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Cover : Captain James W. Moore : a living illustration of military sports.

EDITORIAL

The CISM : the road to high civilian officialdom by Brig. General HATCH

A jest which, I believe, is popular throughout the world, has it that soldiers are nothing but civilians who have donned the uniform... Perceiving a possible challenge in this humorous definition, we, the military, derive special pleasure from noting that the « civilians » have, once again, called upon their « uniformed counterparts » to assume heavy responsibilities in important sectors of their nation's social life.

All of us in CISM were most gratified with the news of Colonel Borghouts' appointment as Secretary of the Dutch Air Force. While we can hardly deny that the Air Force is a military institution, the fact remains that, in this instance, the enlightened services of our former 2nd Vice President will be of direct benefit to the civilian sector. Colonel Borghouts was, for a period of over ten years, the Chief of the Netherlands' delegation to CISM. He has, many a time, led the Dutch athletes to victory in the sports arena, proudly following the outstanding performance of those representing the dynamic and courageous people of Holland. During the same period, Colonel Borghouts played an active role in our Executive Committee. Undeterred by the additional burden placed upon him by his recent appointment, Colonel Borghouts has volunteered to pursue his activities within our organization in the capacity of financial adviser, thus ensuring the continuity of his generous contribution to CISM.

CISM takes equal pride in the distinction bestowed on another one of its members, Colonel Massoumi, who has been appointed to the post of Minister of Agriculture. The Chief of the Iranian Delegation will henceforth be able to give the full measure of his remarkable organizational ability, a talent which was highly instrumental in enhancing the sports program of a country dear to our organization.



The unanimous election of our Secretary General, Air Force Major Raoul Mollet, as Chairman of the Belgian Olympic Committee was a third source of satisfaction. Echos of the work accomplished by the newly appointed B. O. C. Chairman have already reached the far corners of the world and the impact of such recognition automatically reflects on CISM. Raoul Mollet, who can truly be called the very soul of our organization, is — and has been for numerous years — one of the staunchest supporters of our goals, a stand which he has concretized through untiring efforts toward the expansion of our activities. As President of CISM, I wish to add my congratulations to those unanimously voiced by all the members of our organization.

I shall conclude on a classical note by wishing our praiseworthy « military civilians » : AD MULTOS ANNOS !



EDUCATION AND SPORT

EDUCATION is the transmission from one generation to the next, of the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors which are either imparted or imposed by the civilization in which it takes place. Education means acquisition of knowledge (physical, intellectual, technical, affective, social, etc.) which enhances the individual's original status and correspondingly modifies his potential. Education leads to culture. Culture, in turn, stimulates the awareness of the realities of civilization and subjects such realities to the test of comprehension, to concurrence or criticism. « *Culture is not a museum. It is a constant will to outdo oneself.* » (Marcel Hicter). Education is permanent and prolongs itself well beyond childhood, far outside the school. It can be blended and integrated into any way of life.

In times past, leisure and education were the monopoly of a privileged social class which thrived on the labor of another class: the « free man » was not subjected to menial occupations solely aimed at ensuring production. The education of this elite was focused on a useful and pleasant exploi-

tation of leisure. Such curriculum being hardly suited to the working class, education of the latter was restricted to professional apprenticeship.

However, the foundations of this conflict between manual labor on one part, well-being and culture on the other, have been shattered by the contemporary concept of work. We are witnessing the gradual elimination of so-called « intellectualized » occupations, such as in the fields of public relations, information or supervision. Nowadays, specialists who are not directly linked to production, such as adjusters, mingle with other workers within the same workshop.

The great economic, technical and social revolution which marks our era prompts us to revise our concept of education and hence review the program, structure, and very spirit of our institutions.

The term « Physical Education » was coined during the XIXth century to designate the first phase in corporal training. It may be defined as an aggregate method of inculcating the rudiments of proper corporal movement, while promoting

hygiene and enhancing moral value. **To the man on the street, physical education is not synonymous with sports, but rather has a connotation of educational exercise.**

To the specialist, each of these concepts has its own specific meaning. However, we can readily understand the connection between the two. Physical education derived its basic techniques and philosophy from the German school of gymnastics whose foremost goal was to form sturdy citizens.

The individual citizen's viewpoint varies with his origin and thus most European countries have their own concept of physical education. In Sweden, P. H. Ling, an authority in anatomy and physiology, imparted it a rational character. Swedish gymnastics found favorable grounds in the rationalistic trend which marked the end of the XIXth century and therefore left their mark on the concept of physical education within the school program.

The development of physical education is closely linked with that of compulsory schooling. Gymnastics conceived for public schools must necessarily retain a

universal character geared to the capabilities of the masses. They are meant for all children — girls and boys, strong or weak.

The fencing masters and teachers were the pioneers of physical education in school. Their joint action triggered the creation of the stereotyped session, with its typical pattern (basic lesson plan), its written preparation (choice of exercises) and its detailed implementation based on an authoritarian rather than liberal discipline. Physical medicine introduced the element of research by seeking to uncover the effects of various exercises through a study based on rational evaluation rather than actual experimentation. This specific form of physical education is well known for its hygienic merits. It is characterized by the rigorous coordination which prevails both in class exercising and in demonstrations, i.e. the simultaneous execution of a given movement by all the pupils. It is remedial to the bad posture acquired by pupils during hours at the desk and makes up for the relative immobility required of them in the classrooms.

Today, some people advocate that physical education turned into a system of



Rome — Professor J. Falize, author of this article, presides over the congress devoted to the study of cinema, television, audiovisuals aids in service to sport

motive apprenticeship focused on instruction of « professional movements », thus conditioning the worker to the physical effort which his specialty will call for.

The foregoing strongly points to the fact that physical education is indeed primarily meant for the working class and is a component of professional formation rather than an useful and enjoyable form of entertainment. Hence, outside the school, adolescents and young... or not so young people find it boring: the interest it draws and the pleasure it generates are very questionable. The fact

is that educational gymnastics, as conceived by the old school of fencing masters, teachers and doctors, are void of the moral by-products which men seek in sports: the conquest of autonomy, adaptation to the social environment, and self-control in the broad sense of the word. The individual finds but little opportunity to assert his personality for he remains a mere performer.

In the British colleges of a century ago, sport had its place in the realm of leisure.

The organizational and operational responsibility rested with the students.



Their initiative could thus find an outlet and this resulted in the creation of an actual « school for apprenticeship of freedom ». Within such an educational system, the adolescent could develop his own virility, a quality which can not be instilled from outside. The keynotes of educational sport in higher level schooling were : freedom, initiative, specialization and performance. Such a system also has its physiological merits, with a definitely beneficial influence on organic resistance. However, harmonious muscular development toward the ideal specimen and physical maintenance were not taken into consideration.

This dualism between physical education and sports still exists today. Of course, the two concepts do not clash as violently as they did at the beginning of the century... Yet, the two forms of education cannot be

merged by a mere paralleling of adjectives as, for instance, in the term « physical and sports education ». If we take a look at the French concept of sport initiation, we will observe — with a degree of astonishment — that our friends have made it above all an apprenticeship of sport techniques integrated into a systematic lesson. The teacher's aim is to provide each pupil with shortcuts to proper sport movements, the ultimate goal — whether it is admitted or not — being to form champions.

Since the end of the last war, due to the formation of specialists and due to increased interest on the part of our intellectual and social elite, the concept of physical education and sports in school has gained both in scope and in precision. The practice of exercises is gradually shedding its regimental aspect. Games are being introduced into the program. Such

games are either part of, or closely related to, corrective exercises. They are also an initiation to sports techniques. However, we would like to go further yet and, drawing on the findings of research teams, uncover the bases for an experimental physical culture which neither doctrinal exposes, nor rational exchanges of views by the masters were able to achieve. Here again, the University will play an important role, not only in the formation of the elite, but also in general education.

We know, by experience, that no system of physical education is better than another, but it is our duty to devise a method suited to the requirements of such factors as : time, place, environment, individual or group needs, and financial possibilities.

We also know that no matter how efficient a procedure or system might be, the role of the leader, master, in-

structor, educator or coach, remains all important. And lastly, we know that the educational possibilities offered by the practice of movement and physical exercise are far reaching, spanning far beyond the mere aspect of individual organic improvement — the latter being undeniable.

Need we also dwell on what other effects physical education and sports are likely to produce? For one thing, they undoubtedly lead to a keener perception of rhythm. Another aspect is that, faced with given hazards as, for instance, in mountains climbing, the individual learns to control himself, to overcome fatigue and triumph over selfishness. Since in such circumstances he discovers and must accept himself for what he is, he emerges with a better understanding of others and the desire to further such knowledge.

Youngsters find in sports the opportunity of free, full-fledged participation. From the action and freely accepted discipline of physical training, they derive the impetus to pursue perfection.

In team sports, they see how their own improvement influences group performance, and so forth...

The social nature of man, as opposed to humanistic indi-

vidualism, has become evident in modern sociology.

But human behavior is acquired gradually — one does not have it by birth.

It is acquired through the understanding of life, of social life. The keener and fuller such understanding — the less constraining and oppressing the outside social factor. « *The alchemy of successful education lies, to quote H. Janne, in the conversion of the constraining outside social control into a self-control which will vary in scope according to the possibilities of the individual. And thus, personality, which is man's expression in society, will become coherent. From classical humanism, we must retain that man must be moulded and that each individual may come close to his own type of perfection.* » The practice of sports presents similar characteristics. It is through experience alone, through an action to which he will give all of himself, that the individual will perceive the basic elements of culture.

One only knows what one has lived and action in this context is not restricted to acquisition of knowledge or acceptance of benefits — it can also produce or serve.

This concept of education reaches beyond humanistic

conformity and the Marxist doctrine to bring out the awareness of social ties. If motivated by a scientific spirit it will become a deterrent to the standardization which threatens us all.

Isn't this the very path that physical education and sports in school should follow?

In this endeavor, which is the guideline of our own instruction, sports constitute an excellent means of education, not to be outdone by any other branch of knowledge.

We do not claim that sports can become a universal cure-all. They are, however, much more than mere physical activity; they are, above all, a frame of mind. Participation in a game or a sport activity always reveals — as does any new experience — a new facet of our potential. This participation is often coupled with a feeling of achievement in the action as such, and entails an exhilarating intensification of the whole being. While we have no yardstick to measure its scopes, we know that this « joy of life » exists in sports and we know that it paves the way for the rediscovery of the sense of human dignity.

Prof. J. FALIZE

University of Liège
President, I. C. H. P. E. R.



BOXING and its problems

Once universally recognized — perhaps too much so since its very popularity may have nurtured its detrimental business aspect — boxing is unquestionably an overall setback.

The deplorable recurrence of fatal accidents made a strong impact on the masses and the immediate repercussion was a series of restrictive measures.

In Belgium, for instance, a long shelved bill introduced by Mr. Marcel Philippart, deputy from Liege, was finally passed thus placing boxing under government control. Other nations followed suit by initiating similar actions.

This is now the « Problem of Boxing » was seeded in Belgium and this sport has lost considerable ground since the time when the national representation included several European champions.

Following this brief outline of the situation at hand, we now propose to examine it point by point in the light up-to-date reports on the current status of boxing.

CISM : action in favor of boxing

CISM, whose expansion as an international body is vividly evidenced by the magnitude of its program, unhesitatingly integrated this predominantly manly discipline into its activities. For more than 17 years now, our organization has been successfully sponsoring boxing championships and was consistently able to pride itself in both the high caliber of performance and the unassailable standards of competition.

However, the ever mounting general hostility could not be discounted. Keeping faith in the value of this hard discipline — one which, if based on adequate training and promoted by apt leadership, can produce admirable cham-

pions — CISM decided to undertake a research on how public opinion could best be soothed. Such a study was geared to meeting the most important need — that of affording adequate protection to the boxer.

This line of thought led the organization to stage a round table in conjunction with the 1964 world championship held in Tunis in April 1964. The meeting, attended by prominent military and civilian specialists, hinged on two main tropics :

- 1) How to afford better protection to the boxer;
- 2) How to re-orient public opinion.

Current worldwide situation

While boxing is undeniably popular in certain nations — Italy, Tunisia, Great Britain and the Soviet Union — such is not the case in other countries where it is subjected to violent attacks and accusations which, when supported by government decision, constitute a threat to its very existence.

The purpose of this study is to pinpoint and examine the elements which triggered such diametrically opposed reactions.

Of all the disciplines comprised in the gamut of sports activities, boxing alone has been attacked and threatened with prohibition. For ten years now, supporters and condemners of boxing have engaged in a bitter controversy which has often headlined sports articles in the general information media and specialized publications. Round tables, congresses and Research Days were repeatedly devoted to the subject. The most authoritative personalities have taken a firm stand for or against boxing. The

polemic struggle undoubtedly reached its peak with the death of Benny Paret (*). The « indicment » of boxing had repercussions in two distinct areas : public opinion on one part, the boxing circles on the other.

In several countries, the adverse reaction triggered the introduction of bills and laws tending to either completely abolish boxing, or else subject it to strict control. Let us quote as examples of such action :

- Belgium : Bill No. 187, dated 15 February 1952. Passage of the bill entailed strict control;
- Argentina : Order-in-Council No. 282;
- Northern countries : During a meeting in Oslo of the « Nordisk Rad » in 1963, Iceland brought the problem of boxing up for discussion by the delegates of the Scandinavian States. Iceland, which forbids any form of boxing on its territory, motioned that the sport be banned in all of Scandinavia;
- Other nations, such as Switzerland, Italy and the United States have also initiated legislative action.

The prosecution

The disparagers of boxing argue that :

- « Twenty deaths annually » (as per Nat Fleischer's Ring Record Book) « are simply intolerable »;

(*) Cuban boxer Benny « Kid » Paret, world champion in the welter category, remained in a coma after his match against challenger Emile Griffith (New York, 24 March 1962). Paret died on 3 April at the age of 25.

- The physical and mental impairments occasioned by repeated blows to the head cannot be condoned;
- Boxing has undeniable ill-effects on character;
- Brutality must by no means be encouraged;
- The professional organizations are business-minded and corrupt the sport.

And as far back as 1955, the leading British sports magazine « World Sports » published a survey entitled « Should Boxing be Banned? »

The defense

Challenged by these accusations, the defense rallied.

Action was started in those areas where it could progress most rapidly and efficiently. Research was initiated to promote ring safety. An impressive documentation was thus compiled which testifies to the tremendous effort accomplished.

The following aspects were scrutinized in turn :

1. Equipment : Various types of gloves, wraps, protective headgear, mats, ring ropes and protective belts were studied and compared for maximum effectiveness. Such research has resulted in considerable improvement of safety devices.
2. The concept of the bout itself was revised and the regulations amended. The categories were diversified so as to pit boxers of near-equal weight. The duration of each round is showing a tendency to decrease in general and has been set at 2 minutes for amateurs. We might also add the elimination of the all-importance of the K.O., the ever-increasing importance of the referee and of the doctor.
3. Statistical data on sports accidents and injuries were compiled. Comparative research revealed — much to everyone's surprise — that boxing ranks but ninth or tenth on the list, with a ratio of 1.65 % of the 6 057

injuries under consideration. The said boxing accidents can, according to Johnson, be broken down as follows :

Head and sight	36 %
Upper limbs	45 %
Trunk	17 %
Lower limbs	2 %

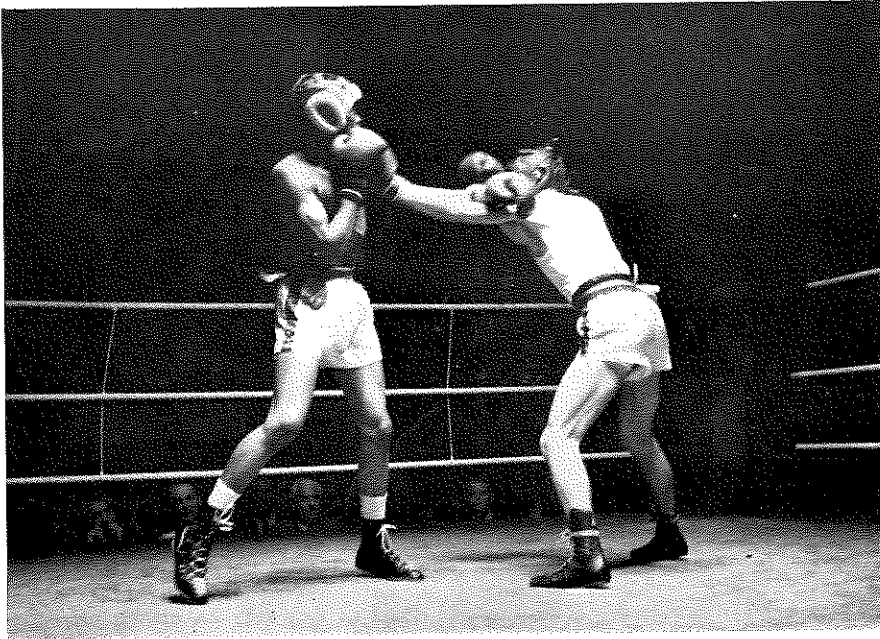
Uneasiness persists

... And yet, notwithstanding the arguments in favor of boxing and despite the creditable effort to ensure the safety of the boxer, uneasiness has taken roots, the positions remain unchanged and clamors ring out unstilled.

In a report presented at the Tunis symposium, Mr. Bianco aptly noted that adverse reaction had snowballed and, little by little, a new ghost was created, presenting boxing as a « dangerous, potentially fatal sport ». This viewpoint was reinforced by the fact that injuries incurred during a boxing bout, superficial as they may be, always present a rather gruesome appearance.

Phase of the bout pitting Wichert (right) against Murru in the middleweight contest (CISM International Championship)





Semi-finals disputed by lightweights Benson (U. S. A.) and Ruzicka (Germany); the latter was defeated on points. As illustrated above, use of protective headgear is mandatory in CISM events

No amount of reasoning will succeed in completely destroying this «ghost». There is but one solution to the problem: the accusations must be unmistakably refuted by uprooting their very seed — by devising and adopting appropriate preventive measures. This is the role of doctors specialized in sports medicine. Theirs is to pronounce themselves on the actual dangers of boxing and then devise such effective means of protection as may ensure the boxer's safety and correspondingly soothe the public opinion. But why this determined and persistent hostility?

It is doubtlessly a case of convictions, of passions. Individual judgment is based on personal feeling; some people put forth the natural moral law which condemns aggression as such. The horrors of war have possibly made public opinion more sensitive to the sometimes unpleasant sight of a boxing bout pictured on a television screen. Furthermore, modern life minimizes and avoids roughness, labor and fatigue and the product of our era is a «soft» man who finds the aggressiveness and physical intensity of boxing distasteful. It is therefore our task to determine how — by which specific means — boxing can recover its popularity and receive due credit for its educational value.

Boxing in Great Britain

Before going any further, let us consider an informative insert depicting the situation in Great Britain.

Boxing — as did the majority of sports — originated on the British Isles. The

similarity ends there for I, personally, believe that it came into being spontaneously, without any inspiration from the olden days, nor as a product of a left over seed of Hellenic humanism. Granted, a form of boxing did exist in Ancient Greece, but it was a far cry from the sport we practice today.

Our modern boxing came to life in England through a process of natural spontaneous evolution. The first official heavy-weight champion, one James Figg, who was to be followed by an almost uninterrupted line of title holders in this category (*) dates back to 1719. This was long before any action to renovate sports on the educational pattern prevailing in Ancient Greece has even been contemplated.

England can therefore rightfully boast a long and glorious past in boxing. And in England, the situation remains relatively favorable, if not entirely free of attack. The current status of boxing in Great Britain was described at the Tunis symposium by Dr J.L. Blonstein, a world authority on the medical aspect of boxing. We are quoting what we consider his most pertinent statements.

«Boxing is very popular 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 Ring Record Book and Boxing Encyclopedia», published by Nat Fleischer.

the aegis of the Schools Boxing Association and the National Association of Boys' Clubs.»

«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.»

«The attendance at the smaller shows has 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. Championship at Wembley, while the Scottish A. B. A. attract large crowds to their shows in Glasgow.»

«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 professional 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 Five (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.»

Variations in concepts and structures

We shall logically follow our digression on boxing in Great Britain, where the situation remains favorable, with as clear

as possible an assessment of what goes on elsewhere in the world.

The 80 countries where boxing is practised can be divided into three main categories :

1) Countries in which amateur boxing is the threshold to professionalism.

We must point out that these are the countries where boxing has suffered the sharpest decline and which harbor opposition at its harshest.

A numerical example : In 1950, there were 10 000 amateur and 800 professional boxers in France. These figures fell to 3 800 and 360 respectively in 1961. A similar phenomenon was observed in Belgium.

2) Countries where amateur boxing may be a threshold to professionalism, but to a lesser degree (Example : Great Britain with its 100 000 amateurs).

3) Countries where professional boxing does not exist, either because its standards are below par or — as is the case for Russia and the Eastern nations — because of the special structure of their sports program.

We have noted that opposition and disparaging remarks are primarily aimed at professionalism, while the educational and pedagogic aspects are definitely associated with amateur boxing. It also appears that social progress plays a determinant role in the decline of boxing.

The managerial aspect

Distinctions are to be made in this area as well :

— countries where there are no professional federations : the USSR and its satellites;

— countries where amateur and professional boxing are governed by separate federations : Great Britain, Scandinavia;

— countries where both amateur and professional boxing fall under the control of one body (Belgium and France, for instance);

— finally, the emerging nations which are drawn to boxing by their very vitality and whose newly created federations are supported by the State.

(Example : The Ivory Coast Federation, established by law of 21 September 1960, is under the sway of the Minister of Sports.)

CISM stresses the importance of propriety in all its events. Absolute impartiality is demanded of the referees who are, in return, fully supported in their decisions. This picture shows the traditional gesture designating the winner of the bout, in this case Middleweight Wichert (Germany) who defeated Murru (Italy)

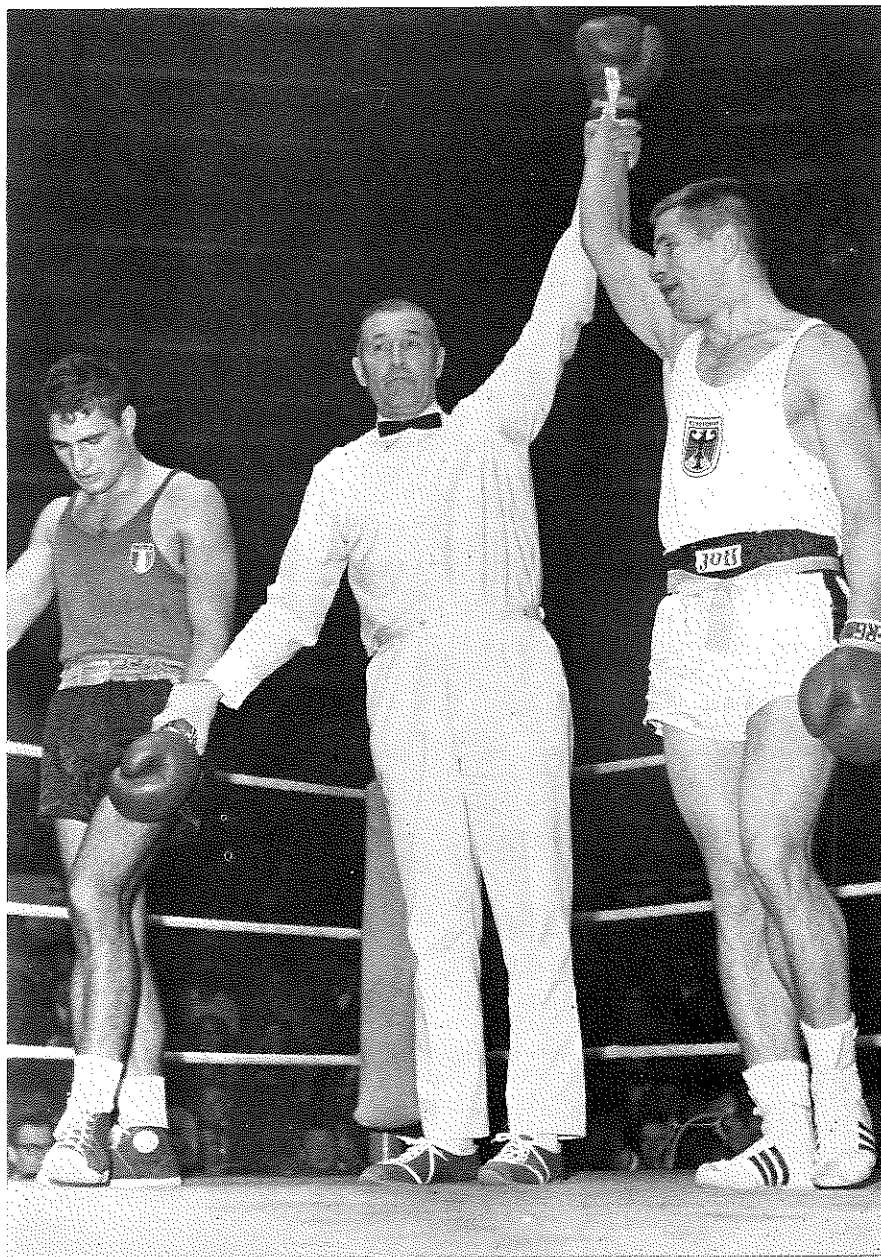
Effectiveness of modern methods

Boxing has undeniable potentials in forming the human being.

Such is the contention of Colonel Has-sine Hamouda (Tunisia) who pursues with a statement we fully support :

« The heretofore accepted concept of physical education in the Armed Forces has become obsolete in our modern era. The methods advocated by Ling, Amoros, and Hebert, whose programs were centered on physical education through natural movements, have outlived their usefulness. The modern concept of military training toward overall — and hence more valuable — physical conditioning is by far more efficient than the old traditional method ».

Colonel Hamouda also suggests that each training center should conduct one experimental course to be attended by 120-160 recruits (the manpower of one company). During such a course, the men would receive the mandatory military instruction (exception made for general physical education) coupled with specialized training for boxing. The program would be carried out on standard schedules. On completion of the course, a comparative study would establish the merits of the new method over the standard program. We are convinced that the results obtained with the experimental course would be most gratifying. Such method would furthermore serve to disseminate boxing among all social strata under the flags, thus enhancing the recruits' moral values and sports aptitude while building up their character and courage.



Boxing in Soviet Russia

During the past twenty years, the Soviet Union has made spectacular strides in the area of sports. Boxing followed the upward trend assumed by other disciplines, such as Track & Field, Soccer, Ice Hockey, Fencing, Weight-lifting, Rowing, etc.

Professor Alex Krassowsky, staff member of the Parisian newspaper «Russian News» wrote an article which was carried in the 8 April 1964 edition of France's sports daily «L'Equipe». In this article, Professor Krassowsky expounds the new regulations enforced in the USSR with a view to protecting the boxer and promoting wider interest in boxing.

We have attempted to sift the main points of his expose and thus present a digest of his findings:

- Boxers in the USSR are divided in two categories: Juniors (with subdivisions) and Seniors, who are further classified in series. In order to graduate to a given series, a boxer must defeat opponents in the same series during official bouts. He must, furthermore, take a test and answer questions pertaining to the technical and tactical aspects of boxing and proper behavior in the ring.
- The Soviet Federation has reviewed and considerably revised its regulations in an effort to achieve an overall improvement in the boxing science. This, of course, entailed a corresponding modification in the physical conditioning and training methods. The new regulations have been in force since 1 January 1964 and may be broadly outlined as follows: The young boxers must complete one year of instruction prior to being allowed to participate in an official match. Participation in a regional championship requires two years of practice, and three years at least are required for competition at the national or international level.
- Experience has taught the Soviet technicians that a boxer who entered the career at an early age and, what is more significant, has engaged in grueling fighting while he was still growing, does not last. This is the reason why Juniors are divided into three age groups.

The K. O. in Soviet Russia

The most significant modification pertained to the K. O.

Victory by K. O. can be awarded to the first category boxers and «sport masters» only. In bouts disputed by youngsters or seniors in the second or third series, the contest is suspended with the first knock-down. Should the opponent rise again and be physically capable of

resuming the fight, a «Stop» order is nevertheless called by the referee. The bout is ended and the victory awarded to the boxer who was leading on points. If the knock-down occurs during the first round, the bout is stopped and declared «no contest», both opponents being eliminated from the competition. This regulation is meant as an incentive for young boxers to improve their technique. It penalizes one for being unable to shun the attack, and the other for seeking to deal too harsh a blow.

A K. O. decision may be rendered in bouts pitting boxers of the first series or if the match is disputed by «sport masters»; however, the bout is automatically called off at the second knock-down and the decision is then made on the basis of the procedure described above: «Stop» order by the referee and, even if the opponent can rise again, victory awarded to the boxer leading on points.

Furthermore, any boxer defeated by K. O. must rest for a period of three months before resuming training and wait one year before participating in a match. A boxer's license is automatically withdrawn upon the second defeat by K. O. within a period of two years, or upon the third K. O. of his career. The same applies to juniors upon their second defeat by K. O.

Conclusions reached in Tunis

The findings which emerged from the Research Days in the Tunisian capital were both positive and unequivocal. They may be summarized as follows:

Promotion of Ring Safety

- Conceive and manufacture an improved model of protective headgear for immediate experimentation.
- Devise and manufacture air-filled boxing gloves to be tested during 1966.

Re-orientation of Public Opinion

Three main targets:

The Public:

- Totally divorce amateur from professional boxing, once and for all.
- Action by both the International Association of Amateur Boxing and CISM.
- Creation of an association for the promotion of boxing.

The Press:

- Creation of an annual award for presentation to the newspaperman having best advocated the cause of boxing.
- Invitation of prominent correspondents to attend CISM Research Meetings.

Training:

- Introduction of an international trainer's diploma.
- Staging of a course for boxing coaches.

Bringing boxing back to its rightful standing

I have enumerated above what I thought to be the main aspects of world boxing. I would now like to present a series of important points:

1. In the process of reforming amateur boxing, we must attempt to minimize the risk of injury without jeopardizing the value of this sport which demands both courage and virility. I am one of many who believe that our «softening» civilization needs contact sports as a means of concrete expression of the corresponding character formation.
2. Professional and amateur boxing should, once and for all, be totally divorced. As stated in the 12 April 1965 edition of «L'Equipe», this is the only means of rallying the youngsters who, by virtue of their genuine power and virility, would be attracted the most manly of all sports.
3. Place the factors of judgment in a rational order and revert to the original concept, i.e. deliberately and systematically give priority to technique over force. In order to do so, we must devise measures which will conduce to an improvement of the boxing science, subject the issuance of licenses to a prior technical test, improve the training and physical conditioning methods, match categories, and rigidly control both the knock-down and the K. O.
4. Reinforce the supervisory authority which governs boxing. The public is weary of the jugglings of the boxing leaders. In this context, it is high time that boxing in the United States be unified (N.B.A. - New York Boxing Committee). A governmental action could perhaps be taken, but we can hardly bank on it.

In summary: Boxing must be considered a mean of physical training, and not an end in itself — that of entering the field of professionalism. Boxing must be educational and while it must, by all means, be afforded maximum means of protection, equal care must be taken that it is not stripped of its character of rough, man-to-man contact. Lastly, the youngsters and, even more important, their parents must accept the basic idea that men need a tough sport.

Raoul MOLLET,

Chairman
of the Belgian Olympic Committee
Secretary General
of the International Military
Sports Council

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DENMARK	Colonel A. LOHMANN KRAGH
ECUADOR	not communicated
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IRAN	Colonel G. MASSOUMI
IRELAND	not communicated
ITALY	Rear Admiral FAZIO CASARI
LEBANON	Captain M. TAY ABOU DARGHAM
LUXEMBOURG	Captain F. PIZZALA
MOROCCO	Lt. Colonel MEDBOUH
MEXICO	General de Brigada Ingeniero Constructor José de Jesús CLARK FLORES
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PERU	Brigadier General CARLOS GONZALEZ IGLESIAS
PORTUGAL	General Francisco HOLBECHE FINO
U. A. R.	Colonel M. EL DEEB
SENEGAL	His Excellency AMADOU CISSE DIA
SUDAN	not communicated
SWEDEN	Brigadier General S. THOFELT
SYRIA	not communicated
TUNISIA	Mr. Habib BEN AMMAR
TURKEY	Colonel I. HAKKI GUNGOR

A TRULY MILITARY SPORT!

The Engineer Corps holds a Navigation Championship

Navigation is an important phase of the sapper's training. A respected lore during the era of oar-propulsion, it seemed doomed to oblivion with the discovery of propellers.

Yet, regardless of the type of boat used — be it a rudimentary vehicle, an intricately assembled raft or a self-propelled ferry —, whether it involves the silent

action of a commando stealthily oaring its way, or the din of attack by powerful battleships, man remains all-important at the helm, controlling the performance of both crew and machinery.

And thus the knowledge which was indispensable to the sappers of olden days did not become obsolete after all... However, it was time to convince the sappers

of this generation that navigation — a leisure time sport, requires knowledge, physical aptitude and that sailor's « touch » which only instruction and training can give.

A contest disputed by teams from various regiments over a long and difficult course, appeared to be an excellent means of evaluating the merits of the training programs.



MINISTÈRE DES ARMÉES
INSPECTION DU GÉNIE

LE GÉNÉRAL

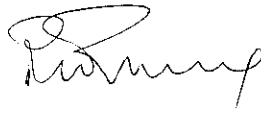
PARIS, LE 4 OCTOBRE 1965.

En créant le "Challenge de Navigation" je voulais mettre l'accent sur l'instruction de navigation dans les Régiments du Génie.

Je sais, pour l'avoir pratiquée moi-même, quelles qualités la navigation exige des Chefs et des équipages ; ce que je ne savais pas, c'est le succès que rencontrerait cette épreuve dès sa "Première". L'intérêt témoigné par les milieux civils et militaires montre bien qu'il fallait organiser le "Challenge" qui sera maintenant disputé régulièrement chaque année sur des itinéraires différents mais sans grand changement du règlement de course.

Sans doute dans les années à venir, pourrons-nous dépasser nos frontières et offrir aux Sapeurs français la possibilité de confronter sportivement leurs qualités intrinsèques et la valeur de leur instruction avec celles des Sapeurs étrangers.

Le Général de Corps d'Armée PRIEUR
Inspecteur du Génie :



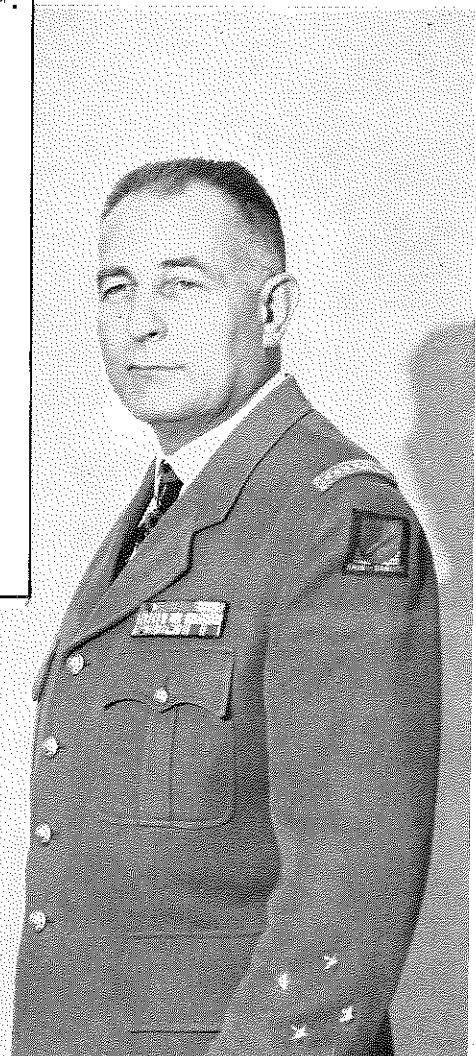
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

My purpose in creating the « Navigation Championship » was to stress the importance of instructing the members of our Engineer Corps in this specialty.

I know by experience the qualities required of the crews and of their captains; what I did not know was that this first Championship would meet with such success. The interest displayed by both civilian and military circles testifies to the fact that the event was well worth organizing. This championship will henceforth take place annually over new courses, but with little change in the basic regulations.

We trust that, in years to come, new itineraries will take our sappers beyond our borders and allow them to measure their own aptitude and the merits of their training with those of foreign sappers.

General PRIEUR,
Army Corps Commander,
Inspector of the Engineer Corps.





What where the characteristics of the 1965 contest ?

The course selected for the contest took the teams from Strasbourg to Avignon (729 km).

The itinerary was drawn with a view to providing :

Variety : The waterways to be covered included successively :

- The Rhine (swift and canalized),
- The Rhine-Rhone canal,

- The Doubs,
- The Saone,
- The Rhone.

Difficulty : The boats had to be hand carried through 72 lock gates. The Mulhouse-Montbeliard section, which features an excessive number of lock gates, was neutralized. Only the two main locks on the Rhine and the Rhone, each marking the end of a lap, remained in operation and were crossed by all teams simultaneously.

- Upon arrival at the locks, the boats were disassembled and unloaded; both cargo and vehicle were

carried from one reach to the other (picture 1 and 2).

- Certain dams on the Doubs, which entailed but small level differentials, were crossed by riding the current (picture 3).

- An added difficulty arose from the unexpected high waters of both the Saone and the Rhone; the latter flowed at a ratio of 3 meters per second.

A Symbolic Aspect : which stemmed from the fact that several garrisons of the Engineer Corps are stationed along the banks of the

Rhine-Rhone axis, namely at :

- Strasbourg,
- Brisach,
- Besançon,
- Avignon.

The equipment used in the contest was the standard gear of Engineer Units :

- two M2 collapsible boats, weighing 385 kg;
- one propeller, Johnson RDL, 14,25 hp;
- oars.

In order to give all the teams an equal chance, the equip-

ment was assigned by drawing lots on the eve of the event. Each team was provided with two propellers. Every night, upon completion of the lap, the equipment was checked or repaired by a maintenance team.

The crew was comprised of one officer, one non-commissioned officer and 8 sappers.

Program

The event was broken down in ten laps of 35 km to 131 km, the distance varying in function of the difficulty of the given lap (see map).

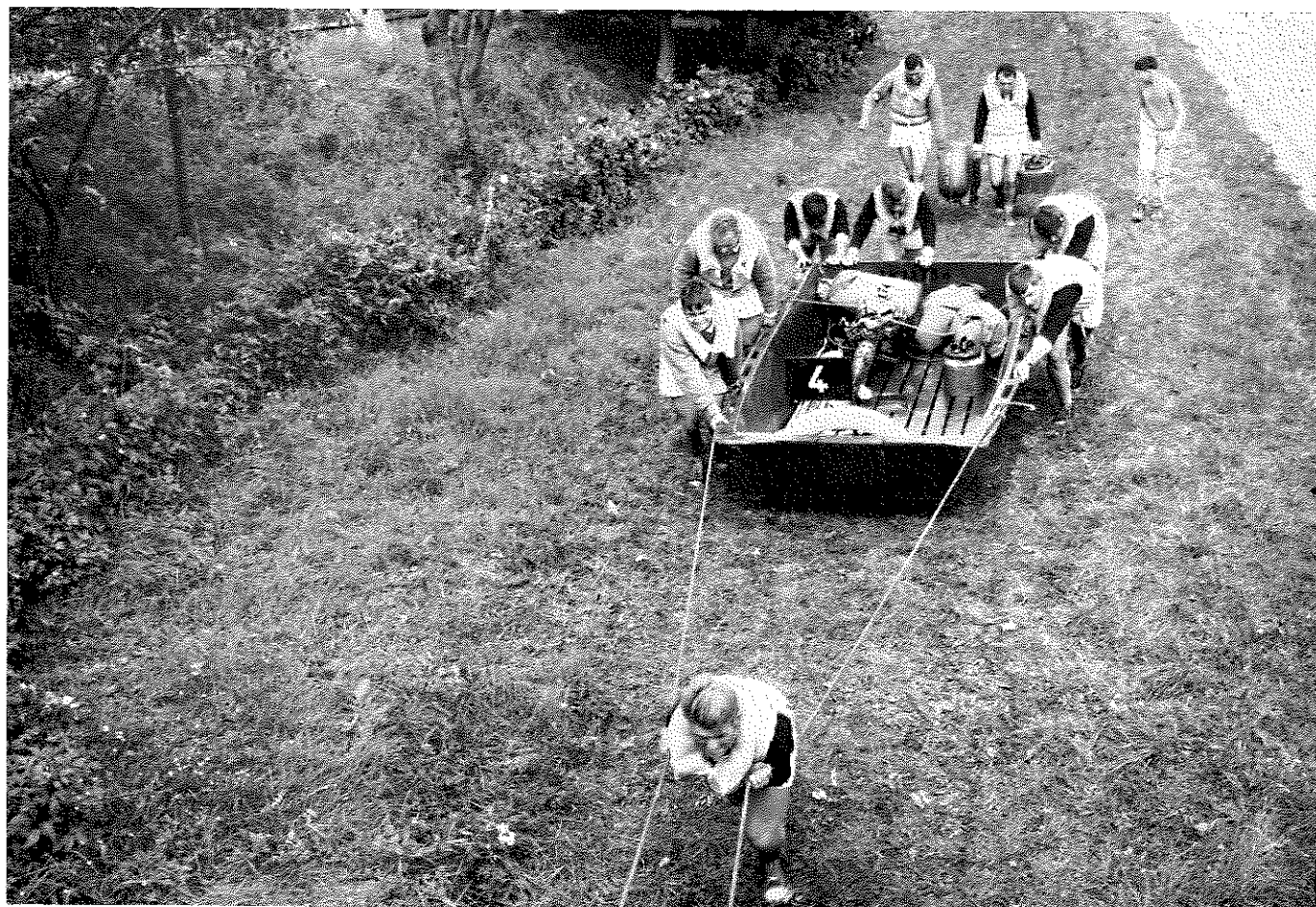
Exception made for several laps for which specific instructions had been given :

- race against the clock — with propeller : 72 km,
- race against the clock — with oars : 42 km,

the initiative was left to the team leaders with the understanding that the fuel supplied at the beginning of the lap would not permit keeping the motor in high gear throughout the course.

* * *

The 1965 Championship proved to be a success. There were no serious accidents beyond a few minor



cuts and bruises and some unscheduled dips. The equipment was put to the test and thus revealed both its strong points and its shortcomings.

Finally, the reception by the riverside dwellers was so heartwarming that the completion of each lap became a full-scale celebration, to include sports and musical programs.

What will the 1966 championship be ?

The event will henceforth take place annually during the month of September.

The basic concept will undergo minor alterations dictated by the discrepancies revealed by this first championship.

The course will be established over new waterways, thus attracting new riverside dwellers.

New brands and types of equipment will be experimented.

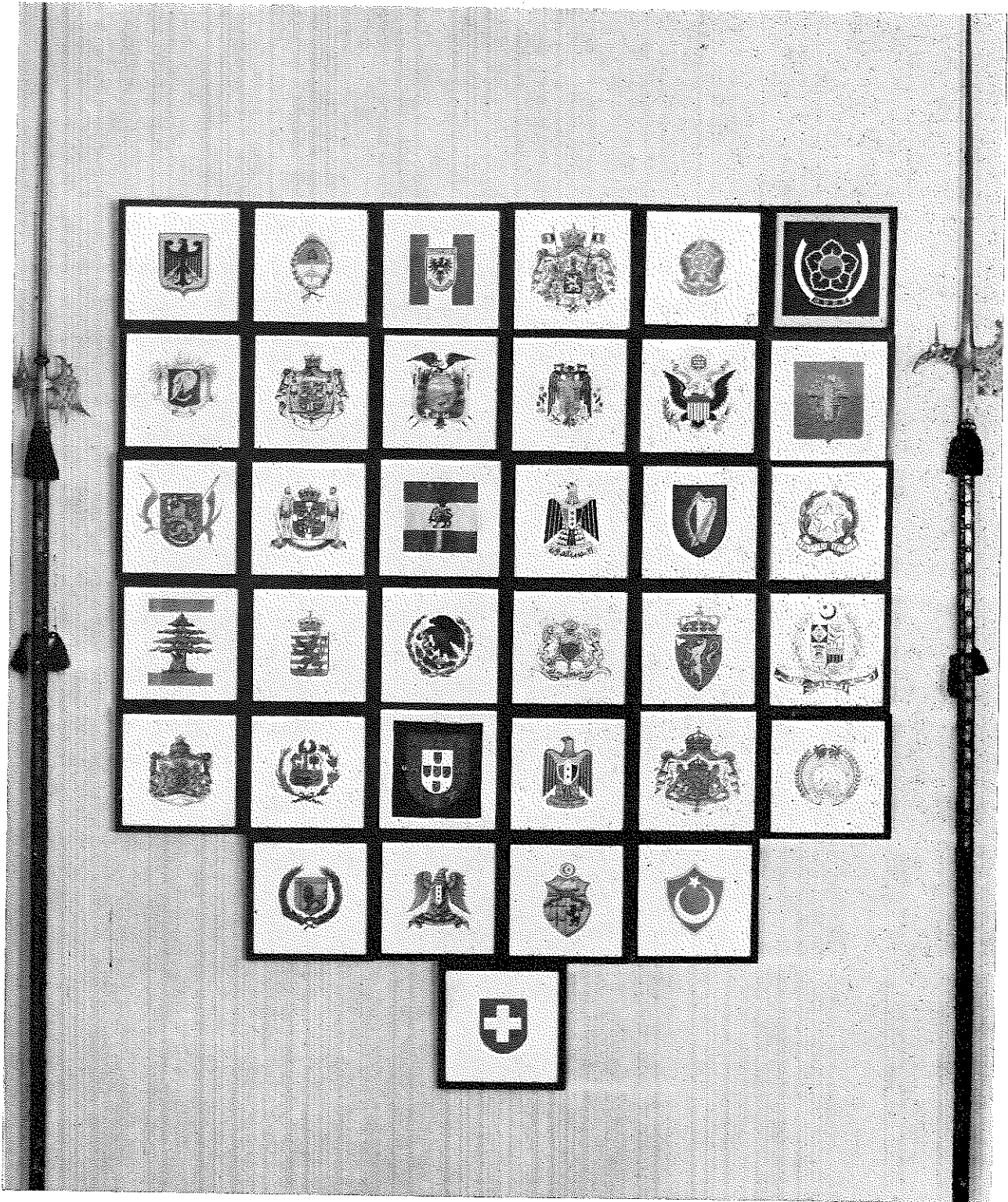
* * *

This championship has promoted the resurgence of navigation in the Engineer Corps.

The crews returned to their home units with the memory of a sometimes harrowing and sometimes droll, but always shared effort. Their recollection was enhanced by the lingering picture of Eastern France's beautiful scenery and the lasting warmth of the welcome extended by the population. Last but not least, 50 hours of navigation left them firmly convinced that good performance is the product of learning and experience.

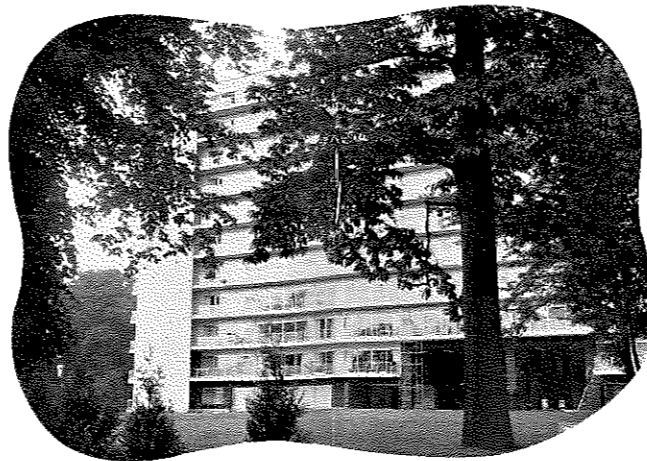
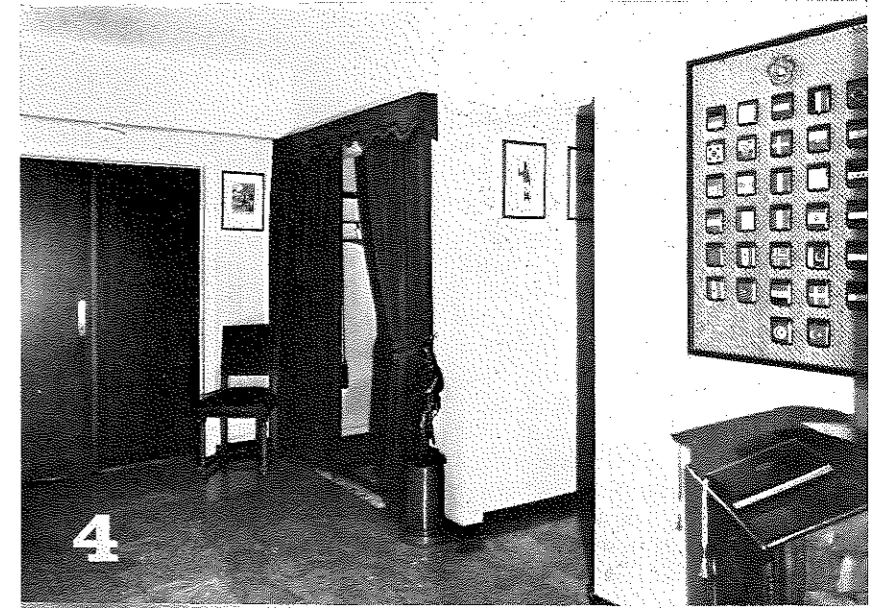
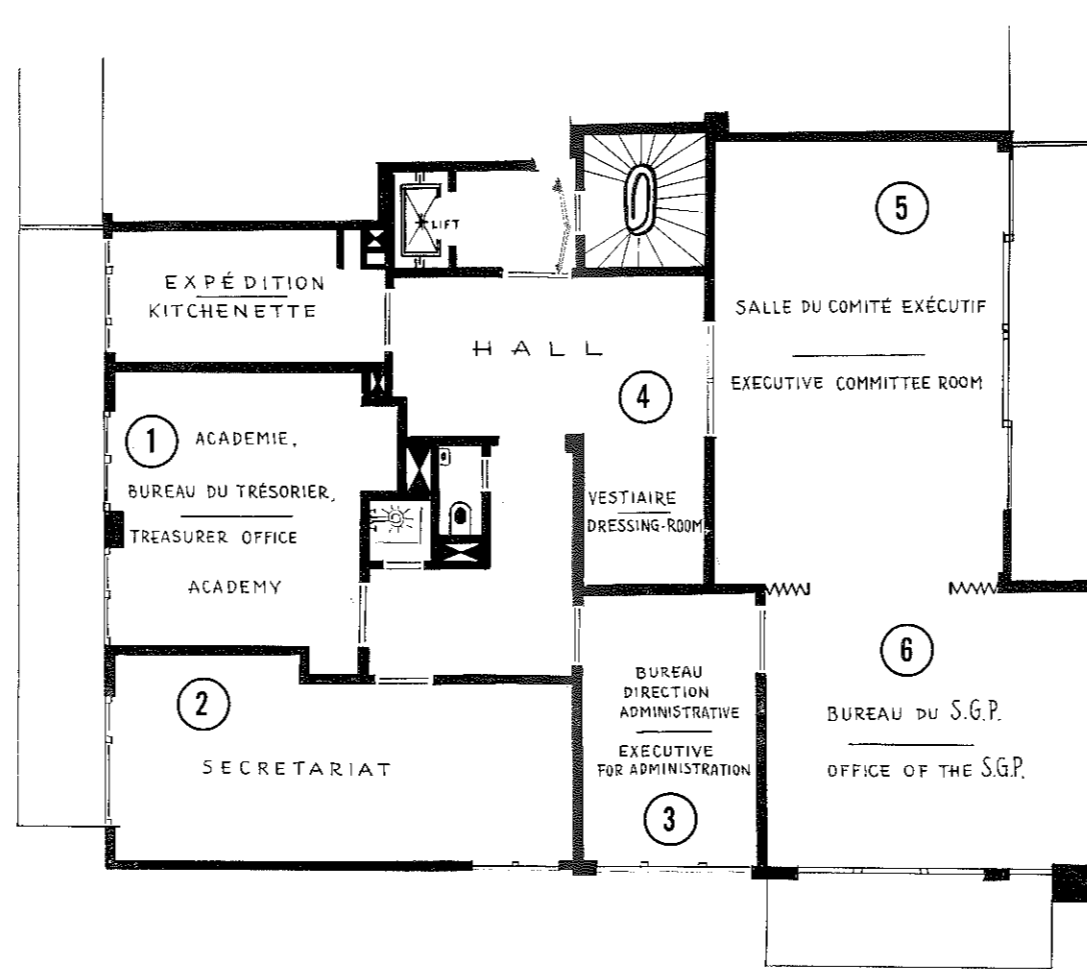
Since this was both a sports and military event, we thought that a report might prove interesting to your readers.





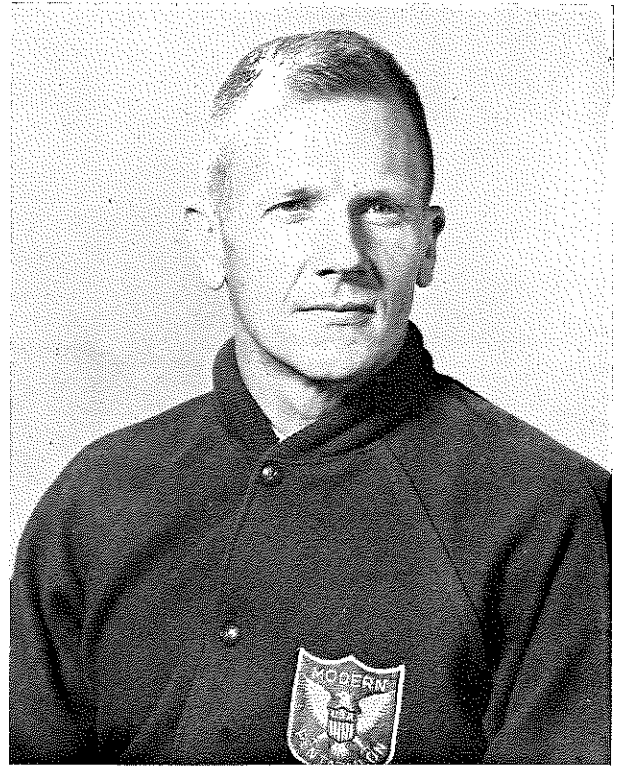
WELCOME TO THE CISM HOUSE

THE CISM HOUSE



Captain James W. Moore

The mark of a champion pentathlete



By the time US Army Captain James W. Moore entered high school (secondary school), he was well on his way toward developing himself into what later became the best all-around athlete in the United States. During his high school years, Jim participated in football, track, swimming, hockey, marksmanship shooting and hunting. He especially took a liking to competitive sports events, and excelled to the degree that he was extended a track scholarship to the University of Pittsburgh.

Jim was born in Erie, Pennsylvania in 1935. His father was a machinist, and a hunting enthusiast during his leisure hours. Jim has many fond memories of the outdoor sports experience he enjoyed with his father.

During his youth Jim had two narrow brushes with disaster. At the tender age of almost two, a pot of scalding hot coffee was spilled on Jim, resulting in 90 % of his body receiving third degree burns. Only through the hourly nursing and loving care by his mother for six months was Jim

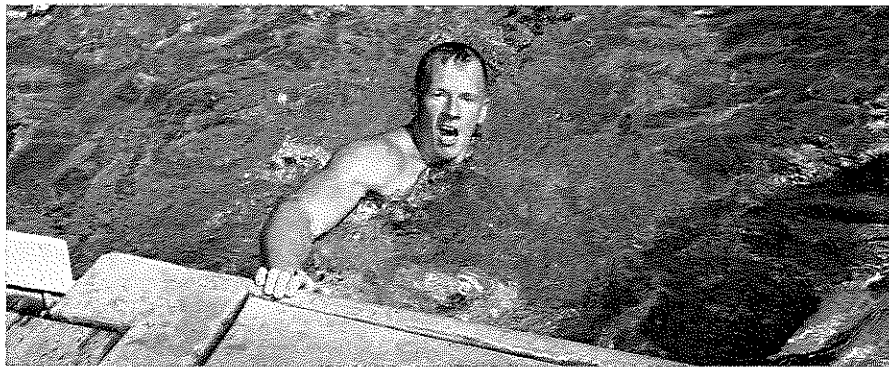
able to escape death and regain normal health. His second obstacle came while in high school, where he suffered a fractured knee cap. The medical opinion at that time was that Jim would never run again. However, through his burning desire and sheer determination he overcame this injury which would have been a lingering handicap had he not been convinced that he must again compete in sports.

In college he participated in water polo, swimming, track, and cross-country running, competing in many sports events. Also, he participated in the Reserve Officer Training Program and received Distinguished Military Graduate Honors with a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Armor Branch of the US Army.

He was sent to Europe with the 2d Armored Cavalry, to perform border duty between East and West Germany. During this period, Jim continued running. He ran from one mile to several, daily along the border, for exercise, physical conditioning and the

peace of mind one finds in doing what one desires.

While in Germany, the US Army in Europe was seeking talent for the 1958 CISM Military Pentathlon which was to be conducted in Athens, Greece. Jim applied for this competition and was selected. In recalling this event, Jim pointed out that there were no military pentathlon training facilities in the entire United States Armed Forces. In fact this particular type of event was new to US military men. In preparing for the championship, Jim was given three weeks preparatory training. This was a semi-organized training program conducted in Nurnberg, Germany. Swimming had to be done in a 20-meter pool without obstacles and since there was no obstacle course, all running events were without obstacles. Also the precision and distance hand grenade throwing practice had to be accomplished with grenades of incorrect weight. To further compound training problems, he had to travel 40 miles to the nearest firing range.



Jim vividly recalls the opening ceremonies in the Olympic Stadium in Athens, Greece where 12 countries were represented. Although he had very limited organized training and practically no experience, Jim won the pentathlon as the individual champion, winning the first gold medal in CISM military pentathlon competition. As one may well suspect, the determining factor in Jim's victory was his outstanding cross-country run.

After the CISM event, he joined a German track club training and competing with them, and at the same time competing in US Army sports events in Europe. In late 1958, he applied for Modern Pentathlon training for which he was accepted in 1959. He participated with the United States Army track and cross-country teams and attended the Brussels World Fair track and field competitions.

At this stage of his development as a pentathlete, his system of training was relatively simple. It was essential to train every day and as much as possible during the day regardless of weather condition with very little variety. He utilized the European style of running through the woods known as the Farteleck System. As he pointed out, he would have never developed himself to be higher level competitor without the benefit of keen competition.

Jim was eager and excited about coming to the United States Modern Pentathlon Training Center, at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, regarding this as a great opportunity and at the same time a great challenge to meet and work with high calibre compatriots. A capable coaching staff

was always available. This staff worked continually to develop the individual's strong points and to help the individual to achieve a balance of his singular capabilities in each of the pentathlon sports and then to integrate the single efforts into a successful overall effort. The training center conducted daily training sessions with from 8 to 12 individuals normally participating in each training session. This continuous training also enabled any individual the opportunity to determine his true capabilities as a pentathlete.

When asked about his first revelations which transpired after joining the training center, Jim said: « I had to learn a number of skills, especially to be a competitor in events, such as equestrian, fencing, and pistol shooting (.22 calibre, similar to the Olympic table). This compared to the rifle shooting of the military pentathlon competitions only insofar as both events are shooting. Military pentathlon is done with rifles of regular issue of the participating countries' forces.

« I learned that I had to modify my training time, technique, and effort. For example, in regard to running, I found that swimming took a great deal of strength from me. Also, the period required to develop into a good marksman as well as an efficient user of a weapon took a great deal of time and concentration. Learning to ride appealed to me as one of the more colorful endeavors and I found this much to my liking. Fencing immediately posed some obstacles. It demanded an extraordinary amount of determination to develop the required skill. This was not easily accomplished and many

disappointments were experienced before I achieved this skill to hold my own in competition.

Of great aid to me was my previous experience in cross-country running in which I had to establish for a given run a good system of determining during a run where my power point was. Training for this, I would start with the half-mile run, cross-country, and then come back to the track to practice for speed variation. I feel that each time I run in competition that it is different. Generally, I like to stay in the « pack » and if the tempo is fast, I do not have a certain or definite time pre-selected for a « get away ». The main point here is to know yourself well enough that the « break away from the pack » does not come either too early or too late in any given run. Training time in all sports required as a pentathlete is a full time job on a 7-day a week basis. »

During the periodic absences of the running coach, Jim would pinch hit in a part-time coaching capacity at the training center. In 1961, Jim made his first big event since joining the training center which was competing in the 1961 CISM Military Pentathlon Championships in Paris, France, where he placed second in the individual standings even though he scored more points than he had three years earlier in Athens, Greece.



In addition to those already mentioned, among the more outstand-

ing pentathlon competitions Jim participated in are the following :

July 1961 :	Austrian National Championships, Vienna, Austria. Individual Winner.
June 1962 :	Japanese Goodwill Meet, Tokyo, Japan. Third Individual.
September 1962 :	US National Modern Pentathlon Championships, Fort Sam Houston, USA. Fourth Individual.
October 1962 :	World Championships, Mexico City, Mexico. Alternate.
March 1963 :	Pan American Games Trials, Fort Sam Houston, USA. Second Individual.
May 1963 :	Pan American Games, San Paulo, Brazil. Third Individual.
August 1963 :	US National Modern Pentathlon Championships, Fort Sam Houston, USA. Individual Winner.
September 1963 :	CISM Modern Pentathlon Championships, Rome, Italy. Individual Winner.
September 1963 :	World Modern Pentathlon Championships, Bern, Switzerland. Tenth Individual.
May 1964 :	CISM Modern Pentathlon Championships, Fort Sam Houston, USA. Individual Winner.
June 1964 :	Baltic Games, Malmo, Sweden. Third Individual.
July 1964 :	English National Championships, Gasport, England. Individual Winner.
September 1964 :	US National Modern Pentathlon Championships, Fort Sam Houston, USA. Individual Winner.
October 1964 :	Olympic Games, Tokyo, Japan. Sixth Individual. Second Place Team.

To compete on the level which Jim has, the training hours are exceedingly demanding. For a married man with a family, such as Jim, who has three children, this can become a very complex problem. He was soon to realize this and continually drew his family into sports activity to the degree that although he was often thoroughly consumed with his training and competitive program, he found time to work out with his boys — play baseball, go swimming or fishing; sports in which his wife also actively participated. When asked about his future goals, Jim replied : « I hope to

compete in the 1966 World Championships and the next Olympics. Perhaps fate will be kind to me and some day I will be assigned as the commander of the US Modern Pentathlon Training Center. I would especially like this because I would have an opportunity to help prospective pentathletes develop into possible future champions. »

(Editor's note : At this time, Captain James W. Moore is attending, the Adjutant General's Corps Career Officers Course at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Upon completion of this course, he anti-

cipates assignment to duties other than at the US Modern Pentathlon Training Center. His availability for future competitions are dependent upon his military requirements existing at that time.)

In response to the inquiry as to the best advice that could be passed on to an aspiring athlete, Jim said :

« First of all, the individual must embrace a proper philosophy of training, that is, he must have a real appreciation of team work. He must respect the technological aspects of each sport. As an example, in fencing, learn to know the point, the grip, and blade of the selected weapon. As in shooting, one must know the complete function of the weapon, detailed assembly and disassembly, as well as the method of adjusting the weapon without reliance upon a weapons technician. If an individual is a fast runner and strong swimmer, he will normally be able to learn the fencing, the riding, and the shooting. However, he must never forget that excellence in all five events is mandatory, even though he may have more ability in one of the events. In developing excellence in all five events, the individual should establish a schedule of rigorous training and stay with his schedule such as work out in all five events at least once a day, five days out of seven. Then, during these five days, on the first day stress swimming, on the second day stress running, with some time on the track, on the third day do lighter work on swimming and running, with the fourth day being predominantly swimming and then on the fifth day stress riding and running. On the sixth day run and fence only and on the seventh day (normally Sunday) engage in long distance easy running. This type schedule is only a sample but has been found to be very helpful in developing an overall capability.

An aspiring pentathlete in addition to knowing all five sports must exercise extreme patience in the learning of those in which he

has lesser skill. He must realize and appreciate the value of experience and must not underestimate the seasoning that comes only through competitive experience. He must at once understand that to be a champion pentathlete, it is not a one or two year proposition, but a long-range venture during which time he must exercise the utmost of self-discipline and personal sacrifice. If he is married, he must assure development of a healthy family climate in relation to his sports activity in order to relieve himself of physical and psychological obsta-

cles which may arise should this indoctrination not be complete.

All of the things I mentioned will help the aspiring pentathlete but even more than this, he must possess in his heart the will to win. From experience, I say that oftentimes the difference between winning and just placing well, as being that only little difference which comes from the heart and mind; that is the internal drive and determination to be a champion.

It must be realized that among many only one will be a champion in any given event, and it is not

too likely time and time again the same individual will emerge as the champion of the various events conducted throughout the year. If the pentathlete does not win in a competition, he is still successful to himself if he can say that he honestly put forth his very best as an individual and made the maximum effort possible as a member of the team. »

Duane W. ANDREWS,

Major USA



Captain J. W. Moore
does not sacrifice
his family life to sports

THE PIERRE DE COUBERTIN FAIR PLAY TROPHIES

A THREAT TO FAIR PLAY

Sport is a game, fair play is its Rule.

Unfortunately, competition today sometimes presents an image which is disfigured by the excesses of certain sportsmen. The chauvinism of a badly educated public, the nationalism if not the racialism which perverts certain international contests, the systematic disloyalty and hateful violence which turns the sports field into a battle field, the lack of respect for the referee, sometimes accompanied by insults, are becoming so frequent in certain team sports that the strongest cry of alarm must be given.

The lack of responsibility on the part of a small minority of athletes and officials is threatening sport in its very essence which is loyalty. Many teachers and parents are frightened by the spectacle of such behaviour. Consequently, they refuse to encourage their children to practice an activity in which the authority of the referee and the spirit of the game itself are openly flouted. They thus turn away from sport many young people who will never experience the healthy rewards of physical effort and the entertainment and relaxation of sporting competition.

Above all, the evil springs from the quite remarkable and legitimate success of sport as a spectacle. The prestige, the popularity and the money which are frequently associated with victory have assumed such proportions that, for some people, anything is fair provided you win. From that moment, the ambition and selfishness of the sportsman, the complicity of the official and the uncontrolled passion of the crowd lead to excesses which are made even more serious by the fact that they are often the work of highly representative athletes.

THE INTERNATIONAL TROPHY COMMITTEE

Generally speaking, the sporting journalists, who have watched this degradation of the sporting spirit, have reacted vigorously. They, before others, have understood that sport would disappear if fair play, the only moral law in the stadium, were not respected. Being sincerely attached to an activity which forms an important part of their life, they decided in 1963 to organize, through the International Sporting Press Association (A. I. P. S.) and with the help of the International Council of Sport and Physical Education, a Seminar in order to discuss the problems of fair play and the measures to be taken to achieve a regeneration of sport.

Their initiative had met with the total support of I. C. S. P. E. (the U. N. E. S. C. O. Sports Council), one of whose major preoccupations is to give back to all sportsmen the spirit of loyalty that some of them have regrettably lost. Faced with the inevitable reappraisal of amateurism for champions, the I. C. S. P. E. had already publicly declared that it was necessary to replace the idea of disinterestedness by that of fair play as the fundamental element of sport. In fact, all sportsmen are not amateur but they should all practise fair play. This is the elementary idea at the basis of its international action.

In order to give form to this idea, the A. I. P. S. and the I. C. S. P. E., at a meeting, in May 1963 at the U. N. E. S. C. O. Institute for Youth, decided to create « Fair Play Trophies » to reward athletes and publics having shown the best sporting spirit.

The idea was a simple one: to promote fair play pre-supposes first of all that the responsible Associations should undertake daily action for merciless repression, but also that school teachers and journalists should undertake a long term action of education based on persuasion and examples. In fact, it is a question of using a spectacular example of fair play as a pretext to reward a « real sportsman » whose constant attitude and whole career provide a magnificent illustration of the sporting ideal.

In November 1963, at an international conference in Paris, organized by the I. C. S. P. E. under the auspices of U. N. E. S. C. O., Monsieur René Maheu, the Director General of U. N. E. S. C. O., publicly and warmly approved this initiative. Outlining the modern development of sport in generous and realistic terms, he strongly denounced the dangers of chauvinism and the excessive importance given to victory and encouraged the process of purification which was being undertaken in sport.

An International Fair Play Committee was then set up to award annual trophies to the athlete, team or public having given a striking example of sportsmanship to the sporting world. This Committee is formed of the President and Secretary General of the I. C. S. P. E., the President and Secretary General of the A. I. P. S., the Head of U. N. E. S. C. O. Youth Division, the Presidents or representatives of many international sports Associations, including those of football, rugby, basket-ball, cycling, wrestling, fencing, volley ball, hand ball, ice hockey, bobsleigh and tennis.

THE FIRST AWARD WINNER : EUGENIO MONTI

The A. I. P. S. had the task of providing the international jury with a list of particularly outstanding candidates. The first trophy, that for 1964, was awarded to the Italian bobsleigh champion Eugenio Monti. After completing his last run at the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, Monti learnt that the British competitor — his most dangerous rival for the Gold Medal — would not be able to compete owing to a mechanical accident. He then removed from his own machine the part which had broken on the English bobsleigh and sent it to his opponent who then went on to win the Olympic title.

As the International Bobsleigh Federation pointed out, this exemplary and chivalrous act was only one of many performed by Eugenio Monti who has always shown the most magnificent sporting spirit in every competition.

In order to underline the capital importance he lends to this « Fair Play Crusade » Monsieur René Maheu decided that he would personally present the award to Monti. The presence of the Director General of U. N. E. S. C. O. at this ceremony should convince all those who love sport, all those who are concerned with the future of man, that this campaign for fair play is their own and that they should take a passionate part in it.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL

The Syndical Union of Sports Journalists in France is fully aware of the particular role of the press in the information and education of the masses and will set out to bring to the knowledge of the public all the remarkable examples of loyalty given by sportsmen, either in competition or in everyday life. At its last congress (May 1965) the A. I. P. S. decided to encourage all journalists to do the same.

This initiative should be followed by others throughout the world. Players and officials must also take an active part in this crusade. And then, when all is said and done, it is up to all sportsmen to protect sport.

The promotion of fair play is the monopoly of no one but it is the duty of all.

FAIR PLAY HONOURED

*M. René MAHEU
Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O.
presents the first Trophy
to Eugenio MONTI*

The ceremony for the awarding of the Fair Play Trophy required a brilliance and a solemnity worthy of this ideal. It was held in the magnificent Executive Council room at U. N. E. S. C. O. in Paris, on Thursday May 20th 1965. Those who attended the ceremony were conquered by the beauty, the purity and the authenticity of what was being honoured and it was in an atmosphere of deep emotion that the speakers made their contributions :

Monsieur Jean Borotra, the President of the International Committee for the Fair Play Trophies, first of all thanked those authorities present for the unstinted support they had given to this initiative, recalled the history and the aims of the International Committee and then presented Eugenio Monti, the first winner of the award, who was received with prolonged applause. Monsieur René Maheu, the Director General of U. N. E. S. C. O. then showed, with remarkable talent, the importance of sport in a modern civilisation. He took particular pains to show how far the safeguarding and the promotion of fair play was a natural feature of U. N. E. S. C. O.'s humanist aims. He made a striking parallel between the « raisons d'être » of U. N. E. S. C. O. : education, science and culture and what characterizes fair play : loyalty and its apprenticeship, objectivity and equality of chances and the cult of beauty of gesture.

Presenting the award to Eugenio Monti, Monsieur Maheu said : « You lost an Olympic Gold Medal but the gesture through which you lost it will remain forever an example worthy of the admiration of all men. » With a few particularly modest and pleasing words, Eugenio Monti expressed the joy and honour he felt : « I understand », he concluded, « that what I have just received will become the most sought after trophy in the world. » Monsieur Maurice Herzog, the Secretary of State for Youth and Sports, who honoured this ceremony with his presence, associated the French government with this wonderful tribute to sport and fair play. He stressed the decisive role that the officials must assume in this fight for loyalty and showed to what extent this official and solemn recognition of fair play would contribute to awaken or reinforce in young people a love for the healthy struggle and moral elegance which are necessary in sporting competition.

* * *

Thus during the course of an event which the press described as « exceptional and enlightening », a great initiative took shape. The brilliance of this memorable day was further enhanced by a remarkable speech from the Right Honourable Philip Noel-Baker, President of the International Council of Sport and Physical Education, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who described what tremendous hopes man and all peoples may legitimately base on sport and fair play.

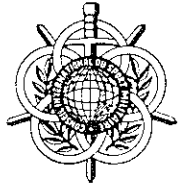
It is up to all of us to make sure that these hopes are not disappointed.



pretty persuaders



Who find them wherever we go, those pretty persuaders. But aren't they particularly fetching here, in Munich, where attractive young ladies have donned the traditional Bavarian costume to attend the much-famed Oktoberfest?



LIFE AT CISM

XVIIIth INTERNATIONAL MILITARY BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS MUNCHEN (GERMANY)

A highlight in sports events

Twelve nations take part in the Munich Military Boxing Championship

The 18th International Military Boxing Championship has ended. For the first time, the General Assembly of the Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM) had decided to hold the event in Germany. CISM has a membership of 34 nations, 12 of which were represented in Munich at the beginning of October to vie for the International Military Boxing Championship in 10 categories. Those taking part were Belgium, the Ivory Coast, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, the United States, and Germany. They sent a total of 78 boxers

to Munich to represent their national colors. The arrangements were made by the Federal German Armed Forces. An extensive staff of organizers was employed in preparing and carrying out the event. German lieutenants surprised their listeners with their linguistic talents while looking after the officers and men of the visiting nations.

The German Armed Forces consider this sports meeting of military men from four continents as an essential contribution to understanding amongst nations. This is why they joined the Conseil International du Sport Militaire



only two years after they had been formed — in 1958. So far, men of the German Armed Forces have taken part in five international military boxing championships. They brought home 3 gold medals, 6 silver medals, and 23 bronze medals, from the championships sponsored by the United States, Luxembourg, and Tunisia. Boxing takes its place with light athletics and swimming in the category of sports in which the German Armed Forces have achieved their greatest successes.

This is undoubtedly gratifying. However, The German Armed Forces do not consider their specific task to lie in promoting a small group of first class athletes. The truth is that their successes have grown from planned and thorough work amongst the masses.

In fact, the German Armed Forces attach particular importance to the inclusion of boxing in the general training program. Kai Uwe von Hassel, the Federal Minister of Defense, passed the central service regulation governing sports in the German Armed Forces in the summer of 1964. Boxing is noted as compulsory, which means that every man liable to military service will receive rudimentary instruction in boxing during his basic military training.

And there are sound arguments in favor of this decision.

Boxing is the classical form of unarmed duel between two men. It calls for presence of mind, a punch, agility, the unrelenting observation of one's opponent, and the ever ready will to win by taking him by surprise. These are the very requirements imposed on military men in battle since time immemorial.

General Trettner, the Chief of the German Armed Forces Staff, who watched some of the fights in Munich personally, made an opening speech, in which he referred to an Assyrian bas relief in the Louvre depicting a boxing match. It is the work of an artist who lived four thousand years ago. Even in the early ages, boxing served to train both the body and the character of the soldier. In 20th century Germany, it is to the historical credit of a soldier that we owe the fact that boxing came the civilian public as an amateur sport. The man who later became Field Marshal von Reichenau, while still a young Lieutenant in 1908, climbed into the ring in the Berlin sports palace and took part in amateur boxing matches. His example, says Carl Diem, blazed a trail for others.

The soldier of today will need to control his organs and

limbs in action more than ever before. To this end, boxing — as a sport — provides valuable preparation of both mind and body. It is no more coincidence that the ex-world champion of all classes, Max Schmeling, now 60, was called on to join the paratroopers during the war. The paratrooper is the typical single-handed combat man, upon whose success or failure in action important battles depend. Left to his own devices, he has to possess courage and the power of decision, stamina and the will to win, even when the situation appears hopeless, when he has taken a count of nine.

Five men of the United States Forces got into the finals. Italy had four, the German Armed Forces three, Spain and Tunisia two each, and France, the Netherlands, Morocco, and Turkey, one each.

In the flyweight bout, Private 1st Class Harlan Marbley of the United States scored a victory, in the first round against Private Tahar Tarnouni of Tunisia when the fight was stopped by the referee. In the Bantam weight match, Corporal Ali Quaabou won the day for Morocco with victory on points over Private 1st Class Salah Queslati of Tunisia. The featherweight contest saw a very close points win for Antonio

Puddu of the Italian Navy over Suleyman Aydin of Turkey. The light weight bout produced a surprise : Cornelius Benson of the United States, a negro with the agility of a cat, was defeated by Miguel Velasquez of Spain. The second gold medal went to the United States when Robert Smith beat Torcida of Spain in the light welter-weight contest.

It was a bitter pill for the Germans to swallow when Corporal Günther Meier, twice welterweight champion, watched the gold medal go to Marco Scando of Italy without a fight. A broken jaw suffered by Meier during the national contest against Roumania reaped a medical veto. In the light middleweight bout, Carabiniere Mario Casatti of Italy scored a points victory over A. B. Luis Kessler of the Netherlands.

In the first round of the middle-weight contest, Ge-freiter Ewald Wichert of Germany had his opponent, Gino Murru of Italy, on the ropes; in the second round, however, the Italian regained confidence and took the fight to Wichert, who was showing some signs of wear. In the third round, however, Wichert managed to collect sufficient points for decisive victory, thus bringing Germany her only gold medal.



Munich : Marienplatz and Mariensäule; in the background the towers of the Frauenkirche (the Ladies' Church)

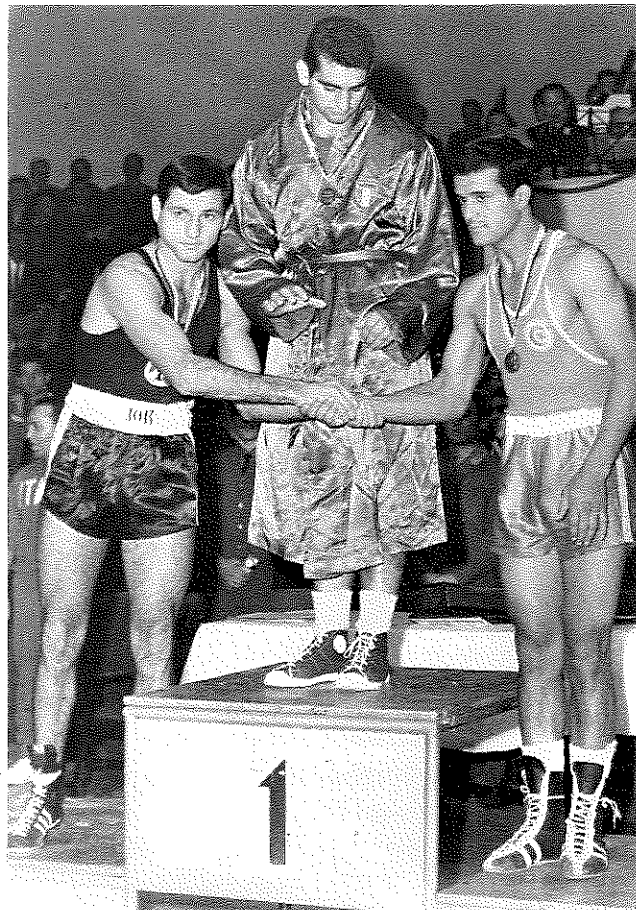
The light heavy was won by Wilson Gilbert of the United States on points against a scientific boxing opponent — Henri Moreau of France.

In the last of the 68 bouts, the German heavyweight, Trooper Werner Larmann, faced the United States heavyweight, Billy Watkins.

Larmann appeared to be calm personified, while Watkins appeared somewhat unsure of himself. He failed to take advantage of his immense reach, and his punches were inaccurate. In the second round, Watkins succeeded in landing a few blows on Larmann's head and body; how-

RESULTS

FLYWEIGHT	H. Gefr. HARLAN MARBLEY (USA)
BANTAMWEIGHT	Cpl. ALI QUAABBOU (Morocco)
FEATHERWEIGHT	Marin ANTONIO PUDDU (Italy)
LIGHTWEIGHT	Soldat MIGUEL VELASQUEZ (Spain)
LIGHT WELTERWEIGHT	H. Gefr. ROBERT SMITH (USA)
WELTERWEIGHT	Soldat MARCO SCANDO (Italy)
LIGHT MIDDLEWEIGHT	Carabiniere MARIO CASATTI (Italy)
MIDDLEWEIGHT	Gefr. ERWALD WICHERT (Germany)
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT	Gefr. WILSON VILBERT (USA)
HEAVYWEIGHT	Ob. Gefr. BILLY WATKINS (USA)



Welterweight winners :
Scando (Italy), 2nd
Meier (Germany), 1st
Amara (Tunisia), 3rd

ever, Larmann continued to dictate the fight. It was not until the last minute of the third round that the German stopped the haymaker that snatched what would have been a certain points victory out of his hands.

Prizes were awarded by Lt. General Hepp, Commanding General II Corps, Lt. General Trautloff, Commanding General Air Force Group South, Colonel Bach, GS, Head of the German Delegation to Conseil International du Sport Militaire, and Colonel

Handrick, Reserve, gold medal winner in the modern pentathlon in the 1936 Olympic Games.

Five minutes after the final gong in the heavyweight bout, Mr. Walter Eckert of the Federal Armed Forces Athletics School, the trainer of the German team, said :

« We can be satisfied with the result. It is the same result with which we closed two years ago. We are third on the list. Naturally, we were secretly hoping for two to

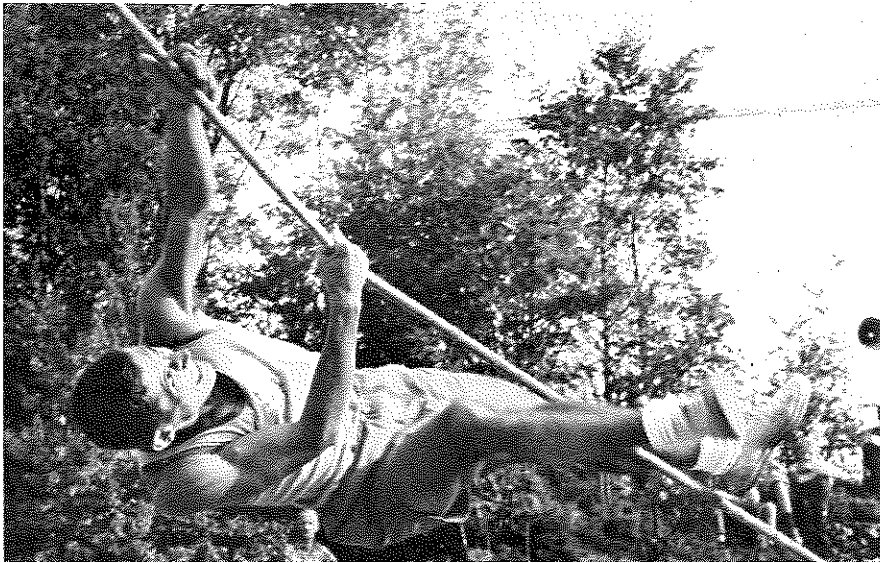
three gold medals. However, such an achievement calls for a certain element of luck. We shall go on working, and we are already looking forward to next year's championships. The nicest thing about these CISM-contests is the fact of our meeting and being together in a spirit of comradeship, a spirit, which is seen in innumerable small gestures both in and out of the ring. And, after all, it isn't winning that counts, — it is having a go. »

Hanz-Georg UHL
Germany



CISM's TENTH NAVAL PENTATHLON - BERGEN (NORWAY)

A veteran of the Naval Pentathlon,
Oslo (Brazil)
climbs down a rope



Jan Braathen
in the inflatable
dinghy event



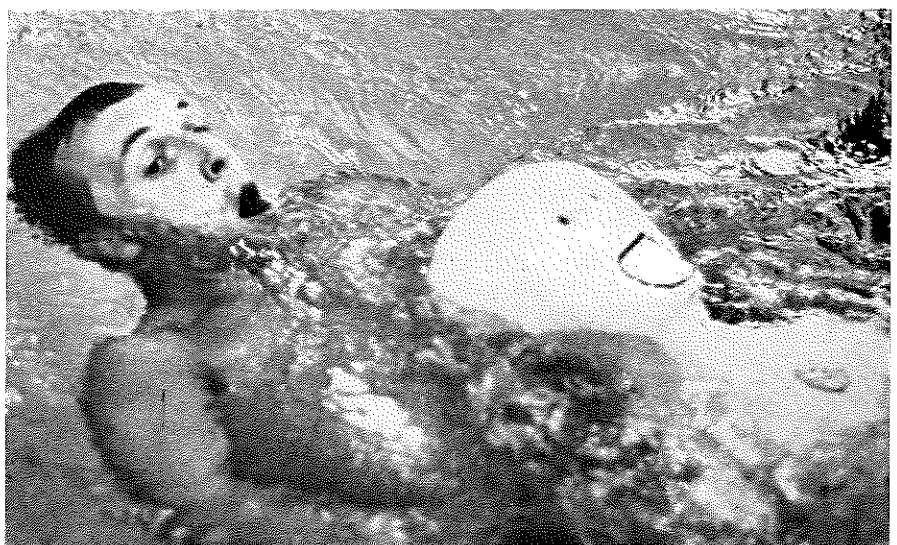
The organization of this championship was a perfect illustration of the spirit of friendship and cooperation which is the mark of « CISM ». The United States Navy had offered to sponsor the Xth Sea Week in Annapolis and the Naval Academy was looking forward to greeting the visiting pentathletes. Unfortunately, transportation problems forced several teams to cancel their prospective trip to the United States and the U. S. Navy reluctantly abandoned its project due to insufficient participation. This is where the Norwegian Delegation took over. In a joint effort with the Royal Norwegian Navy, our northern friends achieved the following results :

First-class Naval Pentathlon served by skillfull organization. The event took place at the Haakonsvern Naval Base, in Bergen. Participation included teams from Greece, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States, Denmark sent an observer.

Two records were broken :

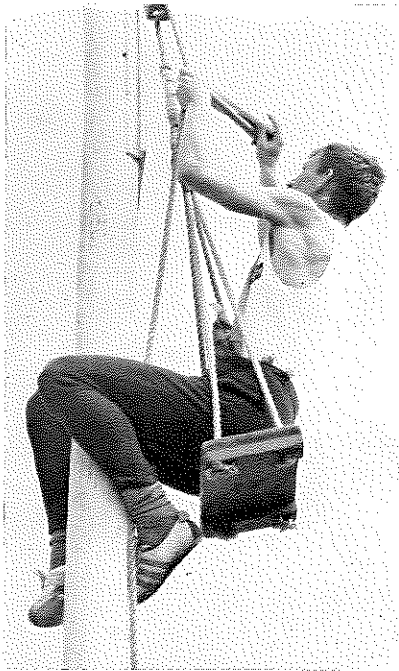
- 1/Lt J. Braathen, Norway, bettered all previous performances by covering the obstacle course in a record time of 2 minutes 6 seconds.
- Another representative of the host country, J. Eklund, broke the utilitarian swimming record with a timing of 1 minute 26 seconds.

And thus, representatives of the Royal Norwegian Navy, the Norwegian Delegation and CISM were given the opportunity to rejoice, as we did, in witnessing another great success. We wish to acknowledge the determinant role played by Commander Gard who, much to our regret, has left CISM at the time of his well deserved retirement.



Above :
The winner of the Naval Pentathlon,
2 Lt. Jan Braathen

Right :
NCO Jon Eklund (Norway)
broke the CISM record
in life saving : 1'26"5



Olav Wigaard (Norway)
during the seamanship contest

RESULTS

Xth NAVAL PENTATHLON

Obstacle Race

1. Fenr. J. Braathen (Norway)
2. Corp. Oslo (Brazil)
3. Kvm. T. Bjornstad (Norway)

Seamanship

1. Ens. G. Symponis (Greece)
2. Fenr. J. Braathen (Norway)
3. Flmask. H. Nilsson (Sweden)

Life-Saving Contest

1. Lt. O. Olsson (Sweden)
2. Kvm. J. Eklund (Norway)
3. Fuasp. N. Wahlberg (Sweden)

Utility Swimming Contest

1. Kvm. J. Eklund (Norway)
2. Lt. P.O. Biorn (U. S. A.)
3. Mr3. M. N. Dorfi (U. S. A.)

Amphibious Cross Country

1. Fenr. J. Braathen (Norway)
2. Fenr. T. Hjermundrud (Norway)
3. Korp. E. L. Bezerra (Brazil)

FINAL CLASSIFICATION

Individual

1. Fenr. J. Braathen (Norway)
2. Lt. O. Olsson (Sweden)
3. Fenr. T. Hjermundrud (Norway)

Team

1. NORWAY
2. SWEDEN
3. U. S. A.

Rear Admiral H. Voltersvik
presents the team award
to the Norwegian team



USA

Al Bianco who, for 16 years, was the Director of USAFE's Sports Division, has left Wiesbaden to assume new functions at the Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio. Mr. Bianco will continue to act as Chief of the 3rd Section of our Academy.

GERMANY

The Bundeswehr (German Armed Forces) will be provided with 174 competition fields, plus 33 training fields.

USA

We regret to report the death of Lieutenant Ronald Zinn who was, on two occasions, a member of the United States Olympic team (walking). Lt Zinn was killed in combat near Saigon.

**GERMANY
AND FRANCE**

Statistics established by the Soccer Association of the Federal Republic and by the French Soccer Federation reveal that the number of players is constantly rising. In France, for instance, the number of licensed players has risen from 487 000 to 512 000. In Germany, participation increased by 46 266, which produces a total membership of 2 245 512.

TUNISIA

The first course for African Soccer trainers was staged in Tunis. The event, which was co-sponsored by the Tunisian Soccer Federation, took place from 5 to 10 July 1965.

FRANCE

Military Pentathlon is in the limelight. The finals of the Army national championship were held in Bordeaux. General Ailleret, Army Chief of Staff, who displays keen interest in sports, with special emphasis on this predominantly military event, has entrusted the city of Bordeaux with the responsibility of organizing the 1967 CISM Championship.

GERMANY

The City of Ratzeburg has placed a magnificent lakeside lot at the disposal of the German Rowing Federation. This will be the site of the new Rowing Academy, to be managed by trainer Karl Adam.

USA

Colonel Frank J. Kobes, Director of the Physical Education Program at the West Point Military Academy, has recently completed a report on the aptitudes of the cadets. This extensive research, carried out over a period of 15 years, reveals that: athletes are cooperative and outgoing individuals; they are realistic, enthusiastic and generally cheerful. Their greatest desire is to become fully integrated in the group.

ALGERIA

As the 35th member nation, Algeria has joined the International Military Sports Council.

USA

We apologize for omitting to associate Philip J. Rasch, Ph. D. to the splendid research work done in evaluating the Marines combat conditioning course and physical tests. As our readers know, this work conducted to the adoption of the circuit-interval conditioning course described in Sport International 65/3. We present much deserved congratulations to Doctor P. J. Rasch.

XXth TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP - THESSALONIKI - (GREECE)

Our championship has returned to its very source, to its mother country: Greece. Credit for this much appreciated initiative goes to our friend, Colonel J. Varsos. And thus, from 27 July to 3 August, Thessaloniki became the gathering place for athletes from 16 nations who cheerfully alit from their respective jets, ready to put out the performance of their life. They came from far corners of the world:

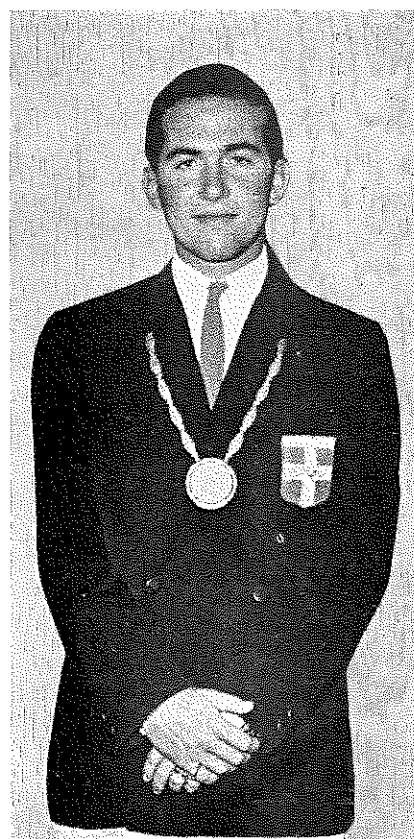
Germany, Spain, Ireland, Morocco, Austria, U. S. A., Italy, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Lebanon, Tunisia, Ivory Coast (Cheers!), France, Luxembourg, Greece.

25 000 spectators witnessed the magnificent opening ceremony presided by General Paparadou, Chief of the Military House of His Majesty the King. General Paparadou accepted CISM's Medal of Honor on behalf of the Monarch. The presentation was made by our President, General Royal Hatch.

The event last three days and drew close to 100 000 spectators; no typographical error, we repeat: 100 000! Four CISM records were broken, one record was tied. The championship was enhanced by a flawless technical organization which would have left us truly amazed had we not known that to expect from our most competent friend, Colonel N. Paparescos, who has retired from the service, but by no means from sports. Before listing the results, we take plea-

sure in quoting the final comments of CISM's Official Representative:

« The Hellenic Armed Forces deserve the highest praise. This championship will be a milestone in CISM's history. The cultural activities so skillfully integrated into the program, the heart-warming reception by both the civilian and military population, in short all phases of the sojourn, were marked by the traditional Hellenic hospitality and could not have better conformed to the philosophy of our organization. »



H.A.M. O ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΝΙΚΗΣ 1960

H. M. KING CONSTANTIN OLYMPIC WINNER 1960,

CISM MEMBER OF HONOR

The Medals

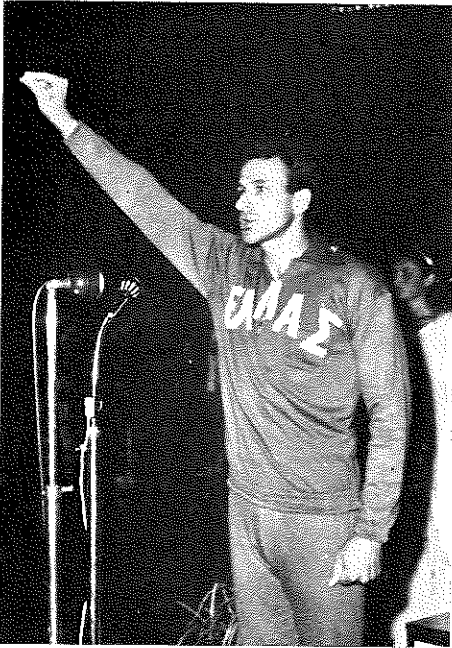
	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. U. S. A.	5	5	0
2. Belgium	3	0	1
3. Italy	2	3	5
4. France	2	3	3
5. Tunisia	2	2	1
6. Germany	2	1	2
7. Greece	1	1	1
8. Austria	1	1	0
9. Finland	1	0	1
10. Morocco	1	0	0
11. Spain	0	3	5
12. Holland	0	1	0
13. Luxembourg	0	0	1

Palmares of the CISM track and field championships 1965

100 Meters Dash	Pender (USA)	10.3	Randolph (USA)	10.4	Giannatasio (Italy)	10.7
200 Meters »	Drayton (USA)	20.9	Randolph (USA)	21.1	Berger (France)	21.3
400 Meters »	Strong (USA)	47.2	Weiss (USA)	47.3	Iraldo (Italy)	48.3
800 Meters »	Allonsius (Belgium)	1.50.1	Esteban (Spain)	1.50.6	Sicari (Italy)	1.50.6
1 500 Meters »	Allonsius (Belgium)	3.44.3	Snepvangers (Holland)	3.44.7	Kilburg (Luxembourg)	3.46.1
5 000 Meters »	Gamoudi (Tunisia)	14.15.0	Hannachi (Tunisia)	14.21.6	Dumon (Belgium)	14.30.8
10 000 Meters »	Gamoudi (Tunisia)	29.44.8	Hannachi (Tunisia)	30.12.6	Perez (Spain)	30.14.4
110 Meter Hurdles	John (Germany)	13.9	Ottoz (Italy)	14.0	Fournet (France)	14.4
400 Meter Hurdles	Poirier (France)	51.2	Grawford (USA)	52.1	Gayoso (Spain)	52.7
3 000 Meter Steeple-Chase	El Ghazi (Morocco)	8.45.6	Salgado (Spain)	8.53.6	Ayachi (Tunisia)	8.59.8
High Jump	Schillkowski (Germany) +	2.08	Elliot (France)	2.03	Garriga (Spain)	2.00
Broad Jump	Theisen (Belgium)	7.55	Disselhoff (Germany)	7.33	Pusi (Finland)	7.31
Pole Vault	Papanicolau (Greece) +	4.75	D'Encausse (France)	4.75	Sola (Spain)	4.60
Hop, Step and Jump	Pusi (Finland)	15.20	Katseris (Greece)	15.20	Vecchioni (Italy)	14.83
Shot Put	Colnard (France)	17.50	Ganoara (Spain)	16.88	Motzkus (Germany)	15.73
Discus Throw	Ferrini (Italy)	50.83	Simeon (Italy)	47.95	Abatzis (Greece)	47.70
Javelin Throw	Rodeghiero (Italy)	75.95	Sbordone (USA)	75.05	Wakalina (France)	73.71
Hammer Throw	Poetsch (Austria)	60.13	Thun (Austria)	60.06	Otero (Spain)	59.04
4 x 100 Meter Relay	USA	41.0	Italy	41.6	Germany	41.6
4 x 400 Meter Relay	USA	3.09.0	France	3.14.0	Italy	3.15.8

+New CISM Record
x Record Tied





The « Athlete's Oath »
taken by G. Papanicolau,
winner of the pole vault event
and holder of the CISM record

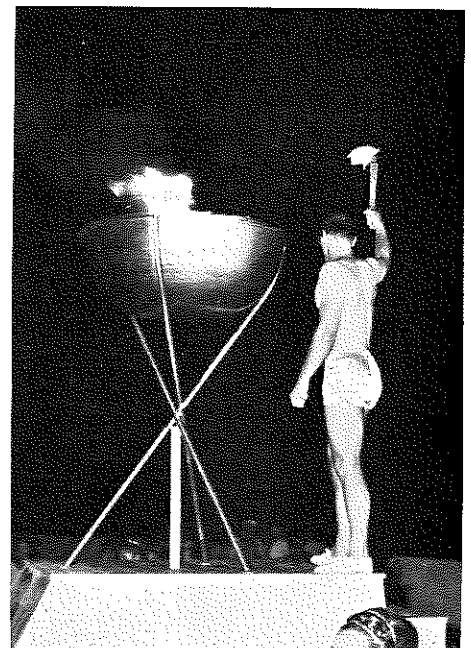


Parade of the Greek team



**Opening ceremony
in the truest traditions...**

An athlete lights the sacred flame
which was transported by helicopter
from Pella,
the birthplace of Alexander the Great



XIV P.A.I.M. - 1965

LJUNGBYHED

(SWEDEN)

Air rally

1. SWEDEN
2. NETHERLANDS
3. NORWAY

Swimming

1. Capt. OLSSON (Sweden)
2. W/o ANDERSSON (Sweden)
3. Lt. BLOM (Sweden)

Shooting

1. Lt. MJELDE (Norway)
2. Lt. BRENNEUR (France)
3. Lt. JENSEN (Denmark)

Basketball

1. Lt. OINERT (Sweden)
2. Cpt. HOLTER (Norway)
3. Lt. MAURER (France)

Fencing

1. Cpt. HOLTER (Norway)
2. Lt. BLOM (Sweden)
3. Lt. BRENNEUR (France)

Escape test

1. Cad. off. HOLTE (Norway)
2. Cpt. OLSSON (Sweden)
3. Lt. BLOM (Sweden)

FINAL CLASSIFICATION

Individual

1. Cpt. OLSSON (Sweden)
2. Lt. BLOM (Sweden)
3. Lt. OINERT (Sweden)

Team

1. SWEDEN
2. NORWAY
3. FRANCE

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most widely used sportshoe
in the world**



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la chaussure la plus portée
du monde**