



CISM
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SPORT *international*

CALENDRIER - 1967 - CALENDAR

1. — CHAMPIONNATS / CHAMPIONSHIPS

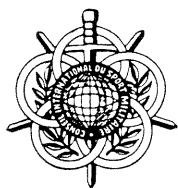
N° Nr.	MANIFESTATIONS EVENTS	DATE	PAYS ORGANISATEUR SPONSORING COUNTRY	LIEU PLACE
1	XVII ^e XVIIth CROSS-COUNTRY	12/2	Tunisie — Tunisia	Tunis
2	XII ^e XIIth SEMAINE DU SKI SKI-WEEK	24/2-5/3	Liban Lebanon	Beyrouth, Les Cèdres Beyrouth, The Cedars
3	XV ^e XVth BASKETBALL	Avril April	Irak Iraq	
4	XX ^e XXth BOXE BOXING	1-15/5	U. S. A.	
5	XII ^e XIIth SEMAINE DE LA MER SEA-WEEK	—	Grèce Greece	
6	IX ^e IXth TIR SHOOTING	—	R. A. U. U. A. R.	
7	XVII ^e XVIIth ESCRIME FENCING	—	Italie Italy	Florence ou Venise Florence or Venice
8	XIX ^e XIXth PENTATHLON MILITAIRE MILITARY PENTATHLON	9-16/8	Suède Sweden	Upsala
9	IV ^e IVth PENTATHLON MODERNE MODERN PENTATHLON	20/8-15/9	France	Paris
10	IV ^e IVth LUTTE WRESTLING	20-26/9	Turquie Turkey	
11	XXII ^e XXIIth FOOTBALL SOCCER	Juin June	Irak Iraq	
12	XXII ^e XXIIth ATHLETISME TRACK & FIELD	14-19/6	CISM	Anvers (Belgique) Antwerp (Belgium)

2. — REUNIONS DE TRAVAIL / OFFICIAL MEETINGS

13	1. COMITE EXECUTIF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	6/3	Koweït Kuwait	
14	2. COMITE EXECUTIF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	—	CISM CISM	Bruxelles Brussels
15	XXII ^e ASSEMBLEE GENERALE XXIIth GENERAL ASSEMBLY	Novembre November	Europe Occidentale Western Europa	

3. — REUNIONS DE L'ACADEMIE (Thèmes) / ACADEMY MEETINGS (Themes)

16	JOURNEES D'ETUDE pendant le Cham- pionnat de CROSS-COUNTRY WORKING GROUP during the CROSS- COUNTRY Championship	10-12/2	Tunisie Tunisia	Les Tendinites Tendinitis
17	REUNION DU COMITE DIRECTEUR de l'ACISM ACISM BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET- ING	6/3	Koweït Kuwait	Lectures — Démonstrations Conferences
18	XIII ^e STAGE du CISM XIIIth CISM COURSE	20-30/9	Italie Coverciano (Florence) Italy Coverciano (Florence)	Football Soccer
19	SYMPOSIUM Technique et Médical Technico-Medical SYMPOSIUM	Avril April	Venise ou La Spezia Venise or La Spezia	Le rôle des Forces Armées dans la Formation des Cham- pions Role of the Armed Forces in the Formation of Champion Athletes
20	JOURNEES D'ETUDE pendant le Cham- pionnat d'ESCRIME WORKING GROUP during the FENC- ING Championships	Juin June	Italie Italy	Aspects Médico Sportifs de l'Escrime Medical Aspects of Fencing Training



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Contents

Editorial :

The three-forkroad 2

Doctrine :

Currents in European olympic development 3
Raoul Mollet, President Belgian Olympic Committee

Physical education :

The Swiss Army turns a new page 7

Life at CISM :

Honorary Members 9

CISM parade 1966

— *XI^e Sea Week (Sweden)* 11
— *IIIrd Modern Pentathlon Championship
(Germany)* 14
— *VIIIth Shooting Championship (Sweden)* 18
— *XIXth Swimming Championship (Spain)* 21
— *Ist Judo Championship (Austria)* 25
— *XXIst General Assembly (Korea)* 28

*Cover photo : Brazilian participant, Esdras during the amphibious
cross-country of the Sea Week sponsored by Sweden.*

EDITORIAL

THE THREE-FORKROAD

The path of our organization branches off into three distinct fields of endeavor :

FIRST DIRECTION : expansion. The XXIst General Assembly of the INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL convened in Seoul, Korea, 29 September - 9 October 1966, was a most gratifying event. The creation of a " Liaison Office for the Far East " — in addition to the already existing Liaison Offices for Africa (in Tunisia) and Latin America (in Brazil) — was marked by a truly moving display of mutual esteem and friendship.

The affiliation of six new member from nations from two continents — Republic of the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo for Africa, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand for the Far East, and Jordan for the Middle East — is a concrete expression of the expansion of our organization which now numbers 43 member countries and 16 invited nations.

SECOND DIRECTION : the establishment of our traditional annual calendar, a goal which we have heretofore been able to achieve in spite of occasional difficulties (Track & Field) in securing sponsorship offers by 17 nations each year.

THIRD DIRECTION : the scientific development of our Academy whose projected program for 1967 of unprecedented magnitude, to wit, Research Days on tendinitis (Tunisia) and on Fencing (Palermo — study bearing on the sport-medical aspect); Symposium on a topic of keen actuality : the responsibility of the Armed Forces in the development of a sports elite, i.e. the problem of the soldier-athlete, and, resuming the tradition of large-scope scientific debates and discussions of CISM techniques, organization at Coverciano (Italy) of a clinic on modern soccer training in the light of the teachings of the World Championships.

* * *

- More than twenty events each year !
- Participation in excess of 3,500 athletes and officials in our annual championships.
- Encouragement and support from the governments and high authorities.
- The dazzling confirmation of a vibrant and sincere international friendship...

Such is the current outcome of our effort in the three fundamental lines of action which CISM has resolutely adopted !

- Well rounded sports program.
- Thorough scientific work.
- International friendship and cooperation.



R. MOLLET
Permanent General Secretary, CISM

Current trends in European Olympic development

Presentation made by Raoul Mollet,
President Belgian Olympic Committee
at the National Conference for Olympic development
(Washington DC, May 18-21-1966)

Before introducing the various developments of the past 10 years in Western Europe, I feel compelled to enumerate some relatively apparent basic concepts which had — in my opinion — a decisive impact on the new structures, the modified management, the financing and the planning of sports in general and Olympic preparation in particular.

Great athletic performances occur throughout the world with ever-increasing frequency. Names of champions steal the headlines, then attract lesser interest, and finally fall into oblivion.

Temporarily checked by World War II, modern sport has soared with impressive gusto. The vitality of its evolution can be observed both in the area of individual sports and in team sports. Perhaps more striking in individual sports, where results are more readily assessable, it is equally concrete in the realm of team games.

The achievements of those trained by Gerschler, Igloi, Cerutti and Lydiard; the amazing speed and power output of American college athletes; and the alternate supremacy of Australian and American swimmers have opened new frontiers of technical research.

In the field of team sports the performances of the Hungarian and Russian soccer teams and — in their wake — those of the Spanish and South American players, as well as America's superlative skill in basketball, have endowed both sports with such international popularity and appeal as to complete revolutionize the basic concept of the sport-game which reached its peak in Berlin in 1936.

Sport has revised its philosophy.

Since innovations, research and results always carry more weight when related to the highest echelon, their impact reaches the masses through a process of chain reaction. Interest is aroused and trainers and coaches set out to obtain further information. New methods are introduced and disseminated. Progress widens in scope and becomes general.

European leaders have realized that there are no miracles in competitive sports. Success comes from sound organization and the will to explore the boundless possibilities of new training methods. Success is bred either by patient research or by careful adaptation of new methods which have proven effective elsewhere.

Europeans have realized that research in sports is lagging far behind other branches of human knowledge. As far back as 1637 Descartes stated: « With each uncovered truth I acquire a principle which, in turn, leads me to the discovery of other rules. A given finding is never the answer to a problem, nor is it the end of an investigation; it gives rise to additional questions, more numerous than those which it has solved. »

The majority of European governments have recognized the « social aspect » of modern sports and have decided that it is their duty to play a role in its development. How could it be otherwise? The worldwide popularity of sports is enhanced by the press and, even more so, by television.

Sport is reaching the far — and often little-known — corners of the world. Newly emerging sportmen display gifts peculiar to them alone — gifts which stem from such factors as race, climate, diet and mode of living; hence, specific aptitudes for given disciplines. In this context one must cite Negro sprinters and jumpers, Japanese swimmers, the explosively powerful Arabs, Turkish wrestlers, lean Nordic skiers, hardy cyclists of Flemish and Italian descent, and elegant Latin fencers.

It explains why in Tokyo at the opening ceremonies 119 flags were lined up.

The Political Aspect of Sport: Victory in the sports arena is lauded as a national achievement. Athletes are, as it were, ambassadors abroad.

Nurmi brought Finland no less glory than Sibelius

Americans send outstanding athletes on « goodwill tours » throughout the world.

The Soviet Union exports coaches and athletes to Cuba, and the Cuban sports system obviously is based on the Russian system.

The Social Aspect of Sport: Shorter working hours, longer weekends and the reaction against mechanization have brought forth the need for a leisure technique. The key is: « A game, a sport for each and all. » The father who did not enjoy the means or the facilities to practice sports now says, « My son will take up sports ». Hence the increased interest, the improved methods and the thriving sporting goods market which add up to progress. Such progress, in turn, fosters greater achievement by the top athlete.

The Materialistic Aspect of Sport: Sports draw crowds and thus generate sizable revenues. The upshot is the creation of «sports factories» dealing in the careful selection or purchase of proven athletes.

Another byproduct is sports advertising. Many large concerns maintain outstanding soccer or basketball teams. Let us cite, among others, Fiat and Juventus, or the American professional football and basketball teams.

All of this is further complemented by the constant improvement of sports equipment. New materials are introduced by industry as, for instance, in fiberglass vaulting poles and plastic skis. The next step finds the champion athlete in the role of head salesman for a given product.

The acceleration phenomenon is the trademark of the modern sports era. During the past few years we have observed that very young people of both sexes have entered highly competitive events with no apparent ill effects — and with great success.

In Russia youngsters are submitted from early childhood to a training program which has astounded many of our own conservative coaches. The following is an excerpt from a letter Mr. Avery Brundage addressed in April of 1956 to the members of the International and the National Olympic committees:

«Russian children take up sports training in elementary school. They are placed in the care of thousands of highly competent trainers and coaches who have themselves taken specialized courses in modern training.»

The acceleration phenomenon makes itself visible in other ways. Barely 55 years have elapsed between the Channel crossing by Bleriot and the conquest of outer space by Soviet and American astronauts. Yet, it took man thousands of years to invent the wheel.

In the 100 years from 1850 to 1950 world population leaped from 1.2 billion to 2.4 billion human beings.

The acceleration phenomenon is impressive not only in the area of knowledge but also in the realm of biology. It appears to be coupled with a certain physic acceleration which is best illustrated by the insecurity of modern youth and its occasional expression in the form of violent and seemingly unaccountable outbursts.

This physiological acceleration of youth was vividly described by Professor Neuman, of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the International Congress in Liege in May 1962. The phenomenon is undeniably real, and care should be taken that the physical, organic and functional development of young people be paralleled by a corresponding advance of their psychic makeup.

To conclude this digest on the acceleration phenomenon, let us dwell for a moment on the meaningful remark by Gaston Berger, member of the French Institute, in the June, 1957, *Revue des Deux Mondes*:

«When one thinks of the manner in which knowledge is transmitted today, of the methods used, and the rate of speed at which the world is changing, one cannot help but wonder. A 50-year-old instructor teaches his pupils principles which they will put to use 10 or 50 years hence and which he himself learned 25 to 30 years earlier. The cycle of transmittal therefore spans more than 40 years, which is twice the period of time allotted for big changes in man's life.»

Doesn't the very same pattern apply to physical education in numerous Western school systems? The child and the adolescent still are being trained on the basis of «revolutionary» methods devised in 1912 or thereabouts.

Imagine the reactions of a youngster subjected to an obsolete physical education in school, but who — once in the midst of his sports club — receives information based on such modern methods as the Cross Promenade, Power Training, Interval Training, etc.

For these reasons European leaders turn more and more toward young athletes and study the possibilities of enrolling them in sports without damaging their academic work. A growing problem is created by early training and early specialization.

The new methods

At the highest echelon — in world championships or in the Olympic Games — any athlete wanting in technique is doomed to anonymous participation.

Technique was placed, and long remained, on a pedestal. It was unseated with the advent of frequently recurring competitive events. Spurred by the demands of an increasingly exacting public and promoted through repeated effort, the level of performance rose steadily, and both coaches and athletes were inevitably led to seek further means of defeating opponents whose techniques were on a par with theirs.

We have, in that order, discovered methods of promoting endurance and resistance, increasing power, and utilizing psychic factors. Also, slowly but steadily — for this was an infringement upon everyday life — the athlete's diet was modified to meet all nutritional requirements. Rational nutrition has replaced substantial nourishment.

In general we may conclude that today:

1. Top performances are not possible without all-round preparation.
2. The days are past when the dominating view was, «The technique does the trick».
3. The toning up of the functional capacities of the organism is the surest basis for stop performance.
4. Heavy training schedules are one of the essential elements in every modern training method, and
5. The cooperation of broad circle of scientific researchers — physicians, psychologists, pedagogues and engineers — is now a must.

The sports medicine

Since the increasing number of high-level championships has brought increases in both the scope and quality of training, it is only natural that athletes and coaches have turned to the physicians for protection, assistance and advice.

Periods of great tension and danger frequently stimulate man to outdo himself, both individually and collectively. This stems from the fact that on such occasions man draws on unsuspected resources in the depths of human nature for increased will power, greater strength and heightened resistance.

It was inevitable that efforts would be made to detect, control and channel this dormant psychic power with a view to exploiting it in specialized training.

In this context, several distinct concepts have been brought forth. The Soviets, for instance, utilize the principle of full awareness. This method consists of thoroughly familiarizing the athlete with the means and purposes of training, which allows him to consciously control his gradual development. The athlete is no longer a robot or a mere performer, but rather an informed protagonist.

The Australian physiologist Forbes Carlisle attempted to determine how, and to what extent, an athlete could be made to go beyond his normal physiological limits. He decided that suggestion was the most effective method, and he carried out experiments with hypnosis.

The Brazilian soccer team which won the 1958 and 1962 World Cup matches was accompanied by two psychiatrists.

Dr. Richard Ganslen of the University of Arkansas focuses his research on athletic training. Dr. Ganslen contends that «research in the field of sports psychology is practically non-existent; yet, the psychological factor is of utmost importance.» In his wonderful Sports Encyclopedia, Jean Dauven clearly defines this stand:

«It is claimed that there is no limit what one can do with training. This contention has become obsolete. The fact is

that, notwithstanding the masterful technique and physiological perfection of the gifted elite, the determining factors of success or failure lie in the realm of psychology. Such factors are perhaps harder to detect and less readily gaugeable than the elements of speed or power, which can be timed or measured. However, come the day of reckoning, the psychological factors will be the ones tipping the scale.»

Professor Alexander Kennedy of the University of Edinburgh believes that « in the near future any contender for an Olympic crown will have to be endowed with a form of fanaticism which will rally to the last of the possibilities of his top physical condition. »

It is fair to add that the introduction of more rigorous programs in sports has given rise to a number of justifiable objections: (1) misgiving as to possible infringement upon individual freedom; (2) fear of repercussions in social and family life; and (3) reluctance to accept the hardships of total training.

But in summary it may be said that it has been recognized that hoping to achieve top performances without intensive and multi-faceted daily training would be pure folly. Such training must be geared for maximum developments of the athlete's potential, whether physical or psychological.

The first requisite in pursuing a full training program is, of course, the availability of time for full participation. This, in itself, entails a complete reconsideration of the doctrinal and social facets of sport. In numerous countries, sports programs were specifically tailored to local requirements and were established because they could be fitted into existing time schedules.

The governing bodies

In Western Europe, as in all parts of the world, the sports governing bodies have very different responsibilities and their structure and resources vary widely from one country to another. In one country the National Olympic Committee is a major power; in another it serves only to arrange every four years the trip to the site of the Olympic Games. Between the two extremes are many variations.

Broadly speaking, however, one finds in practically all of the Western countries a National Olympic Committee, an association uniting all of the sports associations, and a State agency (Ministry, General Director, National Sports Institute, etc.).

One must underline the fact that the responsibilities vary considerably from one country to another. It is the same all over the world. As a consequence, the International Olympic Committee is composed of heterogeneous national committees, some having great powers and others with very little influence. This fact is very often overlooked.

But in Western Europe one can say that generally there is a fight for compromise between the State and the voluntary organizations. This fight really is a joint effort by the public authorities and the free organizations to find a mutual agreement in full respect of each others' prerogatives.

The State provides the necessary funds for sport (as in France) or gives the necessary authorizations to organize soccer pools (in Italy, Belgium, Holland, Finland, etc.). The National Olympic Committee or the National Sports Association distributes the funds among the various federations and promotes the sports movement. Practically everywhere the National Olympic Committee is responsible for the selection of Olympic athletes.

Let's review those fact : either directly, through budget appropriations, or indirectly, through authorized soccer pools, the State provides the funds for sport in most European countries.

In practically all of the West European countries there exists a National Sports Institute well-equipped with outstanding facilities and competent staff, as well as several regional centers put at the disposal of sports associations and athletes by the government.

There also are forms of control which assure proper utilization of funds. In France a State Department representative is appointed to each sports federation. Elsewhere control is in the hands of inspectors.

Of course, there is a danger that the State will be tempted to use sport for its own profit, or that it will feel obliged to intervene when the voluntary organization is weak. That is why a delicate balance exists between the State and the voluntary organizations, and it also is the reason for the joint effort to arrive at a compromise.

So far, one can say that the independence of the Olympic committees is not in danger. On the contrary, because the Olympic movement is a powerful force. But I cannot help wishing that the Olympic committees were better organized, both internally and externally.

It should be noted that several countries — France, Finland, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, etc. — have created military sports units in which talented enlisted men are assigned during their military duty. The results are outstanding.

Finally, it must be noted that the strength of West European sport lies in the clubs and not in the high schools and colleges, as is the case in the United States.

Planning is the keyword

One of the most significant trends in Western Europe in recent years is the fact that the Olympic Games no longer are considered as an isolated event occurring every four years. The necessity for permanent, full-time development efforts has been recognized and accepted.

Planning — long-range planning — has become the key word, and here the example of the Soviet Union and its satellites is of great influence. Their outstanding results are beginning to modify the European approach to Olympic development and preparation.

Between the all-out effort of the East European countries, the struggle of the emerging nations for sports recognition, and the fantastic power of the United States, the sports movement in Western Europe must answer the question so well put by Mr. Wilkinson :

« How do we give the talented boy who lacks the material resources needed to train and compete an opportunity to fully assert himself ? »

The answers most frequently given in Europe are : (1) We must eliminate hypocrisy, and (2) realistic solutions must be devised.

When I speak of hypocrisy, I mean the hypocrisy that exists in amateur basketball, amateur tennis, amateur cycling, amateur track and field and many other sports. There is hypocrisy involved in the admission of « State athletes », and there is hypocrisy because Olympic rules are not followed by the very people who should protect them.

In trying to answer the second point, we say that the athlete must be able to pursue training without jeopardizing his future. In other words, he must have a favorable family life and adequate financial status. Several interesting alternatives have been worked out by various countries.

In Spain the Olympic prospects are brought together in two main centers in Madrid and Barcelona. The students go to school — to vocational school or to a university — but they live and train at the centers.

Italy has established sports schools to which nine-year-old boys and girls are admitted.

The Belgian Olympic Committee has created a department which provides assistance to promising athletes. Assistance may take the form of equipment, food allowances, travel and training expenses, or compensation for lost salary. Industry and big business support this program.

In conclusion, it is safe to say that a large and determined effort is being made to help promising and proven athletes. Without such programs, European sport probably could not survive, or at least could not compete.

New trends

Several new trends in training are evident. First, let us repeat that long-range national planning is now a rule.

Since local facilities often are inadequate or non-existent, the key word now is « training camps ». We find many variations on this theme — the two- or three-day weekend camps; the 10- or 12-day clinics; and the seasonal camps for skiing and other winter sports.

Hard conditioning is now the rule. It is based on organic development and power training. There again Western Europe looks toward Eastern Europe, where top physical condition is a must. Four sports also are basic : track, swimming, weight-lifting and gymnastics.

Early selection and training of athletes also has become the rule. The success of U.S. Age Group swimmers convinced teachers and parents that early training was not only safe but useful for the well-being of boys and girls.

Another noticeable trend is the rapid development of women's sports. Most of the old barriers are toppling here, with West Germany leading the way.

Perhaps the most important change in Western Europe is the emergence of a new group of sports leaders. Basically, every sports federation has modified its structure. Where before the administrative officers held all power, now you find administration and the teaching of techniques given equal status.

The national director in a sports federation is responsible for planning, the conduct of training, scheduling and the scouting of talent. He is far more than a national coach : he is a well-

paid expert responsible for the progress of his sport, its technical organization, and the control or regional coaches.

As in other fields, Western Europe inclines toward unity in sport. There is an increasing exchange of athletes, with countries which are strong in a given sport helping out countries which are less successful in that activity.

Western Europe also is research hungry, and there are more and more meetings designed for the exchange of ideas and information. In short, we are rapidly moving toward a « Common Market of Sport. »

It is difficult in 30 to 40 minutes to describe the tumultuous changes which are taking place in European sport. I hope I have not given the impression that we have solved all of our problems, because many difficulties remain. For instance, we lack adequate facilities, and we envy the U.S. in this field. Also, our educational system for physical training and sport is weak.

Western Europe needs to duplicate its excellent club system with a progressive school system. An experiment with the Half-Time System — in which children attend classes in the morning and participate in sport in the afternoon — has been extremely successful.

We also have a great need for a modified opinion toward physical training and sport among civic leaders and parents.

On the positive side, Western Europe has realized that sports is a part of culture and that it has great value and potential. It also has accepted the need for long years of preparation and hard training, and it believes that professional sport, with all its defects, can and must serve amateur sport.

With this new approach Western Europe, having recovered from two world wars which nearly destroyed its potential, swings boldly with all its new might towards a realistic development, without hypocrisy. Respecting the Olympic ideal and lines of conduct, Western European sport remains the responsibility of the voluntary organizations but actively seeks the help of the State.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION, THE SWISS ARMY TURNS A NEW PAGE

June 15 was an all-important day for the Swiss Army.

A conference, featuring « a detailed report and demonstrations », was called with a view to acquainting the military leaders and Press representatives with the revised Army sports program.

The Army chief instructor opened the meeting with an introductory address depicting the new aspects of physical training in the Armed Forces.

This presentation was followed by an expose on military sports, their goals and concepts.

The report was illustrated by two films and a series of demonstrations which clearly evidenced the new trends :

- warming up
- conditioning test, known as The Macolin Test
- interval racing
- « lightning ball » — a simplified version of Rugby
- obstacle course
- circuit training.

It is our pleasure to present the most significant excerpts from this report.

R. M.

athletic aptitude. Conversely, the military physical effort is hampered by unfavorable, often adverse conditions. This contrast is clearly defined in the chart below :

	Sports Performance	Military Performance
Dress	Designed for maximum comfort and freedom of movement	Heavy uniform, combat dress, shoes, gear, weapons
Ground	Appropriate facilities	Hilly ground
Weather	In the day time and at the most favorable time of year	Summer or winter, day or night rain or shine
Physical condition	Rested, well fed and after digestion	Tired on an empty or full stomach
Psychological factors	Voluntary participation, cheerfulness, ambition	Aversion, constraint fear

This leads us to the conclusion that sports aptitude serves as a foundation for military aptitude.

Physical education in the Armed Forces must therefore begin with sports instruction.

Primary goal : Sports instruction.

In view of Switzerland's short-term compulsory military training, sports instruction has been broken down in the following stages :

- A. Compulsory training through physical education in school.
- B. Optional training through post-scolar instruction in gymnastics and sports.
- C. Optional training outside the military service.
- D. Training while in the service (military sports).

In as much as physical education in school serves as a mere initiation while extra-military training is designed for those who wish to perfect their skills, the in-service sports program must be given proper emphasis in the overall military instruction curriculum. Since our era is marked by a definite attraction towards sports, the ultimate goal will be easier to reach if physical training is geared to the sports aspect. Military service will thus be enhanced in the eyes of many a draftee and a good number of non-sportsmen will more readily accept the concept of systematic physical education.

Secondary goal : Transposition to military requirements.

Second task : see that physical aptitude be put at the service of military requirements.

Since the sports and military concepts are diametrically opposed (as pertains to both external conditions and motivations), they must be blended by means of special instruction. This process is known as « transposition », which consists in promoting the gradual adaptation to specifically military requirements. This phase of instruction is no longer a part of military sports as such. It belongs to physical training in the context of military formation (i.e. patrol courses with military objectives, marches, obstacle courses in combat dress, etc.).

2. Conception

The specific goals of our Armed Forces as well as such factors as time, personnel, and equipment, demand carefully detailed training program comprised of well defined stages.

Demonstrations

Demonstrations illustrating the new concepts listed in the foreword were performed by various groups of recruits under the supervision of their respective instructors.

Military Sports

Goals, concept, and consequences

1. Goals

Ultimate target : achievement of military physical aptitude.

The purpose of physical training in the Armed Forces is to promote military physical aptitude.

In this context, a distinction must be made between the military aspect and the sports aspect. In the realm of sports, the primary concern is to create conditions conducive to the development of

	1st partial goal	2nd partial goal	3rd partial goal	4th partial goal
1. Recruits	Physical conditioning for Military service	Maintenance of sports conditioning	Transposition to military requirements	Relaxation and Entertainment
2. NCO	Voluntary participation	Series of gradual exercises	Assistance, supervision	Study of discrepancies and corrective measures
3. Officers	Will to outdo oneself, choice of training	Principles of methodology	Principles of organization	Initiation to games
4. Stages		Mobility on the field	Spirit of combativeness	Relaxation and games

Schools for recruits

The task of the schools for recruits is to endow those with little or no prior training (and this applies to the great majority) with a physical condition such as to satisfy the ever-increasing requirements of military service (physical condition and tests)

- to allow those draftees who practice a given sport to heighten their skill (sports section);
- and in the case of all other recruits :
- to improve physical aptitude (combat training);
- to instill interest in sports;
- to provide the opportunity for relaxation and sports activities.

Schools for non-commissioned officers and schools for cadets

Training of coaches and military sports instructors.

Schools for Cadres

- to promote didactic knowledge (pedagogical principles, practical lessons);
- to develop personal aptitudes and a taste for effort (special lessons).

3. Line of action :

We must retain all heretofore proven concepts and build on them either with gradual modifications or, if need be, with outright changes.

- Regulations governing the amount of time reserved for sports training : care must be taken to establish rational, well-balanced schedules.
- Modernization of the training methods : the many recent innovations in the field of training have created the need for a physical adjustment to such methods as interval-training, circuit-training etc.
- Provisions must be made for the formation of qualified instructors.
- Modernization of facilities and equipment : both facilities and equipment must be geared to the requirements of modern training.
- Creation of sports sections in all Schools for Recruits; outstanding athletes to be subsequently grouped in some of the schools.
- As pertains to top-caliber athletes, the project of creating specialized schools for high-level training is currently under consideration. Furthermore, the question of leave time for this category has now been settled.

4. Qualified Sportsmen

— Outstanding Athletes

This term describes an athlete of international caliber. The number of such sportsmen in the draft age is extremely limited (less than ten for all of Switzerland) and would not, in itself, warrant the creation of sports sections designed to favor further training while in the service.

— « Qualified Sportsmen »

It is in the Army's interest :

- to dispose of qualified sportsmen and hence to draft them as required by the military effort;
- to stimulate military sports through the participation of such athletes and thereby improve the physical condition of young men in the military service;

— to cooperate with the sports associations and help them train cadres and qualified sportsmen.

In light of the above, the term « qualified sportsman » will be applicable to military personnel of all ranks, providing they meet one of the following specifications :

- be a participant in international competition;
- member of a national team;
- winner of a championship, of a medal, or of a national competition;
- candidate for instructor training;
- coach or trainer of competition athletes, or candidate to such function;
- regional champion, contestant of equal value or showing great promises (to be determined on an individual basis);
- instructor in gymnastics or sports, or candidate for such occupation should he wish to act in this capacity at the school for draftees.

— Training of qualified sportsmen

The cadres or recruits who qualify under one of the above headings must be given the opportunity to pursue their training at the school for draftees so as to maintain the level of performance achieved prior to entering the military service.

To this effect, and as of this summer, training will be ensured in one of the following ways :

- All the sportsmen of the school will be grouped in one section. Such solution will be possible only if the type of military instruction is similar in all cases, i.e. if there are not specialists.
- Qualified sportsmen will be grouped within each company.
- Qualified sportsmen will be trained together at the school.
- Should their number be insufficient to justify group training, they will be given the opportunity to train individually.

— Pattern of training

Training will start on the second week of school and pursued without interruption throughout the school term at the rate of two-hour sessions semi-weekly on duty time. Disruptions will inevitably occur as a result of displacements, but the continuity of training will nevertheless be assured. Servicemen neglecting their military duties will be excluded from training. In the case of outstanding sportsmen, the federation or association to which they belong will be informed accordingly.

5. Leave time

The question of leave is covered in the pertinent Army Regulation. Leave time may be refused a serviceman judged unsatisfactory in the performance of his duties or whose health forbids additional effort.

— Excerpts from the Regulation

- Leave will be granted, within the accepted limits to military personnel participating in sports competitions.
- Leave not to exceed the accepted limits will be granted upon request for the purpose of training in view of participation in an international event (members of a Swiss team or individual entries).
- Personnel in the above category will be denied leave privileges only if :
 - such decision is dictated by military requirements;
 - or if the individual is found unsatisfactory in the performance of his duties.
- Requests for leave must be confirmed by a sports association who will further certify that the contestant will take an active part in a given contest or that he has been entered in an international competition.

CISM PARADE

Traditionally the last annual issue of our magazine features an illustrated report on our championships.

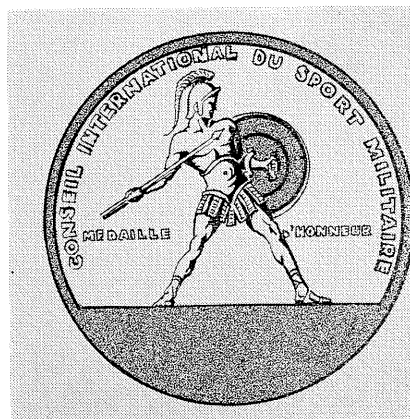
Faithful to this custom, we invite you to take a backward glance at the following highlights of the year gone by :

- VIIIth Shooting Championship
- XIth Sea Week
- IIIth Modern Pentathlon Championship
- Ist Judo Championship
- XIXth Swimming Championship
- XXIst General Assembly

Our bugle sounds the invitation to our parade of recent championships.



Honorary Members



BRAZIL



During his visit to Central and Latin America, CISM's President, Brigadier General Royal Hatch had the privilege of presenting CISM's Medal of Honor to President Humberto Castello Branco. The ceremony took place in the presence of high officials under the leadership of Air Force General Nelson Lavanere-Wanderley, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. This award is a testimony of CISM's gratitude to Brazil, home of the Liaison Office for Central and Latin America and staunch supporter of our organization in this part of the world.

KOREA



The XXIst General Assembly has unanimously motioned that the title of CISM Member of Honor be conferred upon His Excellency Park Chung Hee, President of the Republic of Korea. The Medal of Honor was presented to its recipient at Ch'ong Wa Dac, the presidential residence, by CISM's President who was accompanied by Major General Park Hee Dong, Chief of the liaison Office for the Far East.

XIth SEA WEEK

The Swedish Delegation has increased its customarily substantial contribution to CISM by accepting to host two important championships this year. A particularly laudable effort in organizing the XIth Sea Week at Karlskrona, 28 August-4 September, resulted in the overall success of the event which drew participation by ten nations :

BELGIUM
BRAZIL
DENMARK
GERMANY
GREECE
ITALY
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
SWEDEN
UNITED STATES

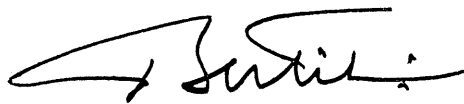
His Royal Highness Prince Bertil, Chairman of the Swedish Military Sports Federation, addressed the following message to the participants :

I am delighted that it has been possible to organize the International Sea Week 1966 in Karlskrona, our old naval port where the Swedish Navy has its centre, since the end of the seventeenth century.

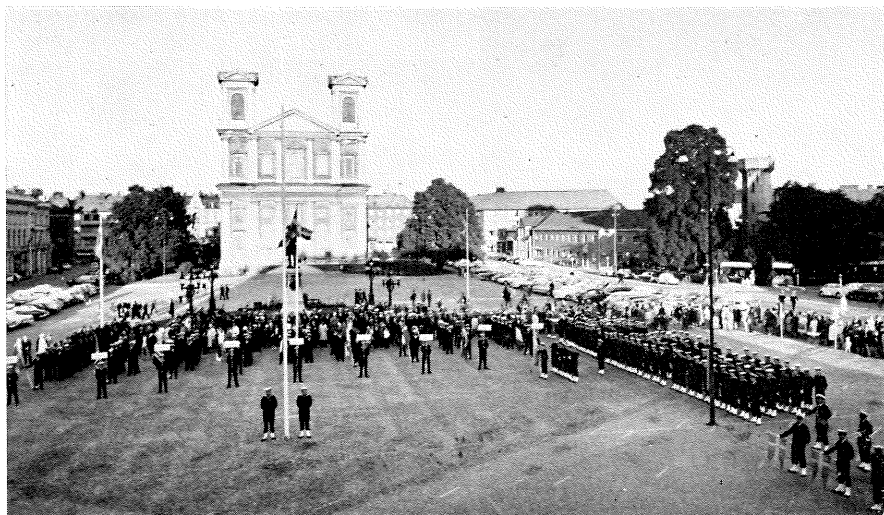
As a naval officer, I attach great value to the naval sport being encouraged by competitions between the navies of different countries.

Competitions of this kind between young people from different continents further the international collaboration and produce knowledge and understanding of the character and the problems of other nations.

Finally, I wish to welcome all participants to Sweden, and hope that the competitions will offer a good fight with true sportsmanship.



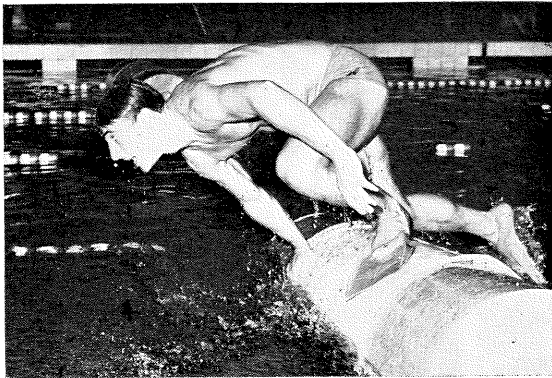
Rear Admiral Gandini, Italy, CISM representative, was able to satisfy himself that the current regulations, which are, to a great extent, his own work, were entirely satisfactory



Opening Ceremony :
a typical Swedish background



Obstacle Course : Gibauvitch, U. S. A.



Orlando (Italy) clears an obstacle
in the utilitarian swimming contest



Braathen (Norway),
winner of the obstacle course event
and CISM Champion in 1965 and 1966. — Hats off !



Italian team
winner of the rowing event



Olav Olsson (Sweden) after his new record in the Lifesaving event



Gratification... and muscles : Weygerse (Netherlands), winner of the utilitarian swimming event

Cleasson (Sweden) CISM Champion 1966, Sailing



RESULTS

NAVAL PENTATHLON

Obstacle Race :

1	J. BRAATHEN (Norway)	2'11''9	1,090 p.
2	B. A. J. OSLO (Brazil)	2'16''8	1,066 p.
3	O. WIGAAARD (Norway)	2'17''2	1,064 p.

Life-saving contest :

1	O. OLSSON (*) (Sweden)	1'19''7	1,101 p.
2	R. MAURIZIO (Italy)	1'22''8	1,081 p.
3	T. BJÖRNSTAD (Norway)	1'24''2	1,079 p.

Seamanship :

1	E. MAROLIAS (*) (Greece)	4'51''4	1,198 p.
2	G. SYMPONIS (Greece)	4'55''	1,190 p.
3	J. BRAATHEN (Norway)	5'02''2	1,176 p.

Utility Swimming contest :

1	W. WEYGERSE (Netherlands)	1'28''4	1,066 p.
2	O. OLSSON (Sweden)	1'30''4	1,046 p.
3	T. BJÖRNSTAD (Norway)	1'30''6	1,044 p.

Amphibious Cross-Country :

1	T. HJERMUNDSRUD (Norway)	9'46''7	1,146 p.
2	J. BRAATHEN (Norway)	9'49''4	1,142 p.
3	O. OLSSON (Sweden)	10'52''	1,016 p.

FINAL RESULTS

Individual :

1	J. BRAATHEN (Norway)	5,433 p.
2	O. OLSSON (Sweden)	5,360 p.
3	T. HJERMUNDSRUD (Norway)	5,307 p.

Team :

1	NORWAY	15,986 p.
2	SWEDEN	15,792 p.
3	BRAZIL	15 320 p.

(*) Record of the CISM

SAILING (Final)

Individual :

1	CLAESSON (Sweden)	95 p.
2	B. JØRGENSEN (Denmark)	86.5 p.
3	L. COCCOLONI (Italy)	80 p.

Team :

1	DENMARK	159.5 p.
2	SWEDEN	154 p.
3	GREECE	151.5 p.

OAR

1	ITALY	7'57''7
2	GREECE	8'19''2
3	BELGIUM	8'26''8

TO BE NOTED : the presentation of a film on the IXth Sea Week (1963), made by the Swedish Armed Forces and available by request to the Swedish Delegation.

IIIrd MODERN PENTATHLON CHAMPIONSHIP



General Thofelt, Sweden, conveys his congratulations and gratitude to the German Delegation and the City of Warendorf

A high-level championship

The results were undeniably excellent : 195 points in shooting; 3'39''6 in swimming, and 12'40'' in the Cross Country event. Such figures speak for themselves.

Atmosphere

It is hard to describe the wonderful atmosphere in which the events took place.

Each felt gratified with the success of the Italian team, the result of a long and sustained effort by Colonel Curcio, with the revelation of young Guegen, son of Major Guegen, winner of the 1948 CISM Military Pentathlon, and with the presence of the United States team under the leadership of Doc. Townsend, an old friend of CISM.

However, the unchallenged winner on Warendorf's popularity poll was indeed General Thofelt whose « stories » and « jokes » will become an inherent part of the town's folklore.

WARENDORF : A fond memory — a great championship.

Corporal Guegen, France, individual winner, is a very good swimmer and runner; a winning combination in the Pentathlon event.



RESULTS

1. *Riding*

1	Sgt JULITZ (Germany)	2'32''3	1 100 p.
2	Lt RITZEN (Sweden)	2'43''6	1 100 p.
3	Sdt BLUM (Switzerland)	2'43''6	1 100 p.

2. *Fencing*

1	Sgt TROST (Austria)	22/26 v.	1 176 p.
2	Sgt POLZHUBER (Austria)	20/26 v.	1 088 p.
3	Lt SPIEKERMAN (Netherlands)	17/26 v.	956 p.

3. *Shooting*

1	Sgt MORREZI (Italy)	195 p.	1 022 p.
2	Sgt MEDDA (Italy)	194 p.	1 000 p.
3	Sdt MATHESON (USA)	192 p.	956 p.

4. *Swimming*

1	S't COOTS (USA)	3'39''6	1 087 p.
2	Sgt MORRESI (Italy)	3'44''2	1 060 p.
3	GUEGEN (France)	3'48''9	1 033 p.

5. *Cross Country*

1	Sdt LARSON (USA)	12'40''7	1 285 p.
2	Sgt JULITZ (Germany)	13'16''7	1 177 p.
3	Sgt GUIGUET (France)	13'62''3	1 147 p.

Individual classification

1	R. GUEGEN	4 934 p.
2	MP M. MEDDA	4 869 p.
3	Sgt G. MORREZI	4 847 p.

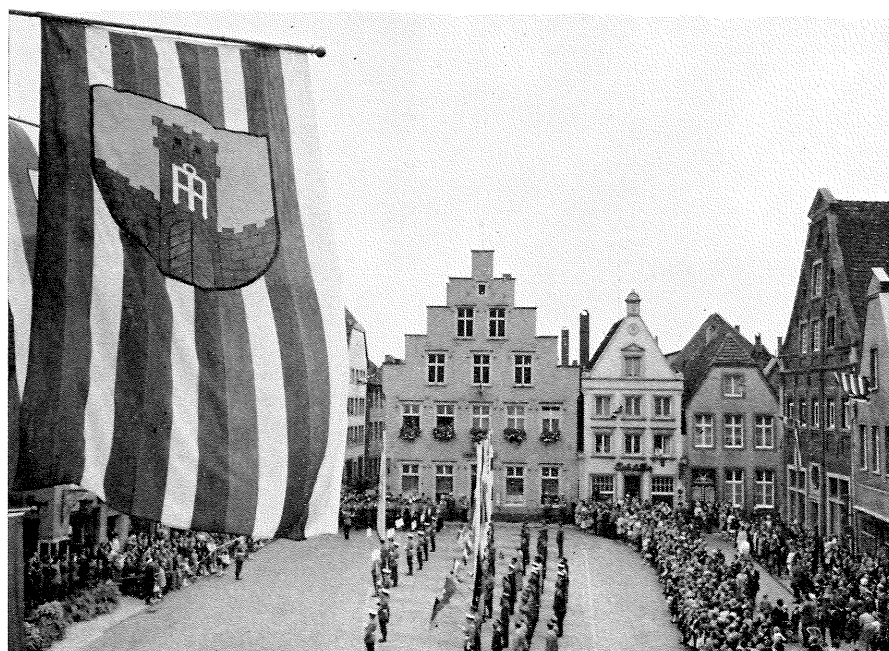
Team classification

1	ITALY	14 173 p.
2	USA	13 865 p.
3	FRANCE	13 535 p.



Lieutenant H. Wrede,
German Military Champion, 1965

Opening ceremony :
Medieval banners, old houses...
and a deep-rooted sense of hospitality



A MOST PICTURESQUE SETTING...

WARENDORF, a lovely Westphalian town had adopted an air of festivity to welcome the contestants of nine countries participating in CISM's Third Modern Pentathlon Championship.

Arches of triumph and pennants colorfully enhanced the cordial welcome... All the old and delightfully medieval houses displayed banners of long ago.

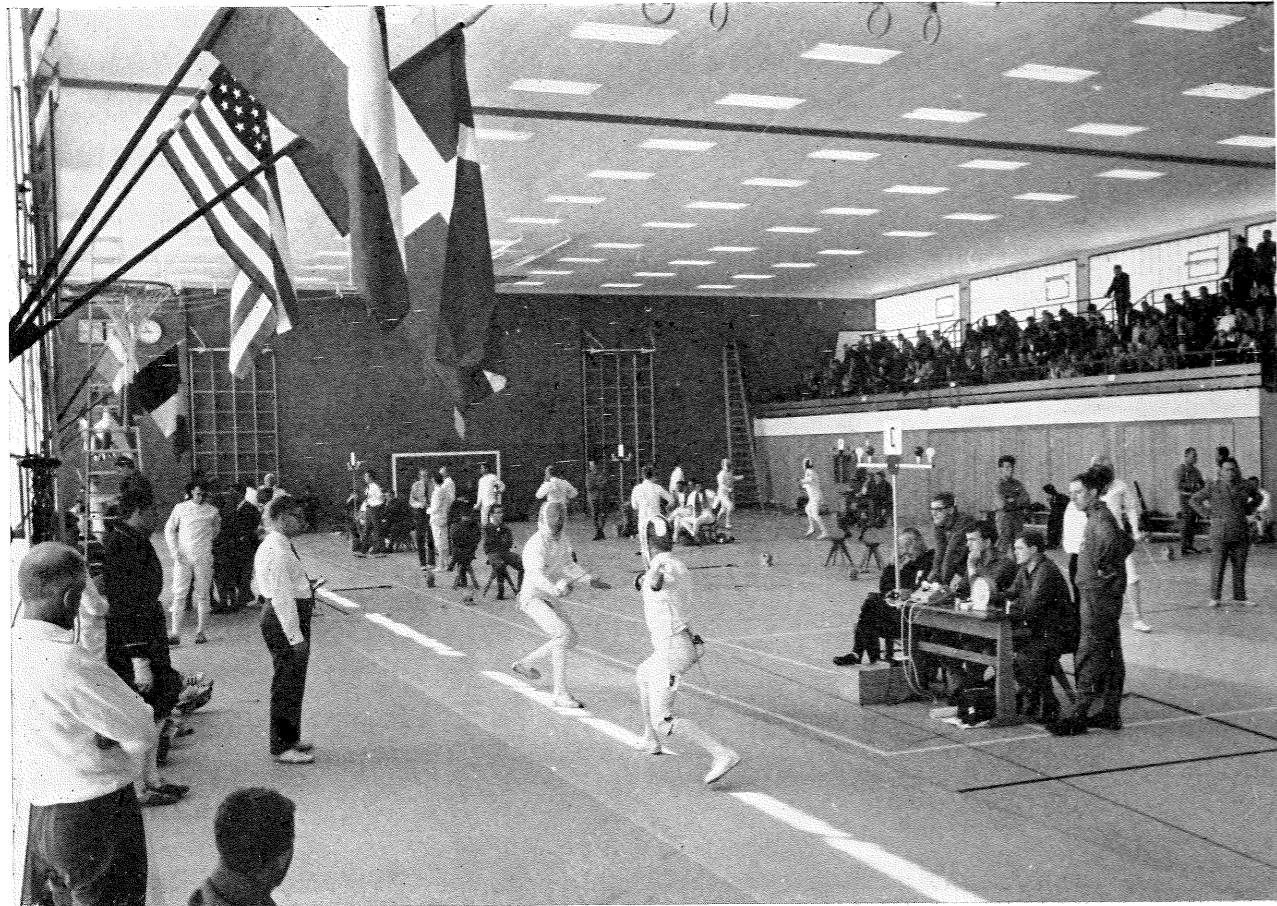
The sports facilities were outstanding.

MESSAGE : The words of welcome by the Inspector General of the German Armed Forces stressed the high value of Modern Pentathlon.

« *Modern Pentathlon constitutes a precious contribution to Military Education. It demands courage of a rider, skill of a fencer, accuracy of a shooter, stamina of a swimmer, and perseverance of a runner.*

» *Hence, Modern Pentathlon promotes military qualities as no other sports discipline can do.*

» *I hope this championship will take place in harmonious and beneficial conditions and that it will be long remembered by all the participants !* »



Fencing. Austrian monopoly of first-class fencers : Trost and Polzhuber



Air Force Colonel
G. Handrik,
Olympic Champion in 1936

Thirty years later

It was indeed a joyous reunion which brought together three participants in the Modern Pentathlon event of the Berlin Olympic Games.

- General Thofelt, Chairman of the UIPM and Chief of the Swedish Delegation to CISM, 1928 Olympic champion.
- Colonel (Res.) G. Handrik, Director of Mercedes, Hamburg, 1936 Olympic Champion.
- Our Secretary General, Raoul Mollet, who is also the Chairman of the Belgian Olympic Committee.

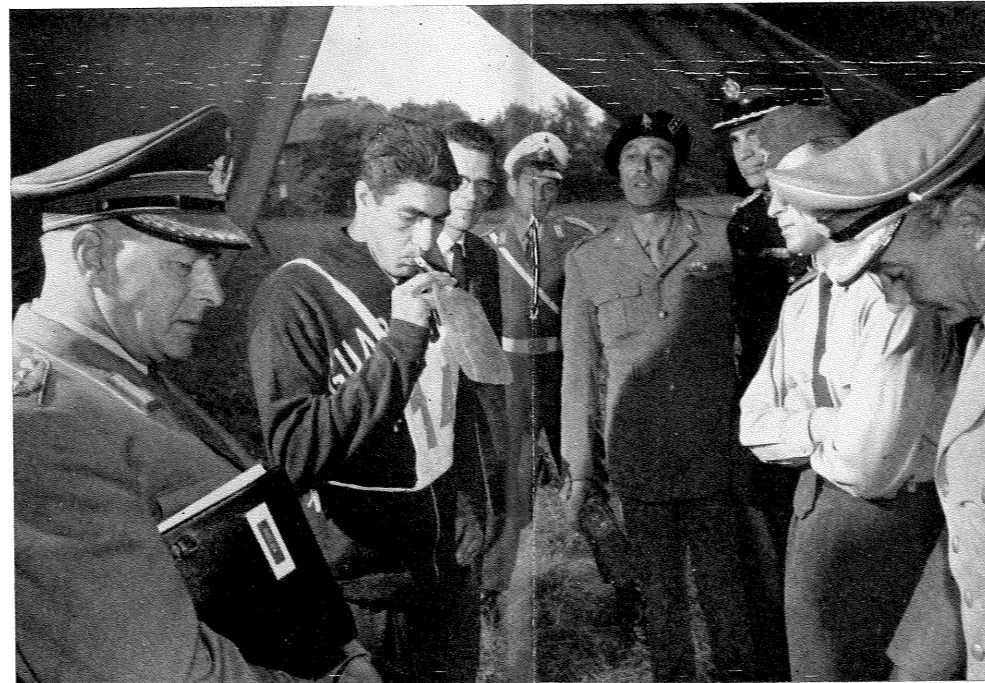
They got together after thirty years; together they drank that good German wine, hoisting their cup to sport. It was no small surprise to the young pentathletes to see them done sweatsuits and set out on the Cross Country course — The times, however, were not revealed...

Left :

Hard liquor... perhaps a shot after the event. Not a drop before the shooting contest though. Observance of this rule was controled... to no avail, of course. Performance by Medda, Italy, under the watchful eye of Colonel Curcio and in the presence of Colonel Knode, M. D. (Germany)

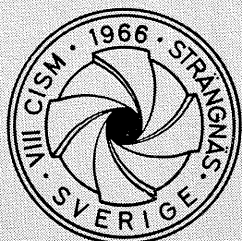
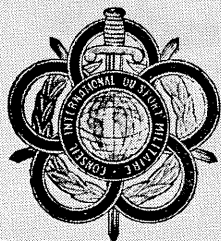
Right :

Official recognition : The Inspector General of the German Armed Forces, General de Maiziere, congratulates the Italian team on placing first in the event



VIIIth SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Strängnäs (Sweden)



MESSAGES OF WELCOME were addressed by the highest authorities :

- His Royal Highness Prince Bertil
- General Torsten Rapp, Commander in Chief of the Swedish Armed Forces
- Lt General Curt Goranson, Commander of the Land Forces
- Mr. Eric Hallin, Chairman of the Strängnäs Municipal Council
- Colonel Henricson, Commander of the Sodermanland Royal Regiment

PARTICIPANTS

9 nations : Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden.

HOSPITALITY

Remarkable in all respects.

RESULTS

High-level achievements

ORIENTATION OF OUR CHAMPIONSHIP

There appears to be a need for adopting one of two positions : 1. To simply abide by the International Regulations as pertains to both the establishment of the program and the conduct of the championship; 2. To confine the contests in the CISM Championship to events of strictly military character.

This matter is to be followed.

RESULTS

1. <i>Pistol (Precision)</i>					
1	Sgt MARKKANEN, V. (Finland)				50-49-49-47-50-47-292/300
2	WO RASK, C. (Sweden)				49-47-50-48-48-49-291/300
3	Sgt BIDTNES, T. (Norway)				49-47-48-49-49-48-290/300
2. <i>Pistol (Rapid fire)</i>					
1	Sgt MARKKANEN, V. (Finland)				50-49-50-50-50-49-298/300
2	Sgt RIITINKI, L. (Finland)				49-49-50-50-50-49-297/300
3	Sgt GUSTAUSEN, R. (Norway)				50-50-49-49-50-48-296/300
3. <i>Pistol (Combined)</i>					
1	Sgt MARKKANEN, V. (Finland)				590 p.
2	Sgt BIDTNES, T. (Norway)				584 p.
3	Sgt RIITINKI, L. (Finland)				584 p.
4. <i>Rifle (Precision)</i>					
		L.	K.	S.	
1	Sgt LANDEO, M. (Norway)	187	185	177	549/600
2	W. O. LINDH (Sweden)	191	184	166	541/600
3	Slt NAES, T. (Norway)	189	183	169	541/600
5. <i>Rifle (Rapid fire)</i>					
		L.	K.	S.	
1	Cap. ROSENQUIST, R. (Finland)	178	178	153	509/600
2	Slt MEDAAS, O. (Norway)	183	173	149	505/600
3	Sgt MANDRO, M. (Norway)	176	181	148	505/600
6. <i>Rifle (Combined)</i>					
1	Sgt LANDRO, M. (Norway)				1 054 p.
2	WO LINDH, V. (Sweden)				1 054 p.
3	S:t MEDDAS, O. (Norway)				1 041 p.
7. <i>Silhouette</i>					
1	Off. PETERSEN, G. K. (Denmark)				581 p.
2	Pvt. AMICOSANTE, Y. (Italy)				576 p.
3	Staff Sgt MARKKANEN, V. (Finland)				575 p.
8. <i>Pistol Field Shooting</i>					
1	Sgt BIDTNES, T. (Norway)		5-5-4-5-5		24 p./25
2	WO2 BOSK, Y. (Sweden)		5-5-5-4-5		24 p./25
3	WO2 RASK, C. (Sweden)		5-5-5-5-4		24 p./25
9. <i>Rifle Field Shooting</i>					
1	Lt RENNING, A. (Norway)		5-5-5-5-5		25 p./25
2	Cpt. SUNDH, B. (Sweden)		5-5-5-4-5		24 p./25
3	WO2 LINDH, V. (Suède)		5-5-5-4-5		24 p./25



Four magnificent new trophies were donated to CISM by the Swedish Sports Association. These prizes will be awarded to the winners of the four pistol and rifle contests.

*The Södermanland Royal Regiment
wishes you welcome!*

The performances are witnessed by an interested and competent audience. Major General G. Akerman (of the Swedish Sports Federation) and CISM's Official Representative Colonel O. Lethi, Finland.



TEAM CLASSIFICATION

Precision Fire (Pistol)

1 FINLAND	1 151 p.
2 NORWAY	1 142 p.
3 SWEDEN	1 135 p.

Rapid Fire (Pistol)

1 FINLAND	1 174 p.
2 NORWAY	1 167 p.
3 FRANCE	1 162 p.

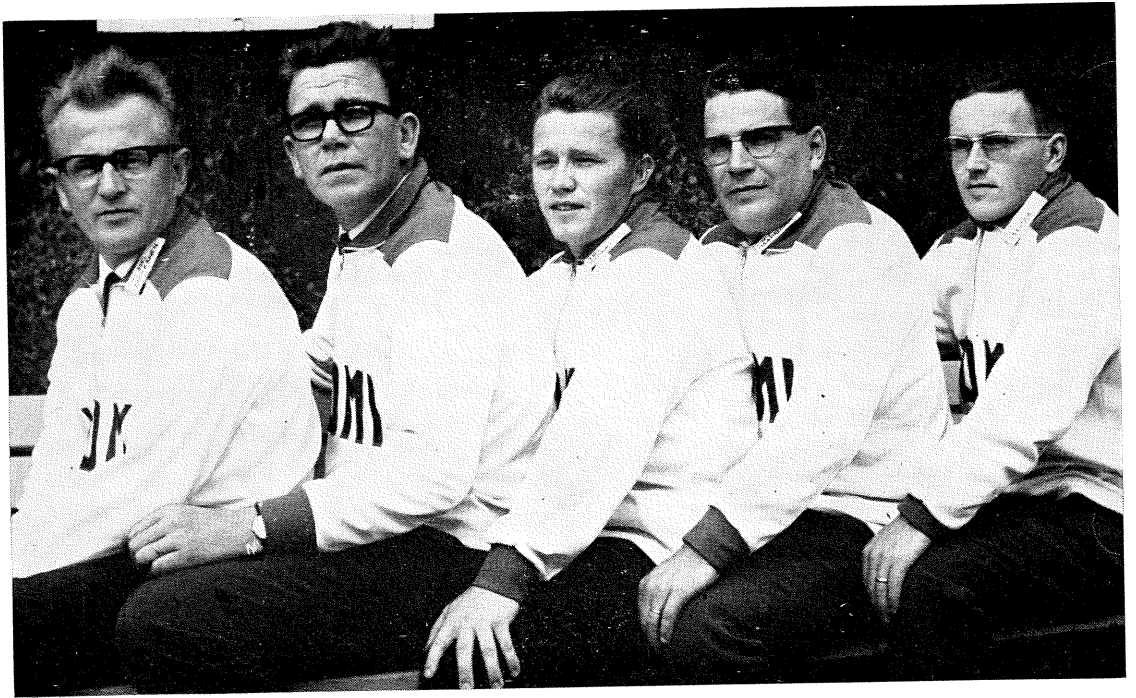
Precision Fire (Rifle)

1 NORWAY	2 148 p.
2 SWEDEN	2 133 p.
3 FINLAND	2 133 p.

Rapid Fire (Rifle)

1 NORWAY	1 936 p.
2 SWEDEN	1 932 p.
3 FINLAND	1 878 p.

VIIIth SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP (following)

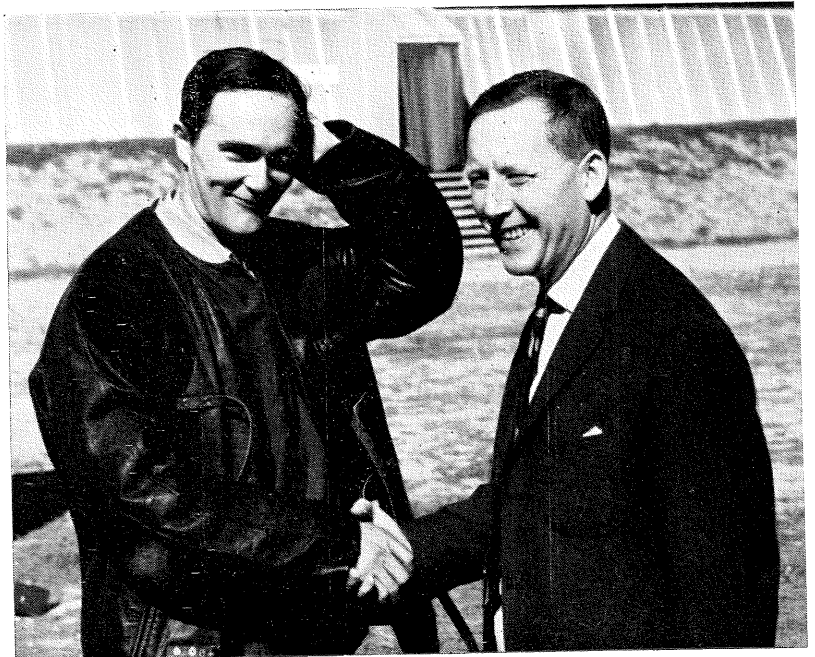


The Finnish team won the Pistol Shooting event;
the marksmen — Markkanen, T. Hantynen, L. Riitinki, H. Paavola.

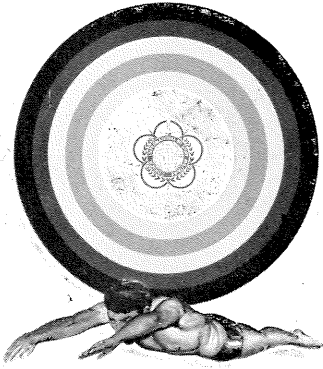
An incredible rapid fire series :
Sgt V. Markkanen, CISM Pistol Shooting Champion.



Captain R. Rosenquist (Sweden), is congratulated
by W. Frostell, winner of several CISM events,
for his achievement in rapid rifle firing.



NATAACION



XIX CAMPEONATO INTERNACIONAL MILITAR
CHAMPIONNAT INTERNATIONAL MILITAIRE
MILITARY-INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
27 Septiembre - 4 Octubre - 1966 - C. N. METROPOLIF
LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

XIXth SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

9 CISM records bettered!

CISM's XIXth Swimming Championship was presided by His Excellency General D. Agustin Munoz Grandes, Vice President of Spain.

Contestants from 10 nations gathered in Las Palmas des Grandes Canaries to compete in the event — a masterpiece of organization by General D. Matias Sagardoy, Chief of the Spanish Delegation.

The warm and cordial hospitality of the hosting population never wavered throughout the visitors' sojourn, 27 September - 4 October.

As far as the level of performance is concerned, no comment will be needed after we state that 9 CISM records were bettered.

To be noted : participation of Senegal — an impressive first-time appearance.

10 COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

FRANCE

GERMANY

ITALY

NETHERLANDS

SENEGAL

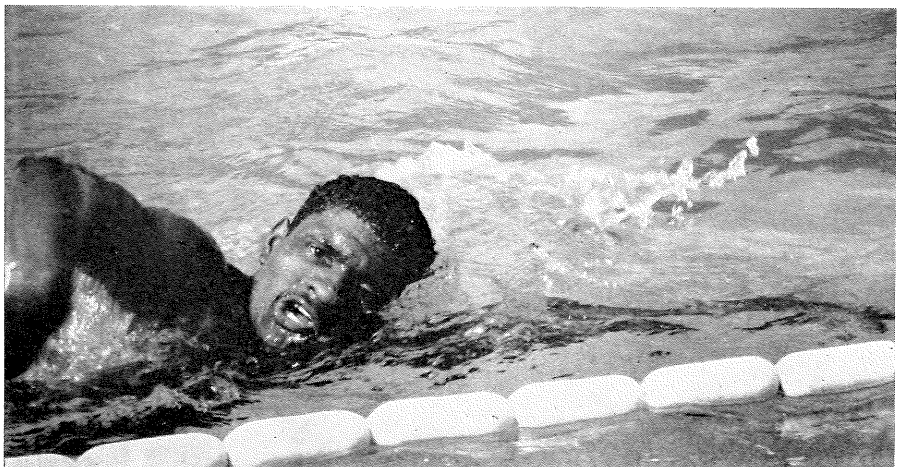
SPAIN

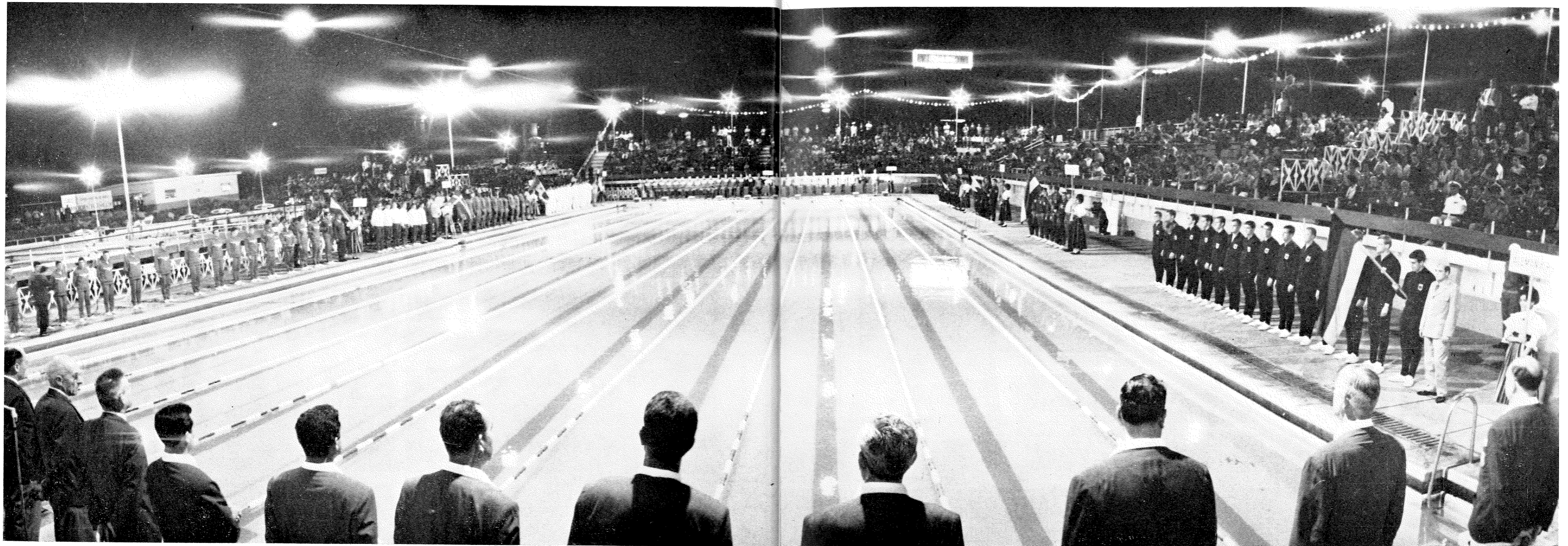
SWEDEN

U. A. R.



R. Cesaire (France), winner 100 m free style





Panoramic view of the "Club Natacion Metropole" during the opening ceremony

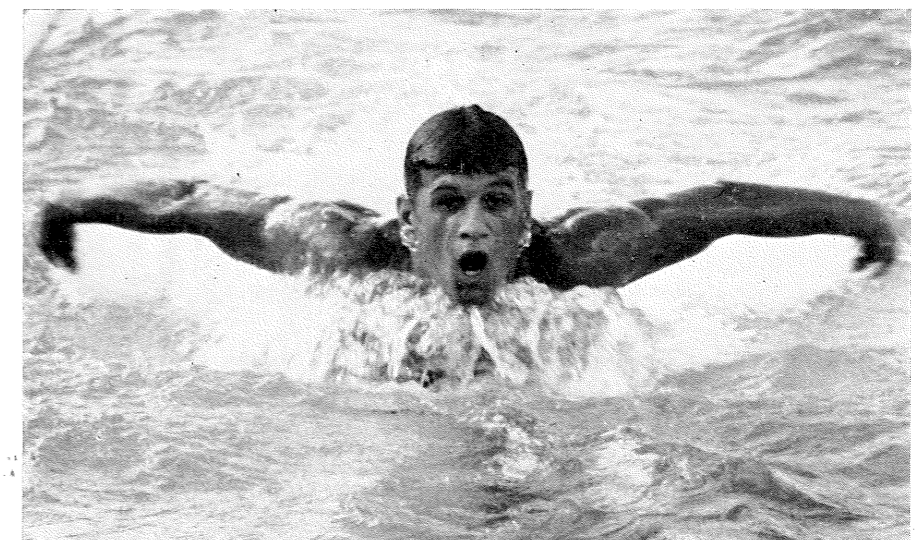
G. Fossati (Italy), winner 200 m butterfly

RESULTS

100 m Free style	
1 Cesaire (France)	0'56"6
2 J. FORTUNY (Spain)	0'56"7
3 M. GAZZAWI (U. A. R.)	0'56"7
1 500 m Free style	
1 Th. SCHOUTEN (Netherlands)	19'39"3
2 H. ARENDSSEN (Netherlands)	20'01"2
3 F. BOLASCO (Italy)	20'44"8
200 Breaststroke	
1 N. PADRON (Spain)	2'41"1
2 HÖFFT (Germany)	2'43"2
3 J. A. RODRIGUEZ (Spain)	2'44"4
4 × 100 m Relay (4 styles)	
1 SPAIN	4'15"6
2 FRANCE	4'23"6
3 NETHERLANDS	4'23"8

400 m Individual (4 styles)	
1 O. FERM (Sweden)	5'06"4
2 J. FORTUNY (Spain)	5'06"8
3 A. RESK (U. A. R.)	5'12"1
400 m Free style	
1 O. FERM (Sweden)	4'26"6
2 J. FORTUNY (Spain)	4'26"9
3 M. TORRES (Spain)	4'28"5
200 m Butterfly	
1 G. P. FOSSATI (Italy)	2'16"0
2 A. RESK (U. A. R.)	2'17"4
3 J. PUJOL (Spain)	2'19"2
200 m Backstroke	
1 J. MONZO (Spain)	2'17"3
2 POUZIN (France)	2'20"4
3 J. CABRERA (Spain)	2'21"6
100 m Backstroke	
1 J. CABRERA (Spain)	1'03"4

100 m Butterfly	
1 A. RESK (U. A. R.)	1'04"1
4 × 100 m Relay (Free style)	
1 SPAIN	3'48"7
2 SWEDEN	3'50"6
3 U. A. R.	3'52"3
4 × 200 m Relay (Free style)	
1 SPAIN	8'31"8
2 SWEDEN	8'39"3
3 U. A. R.	8'49"2
Diving (10 m)	
1 W. A. EL SOUOD (U. A. R.)	155 834
2 J. DESCHOUWER (France)	140 000
3 Ph. RUELLE (France)	139 050
DIVING (3 m)	
1 W. A. EL SOUOD (U. A. R.)	58 233
2 C. SANDSTEDT (Sweden)	53 184
3 I. SALICE (Italy)	51 600

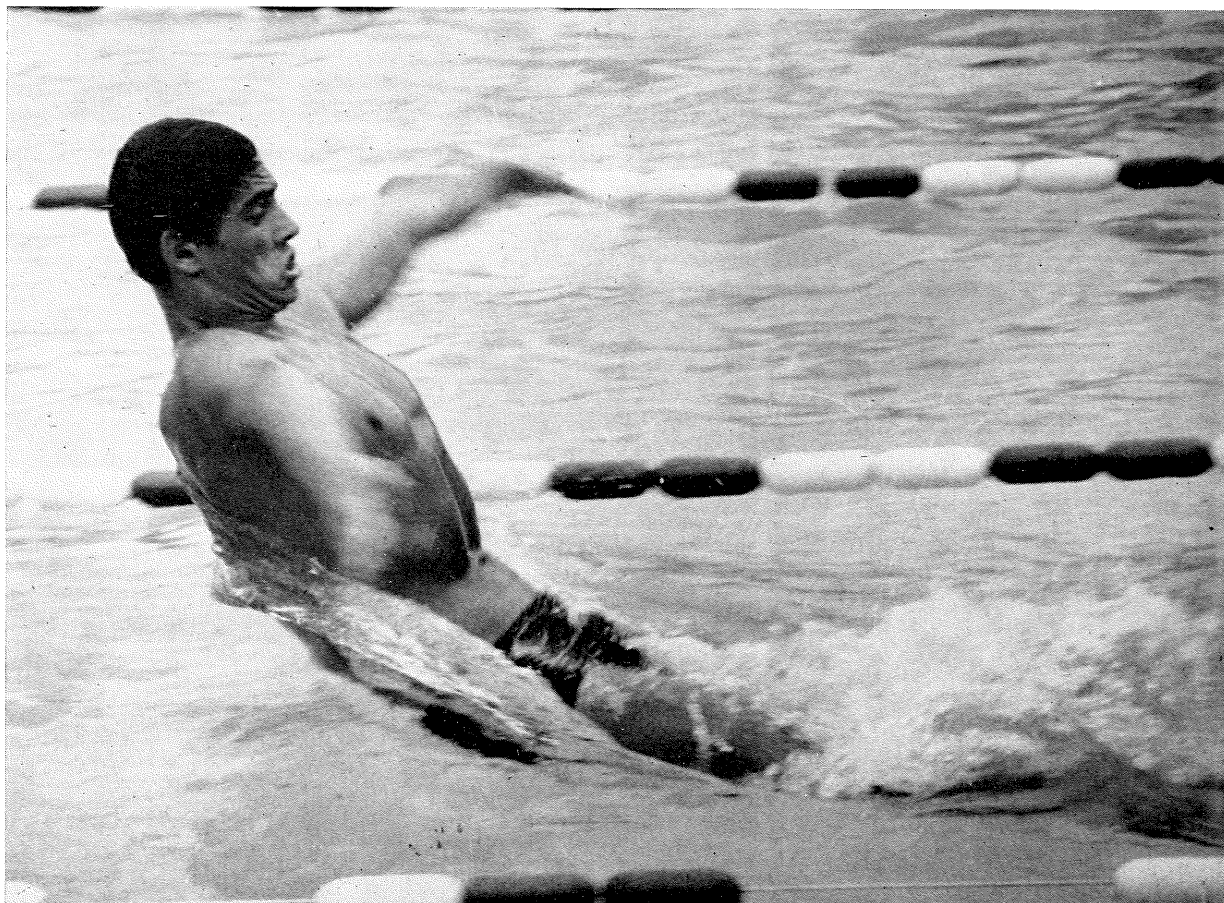


LAS PALMAS
 SWIMMING
 (following)

CISM SWIMMING RECORDS

100 m Free style	KROON (Netherlands) 0'56"1	(Naples, 1964)
400 m Free style	FERM (Sweden) 4'26"6	(Las Palmas, 1966)
1 500 m Free style	MONSERRET (France) 18'12"0	(Cannes, 1957)
200 Breaststroke	MENSONIDES (Netherlands) 2'40"6	(Paris, 1962)
100 m Back	CABRERA (Spain) 1'03"4	(Las Palmas, 1966)
200 m Back	MONZO (Spain) 2'17"3	(Las Palmas, 1966)
100 m Butterfly	ARESK(U. A. R.) 1'04"1	(Las Palmas, 1966)
200 m Butterfly	FOSSALTI (Italy) 2'16"0	(Las Palmas, 1966)
400 m Individual (4 styles)	FERM (Sweden) 5'06"4	(Las Palmas, 1966)
4 × 100 m Relay (4 styles)	SPAIN 4'15"6	(Las Palmas, 1966)
4 × 100 m Relay (Free style)	SPAIN 3'48"7	(Las Palmas, 1966)
4 × 200 m Relay (Free style)	SPAIN 8'31"8	(Las Palmas, 1966)

J. Monzo (Spain) winner 200 m Backstroke



FIRST JUDO CHAMPIONSHIP

Vienna (Austria)

7 nations : Austria, Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands answered the call of the Austrian Delegation whose Chief, Brigadier General K. Lutgendorf, is one of CISM's most heeded leaders.

A first championship inevitably presents some snags. In this case, there was perhaps a certain lack of smoothness which, however, was promptly remedied. The trainers acknowledged but few points of comparison to measure the ability of the various contestants. Spain, for instance, entered a team comprised of national champions, with no European references.

Nevertheless, a very short time after the opening of the championship by His Excellency M. Pradner, Minister of Defense, the true picture emerged :

High technical skill of the French, thorough training of the Dutch, aggressiveness of the German and Austrian contestants. The competition was keen and marked by lively performances in all five categories. France defeated Germany, 3 to 1, in the finals of the team contest.

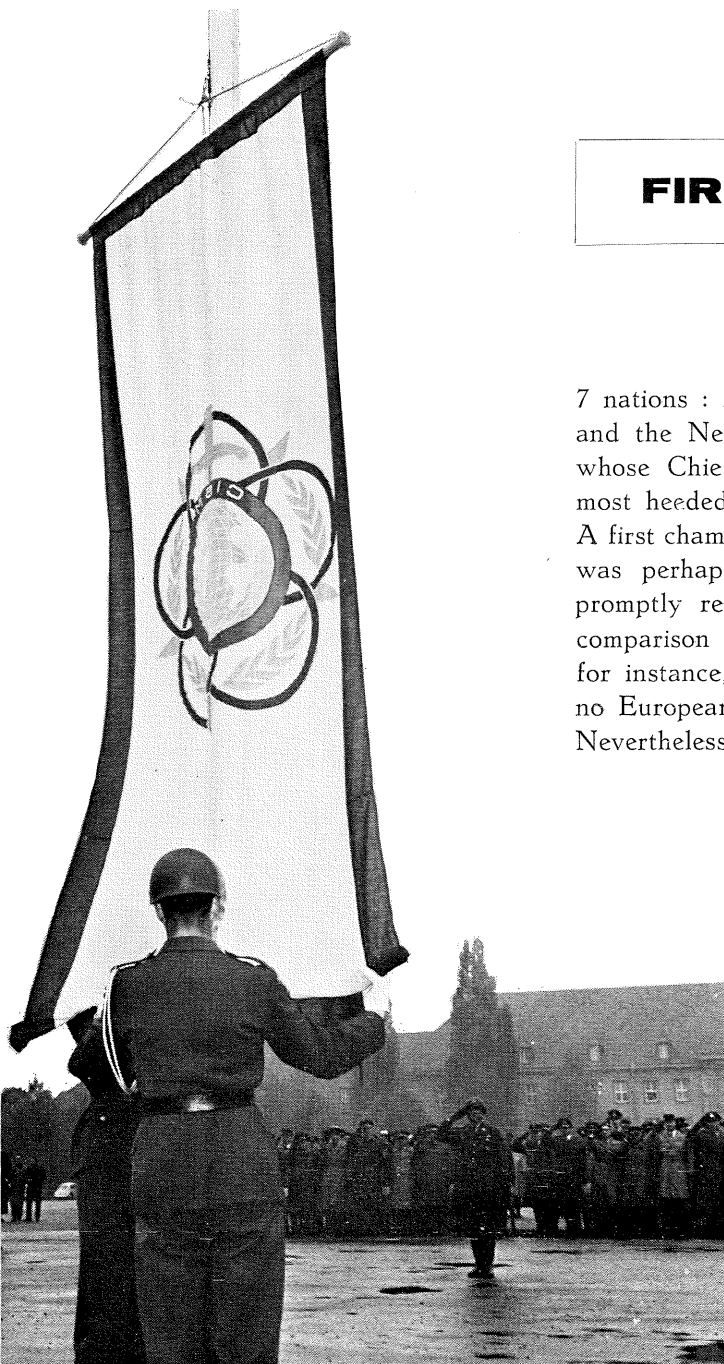
This first championship did much for the popularity of Judo. Furthermore, experimental demonstrations of the merits of Judo in military training have proven that the practice of this combat sport deserves a place in the program of all military schools.

The French team made the best impression; their excellent technician, Decherchi, will undoubtedly be heard of in the future. The fact that the French, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, and Belgians did not take this event lightly was evidenced by the presence of outstanding coaches as heads of their respective teams; Mr. Lesturgeon (European champion and Olympic contender in Tokyo) was

leading the French team; the Dutch team was trained by world champion Anton Geesink. The Germans had entrusted the coaching of their team to European Champion M. Metzler, one of their most outstanding judo specialists. The responsibility for training the Belgian and Spanish teams was vested in Messrs. Gossens and Berger respectively.

In conclusion, we must state that Austria has fully lived up to the confidence placed in its ability to organize the first military Judo Championship. Both the contestants and accompanying officials unanimously praised the cordial and friendly atmosphere which prevailed throughout the event, as well as its programming and implementation. The visitors took leave with a warm : Good bye, our Austrian friends — we'll be back.

Lt (Res.) GERHARD BUCINA



JUDO (following)

RESULTS

1. Lightweight

1 Cpl	G. SUPP	(Austria)
2 Sgt	J. ORCERA	(Spain)
3 Sgt	KONZEN	(Germany)
Cpl	K. ZWITSER	(Netherlands)

2. Welterweight

1 Sgt	H. MOTTE	(France)
2 Sgt	J. TOURNIER	(France)
3 Cpl	G. DOBRAUZ	(Austria)
Sgt	W. WITHOFS	(Belgium)

3. Middleweight

1 Sgt	H. MOTTE	(France)
2 Sgt	HETTELING	(Netherlands)
3 Cpl U.	LICHTENHOFER	(Germany)
Sdt	H. GOBY	(France)

4. Lighthavy

1 Sdt	G. DECHERCHI	(France)
2 Cpl	H. ZELENKA	(Austria)
3 Sit	F. VALDES	(Spain)
Sdt	A. TUYAERTS	(Belgium)

5. Heavyweight

1 Sdt	METSELLAAR	(Netherlands)
2 Sdt	DECLEVE	(France)
3 Sdt	OJEDA	(Spain)
Sdt	AUERMGS	(Austria)

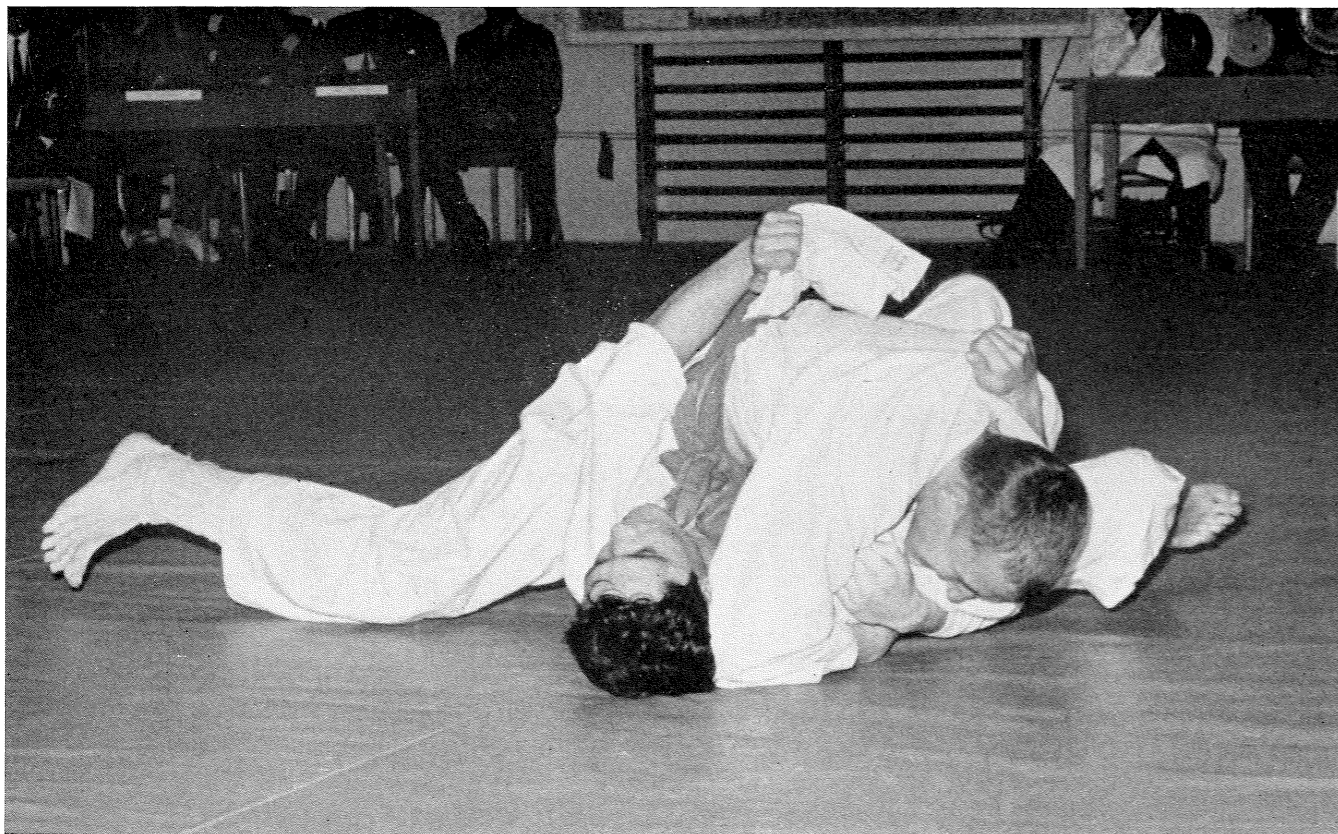
6. All Categories

1 Sdt	MARTSCHIN	(Germany)
2 Sdt	H. GOBY	(France)
3 Cpl	LICHTENHOFER	(Germany)
Sgt	BAERT	(Belgium)

Team classification

- 1 FRANCE 2 GERMANY 3 AUSTRIA 4 NETHERLANDS

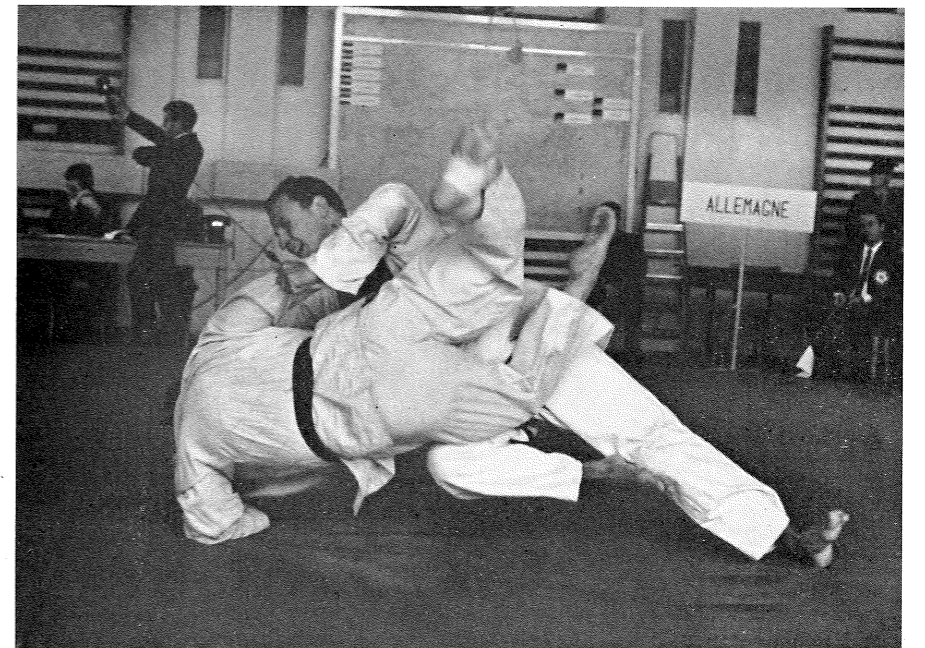
An impressive Austrian victory in the Lightweight category : Corporal Supp defeats his Spanish opponent, Orcera



Decherchi, France, (left on the picture) proved to be the best technician in the meet. He is shown here with Dutch opponent Bruinsma



Served by excellent and dynamic attacks, Martschin (Germany) played a determinant role in the success of his team



The French team's mascot did bring them luck

Auf Wiedersehen!

XXIst GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Walker-Hill, Seoul (Korea) 29 Sept. - 9 Oct. 1966

It would be pointless to make a verbal description of the overwhelming success that was the 1966 General Assembly. The following photographic report will do much more to achieve this goal than any words.



Transportation of more than 20 delegates from Köln to San Francisco was ensured by the German Air Force; USAF took over for the San Francisco-Seoul flight. The timetables, arrangements for stopovers, and competence of the crews were termed outstanding by the travelers.



The opening ceremony was presided by His Excellency Kim Sung Eun, Minister of National Defense. This picture shows Major General Park, Chief of the Korean Delegation, greeting the participants

The four Chiefs of Staff attended the Ceremony



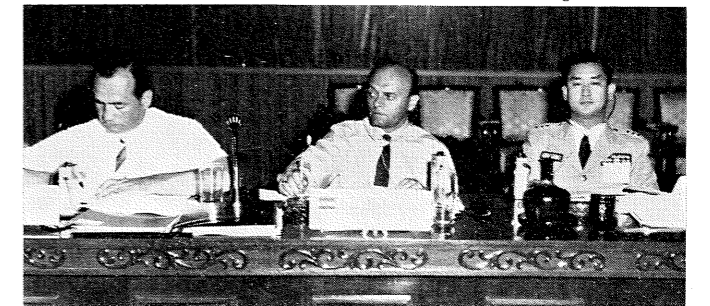
The conference room was most comfortable, the administrative assistance flawless

SEVERAL DELEGATES PICKED AT RANDOM

The new Chief of the Italian Delegation seems to admonish : Don't distract me, please.



General K. Lutgendorf (Austria) surrounded by Colonel Dr. Bach (Germany) and Colonel Kim, the very active Korean Delegate whose international experience gleaned at Panmunjon was to prove most valuable during the debates.





Information « Bill » McNamara and Treasurer Capt. A. Lambert are always close neighbours



New engaging faces
Colonel Le Borgne, France,
and Colonel El Sheik, Irak,
two newcomers,
shown with Lt Colonel Marcopoulos,
the distinguished Chief
of the Greek Delegation



*NEW MEMBER
NATIONS:*

Thailand

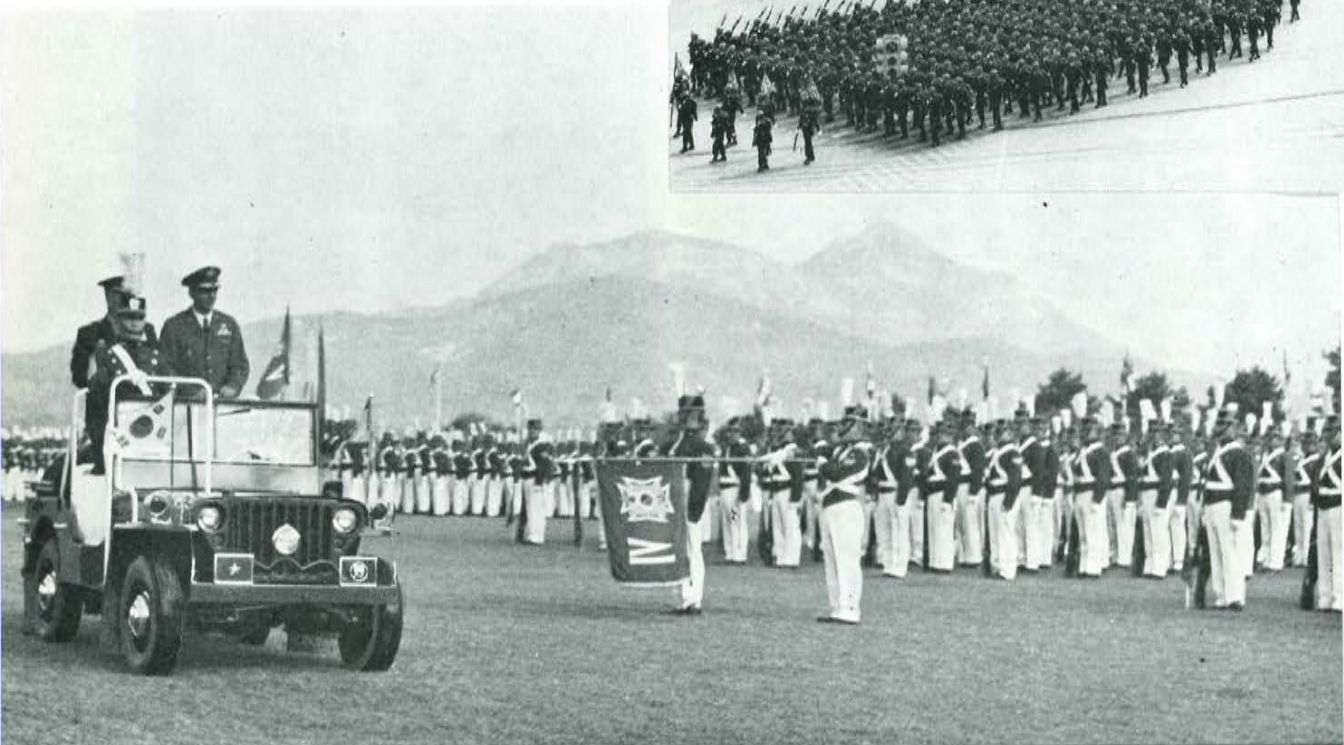


Vietnam

*PARADES
AND VISITS*

Above : The delegates were privileged
in attending the impressive military parade
which traditionally marks « Armed Forces Day ».

Below : Visit to the Military Academy.
The cadets impressed all the delegates
by their discipline, elegant bearing,
and spic-and-span appearance



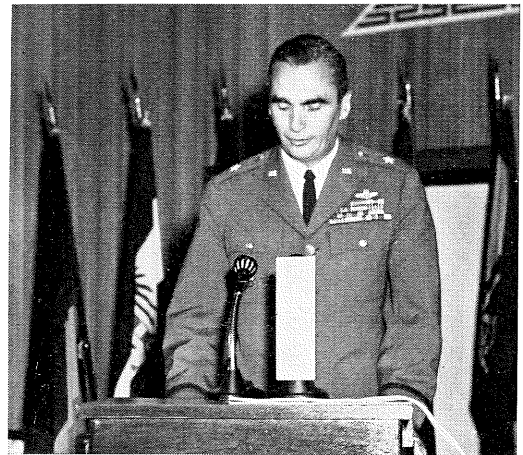
ARMED FORCES DAY
RECEPTIONS



Several delegates picked at Pan Munjorn



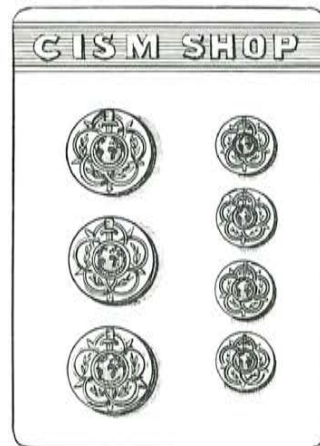
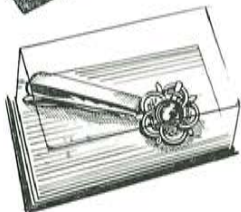
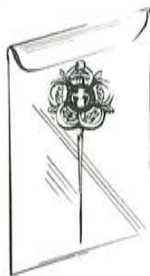
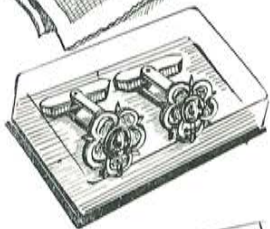
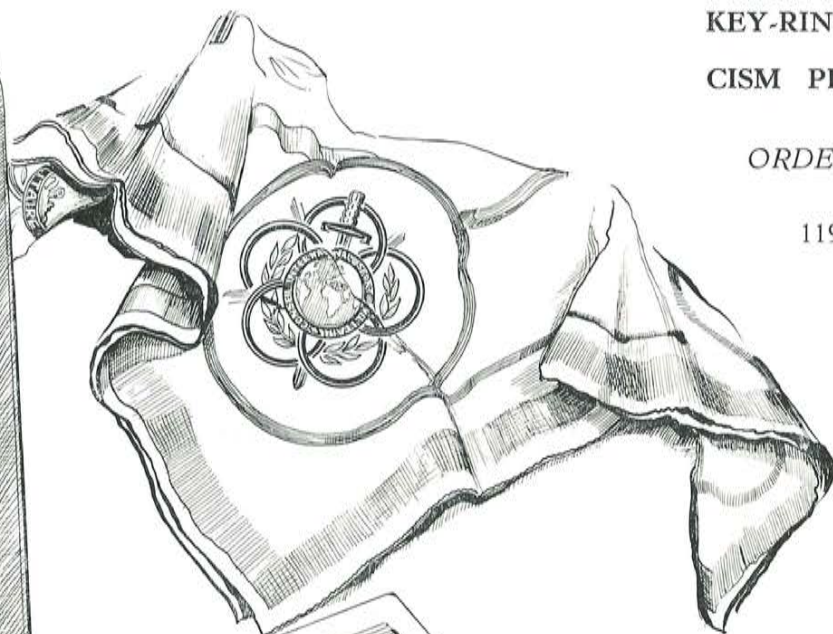
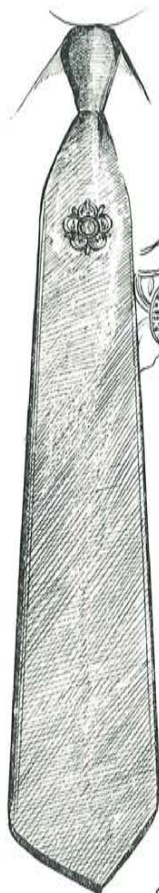
The Permanent Secretary General is surrounded by Commodore Reinius (Sweden) and Lt General Gien, Commander in Chief of the Vietnamese Armed Forces



Consensus... the best President ever... Brigadier General R. Hatch, U. S. A.

IN CONCLUSION... The Family Picture... (43 Member Nations — 16 Invited Nations)





F. B. US \$
— —

BADGE CISM CLUB ...	25	0,50
BOUTONS DE MANCHETTES		
CUFF LINKS	250	5,—
BOUTONS DE BLAZER (ARGENT)		
BLAZER SILVER BUTTONS	500	10,—
CRAVATE CISM		
CISM-TIE	200	4,—
FIXE-CRAVATE		
TIE-CLASP	125	2,50
FOULARD (SOIE)		
SILK SCARF	350	7,—
PORTE-CLEFS		
KEY-RING	75	1,50
CISM PIN	20	0,40

ORDERS — COMMANDES :

CISM
119, avenue Fr. Roosevelt
BRUXELLES