. Colonel Marco-Poulos (Greece), Lt. Colonel Cadeddu (Italy).



Guldberg (Norway), winner of the shooting event, with 193 pts, is interviewed by an U. S. reporter



Barnabé (Brazil) on his way to a new CISM record in military swimming, 50 m with obstacles in 27.4 sec.



New record also for H. Krediet (Netherlands) in the demanding obstacles race : 2'23 sec. for 500 m... and 20 obstacles



The 1965 champion Bjerkhagen (Sweden) during the 8 km cross-country event

CLASSEMENT	
1	KREDIET 2:23
2	BJERKHAGEN 2:26.4
3	PAZ 2:26.9
4	VON MENTZER 2:27.7
5	CANTARELLI 2:28
6	CHACUN 2:31.9
7	KAFKASYALI 2:31.7
8	BARNABE 2:34.9
9	SOBRINHO 2:35.2
10	HILL 2:36.7
11	HEIDIGER 2:36.7
12	CANI 2:37.5
13	GENÇ 2:38.7
14	KONGE 2:39.3
15	DIRRY 2:39.3
16	MATTISSON 2:39.9
17	MÜLLER 2:40.3
18	GUIGUET 2:40
19	CAIRES 2:41.7
20	NILSSON 2:41.9
21	LAURITSEN 2:42
	LUND 2:42.9
	MATHESON 2:43.1
	CAPPIELLO 2:43.6
	BJÖRKLUND 2:43.9



## RESULTS :

### SHOOTING

1. GULDBERG (Norway)
2. LUND (Norway)
3. MULLER (France)
4. RUUD (Norway)
5. OOMS (Belgium)
6. CHACUN (France)

### OBSTACLES RACE

1. KREDIET (Netherlands)
2. BJERKHAGEN (Sweden)
3. PAZ (Brazil)
4. VON MENTZER (Sweden)
5. CANTARELLI (Brazil)
6. JULIEN (France)

### SWIMMING

1. BARNABE (Brazil)
2. SOBRINHO (Brazil)
3. KREDIET (Netherlands)
4. CANI (Brazil)
5. NIELSEN (Denmark)
6. GUGUET (France)

### GRENADE THROWING

1. FRITZ (Sweden)
2. NILSSON (Sweden)
3. SAHLI (France)
4. GENC (Turkey)
5. KEUNEN (Netherlands)
6. HEDIGER (France)

### CROSS COUNTRY

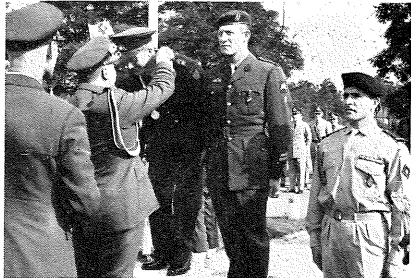
1. PEDERSON (Norway)
2. OOMS (Belgium)
3. PAZ (Brazil)
4. CAPPIELLO (Italy)
5. ANDERSEN (Denmark)
6. JULIEN (France)

### TEAM CLASSIFICATION



1. BRAZIL 20 120.58 pts  
(Barnabé, Cantarelli, Sobrinho, Paz)
2. FRANCE 20 113.36 pts  
(Chacun, Julien, Guiguet, Hediger)
3. SWEDEN 20 090.92 pts  
(Bjerkhagen, Mattison, Fritz, Nilsson)
4. NORWAY 19 815.52 pts  
(Guldberg, Pedersen, Nybakken, Lund)
5. UNITED STATES 19 558.76 pts  
(Hill, Matheson, Florence, Cooley)
6. NETHERLANDS 19 167.16 pts  
(Krediet, Keunen, Van Knijff, Van Tol)

### INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION



1. BJERKHAGEN (Sweden) 5 230.20 pts
2. OOMS (Belgium) 5 136.34 pts
3. BARNABE (Brazil) 5 131.22 pts
4. CHACUN (France) 5 078.32 pts
5. CANTARELLI (Brazil) 5 070.80 pts
6. JULIEN (France) 5 061.18 pts

## CLOSING CEREMONY



The final parade. On the stand Lt. General H. P. Zielstra, President of the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff of the Netherlands, General S. Thofelt (Sweden) and Colonel J. J. F. Borghouts (Chief of the Dutch delegation)



H. R. Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, chats with the Chiefs of delegation during a reception at the Governor's Palace in Arnhem