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CISM Cross country championship: from left to right: Bouchta (Morocco), El Ghazi (Morocco) and Mainz (Spain).

A tribute to a lifetime love of sports was paid to John F. Kennedy today. Senator Robert F. Kennedy accepted, in the late President's name, the highest award of the 36-nation Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM) at the Olympic House in New York City.

The Member of Honor Award, accompanied by the Grand Medal of Honor, was presented by Brigadier General Royal Hatch of the U.S. Air Force and president of the International Military Sports Council (CISM).

President Kennedy is the twelfth recipient of the Member of Honor Award and Grand Medal of Honor in the 17 year history of CISM. This is the first time the medal has been awarded posthumously.

Previous recipients of the award include: King Paul of Greece; King Olaf V of Norway; King Baudouin of Belgium; King Constantine of Greece; Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; Shah Reza Pahlevi of Iran; General Emier Fouad Chehab of Lebanon Republic; Abdul Gamal Nasser of the United Arab Republic; Colonel Henri Debrus, France, founder and former president of CISM; and Colonel Fernando Dos Santos Costa of Portugal.

The only other American to receive the award was General Joseph T. McNarney, U.S. Army, founder of the Allied Sports Council, forerunner of the current CISM organization.

Speaking on behalf of CISM, General Hatch said President Kennedy believed that, through sports, bridges can be built between nations.

« Our organization feels this legacy strongly, » he declared, « and remembers with gratitude the late President Kennedy's interest in the International Council and its work. At the time of

EDITORIAL

CISM honors late President John F. Kennedy

our General Assembly in Washington, D. C., in 1962, his message to the delegates was a source of inspiration to them, as it is today. » As a further expression of his sincere desire, President Kennedy invited CISM delegates to the White House even though it was during the height of the Cuban crisis.

Senator Kennedy expressed his appreciation of the unique international award, recalling that the late President's hazardous service in World War II had given him a very personal reason to know the tremendous importance of physical conditioning of military personnel. He also stressed the President's belief in the peaceful competition in sports as a builder of character and a factor in international amity.

« Sports, » the Senator declared, « held an important place in the late President's life and I am certain that he would be grateful to the General Assembly of CISM for naming him a Member of Honor. »

General Hatch pointed out that President Kennedy, as Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces, was officially responsible for America's membership in CISM. He knew the potential of the organization and expressed it

in a message to the 1962 meeting of the General Assembly. He quoted a portion of the message: « I consider your organization a most effective instrument for furthering international goodwill and cooperation, through participation in international sports events and through your efforts to improve the general physical fitness of our military forces. »

General Hatch said that President Kennedy indirectly aided CISM in its work when he put the prestige of his office behind a widespread movement to encourage physical fitness. Increased physical fitness and building of international goodwill through sports are goals of CISM. It was recognition of the President's dedication to the same goals, General Hatch told Senator Kennedy, that the 19th General Assembly of CISM unanimously voted to honor his memory by making him a Member of Honor.

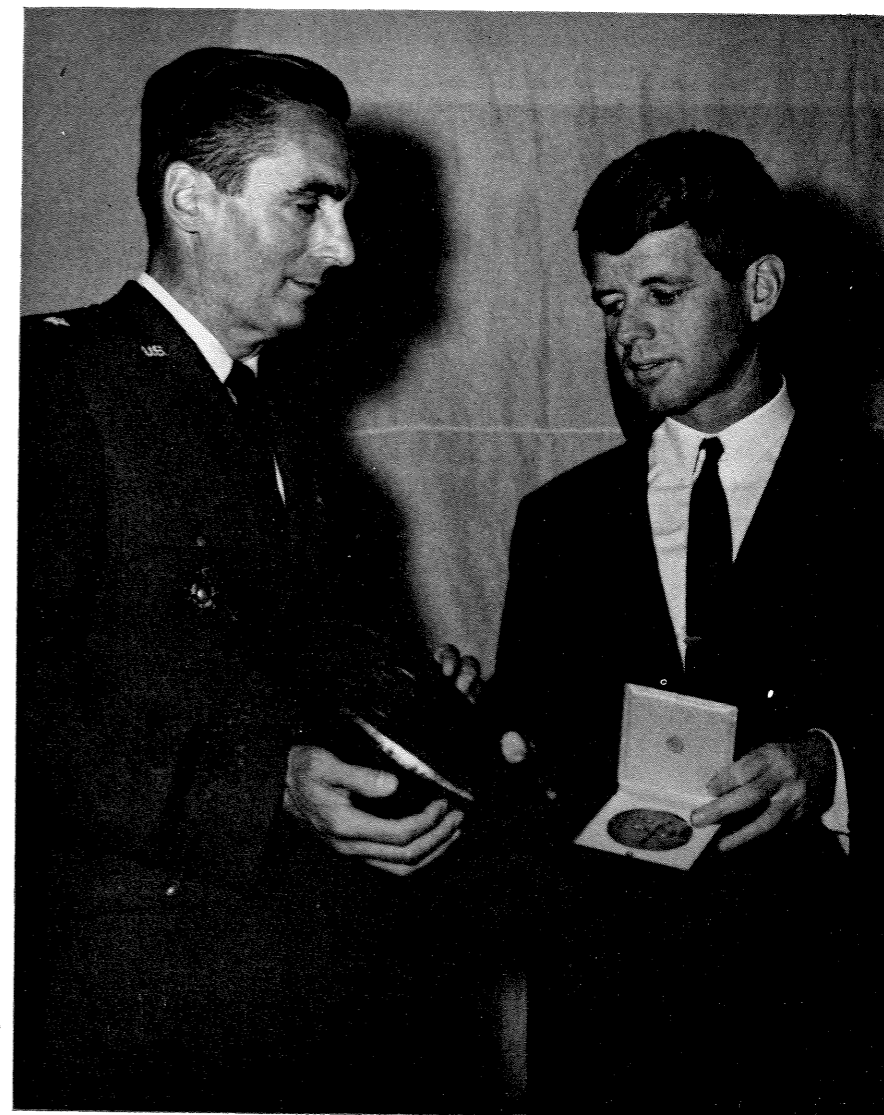
« Finally, » the general said, « as an individual, John Kennedy showed a love of sports and competition, a courage in adversity, and a generosity in victory that will long provide examples to athletes of all nations, thereby furthering the ideal of international goodwill through sports. » Prior to the presentation of the

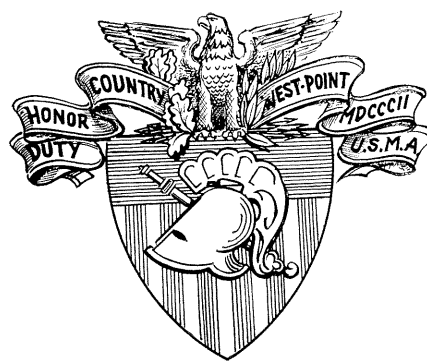
award, Kenneth L. « Tug » Wilson, famous sportsman and President of the U. S. Olympic Committee, welcomed Senator Kennedy, General Hatch and other participants to the Olympic House which he termed « a fitting site for the ceremony ».

« We are privileged, » Mr. Wilson said, « to share in this memorial to John Kennedy's abiding interest in athletics. »

« As most of us here know, » General Hatch told the audience, « CISM and the Olympics are two parts of a whole. For the United States, the Armed Forces contribute a quarter of the Olympic effort. At least that many athletes in uniform appear on Olympic teams throughout the world. We in CISM are proud that our events each year produce champions in uniform who thus become able to represent their country in the Olympic games each four years. »

Founded in 1948, CISM, with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, is one of the foremost international sports associations conducting annual competitions among military athletic teams in 19 sports and carrying out research in all aspects of athletics and the theory and practice of physical conditioning.





Physical education at the U.S. military Academy

The Office of Physical Education at the United States Military Academy this year is celebrating its 150th birthday. Pierre Thomas, appointed as instructor of fencing in 1814, was not only the first physical educator at West Point but probably the first full-time physical educator in any institution of higher education in America. In 1858, the first regular course of instruction in physical education at West Point was adopted. This course included calisthenics, swimming, gymnastics, bayonet exercise, and fencing for one hour each day of the four years. Herman J. Koehler took over responsibility for physical education at the Military Academy in 1885. Under his leadership, a more formal program of gymnastics was developed; boxing and wrestling were added; and intramural competition in various activities were introduced. His program was incorporated in the World War I Army manuals and formed the basis of Army physical training until World War II.

The real impetus to intramural athletics comes in 1920 during the superintendency of General Douglas MacArthur. His experience during World War I had convinced him that cadets needed to be prepared for their future responsibilities of conducting physical conditioning programs for their own commands and that athletics contributed greatly to the desirable training of an officer. Today intramural athletics is a required activity for all students at West Point. This is a radical departure from traditional practice in

institutions of higher education. The program is so organized that each individual participates in approximately six different sports during his career as a cadet. First classmen (senior cadets) organize and coach their company teams and officiate at all contests under close supervision and guidance of the Office of Physical Education.

How is the program established to meet the needs of the individual cadet?

Information about each cadet is first gained from his performance on the Candidate Physical Aptitude Examination. When he becomes a new cadet, additional measures are used to determine his upper body, shoulder, and arm strength, his swimming ability, his posture, his height and weight, and his readiness to participate in contact sports. A cadet with definite muscular weakness, knee instability, or a history of knee injury is not considered a good risk in activities demanding physical contact. Therefore, cadets are first assigned to programs designed to correct apparent weakness in strength, posture, swimming, or abnormal weight condition.

A cadet with previous experience in the activities included in the physical education program may meet the standards of achievement by examination. A cadet with some previous activity experience, but not enough to meet the standards, is placed in an advan-

ced section for instruction. Procedures are established to provide for the cadet who learns quickly and can meet the course requirements rapidly. There will be some cadets who fail to achieve the minimum course standards during the regular instruction. These cadets are assigned to extra instruction or to an additional course in that subject.

Are all cadets required to take physical education instruction for four years ?

No. A cadet in the three upper classes may qualify for an indoor and an outdoor carry-over sport and then is not required to take additional sports instruction.

How do we know that cadets maintain a high degree of physical fitness ?

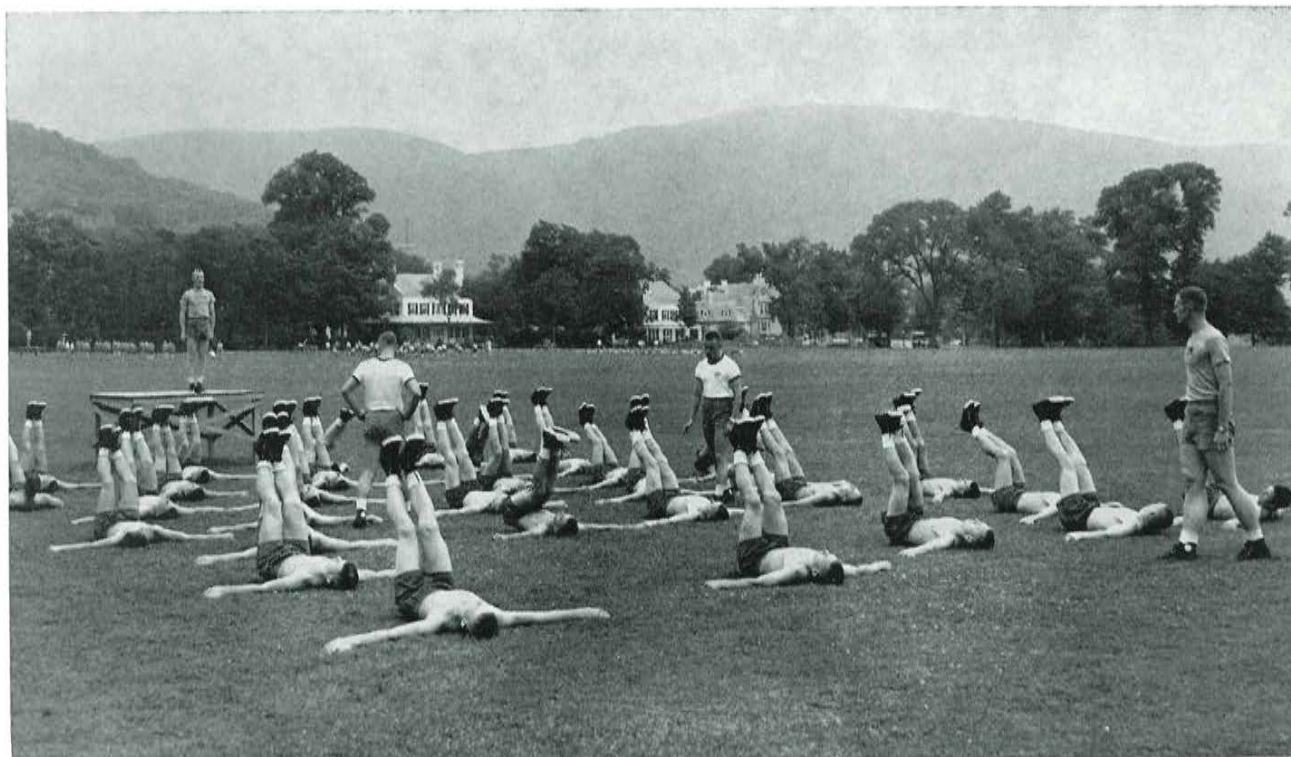
During each of the eight semesters a comprehensive physical ability and physical fitness examination is

administered. All cadets, unless medically excused, are required to be examined during the fourth class year (freshmen) and in the first semester of the other three years. A third and second class cadet may bypass the spring physical fitness examinations by a qualifying performance the previous first semester. All first class cadets (senior students) take Airborne and Ranger training qualifying examinations in their final semester.

Cadets found deficient in physical fitness are given assistance through their company cadet physical training officer.

Do the cadets have an opportunity to gain an understanding of the importance of physical fitness ?

Yes. Cadets attend « Foundation Lectures » during their freshman year and are sectioned into personal conditioning classes during their upper class years. These courses are designed to stress the importance of understanding why exercise is beneficial. Attention is also given to the principles involved in the development and maintenance of muscular strength and endu-



rance, cardiorespiratory condition, and joint flexibility. The application of these principles is demonstrated through participation in selected fitness programs.

How is it possible to keep a close check on the progress and the developing needs of each cadet?

Under the guidance program a faculty member is responsible for approximately 100 cadets. Each guidance folder contains the cadet's secondary school history, his entrance information, and his complete up-to-date cadet record. Emphasis is placed on assisting those cadets found to be having difficulty in the program.

What provision is made in the program to provide assistance to the cadet who has received an injury or is recovering from an illness?

Injured or recently ill cadets are assigned to the rehabilitation program. In rehabilitation, every prescribed means is pursued for the purpose of shortening the limited duty status of each cadet.

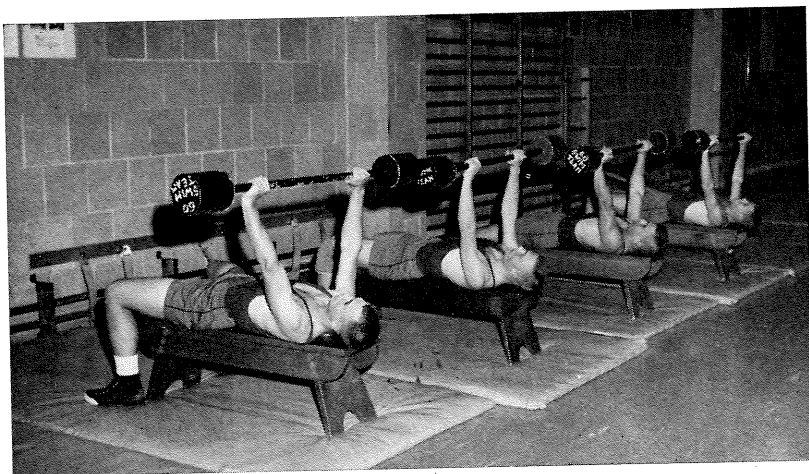
Is credit in physical education included in the requirements for graduation from the Academy?

Yes, all of the physical education courses and examinations are evaluated and a grade determined. This grade is a part of the cadet's over-all standing at the Academy each semester and at graduation. The course grade that the cadet receives is determined by his performance in competition with his classmates, skill tests, and a knowledge of the rules, strategy, and techniques.

Does the program offered in physical education change from year to year?

Yes. There is a continuing effort to improve the program of physical education. Each responsible supervisor and activity committee annually evaluate the courses for weaknesses. Outside assistance is gained by the invitation of professional consultants to view, study, evaluate, and critique the program. In addition, members of the staff attend related professional meetings at the state, national and international levels each year.

Alfred C. WERNER,
Associate director of physical education
the United States Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y.



CISM in USA...



International exhibit

This exhibit, designed by the Chief of Information, was seen by nearly 5 000 Americans who attended the President's Conference on International Cooperation, held in Washington Nov. 28 - Dec. 1, 1965.

The conference was called to follow out President Lyndon B. Johnson's appeal to explore « every conceivable approach and avenue of international cooperation that could lead to peace.

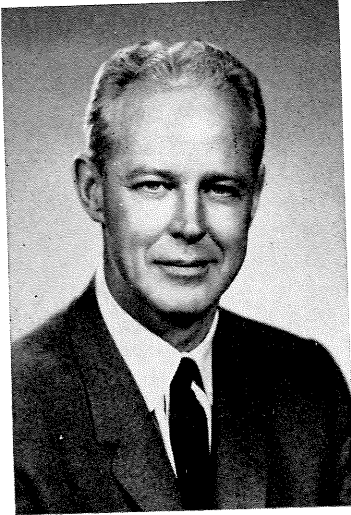
One of the recommendations of the National Citizens' Commission on Youth Activities was : « That sports organizations sharply increase the exchange of coaches, athletes, and specialists, and expand international sports competitions among youth groups. »

Later, the CISM exhibit appeared on the Pentagon concourse during the week of Dec. 27, where it was viewed by a large portion of the 30 000 Pentagon employees.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association requested the exhibit for its Washington meeting in Jan. 1966. More than 3 000 American college coaches viewed it and became acquainted with CISM.

Well-done Bill McNamara !

Is Golf a game for you?



Charles (Bud) Wilkinson, 49, was recently named President of the new Lifetime Sports Foundation. The Foundation, dedicated to «the fitness of youth and to sports that last a lifetime,» has as its basic objectives a continuing increase in the teaching of sports skills and the development of improved methods of teaching these skills.

Wilkinson brings to this post a wealth of experience both as athlete and as coach. A graduate of Shattuck Military Academy, University of Minnesota and Syracuse University, Bud Wilkinson was an outstanding football and ice hockey player and lettered in golf.

During his 17 years as head football coach and director of athletics at the University of Oklahoma, his coaching record was 145-29-4. His teams set several all-time national records and won a number of conference championships, plus 5 appearances in the Orange Bowl and three in the Sugar Bowl. Resigned in 1964 as Athletic Director and Head Football Coach at Oklahoma University and as Consultant to the President on Physical Fitness to become Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, he lost by a narrow margin in the general election, after an easy victory in the primary.

Wilkinson served as hanger deck officer on the aircraft carrier «Enterprise», seeing action in the battles of Iwo Jima, Tokyo, Kyushyu and Okinawa, 1942-45.

Golf is an excellent sport for the military officer. While it certainly cannot be played everywhere that military personnel may be stationed, it is a game that enjoys world-wide popularity, and facilities are increasing rapidly all over the globe.

Golf also is a game that can be learned and enjoyed by men and women of all ages. It is best, of course, to learn it while young, but age should be no cause to shun golf. If you're healthy enough to take a good walk, you can play golf.

One of the most renowned soldiers of all time, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, took up golf seriously in 1955 following his heart attack. He was 65 at the time, but he became a fine player and still is today. And, if you think you're too busy to learn the game, remember that General Eisenhower, at the time he started playing, was President of the United States — one of the world's most demanding jobs.

Golf offers something for almost everybody. It can be a relaxing game. It contributes to physical fitness and mental fitness. It provides an opportunity to meet new friends, and to be in a pleasant atmosphere with associates. It can be highly-competitive, testing skill and courage. It is a demanding game and, as the Scots say, «A humbling game.»

Golf offers the thrills and satisfaction of improvement and accomplishment. If you like, you can compete against yourself and against the golf course, playing

alone, and setting your own pace and goals. And, proof that this is a lifetime sport is the fact many men in their seventies match their age on their scorecards.

The casual atmosphere of a golf game also is an excellent place for the officer to cement relations between the military community and the civilian community where he is stationed. The game will promote good will and a better understanding of the problems of both the military and the civilian population.

The physical benefits of golf are obvious. The mere walking involved can provide either brisk or leisurely exercise, and the swinging of the club will help keep muscles toned. Just getting out into the open for a few hours and playing a game you enjoy probably will make you feel better and even look better.

It is an axiom and a tradition of military life that a commander is personally responsible for the welfare of his men. He must be sure they are well-trained, equipped, housed and fed. It is his responsibility to see that his men are physically fit, mentally fit and morally fit. As a leader, he must demand these things in order to develop in his men integrity, motivation, discipline and the physical attributes necessary to produce the balanced, effective combat forces which must be instantly available for the defense of the nation.

Even more important is the physical and mental health of the commander. Without it, there is

no possible way for him to have anything but a deleterious effect upon his subordinates; thereupon failing as an officer. Fortunately, most military men, especially those in command positions, realize the necessity of physical fitness and are willing to do what is necessary to develop and maintain it.

The military man in an authoritative position must seek out those sports which are not only enjoyable to play, but which provide significant and lasting physical and psychological benefits. One of these sports certainly is golf.

Writing on « Recreation and Mental Health, » Dr. William C. Menninger, world-famous psychiatrist, said :

« Mentally healthy people participate in some form of volitional activity to supplement their required daily work. This is not merely because they wish something to do in their leisure time, for many persons with little leisure make time for play. Their satisfaction from these activities meets deep seated psychological demands, quite beyond the superficial rationalization of enjoyment.

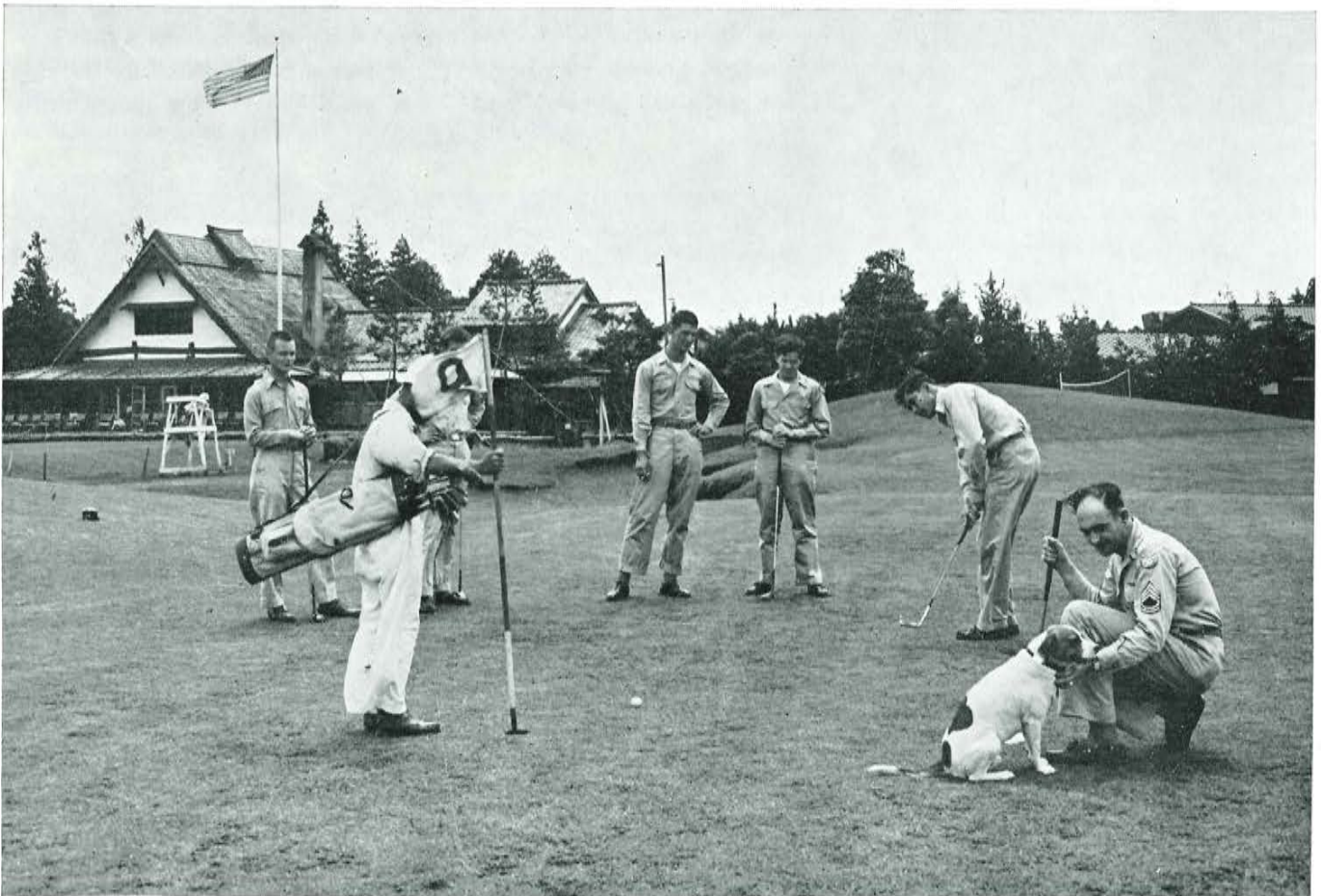
» Too many people do not know how to play. Others limit their recreation to being merely passive observers of the activity of others. There is considerable scientific evidence that the healthy personality is one who not only plays, but who takes his play seriously. Furthermore there is also evidence that the inability

and unwillingness to play reveals an insecure or disordered aspect of personality.

» Good mental health is directly related to the capacity and willingness of an individual to play. Regardless of his objections, resistances, or past practice, any individual will make a wise investment for himself if he does plan time for his play and take it seriously.

» I also wish to point out the fact that the most constructive and beneficial play is something that has to be learned and is not likely to be an accidental ability or an inherited trait. For maximum satisfaction, one requires not only encouragement but almost always some instruction. »

Golfers in uniform





The Country Club and its quietness calls for a perfect relaxation

Golf had a long and illustrious history. Centuries ago, shepherds amused themselves by striking small stones with their crooks, vieing with each other for distance and accuracy. That was the beginning of the game we call «golf». Caesar's armies carried it to Britain, and by the 15th century it was the favorite sport of the Scots, who played it with feather-stuffed leather balls and clubs cut from bent tree branches. Golf became so popular in Scotland that in 1457 King James II persuaded Parliament to ban it on the grounds it interfered with the practice of archery, the principal art of war.

In the 15th century it was another Scottish king, James IV, who saved golf by becoming a regular player and avid fan. His granddaughter, Mary, Queen of Scots, was the first woman golfer. There is some evidence golf was played in the United States before 1800, but the game's real growth in this country dates from 1884, when Joseph Mickle introduced it at his summer home in Foxburg, Pennsylvania, upon his return from a trip to Scotland. By 1900

Harper's Golf Guide listed 982 courses in the U. S., with at least one in every State except Idaho. Today there are approximately 7 900 golf courses in the U. S. and more than half of these are municipal or privately-owned fee courses. Some seven million Americans play at least 15 rounds of golf annually, and another million play less frequently. 1964 was golf's greatest growth year, with 470 new facilities opened and

750 000 new players taking up the game.

Golf has grown all over the world and will continue to grow. There will be more private golf clubs with membership available, and more public golf courses open to all. The best time to start playing is now.

For the beginner, the wisest move is taking lessons from a golf professional. It is difficult to develop a good golf swing, particularly



Nice form, isn't it?

without expert help. The golf pro can get you started right, and eliminate errors that otherwise might ruin the game for you. His golf lessons are reasonable, and he also can help you with the equipment you'll need.

In most parts of the world golf is a seasonal game. It's a good idea, in the off-season, to do exercises regularly that are designed not only to keep you in good physical condition, but also to help your golf game.

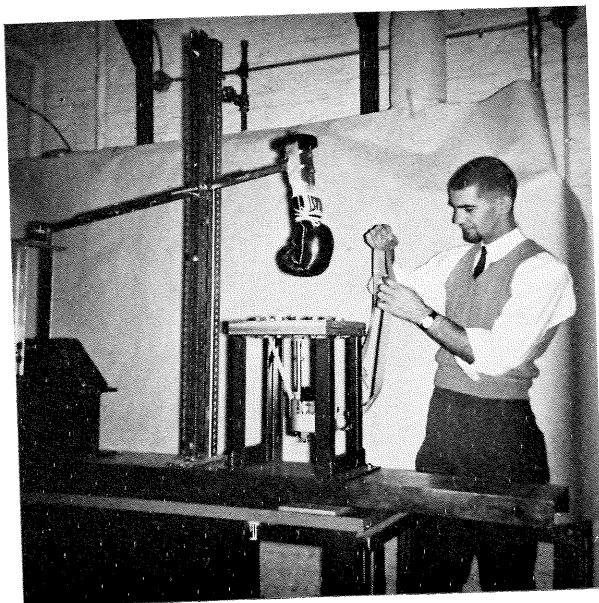
Particularly good are those exercises that strengthen the wrists, arms and shoulders, increase flexibility and strengthen the legs. It also is easy to practice the golf swing in the off-season.

If you decide to start playing golf, you'll find it a rewarding game and one that you will want to continue playing. And, in terms of your own physical and mental well-being, you will be doing yourself, your service and your country a favor.

Bud WILKINSON

Putting requests
co-ordination and control





BETTER BOXING GLOVES

A Canadian Study

Scientific research has been fertile during the past few years and, as a result, several new items have appeared on the sporting goods market. For instance, more effective headgear is now being used in football, baseball and hockey, while wrestlers have been provided with better ring mats. Research in the field of sports equipment is geared to minimizing the risk of injury, a goal which reflects our era's philosophical approach to contact sports and hence its scientific and artistic level.

To this day, however, very little effort has been made in favor of the boxing glove — the most important item in the boxer's gear. Would ring safety be served by the use of gloves with more padding? Some contend that it certainly would... others are equally convinced of the merits of less padding. Some claim that the 8-oz. glove currently used in amateur boxing features optimal specifications, others advocate increased padding, while a third group yet insists on its reduction. However

no concrete scientific data is available to support or refute either of the above viewpoints.

To this day, one document only has been published on the subject matter. In 1961, Löfgren, Finland, introduced a new type boxing glove — the air-filled glove. The latter weighed 12 oz. and was identical in shape and volume to the standard European glove. The inventor conducted a series of experiments to assess the comparative advantages of the new model.

According to Löfgren, the results were conclusive and clearly demonstrated the superiority of the air-filled glove in terms of protection against traumas.

As a follow-up to this initiative, I have attempted to widen the scope of research by comparing various type paddings to be used in boxing gloves.

The purpose of my study was to compare three types of gloves and determine their respective capacity

to absorb the impact of a standard blow. The experiment was carried out with the following models: Type I : glove filled with a mixture of foam rubber and horsehair; Type II : glove filled with horsehair alone; Type III : glove filled with foam rubber only. Each model was graded for both overall quality and capacity for shock absorption.

The test was carried out as follows : each glove was fitted on a wooden fist secured to the tip of a three-foot metal lever. The lever was then released from identical heights, thus propelling the glove on a metal target which gave under the impact. The force of the blow was determined by a strain gauge placed behind the center of the target and connected to an oscilloscope. The graphic chart traced by the oscilloscope was then photographed with a Polaroid camera, and the prints ultimately used as a basis for determining the impact absorbed by each glove.

This initial experiment was followed with a durability test on

three top-grade eight-ounce gloves, each with one of the above described paddings. The gloves were examined after the first, second and third series of 100 blows on a wooden surface.

One of the gloves — filled with a blend of foam rubber — proved to be the best. At the conclusion of the third series of 100 blows, it was still displaying more shock absorbency than did any of the other two, even when brand new. However, it must be pointed out that two trademarks only were studied in the case of the 8-oz. gloves, and merely one for the 10- and 12-oz. gloves.

The above experiment may have direct bearing on amateur boxing. The regulations specify that the padding of a glove must be proportionate to its weight (4 oz. in the case of an 8-oz. glove), but make no provisions as to the type of padding used. However, this experiment evidenced that the type of material used for padding could substantially influence the results. The foam rubber filled glove proved to be the best, both

in terms of serviceability and shock absorbency.

Yet, foam rubber filled gloves are not used in competition and are very difficult to find on the market, in spite of the fact that this type padding will neither shift nor « break ».

The foregoing points to the need for more research in this field. I would like to pursue my own study on a wider variety of gloves, to include the 8-oz. air-filled type, which was not available at the time of this report.

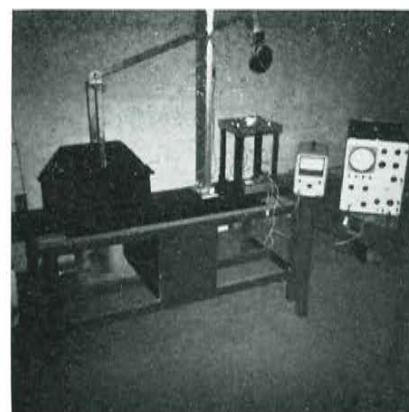
Even though it has become a subject of controversy, boxing still remains one of our Olympic sports. Hence, trainers and coaches should know when and how to integrate in their sports program. There is also to ensure safety through use of the best equipment available, thus avoiding injuries and enhancing the sport itself.

I wish to convey my gratitude to D. R.B.J. MacNab, Dr. D. W. Smith and Dr. J. B. Haddow for their valuable advice and kind assistance throughout this experiment.

Robert PIAU, M. A.

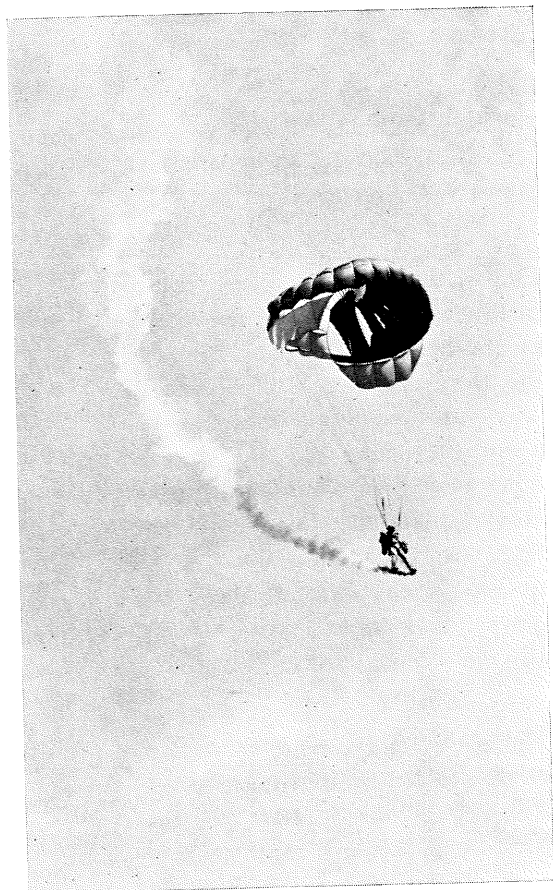
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The implement created by the author to study the glove's reaction to blows

I DUB THEE



GOLDEN KNIGHT

The increasingly steady drone of the four-engine aircraft is the first indication to the thousands of spectators on the ground below that one of the most thrilling aerial demonstrations in the world is about to begin. Festive flags decorate buildings, the speaker's stand is dotted with dignitaries and assorted balloons are jogged up and down above the children's heads adding to the holiday mood that prevails over the 40 000 people crowded into Luke Air Force Base, outside Phoenix, Arizona. On the speaker's platform, a smartly dressed Sergeant in the U. S. Army draws the crowd's attention to the approaching aircraft. A murmur goes up from the spectators as they pick out the silvery dot in the clear Arizona skies. Thus begins another de-

monstration of freefall parachuting by the famous U. S. Army Parachute Team, known to millions throughout the world as the Golden Knights.

A unique experience? For the thousands watching... yes! For the players is this drama... no! At the microphone, the narrator for the Golden Knights announces « in a moment or two, ladies and gentlemen, the first man will exit the aircraft from over two and one half miles high, taking that one step that will send him hurling toward the earth at speeds near 120 miles per hour, relying upon his skill, experience and equipment ». At this precise moment, a colorful red smoke trail blossoms forth from the aircraft and the announcer and the crowd

speak as one as they shout « he's out! ». 13 500 feet above the crowd, a Golden Knight has just stepped out of the CV-2 Caribou Army Aircraft which is travelling at about 125 miles per hour. As he departs the aircraft, he extends his arms outward from his sides and bends his legs at the knees while arching his back assuming a stabilized body position that will keep him from tumbling and spinning. « Every time I jump that big bird, I feel as though my life has been in a cocoon and suddenly I am released into a butterfly », thinks Sgt. Bobby Buscher, 23, as he makes his 1 000th free-fall jump.

Now the roar of the aircraft engine is gone and only the noise of the wind comes to his ears.

For this veteran with gold wings to his credit, what he is doing now, is no more terrifying than it is for the average motorist to start his car. It is as safe as looking through a sheet of safety glass. Looking down toward the demonstration area, he notices that he is slightly short of his intended opening point. He moves his arms back along his sides and his head goes down slightly as his speed and horizontal movement increase. Now he is directly over his opening point and once again his arms move forward and spread. Mounted on his emergency chest pack parachute is an altimeter which tells him exactly how high he is above the earth. Down comes his spread-eagled body to 5 000 feet. Lots of time yet. He looks back to see that the smoke grenade attached to his boots by a special bracket is still burning, leaving a beautiful red trail behind him in the clear blue sky. 5 000, 3 800, 3 500 the altimeter tells him, and now its time. Head up, he reaches for the ripcord handle, pulls it and 41 inches of steel disengage the pins in his parachute pack as he returns to the stabilized position. He feels

the parachute deploy from his back and almost at once the canopy is fully deployed. He settles into the harness for a moment or two. The watchful eyes below him relax as they see his falling body suddenly jerked up by the parachute. As soon as his altimeter says 3 000, he reaches up and, releases his quick opening devices. Like a flash of lightning, this canopy suddenly collapses on the right side and loses its buoyancy. Still holding on the left riser, he starts earthward with the malfunctioning canopy trailing behind him. After a few seconds of this, he reaches to his chest and at 2 500 feet pulls his ripcord to deploy his main canopy. The crack of the canopy snapping open, like air rushing into a vacuum, is heard by the crowd one half mile below him. As the brilliant black and gold parachute opens, accolades of applause reach the parachutist's ears. Those spectators have just witnessed the first portion of a free-fall demonstration by the U. S. Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights. The thrilling exhibition that has been seen by

over 35 million people in the past is unfolding once again.

The narrator continues, « Following the « Cutaway » jump that has just been performed will be a baton pass between two men who will close in on one another, make contact and then pass a baton back and forth. On the third pass, two men will exit the aircraft and move in opposite directions for approximately 20 seconds. They will then turn and move toward each other demonstrating the amount of horizontal movement a freefall parachutist can obtain. On the fourth and final pass, four men will leave the aircraft simultaneously and form a diamond pattern, just an arm's length apart, until they reach an altitude of 3 000 feet where they will pass over each other's back, leaving a bomb burst effect in the sky. From what starts out looking like a dot in the sky opens up to resemble the bases on a baseball diamond. »

Concluding the demonstration, each of the men is introduced and the baton that was passed in free-fall is presented to a visiting dignitary.



Prince Phillip discusses
badges and berets



What type individual is this man, the Golden Knight, who jumps from a machine in the air and performs maneuvers before opening a parachute? According to Major James L. Anderson, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Army Parachute Team, « this so-called nut is the one who can run for miles, climb mountains and destroy and demolish an enemy encampment when the need arises. He has unlimited confidence in himself for he knows he is a strange breed, able to leap into space, believing that the pack on his back (the insides of which he, the average Paratrooper, has not seen) will carry him safely to the ground. » It is impossible to describe each member of the Army Parachute Team since they are as different as night from day except for their love of sport-parachuting. Members of the Team come from all over the U. S. and from backgrounds as diversified as any other group of young men. Almost all are introduced to the sport through Airborne Units in the U. S. Army where they find an enthusiasm for parachuting. They then join Sport Parachuting Clubs, obtain their 205 freefall parachute « D » license jumps, and apply for the Army Team.

Once he is accepted for the Golden Knights, the member is assigned to one of the two demonstration teams, either the Black or the Gold, or to the competition team. Assignment to a demonstration team not only means many long hours of travel throughout the world demonstrating freefall parachuting; it is also means living out of a suitcase from about March until October with very little, if any, free time for himself. Since he is always in the public eye, from eating dinner to jumping the aircraft, at no time can he be caught off-guard. His uniform must constantly be immaculate and his conduct above reproach. This man, the Golden Knight, represents the entire U. S. Army to people who seldom, if ever, have the opportunity to see U. S. military men. The same strict measures of appearance and conduct apply to a man assigned to the competition

team, perhaps even more so. This team travels to countries behind the Iron Curtain in international parachuting competition and, in the heat of competition, situations arise that could be a source of embarrassment not only to the Team but to the entire United States.

Since becoming a separate unit of the U. S. Army in May of 1961, the Team has escalated the U. S. in the parachuting world from a modest beginning to the current world championship team that it is today. In February and March of this year, the competition team went to Lincoln, California to participate in World record attempts. Returning to their home base thirty days later, the Team carried 90 of the possible 128 world accuracy records, putting the U. S. in the Foreground in parachuting. Sergeant (now Warrant Officer) Richard Fortenberry, then a member of the Golden Knights, won first place overall and became the current World's Champion during the world championships held at Leutkirch, Germany, during 1964. Staff Sergeant Ray Duffy, during August 1965, became the 1965 U. S. Champion at the U. S. National Parachuting Meet held in Orange, Massachusetts.

But one cannot be an excellent parachutist without proper gear. Another important duty of the Army Parachute Team is in the field of Research and Development. Members of the Team have engineered various modifications to canopies, pack trays and harness assemblies. They have also tested the tactical employment of freefall bundles and the « Paradelay » technique where two parachutists exit an aircraft holding on to each other's harness. This system allows the men to fall together until they reach an opening altitude, where they separate for their individual parachute deployments. The tactical advantage in a day or night jump of this type is tremendous since the Team is, in this manner, in close contact all the way to the ground and wastes no time in ground assembly.



The Golden Knights have, since their inception into the Army system, trained 82 allied officers and enlisted men, jumped over 50 000 times without a fatality and their injury rate is less than one percent. Major Anderson commented, « This is indeed indicative of the high calibre training and experienced possessed by each member of the Team. I feel safer falling in the sky than I do driving my eleven children back and forth to the drop zone. » Mounting requests each for demonstrations by

the Team and an increasing amount of trophies won by the competition team attest to the manner in which the United States Ambassadors boast of their Army Parachute Team.

According to Major Anderson, « the thrills and experiences connected with freefall parachuting make it the most appropriate sport of the modern space age. The fresh air environment surrounding the parachutist make it an extremely healthy activity. In

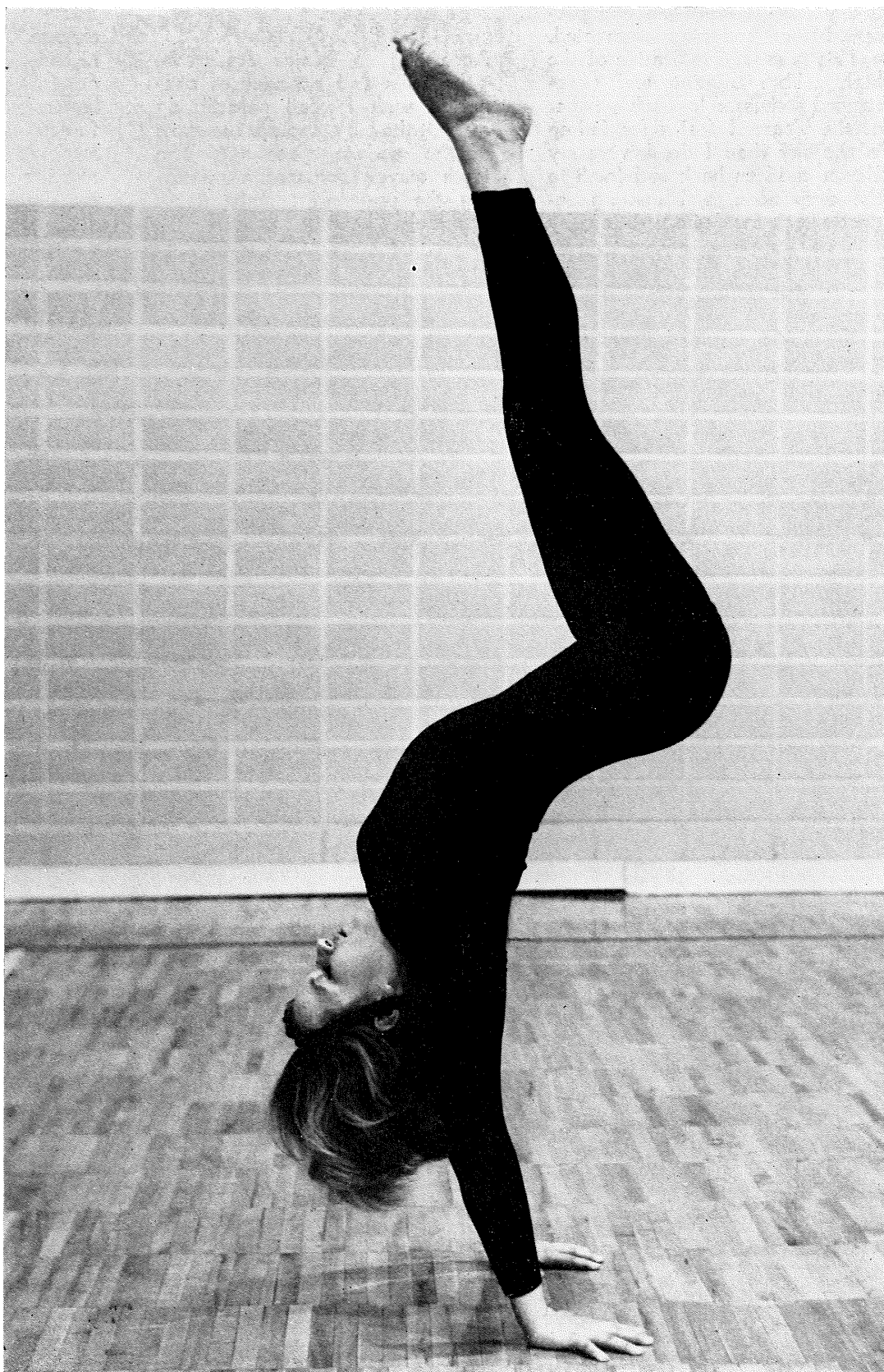
addition the demands for physical and mental readiness associated with high speed free fall descents from an air craft presents a challenge that intrigues most people living in the XXth century of change. When a Paratrooper, who already has made himself stand out from the crowd by going Airborne, goes through Ranger, Pathfinder, Jungle Expert, Rigger and some Special Forces Training just to apply for the Parachute Team, we know we have something good. »

2nd Lieutenant
Michael A. MAKULOWICH

Kids are the best fans
for the Golden Knights



Pretty persuaders



Young
Nancy Nielsen
in a curious
yoga exercise

Basketball, a sport for the masses, a source of fulfillment for the woman

Faced with the challenge of finding their place in an increasingly demanding social structure yet driven by a compulsion to escape, girls and women endeavor to strike a balance between their social responsibilities and their personal physiological requirements. In this arduous quest for equilibrium, women often look to « games » as a ready source of fulfillment. Plato, Aristotles and, later on, Schiller described gymnastics and music as « divine arts » placed at man's disposal to achieve an harmonious blend in human nature !

This impulse to break away from social bondage, this attraction to art in the etymological sense of the word, are both inherent to modern living. Social necessity... or... idle luxury? Be it as it may, sports is the surest antidote to organical stagnation; it acts as a spur against listlessness, alleviates the strain

of daily struggle and, more important yet, enriches the individual's personality. In this context, basketball — a simple but rational game — not only fully meets the above criteria but also satisfies numerous other biological, intellectual and educational requirements.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASPECT OF BASKETBALL

The merits of basketball as a factor of education are such as to make a long-lasting impact on the development of the individual, young or old.

1° The physical effort :

For a long time, basketball was discounted and erroneously branded by some as a game for young girls, a pas-



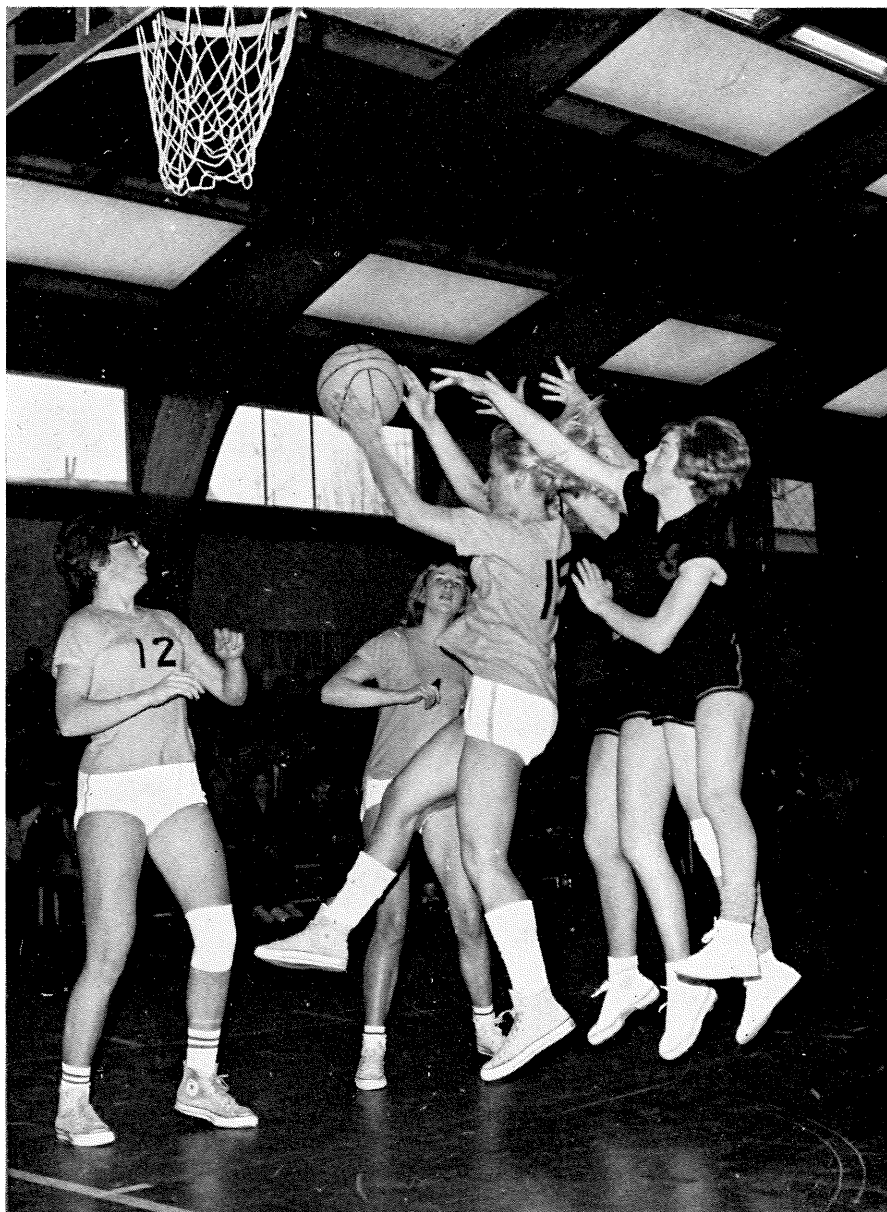
time of little physical value. Paradoxically, another school of thought vetoed basketball for women on the premise that it was too strenuous for their constitution. The truth of the matter is that, of all sports, basketball is the one which can be best adapted to their capabilities.

Biologically speaking, basketball — as a form of exercise — can be integrated into any educational program calculated to fully develop a child.

2° Physiological and moral factors :

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, in his time, already stressed the importance of exercise in the educational program he conceived for « Emile », in his famed book under that title.

All pedagogic efforts must center on the natural development of the child's po-



tentials. Precision in movement, a prerequisite in basketball, requires a measure of basic anatomic-physiological equilibrium. Correspondingly, swift decision on when to shoot, where to pass and how to move is triggered by acute perception, hence mental alertness.

This contention was verified by experiments with retarded children who responded remarkably well to a rational training program.

For the average individual, the development of skill and alertness as well as the wish and will to persevere are by-products of keen psychic qualities acquired through full understanding of the required motion.

The beneficial influence of basketball from the psychic and moral standpoints is not to be questioned. Its practice, as part of an educational program, can no longer be considered futile in terms of enhancing character and acumen. Furthermore, basketball also has its importance as a social factor.

3° Sociological aspect :

The invention and subsequent dissemination of basketball had important social repercussions. The direct results of « modernization » : creation of feminine professions, accelerated rhythm of daily living, residence in huge apartment houses — have revolutionized the living

conditions of yore. Today, man and woman alike yearn for freedom, fresh air, and the often thwarted feeling of being truly alive.

For the woman, the answer lies in sports and more particularly in basketball, which necessitates but a bare minimum of material facilities.

This is her way of warding off standardization... with beneficial side effects on her physical resistance and professional aptitude.

Moreover, in addition to offsetting the drawbacks of professional life, basketball serves as a shield against the pitfalls of unhealthy environments and the threat of professional automation. It is also an unsurpassed tool for developing the team spirit and moderating overly individualistic tendencies.

In another line of thought, a sociologist, Mr. Chombart de Louvre, has noted that a definite regression of juvenile delinquency in the Parisian area coincided with the establishment of sports facilities.

This phenomenon is confirmed by the memory of President Roosevelt's well-thought initiative along the same lines : in order to reduce the incidence of crime in the New York slum areas, Roosevelt attempted to divert the idle energy of underprivileged youngsters into more constructive channels and established numerous sports halls, accessible free of charge. The move resulted in almost immediate success.

4° Basketball and dancing :

Without attempting to draw a definite parallel between basketball and the Spartan pyrrhic dance — a motive symbolization of attacks and defenses, feints and withdrawals with dashes and leaps, it must be owned that there is more than just fleeting similarity between choreography and sports.

It has been said that in order to achieve art, one must first master style, order and discipline. Basketball, just as music, breeds order and destroys monotony. It diversifies the scope of motive intensity and synchronizes the relationship between sight, hearing and muscular control.

Just as music, basketball is all style, precision, skill and technique. Just as the ballerina, the basketball player must enjoy maximum physical ability which

she will draw on for greater stability, increased nimbleness — in short, all the characteristics required for swift, accurate, light-footed action.

The instinctive appreciation of such motive prowess is evidenced by the popularity of certain modern choreographic themes staged in Opera Houses or featured in such plays as «The West Side Story». In these ballets, a succession of unrelated themes is expressed through motions very much akin to those of basketball: arms raised toward the sun, swept up by rhythm, the athlete seems to defy the laws of gravity and, for a moment, gives the illusion of having conquered them.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF BASKETBALL

Since basketball has obviously become a component of the social entity, it is quite natural that it should have its place in education.

1° Basketball and education :

If the goal of education is to provide the child with means of adjusting himself and eventually influencing his environment, the mission consists in enhancing his physical, intellectual and moral qualities. This, however, must not be done in any arbitrary sequence, but rather simultaneously.

Furthermore, two facts must be kept in mind :

a) Education is not confined to a specific period in life; it is an all-encompassing, never-ending process;

b) The school effort must be paralleled by a similar action during leisure hours, which is the very purpose and making of social activities.

This concept was fully grasped by the creator of basketball, Professor Naismith, who claimed that «basketball, a friendly

game void of brutality, will be an instrument of relaxation, distraction and personal reward which will eventually become a stepping stone to culture and achievement... »

Basketball, which promotes motive intelligence, keenness of sight, skill, sharp reflexes and relaxation, which instills composure, self-control and decisiveness is excellent training for both the sportsman and the intellectual.

Instruction comes under many a form — be it technical, tactical, scientific or pedagogic, all of which are equally instrumental in the promotion of general education.

2° Basketball and character building :

The game would be mere entertainment, if it were not for its value as a moulder of character. However, by virtue of its many requirements, of the sustained effort and unwavering perseverance it demands, the practice of basketball generates both stamina and will power, two assets which assume increasing importance as the years go by.

3° Basketball and technique :

The effort of the teacher must be coupled with that of a coach whose task will be :

- to determine and exploit individual aptitude;
- to detect the causes of temporary or permanent deficiencies;
- to control the effort.

His program must be focused on two areas :

- basic instruction;
- performance at the level of competition.

Training is the pursuit of perfection of style, unerring comprehension of technique and utmost physical conditioning.

Reaching this stage of accomplishment cannot fail to foster a legitimate feeling

of gratification. And thus, by resisting, persevering, wisely dosing effort and bridling emotions, one learns to win.

CONCLUSION

Basketball is a source of education and personal reward. It may, of course, be argued that other sports strive toward the same goals and are equally rich in merits. Some are possibly more successful from a financial standpoint or may enjoy greater popularity. Evaluating their respective appeal would be straying from the subject matter.

The important point is that our sport, as much and perhaps more than any other, is, by virtue of its characteristics, both a source of culture and a means of education; that, on a par with other sports, it is generous in rewards, such as enthusiasm on the part of the players, faith on the part of their leaders, and the emotions it arouses in both performers and spectators.

Although its adepts in France claim, on its behalf, the title of «first official feminine sport», basketball is forever seeking participants. This recruitment could be rendered easy by full cooperation between the sports authorities in school and the coaches.

Such cooperation has already been established, but it still lacks in stability. May these few lines convey the thought that «nothing has really been done as long as there still remains something to do ».

Madame BERREBI
C. T. R., Paris

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of «Basketball »,
French Federation's Magazine





CALENDAR - 1966

EVENTS	SPONSORS	DATES
Cross Country	Luxembourg (Diekirch)	20th February 1966
Ski-week	Finland (Hämeenlinna)	7th-14th March 1966
Fencing	Denmark (Copenhage)	1st-8th May 1966
Boxing	Italy (Trieste)	8th-14th May 1966
Volleyball	Turkey (Ankara)	20th-31st May 1966
Track and Field	Spain (La Coruna)	30th June to 5th July 1966
Military Pentathlon	France (Bordeaux)	4th-9th July 1966
Shooting	Sweden (Strangnas)	19th-28th August 1966
Basketball	Syria (Damas)	22nd August 1966
Sea-week	Sweden (Karlskrona)	28th August to 4th September 1966
Modern Pentathlon	Germany	5th-11th September 1966
Judo	Austria (Vienna)	9th-15th October 1966
Swimming	Spain	September or October
Orienteering	Norway (Oslo)	19th-24th September 1966
1st Indoor Track and Field Championship	CISM Antwerp	17th-18th December 1966
Field Hockey	Pakistan	
Soccer	France, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Tunisia, Netherlands, Greece, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, USA, Turkey, Iraq, Iran	
1st Executive Committee	Tunisia (Tunis)	18th-25th April 1966
2nd Executive Committee		
XXIst General Assembly	Korea (Seoul)	26th September - 9th October

SPORT AND MILITARY TRAINING



Lieutenant General
Curt GÖRANSSON,
Commander-in-Chief,
Swedish Army

The professional personnel of the defence forces must keep in tip-top physical form. This statement is valid for all categories and for all ages. Everybody ought to know very well how to execute physical training in order to adapt it to the personal qualifications.

By all military training of conscripted men the physical training is one element, which can't be avoided. This matter of fact has not been changed by the motorizing and mechanizing of the defence forces. Therefore it's necessary for the professional personnel — the officers — to know the basic principles for physical training of conscripted men.

In Sweden every man has to do his military duty. This means that all young men first are taken to a basic military training for about one year and thereafter have to serve at a couple of repetition exercises. Not until 47 years of age the military duties will be finished. The man has however thereafter possibilities to make volunteer military service in the home-guards. Several 100 000 Swedes are this way involved in volunteer military training; for example officers-training-courses shooting, motorsport etc. Thus there are many opportunities for the officers to disseminate knowledge and understanding of physical training.

I think that the officers can do much to the health of the people by conveying to the conscripted men during their military service a splendid physical condition and by encouraging them to love and practise sport — even after return to their civilian life.

In the modern urbane society with more and more motor-cars will the physical training become more and more important for the health. In our vast country is certainly the nature in itself one single, enormous sports-arena, which can be used by all and each both summer and winter. But sport must be practised methodically and with personal adoptiveness. This the officers are able to teach if they themselves have learned.

The social progress will also give more room for leisure time and thus even for the sport, which can do much good and at the same time give pleasure and recreation. Even for social purposes the sport can be of greatest value for instance in connection with the education of the youth. In that respect sport will give concrete impulses if used in the pre-military volunteer exercises.

All sports need skilled and enthusiastic leaders. Once the officers of our army were pioneers and helpers, when the sport in Sweden earlier than in many other countries grew up to a national movement of grand proportions. They served the sport as sportsmen as well as leaders. Also today are military people working in the different civilian sports-federations. Nowadays however they devote their energy in the first line to military sports. It is important, that our officer's capability as leaders and trainers will be maintained. The youngsters must be encouraged. They must also be given opportunities to collect experiences by taking part in competitions.

The sport has to attract a large number of practicians if it shall be of real importance for the health of the people. The best way to obtain a wide interest is to arrange competitions. It is certainly so that competitions stimu-



Orienteering was introduced in CISM by the Swedish Army

late to preparations and create excitement. They also develop a good partisanship and lay the foundation of a correct understanding of fair play. The elite — the picked men — will be pioneers and examples to the others — specially of course if they are classified for international competitions.

A small country has however to limit its international activities to sports, which suits its own con-

ditions and have old traditions within the nation.

Some team-sports have in Sweden developed to widely spread national-sports; for instance soccer and ice-hockey. These sports certainly promote qualities of great value from military point of view. The reason, why these sports are not practised on a big scale by the defences forces, is that the sportsmen prefer to compete representing their civilian clubs.



The following sports seems to be the best for the Swedish army :

- Military pentathlon;
- Orienteering;
- Shooting;
- Modern winter biathlon and
- Combined sports (in the first line combined from orienteering, shooting etc.).

Taking part in international military competitions is most important. It enforces more and more competence and better and better training methods and it points out to us, if we are able or not to follow the development. Furthermore it brings about friendly connections with army representatives from other nations and gives our sportsmen knowledge of other countries and understanding of other people's conditions and outlook on life.

The activity of the CISM therefore must have every support. The most efficient way to give support is to show up readiness to arrange championships and of course to send teams to competitions, organized in other countries.

From this point of view the Swedish army has — in relation to its resources and to its competition-capability — given evidence of its appreciation of the activity of the CISM.

January 1966.

Curt GÖRANSSON
Lieutenant General

1st Orienteering championship.
Last briefing
for the delegation Chiefs



LIFE AT CISM



In Memoriam

Colonel Borghouts

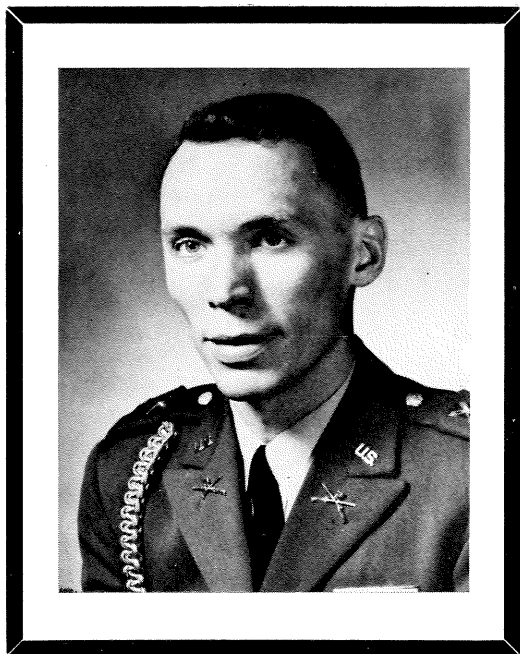
The International Military Sports Council has the deep sorrow to inform you of the death of His Excellency the Secretary of State for the Dutch Air Force, Colonel J. J. F. BORGHOUTS, 2nd Vice President and Financial Advisor of the International Military Sports Council.

Only very recently, our prominent colleague participated, with high competence and absolute dedication, in the XXth General Assembly of our organization. In light of the heavy responsibilities placed upon him by his

ministerial position, his presence on this occasion was a testimony to the love he bore for CISM.

We have, on your behalf, expressed our heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Borghouts and her children.

Each and all of us will remember Colonel Borghouts as a particularly active member of our organization, an outstanding organizer and, above all, a man of great righteousness and a true friend.



*The United States
honors
a CISM athlete
who died in battle*

The Amateur Athletic Union posthumously honored one of the United States' outstanding athletes at the recent annual meeting of the A. A. U. in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clifford H. Buck, A. A. U. President, announced that Captain Ronald L. Zinn, U. S. Army, who had been killed in action in Vietnam on July 7, 1965, had been named to the Helms Hall of Fame for his noteworthy achievements in track and field. Mr. Buck presented Captain Zinn's widow with the Helms Athletic Foundation Award and a lovely framed picture of Captain Zinn's 6th place finish in the 20-kilometer walk in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo.

Captain Zinn, a West Point graduate, won the National A. A. U. indoor one-mile race walk just before joining an Infantry company in Vietnam.

Three times he was selected the Nation's outstanding race walker, finishing sixth in the 20-kilometer race in the 1964 Olympic Games. Prior to his death he had held more than 20 national titles. Throughout his competitive career (spanning five years), Captain Zinn was not only a keen student of the sport, but he helped athletes striving to attain national ratings in the sport. In addition to race walking, in high school and college he also participated in football, wrestling and track. He had originally attended Cornell College in Iowa on a wrestling scholarship while awaiting appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. Captain Zinn's determination in the face of competition, which later proved itself in the

competition of battle, is perhaps best exemplified by his performance in the 1963 track and field championships of the Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM) held in Brussels, Belgium. He was leading the 20-kilometer walking event when he became ill and had to slow down. After a Greek contestant passed him, Lieutenant Zinn forced himself to quicken his pace. He finished in second place only 15 seconds behind the winner. This was enough to hand him an

American record of 1:37:31 for the event, a mark which he broke a year later in Tokyo.

At the same meet Lieutenant Zinn established another American record when he captured the CISM 15-kilometer race with a time of 1:12:01.8.

One sports writer-race walker said of Captain Zinn, « It was a pleasure knowing him and competing against him. He couldn't have done more for his country than he did. »



HIGHLIGHTS OF XXth CISM GENERAL ASSEMBLY

● Forty two delegates from five continents, including three ministers, participated in the XXth CISM General Assembly, which concluded November 20 in Wiesbaden, Germany. The Secretary of the Netherlands Air Force, the Tunisian Chef de Cabinet, and the Iranian Minister of Agriculture, all of whom are CISM officials, participated in the U. S. hosted meeting.

● Lt. General Richard M. Montgomery, Deputy Commander of USAFE, opened the General Assembly. He said that : « The cause of freedom cannot be better served than through meetings of this nature. The peaceful desires of all mankind would be better served if all the nations of the world were members of this organization. »

● Two Assembly decisions which attracted worldwide attention were :

— Award of the CISM Grand Medal of Honor to President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and President Umberto de Alencar Castello Branco of Brazil, in recognition of their continuing support of CISM.

— And a decision to authorize Finland to invite the Russian Armed Forces to participate in the 1966 CISM Ski Week in March. If Russia accepts the Finnish invitation, her participation will be the first by an Eastern country in a CISM event. Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were also reported to be interested in securing more information on CISM.

● The Assembly elected these new officials :

— 1st Vice President — Air Commodore M. M. Piracha, Pakistan;

- 2nd Vice President — Colonel Carlos G. Riveras, Spain;
 - Executive Committee Member — Admiral Fazio Casari, Italy.
 - Executive Committee Member — Colonel Mohamed Eldeeb, U. A. R.
 - Re-elected to another three year term as head of the second section of the CISM Academy (sport medicine) was Colonel Medecin G. Tatarelli, Italy.
-

● CISM Medals of Merit were awarded, for their past contributions to the CISM program, to the following officers who, because of new military assignments, are no longer directly associated with CISM :

- U. S. A. :
Major General Joe S. Lawrie,
Lt. Colonel Emmett C. Townsend,
Cdr. Charles E. Johnson;
 - Greece :
Lt. Colonel John Varsos;
 - Italy :
Rear Admiral A. Gandini,
Lt. Colonel C. Corsi,
Lt. Colonel G. P. Casciotti;
 - Korea :
Brig. General Park Doo Sun;
 - Netherlands :
Colonel John J. F. Borghouts;
 - Norway :
Lt. Colonel Harald Sandvik
(former CISM 1st Vice-President);
 - Portugal :
Colonel Moura Braz (posthumous);
 - Turkey :
Lt. Cdr. O. Karatun.
-

- Several additional sponsors for 1966 CISM events came forth during the General Assembly. Consequently, the 1966 calendar is exceptionally important.

- Special medals were awarded to the athletes who broke 13 CISM records during 1965.

- A Pan-African information meeting on CISM will be held in conjunction with the 1st meeting of the Executive Committee in Tunisia in April. Fourteen emerging nations will be invited.

A decision was made to dedicate the 1966 program of the CISM Academy to assisting these emerging African nations.

- A Liaison Office for Asia was established to handle the increasing number of queries

from the far Pacific. The government of South Korea agreed to establish and man this office. The first Director will be Major General Taek Joong Yoon.

- South Vietnam's application for CISM membership was left in abeyance until the XXI General Assembly. It was the consensus that South Vietnam should not be admitted until the current situation stabilizes sufficiently to permit the South Vietnamese Armed Forces to participate in and host CISM events.

- The Austrian delegation invited two military equestrians from each country to participate in an invitational horsemanship and jumping competition in Vienna in 1967. This meet is designed to prepare military riders for the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City.

Surrounding President Hatch and Bill McNamara, CISM information chief, are the members of the US Interservices Sports Board : Colonel J. W. Tuma, Navy Captain J. Higgins, Colonel G. W. McClughan, Colonel R. Montondo



Mr. FRANCIS RUSSELL PRESENTS "HELMS WORLD TROPHY," TO GAMMOUDI

During a ceremony at the Centre d'Education Physique and Militaire of Bardo, the United States Ambassador to Tunis, Mr. Francis Russell, presented the « Helms World Trophy » to Mohamed Gammoudi. Each year the trophy is presented to the most meritorious athlete of each continent.

The ceremony took place in the presence of Mr. Habib Ben Ammar, chef de cabinet, Ministry of Defense; Major General Tebib; Colonels Soussi, Ben Youssef and Baly (of the Tunisian Army); Colonel Buford and Major Bonner of the American Embassy and Mr. John D. Garner, assistant Press Attache of the United States Information Service.

In presenting the trophy to Gammoudi, Mr. Francis Russell paid tribute to our champion :

« It is with great pleasure that I present you this plaque, which is designed to reward the best athlete in Africa », he declared in addressing the conqueror of Mexico.

« Each year », declared Mr. Russell, *« the Helms Foundation offers a trophy to the most celebrated athlete of each continent. I am very happy today to present to you this trophy which is not only an honor for Tunisia but for all Africa. »*

Mr. Habib Ben Ammar thanked Mr. Russell with these words :

« We thank you for this gesture which, as you have said, honors not only Tunisia but all Africa. I thank equally the Helms Foundation and I hope that Tunisia will always bring honor to the African continent ! »

The Helms Foundation has its headquarters at Los Angeles. Since 1896 it has annually given awards to the best athletes of all continents. Other champions for 1964 are Gaston Roelants (Europe), Alfred Oerter (North America), Wendell Mottley (South America), Yukio Endo (Asia) and Betty Cuthbert (Australia).

This occasion seems opportune to recall Gammoudi's principal victories which have made him « the best African athlete of the year ».

It was after Tokyo, where he particularly distinguished himself, that Gammoudi started to evoke serious comment. First it was at the Run of Rabat, where he defeated a strong aggregation of foreigners, followed by the « Cross International des Capitales » last January 3 at Tunis.

At San Sebastian, Gammoudi proved his two previous victories were not flukes by winning that city's 10th cross-country run, which included strong competitors. After winning the CISM at Madrid February 18, Gammoudi dropped to a third place finish at Ostende in the « Cross des Nations ».

Less than a month later Gammoudi took his revenge in a startling fashion by defeating the Briton, Batty, who had outdistanced him at Ostende.

After several weeks of rest, Gammoudi participated in several trial runs. June 19 at Varsovie he defeated the Russians Zimmy, Ivanov and Dutov in the 5 000 meter run.

Last July first, during the World Athletic Games at Helsinki, Gammoudi had a new opportunity to prove his ability. He won « the most beautiful 10 000 meter run of the year » in front of Tuloh of England, Cervan of Yugoslavia and Sirmiama of Finland.

A week later at Cologne, he defeated Philip of Germany in a 5 000 meter run that concluded all of the great runners of that distance. Then there were the English championships. Gammoudi brilliantly won the six mile run.

From August 7 to 10, our champion participated in the championships of CISM at Salonique, where he won gold medals in the 5 000 and 10 000 meter runs.

Invited to participate in the pre-Olympic games in Mexico, Gammoudi pursued a training course in France to acclimatize himself to the Mexican atmosphere. This training proved beneficial since our champion triumphed in the 5 000 and 10 000 meter runs, adding two gold medals to his rich collection of victories.



In presence of Mr. Habib Ben Ammar, chief CISM Liaison Office for Africa, Mr. F. Russell presents to M. Gammoudi the Helms Trophy for Africa

Readers take over

During the XXth General Assembly it has been suggested and adopted to publish in Sport International the most interesting letters found in the CISM mail.
We hope that this new column will contribute to more closeness in the CISM family.

Tribute to CISM

At its January 16th meeting held in Chicago, the United States Olympic Committee Board of Directors unanimously passed the following resolution :

« Whereas, the United States Olympic Committee recognizes the continuing efforts and contribution by the « Conseil International du Sport Militaire » to international sports advancement and competition. »

Arthur G. LENTZ.

Good bye to Brigadier General Adil Sulaiman

To all Members of the CISM,

Greetings :

Due to my retirement because of my health condition, and on the occasion of leaving the army, I take the opportunity to offer my sincere thanks and gratitude to the President and members of the Executive Committee, the Academy, Chiefs and Members of all participating nations in the Council, for the good will, friendship and assistance rendered to me. I am absolutely certain that the short period which I spend amongst you as comrade in arms, is the most happy days of my life. It shall always remain in my memory and shall also be my guideline in my future civil life. The good effect made me feel that I have real friends all over the world.

Finally, I would like to wish the Council every progress and expansion and to all responsables for its management success and good luck. My best wishes also go to all Chiefs of Delegations and Members and may fraternity and strong ties be bolstered between all armies.
Very truly yours,

Brigadier Adil SULAIMAN
Chief of the Iraqi Delegation
to CISM

A CISM Hall of Fame ?

Dear Sir,

I would like to suggest that CISM consider the establishment of a « Hall of Fame ».

As you know, several sports foundations have established such « Halls » to which outstanding athletes and officials are named in recognition of their outstanding accomplishments in their particular field. Many have museums which contain items of historical importance to the sport and its development. In the United States the Baseball Hall of Fame and the Helms Hall of Fame are probably best known and it is a real honor for an individual to be selected for admission.

If there is sufficient interest in such a project I am sure the CISM officials would appoint a committee to explore the feasibility of such an organization and develop plans, policies, and procedures for its establishment and operation.

In order to ascertain the extent of interest in the proposal to establish the CISM Hall of Fame, may I suggest that either my letter or an appropriate item be published in Sport International and the readers be invited to submit any comments or suggestions they may have.

Sincerely yours,

Ed. PETIT.

Films for Ernest Cunliffe

18 February, 1966.

Dear Sir,

As a former CISM member in 1962 and 1963, I would like to have a membership in this year. Because I have been transferred I probably have not received any information from CISM for over a year now, so I would like to also advise you of my new address and promotion to captain. I enjoy the CISM magazine and find it very informative.

There is another question which you might be able to answer.

In 1963 at Brussels during the CISM athletic competition, I established a new 1 500 m record 3 43 9. A. U. S. Army photography group (from Germany?) took films of the competition.

I would very much like to know where I could write to get permission to borrow this film of the 1963 CISM athletic competition. I am now teaching military science at the University of Oregon and would like to show this film to my students.

It is possible to obtain Army, Air Force and other films on loan, so I was hoping to find out where I could get the name or number of the film covering 1963 CISM athletics.

Thank you very much.

William Ernest CUNLIFFE
Participant : Athletics 1962
Cross country 1963
CISM champion 1963

**CISM
SAYS THANK YOU...**

Capt J. W. Higgins, USN,
assistant chief of naval personnel,
presenting the CISM medallion
to LCDR L. S. Lawton
in recognition of composing
the officially adopted « CISM March »



**XVth CROSS COUNTRY
CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS**

Khamassi and Gammoudi (Tunisia)
were surprisingly defeated
by the very strong runners from Morocco

The CISM champion El Ghazi



INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION

1. El Ghazi,	Morocco	31'50
2. Bouchta,	Morocco	32'18
3. Maiz,	Spain	32'25
4. Alvarez,	Spain	32'34
5. Gammoudi,	Tunisia	32'47
6. Khamassi,	Tunisia	32'47

TEAM CLASSIFICATION

1. Morocco	52 P
2. Tunisia	60 P
3. Spain	74 P
4. Ireland	178 P
5. Germany	186 P
6. Belgium	200 P
7. Italy	275 P
8. Turkey	308 P
9. Luxemburg	391 P

SOCCER RESULTS

Zone 1 — AFRICA :

France - Ivory Coast	2 - 0	} France
Ivory Coast - France	0 - 1	
Morocco - Tunisia	1 - 0	} Morocco
Tunisia - Morocco	0 - 0	

Zone 2 — EUROPE :

Netherlands - Greece	2 - 0	} Netherlands
Greece - Netherlands	1 - 3	
Belgium - Germany	2 - 0	} Belgium
Germany - Belgium	1 - 1	
Luxembourg - Portugal	2 - 3	} Portugal
Portugal - Luxembourg	5 - 2	
Spain - U. S. A.	5 - 0	} Spain
U. S. A. - Spain	0 - 5	

Zone 3 — ASIA :

Turkey - Iraq	3 - 0	} Turkey
Iraq - Turkey	1 - 3	
U. A. R. - Iran		} Iran
Iran - U. A. R.		

(U. A. R. withdrew)

2nd round :

Belgium - Netherlands	1 - 1
Netherlands - Belgium	2 - 0
Spain - Portugal	1 - 0



The German team



The Belgian team

FLASH!

El Ghazi, the recent CISM Cross Country champion, won in Rabat the International Championship. — Warm Congratulations.

Results of the XIth Ski-Week

Military patrol-race

1. Finland I
2. Finland II
3. Norway I

Relay race

1. Italy I
2. Norway I
3. Finland I

Slalom (individual)

1. J. Pierre AUGER (France)
2. Roger ROSSAT-MIGNOT (France)
3. Daniel GERBER (Switzerland)

Military Cross Country

1. Ragnar TVEITEN^b (Norway)
2. Reidar ANDREASSEN (Norway)
3. Jan Ola WISTRAND (Switzerland)

Slalom (team)

1. France
2. Italy
3. Switzerland

Cross Country (teams)

1. Norway
2. Sweden
3. Finland

ERRATUM

PAIM 1965 — Results

RECTIFICATION :

Air Rally
DENMARK
NORWAY
SWEDEN