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# SPORT international





Le Secrétaire Général Permanent  
The Permanent Secretary-General  
No REF.: SG-68/67-PDK

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DU SPORT MILITAIRE  
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL

Brussels, 18th of february 1968.

To the President, CISM,  
To the Members of the Executive Committee,  
To the Members of CD/ACISM,  
To the Chiefs of the Liaison Offices,  
To the Chiefs of Delegation,  
To the former Delegates,  
To the Chief of Information,  
To the Treasurer-Archivist.

Gentlemen,

Today, 18th of february 1968, we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the creation of the International Military Sports Council.  
Twenty years ago, at Nice, France, five nations assembled under the chairmanship of Commandant H. DEBRUS founded CISM.

I was fortunate enough to be among the founding members- a privilege of which I avail myself today in taking the liberty to address you these few lines.  
Their purpose is to pay tribute to all the Chiefs of Delegation who have served in our Association. Through their effort, our initially very modest group of five countries has developed into a powerful and constantly expanding organization.

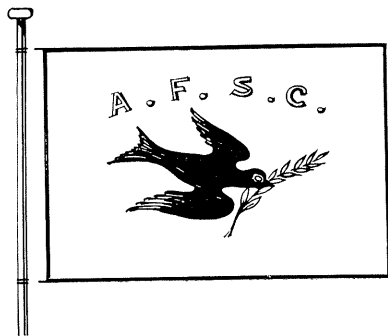
On behalf of Air Commodore M.M. FIRACCA and the Members of the Executive Committee, it is an honor and pleasure to express our heartfelt gratitude to all the CISM Delegates for their past and present contribution to the success of our organization.

On their behalf as well as yours, we have forwarded to Colonel H. DEBRUS and Colonel E. PETIT, now retired, a message of warm remembrance.  
May we, in turn, prevail upon you to convey our gratitude and best regards to the former members of your nation's delegation to CISM.

*R. Mollet*  
R. MOLLET  
Permanent Secretary General.

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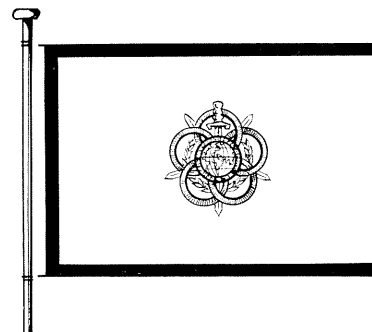




# CISM... its challenging past and promising future

by R. MOLLET

*CISM Permanent Secretary General (Belgium)*



In June 1946, at the invitation of General McNarmey (U. S. A.) the Second World War Allied Forces assigned officers in charge of sports in their respective armies to Frankfurt-am-Main (Germany). The Interallied Council thus came into being for a short life span. It was to revive under the name of CISM. This picture shows the first AFSC meeting. In the one to last row, amid Soviet, Polish, Czech, Dutch, French, and British delegates, one recognizes then Lt R. Mollet, CISM's current Secretary General.

The «Young History of CISM» is studied with names of nearby and far-off cities, each representing a milestone on CISM's road to success.

Our organization's efforts and achievements span over a vast geographical area — a geometrical figure, with New York, Rio de Janeiro, Karachi, and Seoul marking the far corners.

After twenty years of existence, a program of magnitude features twenty annual events throughout the world.

To our mind, such spectacular results warrant a moment of reflection as to what made this undeniable success possible.

The First World War taught the men under flags the merits of sports... as a game. To the harassed and weary soldier on his way to the rear after many a long day spent in trenches, those «games» became a means of regaining vitality, enthusiasm, and cheerfulness. In-

terest then replacing the initial amusement, French and Belgian troops welcomed and adopted the British «Games» concept.

Shortly — very shortly thereafter, the Belgian «Jass», French «Poilus», and British «Tommys» initiated international contests. Interallied encounters spotlighted the value of sports, their invigorating effect, and their role in the promotion of goodwill.

Last to join in, the athletic and relaxed «American Boys» contributed their sports traditions. Military Sports had come to life.

A source of recreation and friendship, a morale builder, military sports made their entrance into the world of sports during the first Interallied Games. An initiative credited to General PERSHING, the event was held at Joinville, in the stadium still bearing his name.

The British, French, and Belgians preserved this precious heritage and inscribed the word «Friendship» on the base of the KENTISH Trophy, an award annually vied for by their military soccer teams.

Then came world War II.

Military physical training sided with sports.

And so, all over the world, soldiers learned to play.

Sports games indiscriminately brought their aura of lively cheerfulness to the training camps, the Pacific ocean beaches, and the landing strips, as well as the prisoner camps and hospitals.

Toward the end of 1945, inspired by General PERSHING's friendly initiative, another American, General McNARMEY, established sports contacts between the Armed Forces.

THE ALLIED FORCES SPORTS COUNCIL thus came into being, with participation by all the allied nations.

Concrete events were scheduled and implemented. In BERLIN's fabulous Olympic Stadium, Track & Field resumed its secular traditions. Sole contender for Czechoslovakia, ZATOPEK rode his motorcycle in for a last minute arrival, delayed the start of the race and ran his way to fame with 5 000 meters in 14' 32".

NURNBERG, HANOVER, BADEN-BADEN, BRUSSELS and OSTEND were the sites of the first military championships. The U. S. S. R. offered to sponsor the first Volleyball Championship in Moscow, on 1st May 1947.

But, once again, clouds were gathering on the international horizon.

One by one, Russia, the United States, England, and Poland withdrew from the Allied Forces Sports Council.

With a sense of loss, the remaining representation realized that, all too soon after its formulation, a great concept was about to collapse. Was this brand new sports fellowship really doomed? No — for France was taking over.

On 18th February 1948, the Interallied Council was no more — the International Council came to life. The chairmanship of the new organization was entrusted to Squadron Leader H. DEBRUS (France).

While the second Fencing Championship was drawing to an end in Nice, a conference was held at the «Palais de la Mediterranee», with delegates from France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Norway in attendance. The group was carefully studying the French proposed wording of the «International Military Sports Council» draft Statutes. Among the participants, Lt R. MOLLET (Belgium), who was to become CISM's Secretary General.

A rational calendar of events was soon outlined. General DRYSEM, one of Sweden's most brilliant sports figures, brought in Sweden's membership. Turkey and Italy followed suit and, within a short period of time, the organization regained its initial 12 nation membership.

Meanwhile, sports events followed each other with consistently successful outcomes.

From the one-digit figure of 5 in 1948, the number of CISM member nations had soared to 43 in 1968, while 16 additional entries are expected in the near future.



Such unquestionable success may lead one to wonder what main paths CISM has chosen to tread on its journey forward.

## *Pentathlons Military Sports*

The Second World War called for the fielding of an endless number of battalions. It also revealed the need for new type fighters, i.e. the soldier-athlete, the fighter pilot, the paratrooper, the ranger, the combat swimmer.

This carefully selected personnel required merciless training in order to achieve full effectiveness. And this, in turn, resulted in new training techniques centered on two basic factors: man and terrain.

It stands to reason that this new trend would attract the interest of young military sports leaders. A series of innovations was to follow: Military Pentathlon, Aeronautical Pentathlon, Naval Pentathlon, and, in their trail, the Ski

Patrol, Combat Swimming, and Shooting Championships.

This program nucleus was to become one of CISM's prided accomplishments. In 1947, stimulated by a Dutch concept, Commandant H. DEBRUS (France) launched the Military Pentathlon. In 1948, France's Captain PETIT staged a test trial of his Aeronautical Pentathlon in Vichy. In 1952, Navy Captain VOCATORO (Italy) submitted his project for a Naval Pentathlon.

A new route had been mapped...

## *The Sports Program*

But, at this point in time, the powerful drive of sports had reached such momentum as to establish a new social factor.

We have witnessed astonishing performances during the last Olympic Games. Such achievements are a factual illustration of the overall evolution of modern sports.

The records — particularly in the field of athletics and swimming — are the result of research efforts undertaken by sports specialists who, several years ago, discovered new and challenging vistas.

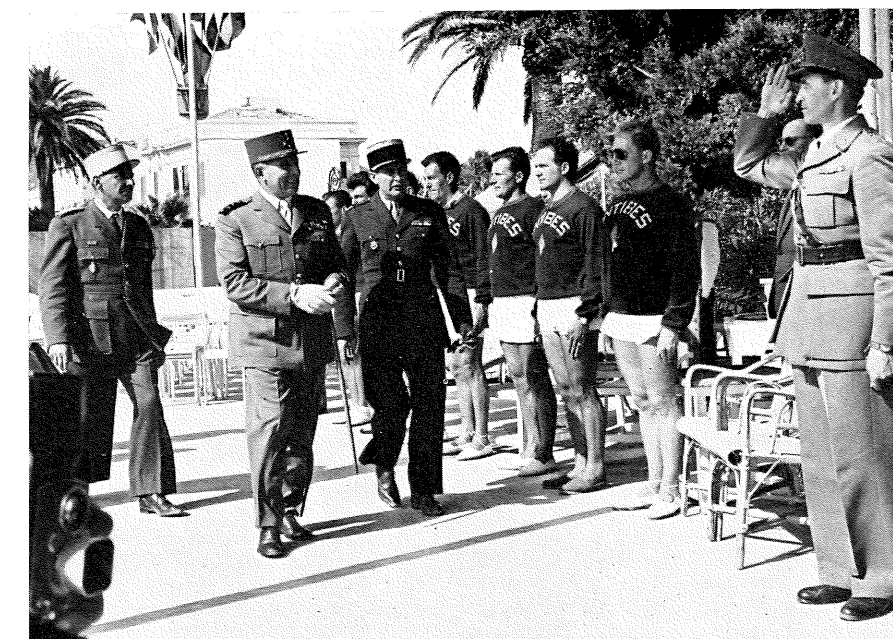
In speed events, the American colleges and their fantastic athletic products and, parallelly in long distance performances, the impressive spectrum of great runners with such fabulous representatives as ZATOPEK, ELLIOT, JAZY, and ROELANTS have irreversibly shattered the fundamental principles of the «sports-game», a concept which probably reached its peak at the Berlin Games.

## *Sports are increasingly geared to Youth*

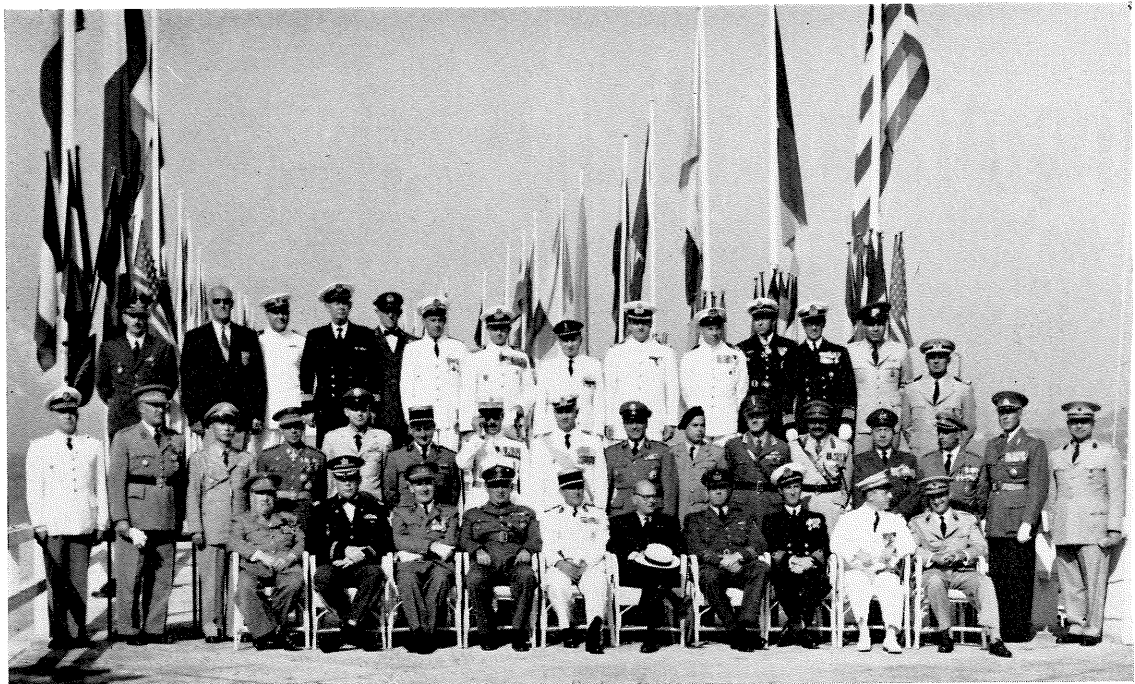
During the past decades, we have seen very young people of both sexes enter the most competitive sports events.

In this context, the performance of the youthful American swimmers, on the

Antibes : 1953 : General Delattre de Tassigny







Cannes 1957 :  
Xth General  
Assembly,  
Air Commodore  
CISM

distaff side, and that of world champions ascending the podium at an age heretofore reserved for childish games speak for themselves.

It is a well known fact that, in the Eastern nations, youngsters are subjected to a surprisingly grueling training. Wherever we turn, the goal has become to promote a strong and well balanced youth element.

Of course, the responsibility for this type training rests with the schools. However, military service represents its ultimate phase.

It goes without saying that this fact must be borne in mind by the leaders of military sports. They must continue to consolidate and further exploit the school training which, in turn, requires contact and cooperation with both the latter institutions and with youth organizations.

It also entails the need to train young officers in this new field of endeavor. They must be instructed in physical fitness and sports training to a degree such as to permit their teaching recruits the rudiments of sports, properly assessing individual potentials, and acquiring insight into the mental reactions of the young athletes placed under their command.

### *The importance of the social factor*

It is a proven fact no one may hope to achieve top performance without daily and total training. By total, we mean all-around, all-inclusive training, addressing the physical, physiological, technical, and mental aspects.

This type training implies one basic dual requirement, namely the availability of both time and means.

It also calls for deep modifications in the social and sports doctrinal concepts.

We believe that in the very near future, sports will split into two main ramifications.

There will be, on the one part, sports in the context of competitive performance... and the tremendous daily effort it requires; on the other, sports for the masses, a means of recreation to fill the leisure hours of the workers who, by virtue of shorter work schedules, automation, and week-ends, can now enjoy outings into the country, to the river or the mountains.

The 20 000 young men who have, over the past twelve years, participated in our championships constitute our greatest reward.

While military-type events were being established, sports championships gained in popularity within the Armed Forces of CISM member nations.

A new concept emerged :

### *The period of military service may serve as an all-important phase in the sports training of Youth*

Since the primary goal of the Army is to form a strong combat element, it is but logical that physical fitness and sports training constitute the basis of any well-rounded military instruction program.

Why not, then further enhance this military mission of sports by strongly supporting the ministerial departments and other agencies tasked with the conduct of youth and general sports activities ?

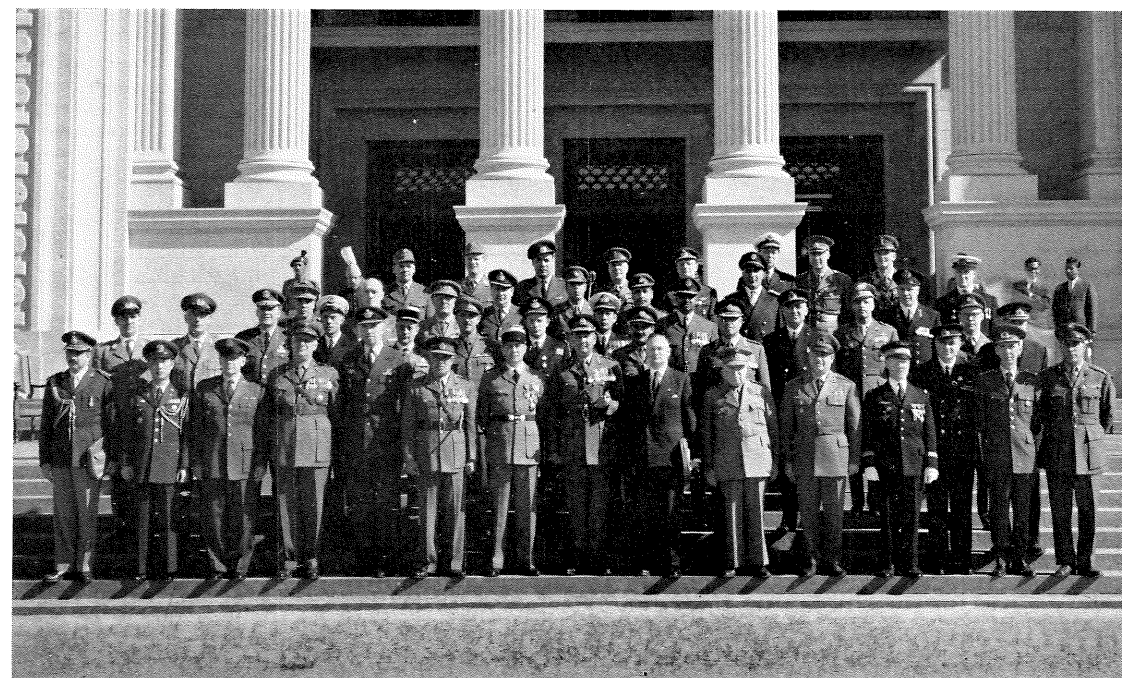
The Armed Forces are in a most favorable position to accomplish such a mission inasmuch as their action reaches all able-bodied young men at a point in time when it can produce most beneficial results. They are further served by their full control over the scheduling of both optional or compulsory training sessions.

### *Support by the authorities*

CISM has received high diplomatic recognition throughout the world, with a number of athletic events personally hosted by heads of state. The example was set by H. M. the King of Greece, who presided the opening of the International Military Track & Field Championship in Athens. H. M. the King of Belgium personally presented the trophy awarded in his name to the winners of the Cross Country event. The President of the Portuguese Republic opened the International Soccer finals in Lisbon, in 1956. During the Military Ski Championship in Oslo, H. R. H. Crown Prince Olav informally chatted with the contestants prior to donning his own skis to reconnoiter the difficult patrol run.

### *The creation of CISM Academy*

At the March 1951 General Assembly in Cairo, the Council sanctioned a proposal by Captain MOLLET (Belgium)



Lahore : 1959 :  
General Assembly  
in Lahore, Pakistan.  
For the first time,  
CISM convened  
its General Assembly  
in Asia.  
The event was a  
masterpiece  
of organization.  
Among the  
Delegates, CISM's  
President today :  
Air Commodore  
M. M. Piracha

and Captain PETIT (France) to devote a larger part of its activities to the question of physical training, without, however, detracting from the actual sports endeavor. The merits of this new trend were evidenced by the remarkable success of Research Days in Monaco, International Clinics at Bosen (Sweden), Mafra (Portugal), and Formia (Italy). In the fascinating field of naval personnel training, the clinics held at Nancy (1952) and Florence (1954) brought forth fruitful exchanges of views which triggered the establishment of new doctrines in certain countries.

The initial impulse had been given. Important clinics will henceforth follow : Toledo (Spain), Nortefell (Norway), Paris...

### *What is the object of a research body ?*

Sports had altered its philosophy — and we know that innovations, research, and evolutions always carry more weight when related to the highest echelon. The impact ultimately reaches the masses through a process of chain reaction.

It therefore appeared advisable that CISM attempt to identify the most significant aspects of this evolution with a view to establishing a compatible line of action.

This was accomplished through clinics where our member nations' best teachers imparted their knowledge to our most promising students.

Several new aspects emerged in turn.

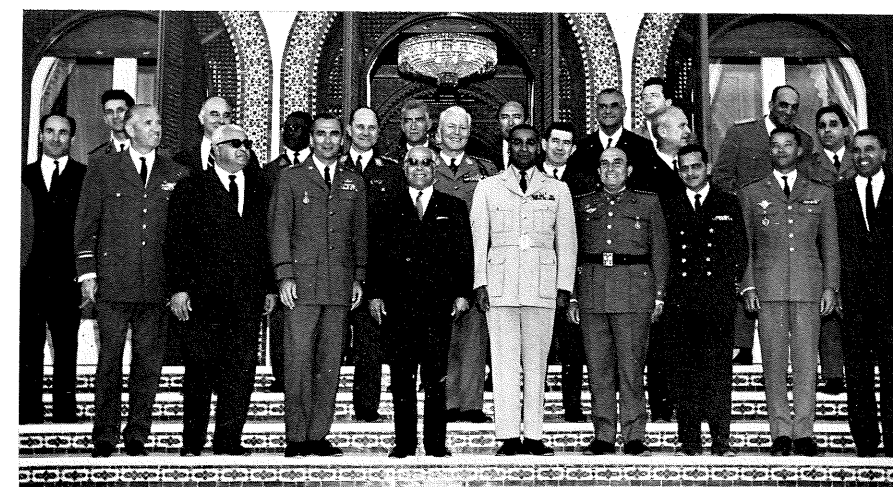
*Revision of the order of precedence in the various training goal concepts.*

Stamina has, once and for all, toppled technique off the pedestal on which it had been placed.

A backward glance reveals that coaches and leaders successively concentrated on the « game-as-such », then on the technical aspect, and finally on the tactical facet of sports. Now, however, priority goes to physiological and psychological influences.

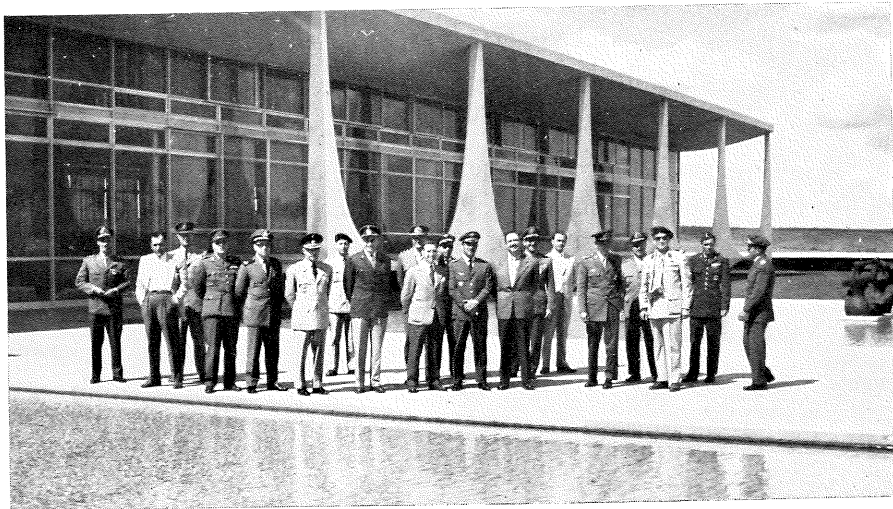
The development of physiological methods leads to a high degree of stamina.

Coordination and a continuous effort to consolidate the work of the physiologist,



Active and staunch supporter of the integration of sports in the educational curriculum for youth, President H. Bourguiba welcomes the Executive Committee and members of the Academy Directing Committee to the Presidential Palace





Brazil 1960 : Fabulous Brazilia — CISM representatives met in Rio de Janeiro, site of the Military Pentathlon. The event was enhanced by the concurrent creation of the first Liaison Office

medical expert, coach, and athlete, are the key to success.

The past couple of decades were marked by the creation of what could be called : « human laboratories » : HARVARD, FREIBURG, MOSCOW, I. N. S., and Joinville have generated remarkable theories.

Athletes and coaches are facing daily riddles concerning both body and mind, which they are very often unable to solve.

The solution came gradually, by means of the following equations :

- Athlete alone;
- Athlete + coach;
- Athlete + coach + medical expert;
- Athlete + coach + medical expert + human lab.

*„Sport International”  
A reflection of CISM activities*

Conscious of the fact a publication, modest as it may be constitutes a grand stand as well as a link, CISM created its own news medium in 1958. It is

published in both official languages — French and English.

Currently circulated in more than 50 countries, it is more specifically designed for the military and sports circles, in which it is received with keen interest. In 1962, the original « CISM Magazine » was retitled « Sport International » an apt verbal illustration of its ever increasing readership.

*The expansionary process*

In 1959, Lahore was the site of the General Assembly — CISM's first forum on the Asian Continent. At the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, our organization had its own « CISM Village ». That same year was marked by our first event in Latin America, namely the International Military Pentathlon held at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

In 1961, Brigadier General R. HATCH (United States) succeeded the Founding Chairman, Colonel H. DEBRUS (France), whose ten-year tenure resulted in the establishment of a solid organization, ready to enter a further expansionary phase. Highlighting its implementation was the successive creation of Liaison Offices in Rio de Janeiro for Latin America, Tunis for Africa, Seoul for the Far East, and Beirut for the Middle East.

In the meantime, new entries appeared on the Calendar of Events. The first Parachuting Championship, under France's sponsorship, was an outright success. Also, the XIXth General Assembly meeting in Mexico City decided to include Spanish and Arabic as additional official languages.

The XXth General Assembly, hosted by Morocco, was attended by numerous observers from African nations.

In December 1964, CISM moved into its own « house » which became the headquarters for the Secretariat General.

In 1965, the XXIst General Assembly was held in Seoul (Korea), an event resulting in the membership of several Far Eastern nations.

CISM then decided to launch a new trend : the study and implementation of technical assistance for the benefit of one and all.

Concurrently, it became associated to prominent civilian sports organization. Its international vocation asserted itself and its action was felt in numerous fields of endeavor.

CISM prides itself in three main achievements : its sports program, the Pentathlons, and the Academy. However, its greatest pride lies in the tradition of courtesy, friendly sportsmanship, and mutual respect which have become its hallmarks. Athletes, military personnel, officials, referees, and delegates attending our events all wear, on their left sleeve, the sky-blue CISM badge. It is the BADGE OF FRIENDSHIP.



Opening ceremony of the XVIIIth General Assembly : H. E. M. Mahjoubi Aherdan, Morocco's Minister of Defence



Seoul 1966 : XXIst General Assembly, CISM

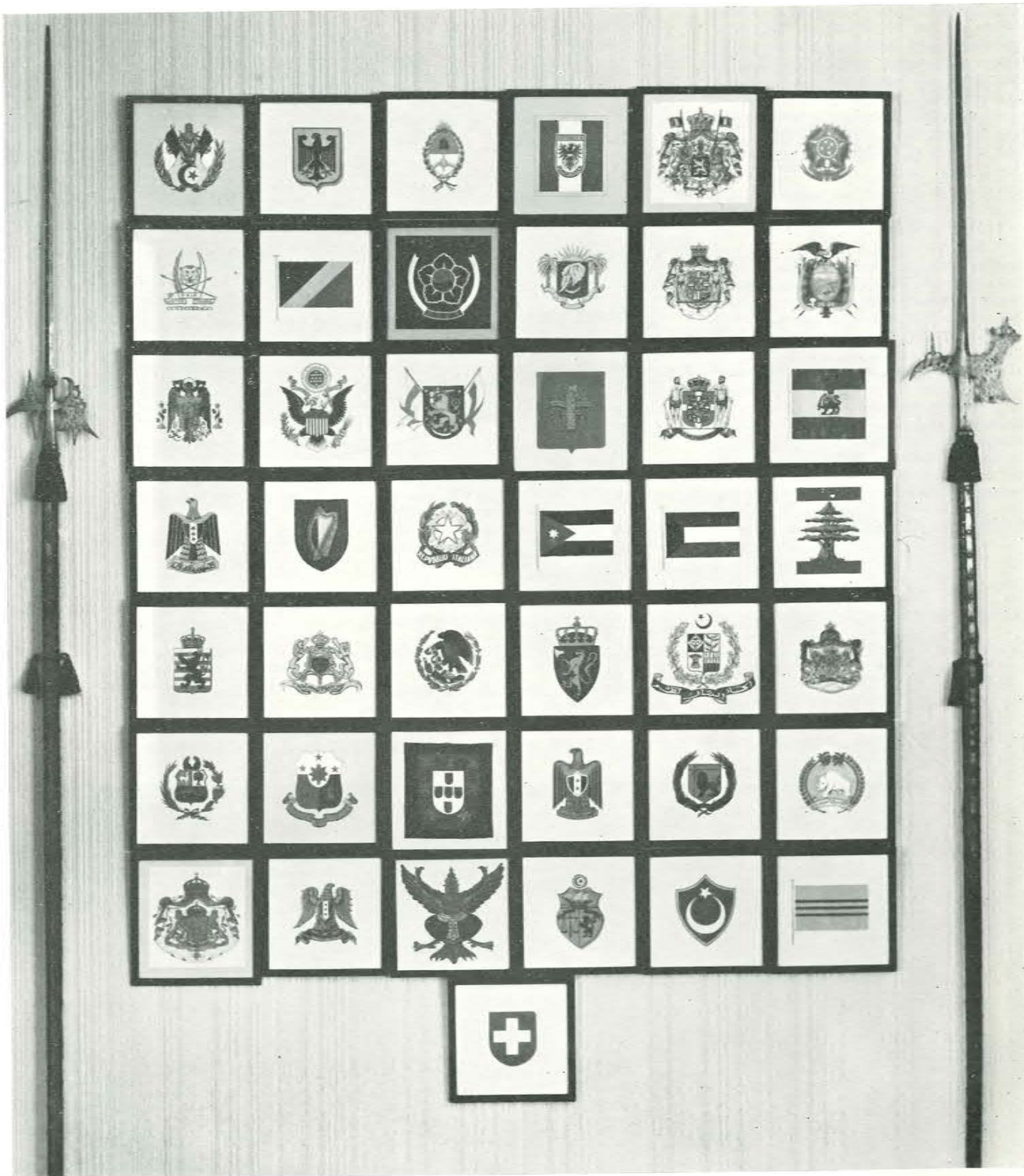




# MEMBER COUNTRIES

*The five founder countries*

BELGIUM - DENMARK - FRANCE - LUXEMBOURG - THE NETHERLANDS



THE MEMBER NATIONS PANOPLY OF HONOR

Member countries	Affiliation date	Actual Chief of Delegation
1. ALGERIA	December 3rd 1965	Colonel H. BOUMEDIENNE
2. ARGENTINA	May 31st 1950	General F. IGNACIO HUERGO
3. AUSTRIA	July 7th 1958	Brigadier General KARL F. LÜTGENDORF
4. BELGIUM	February 18th 1948	Lt-Colonel A. LESSIRE
5. BRAZIL	May 1954	Colonel MOACYR DE OLIVEIRA PAIVA
6. DENMARK	February 18th 1948	Colonel A. LOHMANN KRAGH
7. ETHIOPIA	December 3rd 1967	His Excellency, the Minister of National Defence
8. FINLAND	February 8th 1964	Major KALEVI RÖMPOTTI
9. FRANCE	February 18th 1948	Commandant GEORGES BESSON
10. GERMANY	January 7th 1959	Colonel i. G. Dr. H. BACH
11. GREECE	March 8th 1950	Colonel MANTHOS KOUMARIANOS
12. IRAQ	June 21st 1952	Colonel IBRAHIM AL-SHAIKH
13. IRAN	October 19th 1957	Colonel MOHAMMAD KHAKBIZ
14. IRELAND	July 3rd 1964	Lt-Colonel J. M. STEWART
15. ITALY	July 1st 1949	Colonel DANTE BERGAMASCHI
16. IVORY COAST	November 17th 1964	Lieutenant MARTIN AOUELY
17. JORDAN	October 9th 1966	Colonel MOHAMMAD MAHMOUD
18. KOREA	July 27th 1957	Major General CHUNG SUNG Hwa
19. KUWAIT	October 9th 1966	Lt-Colonel MOHAMMAD A. AL BADER
20. LEBANON	January 17th 1952	Commandant TAY ABOU DARGHAM
21. LUXEMBOURG	February 18th 1948	Major RENE M. SCHILTZ
22. MOROCCO	January 5th 1962	Colonel S. MEDBOUH
23. MEXICO	November 19th 1959	General Brigadier JUAN A. DE LA FUENTE RODRIGUEZ
24. THE NETHERLANDS	February 18th 1948	Major General F. E. LAGERWERFF
25. NORWAY	October 30th 1953	Lt-Colonel HARALD SANDVIK
26. PAKISTAN	February 22nd 1952	Brigadier MALIK SHAH NAWAZ KHAN
27. PERU	March 8th 1961	Brigadier General FIRMIN MALAGA PRADO
28. PHILIPPINES	October 9th 1966	General ERNESTO S. MALA
29. PORTUGAL	October 9th 1954	General FRANCISCO HOLBECHE FINO
30. SPAIN	October 16th 1951	General D. MATIAS SAGARDOY ALLO
31. SUDAN	March 14th 1962	Colonel A. A. KLAUDER
32. SWEDEN	August 25th 1948	Brigadier General SVEN THOFELT
33. SWITZERLAND	February 20th 1968	Colonel Brigadier JACQUES BULLET
34. SYRIA	September 18th 1952	Lt-Colonel A. RATEB MARZOUK
35. THAILAND	October 9th 1966	Special Colonel PRAKARN POOWANATNURAK
36. TUNISIA	November 28th 1961	Colonel SLAHEDDINE BALY
37. TURKEY	May 31st 1949	Colonel I. HAKKI GÜNGÖR
38. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	May 25th 1950	Brigadier General MOH. ALY EL DEEB
39. U. S. A.	June 6th 1951	Colonel F. DON MILLER
40. VIET-NAM	October 9th 1966	Brigadier General TRAN VAN TRUNG

## INVITED COUNTRIES

Each year, by secret ballot, the General Assembly selects the nations to be invited upon recommendation by either the Executive Committee or other member nations. Nations currently invited are as follows:

1. AFGHANISTAN	6. CANADA	11. ECUADOR	16. SENEGAL
2. SAUDI ARABIA	7. CHILI	12. JAPAN	17. URUGUAY
3. BOLIVIA	8. COLOMBIA	13. LIBYA	18. VENEZUELA
4. CAMBODIA	9. CONGO (Kinshasa)	14. MALTA	
5. CAMEROON	10. CONGO (Brazza)	15. PARAGUAY	



# CISM PRESIDENTS

In its twenty years of existence, CISM has had but three Presidents — not to include the present incumbent. Air Commodore M. M. PIRACHA whose recent election dates back to 1967.

One must bear in mind that, in order to be fully effective, the leadership of a still young and constantly expanding international organization must span over a prolonged period of time.

The fact that our Founding President, Colonel H. DEBRUS, was able to remain at the head of our organization for nearly ten years was decidedly beneficial in that it permitted smooth channeling and implementation of the initial impulses and fundamental concepts. The seed of what is known as the « CISM Spirit » was thus able to root and blossom out. It is based on friendship, understanding, and the sense of honor.



Colonel Henri DEBRUS (France)  
Founding President

Vice-President of the Interallied Military Sports Council, Squadron Leader Henri DEBRUS was no newcomer to sports when, in 1948, he proposed the foundation of CISM.

An all-around athlete and physical education coach, he played soccer and basketball, competed in horseback riding events, handled the tennis racket and dabbled at Modern Pentathlon before finally settling for mechanical sports.

On his records, two rallies, among others : Algiers, Le Cap.

His Staff Officer training endowed him with cartesian concepts which marked CISM's initial make-up, that of a simple and functional operation.

In his capacity as Head of the French Armed Forces Central Service, Colonel DEBRUS followed step by step the problems encountered by physical fitness and sports in their rapid and multifaceted development of postwar days.

He worded his philosophy of military sports with conviction and clarity. Let us listen to him :

« The International Military Sports Council rests on two fundamental principles, the first being that « sports activities are a military must », the second « that military service may represent a determinant phase in the sports training of youth. »

Major THORBURN (Sweden)

When Colonel H. DEBRUS left CISM to assume a commanding function in Indochina, he was quite naturally succeeded by Major A.W. THORBURN, Sweden.

A fervent adept of fencing and of rough military disciplines — the hallmark of the Nordics — he assumed the leadership at the right time, for our organization was then finalizing the concepts of its Pentathlons.

Then, too, CISM needed a breather after its initial spurt of growth.

Major Thorburn made it a productive period of consolidation by reviewing the original Statutes and revising the regulations.



1948-1953

Chef d'Escadron H. DEBRUS (France)

1953-1956

Major A. W. THORBURN (Suède)

1956-1961

Colonel H. DEBRUS (France)

1961-1967

Brigadier Général R. HATCH (U.S.A.)

1967-

Air-Commodore M. M. PIRACHA (Pakistan)

Brigadier General R. HATCH (United States)

Upon his return from Indochina, Colonel H. DEBRUS resumed the Presidency and selected, as Vice-President, a young and enthusiastic Brigadier General of the United States Air Force.

When Colonel DEBRUS resigned, in 1961, his successor was Brigadier General HATCH, then Director for Personnel, Hqs United States Air Force in Europe. A reserve officer, he once was sports reporter with the Associated Press and Director General of the National Safety Engineers.

An outstanding tennis and golf player, and an enthusiastic skier, one of his characteristics was a keen interest in all sports activities.

During the six years under his presidency, CISM made spectacular strides : the organization established itself firmly in Latin America, Africa, and the Far East, created Liaison Offices, and aquired a « home » (CISM House), while the Academy enlarged its scope of activities.

Worthy successor of the Founding President, General HATCH staunchly stood by his conviction that « the chief protagonist of sports events is the athlete. All our care, all our efforts must be geared toward enhancing his technical and mental capabilities. »



Air Commodore M. M. PIRACHA (Pakistan)

As far back as 1956, then Wing Commander M. M. PIRACHA was his country's delegate to CISM. He very rapidly blended into the great CISM family and earned unanimous regard through his dedication and judicious interventions.

Within a short period of time, he became the well-heeded and respected spokesman for numerous newly emerged countries which looked to CISM for an answer to their sports development problems and guidance in their keen desire to progress. Successively member of the Executive Committee, and Vice-President, he was unanimously elected President in Madrid, in 1967.

Air Commodore PIRACHA served for many years as Head of the Personnel Directorate Army Chief of Staff, and was appointed, two years ago, as Vice-President of the Pakistani International Airlines.

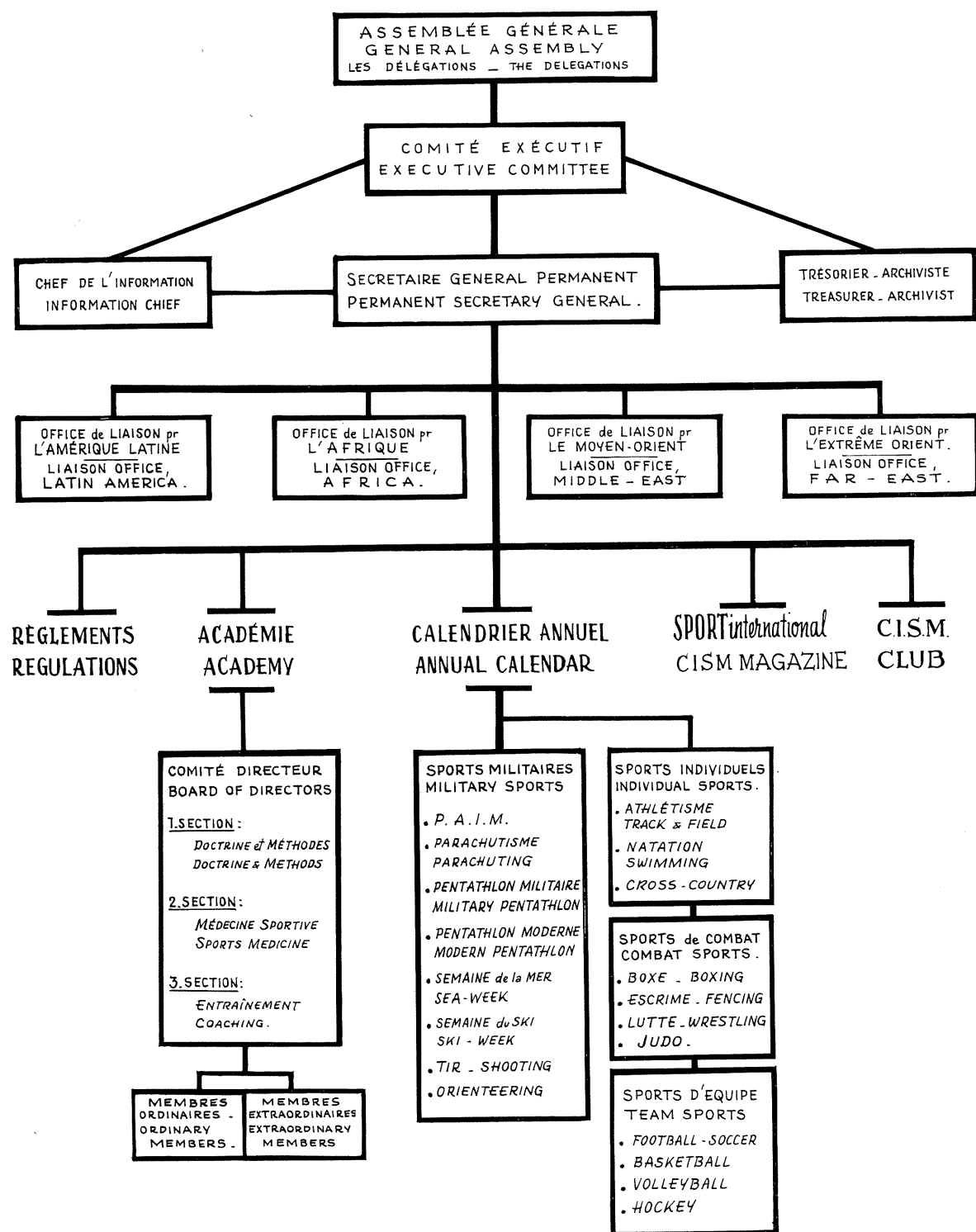
His managerial talents will undoubtedly prove most beneficial to CISM, as will his deep attachment to our organization.





# CISM

## ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



# CISM CALENDAR

The spectrum of CISM's activities clearly reflects the doctrinal impulses of its leaders.

It must be stressed, within this context, that the annual sports activities fall into four main categories :

- ① Championships featuring contests created by CISM and which center on the « military training » aspect; these are the pentathlons, Ski Week, Shooting, Parachuting, and Orienteering.
- ② Championships in classical sports, whether individual or team performance.
- ③ Clinics and Research Days, as conceived by CISM Academy.
- ④ Working Parties, General Assemblies, Executive Committee meetings, conferences of the Academy Directing Committee, technical reunions of the specialized committees.

This wide-scope calendar, on which each year is marked by new entries, offers some interesting items.

- Each year, an estimated average of 2,000 officers, NCOs, and enlisted men participate in the championships.
- To date, CISM has organized 300 championships, with participation in excess of 30,000 contestants.
- For the young champions in the Service: our championships provide high caliber contests adapted to their current abilities.

Our sports events undoubtedly represent an important phase in their progress toward the athletic acme.

Little wonder, hence, that CISM's Prize List includes the names of champions who have fulfilled their promise of fame.

## In twenty years, CISM has organized

### MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIPS

- 19 Military Pentathlons;
- 14 P. A. I. M. events;
- 12 Ski Weeks;
- 8 Shooting championships;
- 4 Modern Pentathlons;
- 2 Parachuting events; ;
- 1 Orienteering event.

### SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

#### Individual performances

- 21 Track and Field championships;
- 19 Swimming championships;
- 17 Cross-Country championships.

#### Combat sports

- 20 Boxing championships;
- 17 Fencing championships;
- 4 Wrestling championships;
- 2 Judo championships.

#### Team performances

- 22 Soccer championships;
- 15 Basketball championships;
- 4 Volleyball championships.

### WORKING PARTIES AND RESEARCH DAYS

- 22 General Assemblies;
- 42 Executive Committees;
- 23 Clinics, Research Days and medical congresses.





H. M. Paul 1st  
King of Greece (1952)



H. E. General  
Emir Fouad Chehab, President  
of the Lebanese Republic (1961)  
Right,  
Brigadier General  
R. Hatch (1968)



H. R. H. Prince Bernhard  
of the Netherlands (1962)



H. M. Baudouin, King of Belgium (1962)



John F. Kennedy, President of the United States (1964)



General McNarmey (U. S. A.)  
Founder of the Allied Forces  
Sports Council (A. F. S. C.) (1952)

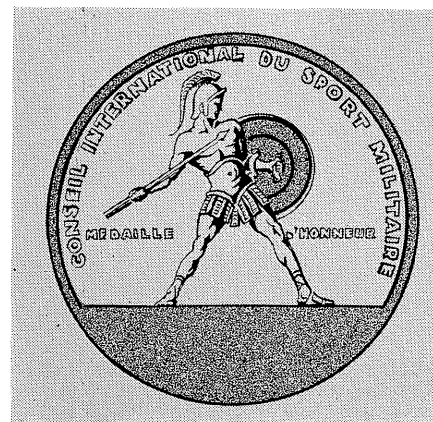
# Members of Honor

H. M. King Olaf of Norway (1962)



H. M. the Shahinshah  
of Iran (1960)

H. E. Mr. Park Chung Hee,  
President of the South  
Korean Republic (1966)



After only a few years of existence, the International Military Sports Council was greatly privileged in receiving the enlightened and understanding support of Chiefs of State and High Ranking Officials.

Except for very rare occasions, the majority of our championships enjoyed the sponsorship of eminent personalities and saw their opening ceremonies enhanced by the presence of prominent officials.

Beyond this proof of interest — a highly appreciable one in itself, for it denotes the high level of our activities — CISM has, on numerous occasions, been the recipient of direct assistance.

Our organization had little to offer in return but its deep and genuine gratitude. A concrete token of this heartfelt appreciation is the award of the title of Member of Honor and the presentation of CISM's highest decoration : the Medal of Honor.

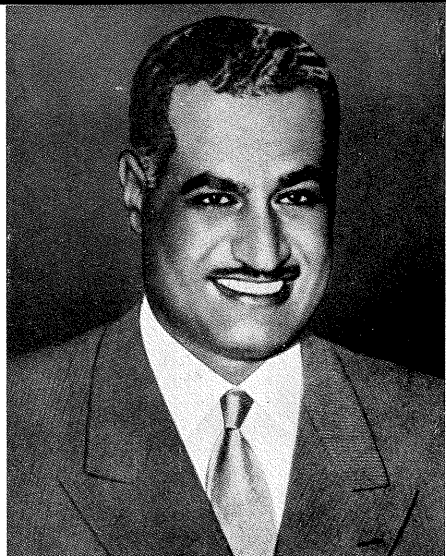
On the occasion of this anniversary, we once again convey our respectful gratitude to our Members of Honor.







Lt Colonel H. Debrus (France),  
CISM's Founding President (1958)



Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser (U. A. R.)  
Prime Minister  
of the United Arab Republic (1955)



Marshal Humberto  
de Alencar Castello Branco,  
President of the U. S. of Brazil (1965)



Squadron Leader  
M. Fernando Dos Santos Costa,  
Minister of Defense of Portugal (1956)



H. M. Hassan Ist, King of Morocco (1967)



H. E. Field Marshal  
Mohammed Ayub Khan,  
President of the Republic of Pakistan (1962)

# CISM EXPANSION

**THE LIAISON OFFICES** CISM was born in Western Europe. While the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland were originally represented on the Interallied Military Sports Council, political divergences soon reduced the number of member nations to a mere five — the Founders.

The first expansionary movement encompassed the North European (Sweden) and Mediterranean areas (Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt), while, at a very early stage, Argentina's pioneering incentive heralded the adhesion of the Great South American Continent.

Africa — a logical course of events — joined later.

And later still, the Far East.

As far back as 1961, aware of the multiple drawbacks stemming from the distances separating numerous countries from our organization's center of gravity, CISM's leaders considered the possibility of establishing a form of relay point on each continent with a view to channeling its impulses and ideas.

In their conceivers' mind, the projected relay points were designed for a two-fold operation — collecting and consolidating the suggestions and proposals of the various nations in a given geographical area, then routing them on to CISM.

During his opening address at the XXIIIrd General Assembly, Division General D.M. SAGARDOY, Chief of the Spanish Delegation, defined the merits of « Liaison Offices » as follows :

« Our CISM is advancing with a firm stride, gaining ground every day. It is continually expanding, welcoming new members, and winning new followers and supporters through the effort of our Liaison Offices in Latin America, Africa, the Far East and, probably in the near future, in the Middle East. They renew and strengthen our impulses which might otherwise suffer a substantial loss in clarity and impact as a result of the distances involved. Then, in turn, they record and transmit the needs and wishes voiced in the areas under their jurisdiction. »

## GENERAL SECRETARIATE

R. MOLLET

119, avenue Franklin Roosevelt  
Brussels 5 Belgium

### LATIN AMERICA

RIO DE JANEIRO  
BRASIL  
1961

Air Force Colonel  
MOACYR de OLIVEIRA  
PAIVA  
Aven. Rio Branco  
Palacio Monroe  
Rio de Janeiro (Guanabara)

### AFRICA

TUNIS  
TUNISIA  
1963

Colonel S. BALLY  
Secretary of State  
for National Defense  
Tunis

### FAR EAST

SEOUL  
KOREA  
1965

Major Général  
SEUNG HWA CHUNG  
Republic of Korea Army  
Ministry of National Defence  
Séoul — Korea

### MIDDLE-EAST

BEYROUTH  
LEBANON  
1967

Combat School  
Beirut

## LIAISON OFFICES - RULES - ARTICLE 30

- (1) The General Assembly may, when proposed by the Executive Committee, create Liaison Offices which are directly subordinate to the General Secretariat.  
The Chief of the Liaison Office, is designated by the country which accepts this responsibility. The rule outlined in article 28 applies to the Liaison Office.
- (2) The Liaison Office's situation is reevaluated every four years.
- (3) The Chief of the Liaison Office is — ex-officio — member of the Executive Committee. He has no right to vote.
- (4) The function of the Liaison Office is :
  - to disseminate CISM's ideals in the area under its jurisdiction;
  - to organize and implement the regional CISM Calendar;
  - to circulate, explain, and apply general directives issued by the General Secretariat;
  - to provide technical advices and forward reports on Academy's findings to member nations in the area under its jurisdiction. The results of the stages and clinics are of special importance;
- (5) to carry out special missions as directed by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and the Secretary General.
- (6) With a view of ensuring maximum effectiveness, the Chief of the Liaison Office is authorized to appoint the following assistants :
  - Administrative Secretary;
  - Secretary in charge of general affairs and planning;
  - Secretary in charge of technical matters (championships, clinics, training, Academy);
  - Secretary in charge of information;
  - Secretary in charge of finances.
- (6) The Government of a country having accepted the responsibility for a Liaison Office is committed to underwrite :
  - the travel expenses of its Chief to and from CISM meetings;
  - the cost of operating the office.

The liaison Office may, at any time, seek financial assistance from CISM within the limits of funds provided for this purpose.



# CISM RECORDS

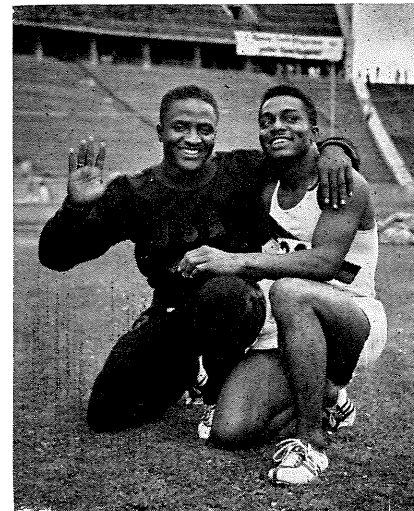
The next few pages are designed to acquaint our readers with champions who have distinguished themselves at CISM events while serving in the Armed Forces. We might add that some of them have since then achieved world fame.

Several world records were bettered during CISM championships, such as, among others, the 100 meter dash by Murchinson and Williams, in Berlin, 1956 (10.1), and Sylvester's (U. S. A.) discus throw in Brussels, 1961 (60.72 m)

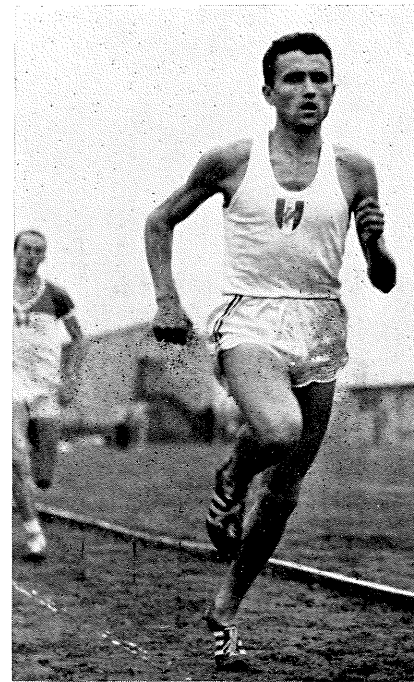
Equally noteworthy are some remarkable performances in the Pentathlons, as illustrated by Sweden's Björklund and Friberg on the Military Pentathlon Obstacle Course (500 m, 20 obstacles).

And lastly... let us point out the overall merits of our championships, in that they bring together talented athletes in the same age bracket, potential candidates to fame on the treshold of world class.

E. Zatopek and G. Roelants won international recognition at CISM championships



Williams and Murchinson



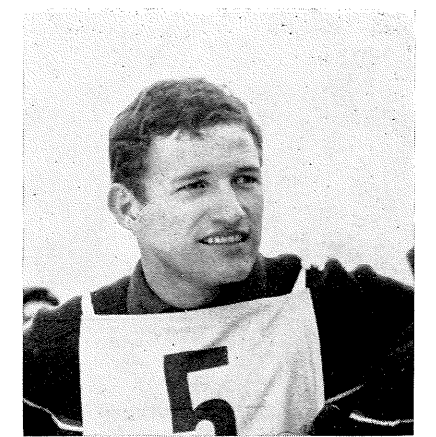
Jazy was, for a long time the leader of the French School

## TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS OF CISM

Event	Name	Country	Performance	Year	Place
100 m	WILLIAMS et MURCHINSON	U. S. A.	10''1	1956	Berlin
200 m	L. BERRUTI OTTALINA	Italy	20''8	1961 1964	Brussels La Coruna
400 m	YERMAN	U. S. A.	46''5	1962	s'Hertogenbosch
800 m	R. KLABAN	Austria	1'49''4	1964	La Coruna
1 500 m	CUNLIFFE R. KILBURG	U. S. A. Luxembourg	3'43''9 3'43''9	1963 1966	Brussels La Coruna
5 000 m	M. GAMMOUDI	Tunisia	13'56''4	1966	La Coruna
10 000 m	M. GAMMOUDI	Tunisia	28'40''6	1966	La Coruna
110 m hurdles	E. OTTOZ	Italy	13''6	1966	La Coruna
400 m hurdles	FRINOLLI	Italy	50''4	1963	Brussels
3 000 m steeple	A. LABIDI	Tunisia	8'42''2	1966	La Coruna
4 x 100 m relay	Equipe	U. S. A.	40''2	1963	Brussels
4 x 400 m relay	Equipe	U. S. A.	3'09''0	1965	Salonique
High jump	W. SCHILLKOWSKI	West Germany	2 m 09	1966	La Coruna
Broad jump	HORN	U. S. A.	7 m 70	1963	Brussels
Hop, step, and jump	ARETA	Spain	16 m 17	1964	La Coruna
Pole vault	PAPANICOLAOU H. D'ENCAUSSE	Greece France	4 m 75	1965	Salonique
Shot put	SYLVESTER	U. S. A.	18 m 50	1961	Brussels
Discus	SYLVESTER	U. S. A.	60 m 72	1961	Brussels
Javelin	PEDERSEN	Norway	81 m 62	1963	Brussels
Hammer	THUN	Austria	68 m 33	1961	Brussels

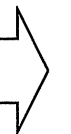


Sylvester (U. S. A.) :  
Victory in action;  
a world record  
breaking down



Guy Perillat;  
once CISM Slalom champion

(Following p. 22)



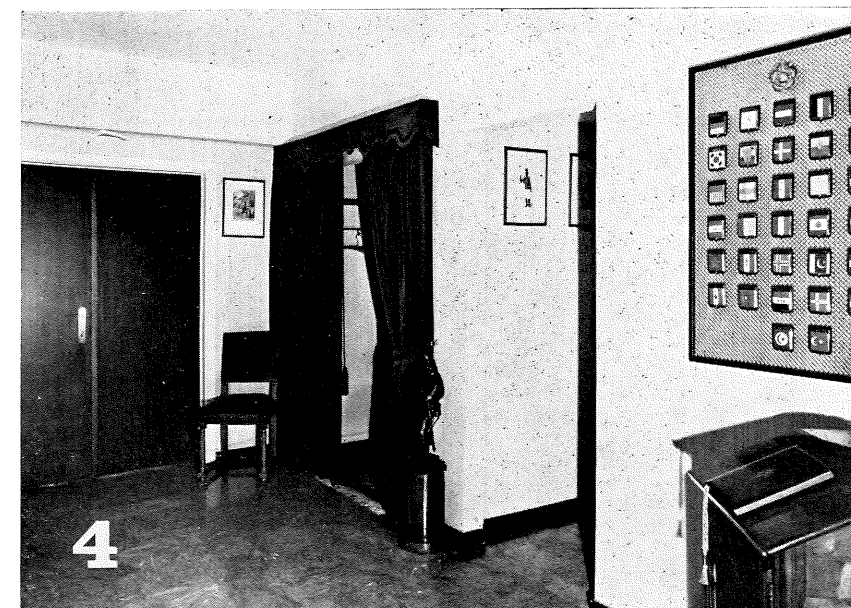
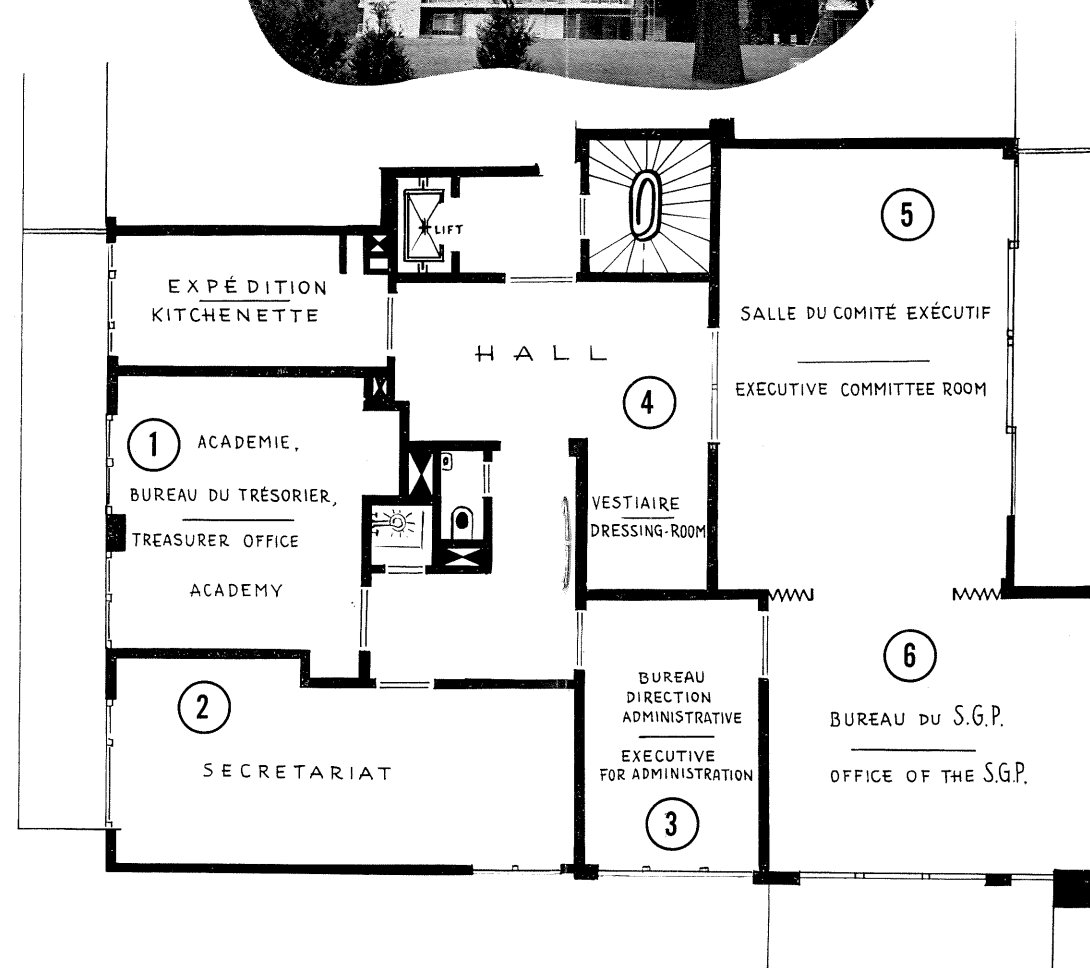
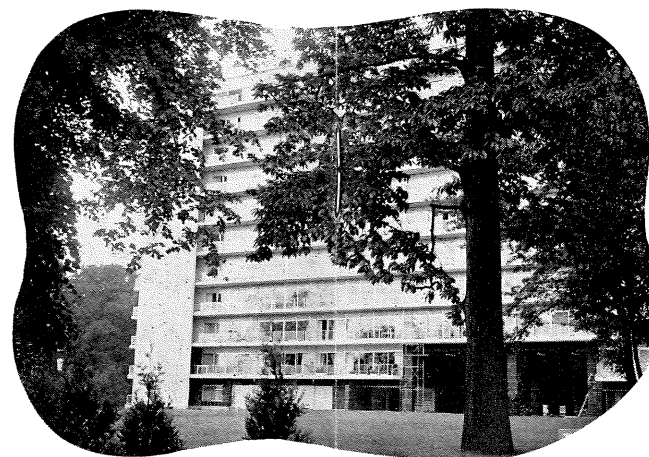


# CISM HOUSE

Since 1964, CISM owns its own « house » at 119 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt in Brussels. These are the cheerful and pleasant surroundings in which the Secretariat operates and holds its meetings.

All CISM members enjoy a cordial welcome.

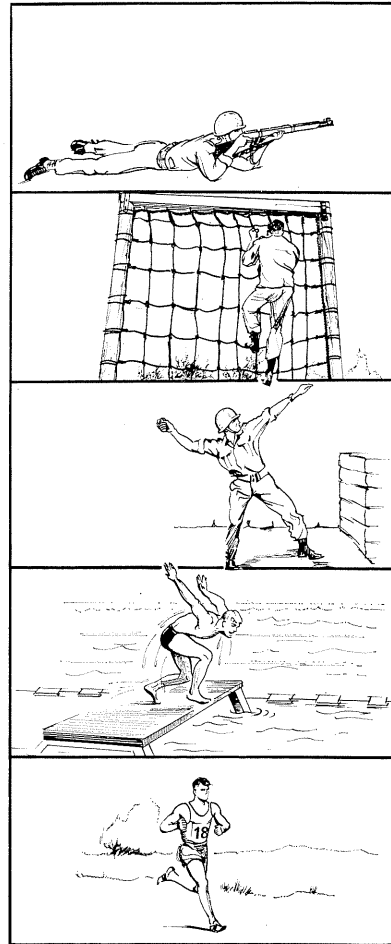
CISM House has a sports library which members may use at will.





# CISM RECORDS (continued)

## MILITARY PENTATHLON



Shooting	BJÖRKLUND	Sweden	20/195 pts	1967
Obstacle Course	J. KREDIET	The Netherlands	2'23''0	1965
Grenade throwing Precision	CANTARELLI	Brazil	132 pts	1962
Distance	HEDIGER	France	66,65 m	1966
Swimming : 50 m with obstacles	S. BARNABE	Brazil	26''9	1966
Cross-country	PEDERSEN	Norway	25'09''3	1965



A new CISM record !  
Björklund (Sweden)



Brenden (Norway)  
Olympic and CISM Champion

## MODERN PENTATHLON

Shooting	J. PETER	The Netherlands	20/197 pts	1967	Bordeaux
Swimming	Sit. COOTS	U. S. A.	3'39''6	1966	Warendorf

## NAVAL PENTATHLON (Sea Week)

Life-Saving Contest	S. DELARMINO	Brazil	1'17''5	1967	Greece
Obstacle Race	J. BRAATEN	Norway	2'06''6	1965	Norway
Seamanship	E. MAROLIAS	Greece	4'51''4	1966	Sweden
Utility Swimming Contest	J. EKLUND	Norway	1'26''5	1965	Norway

## P. A. I. M.

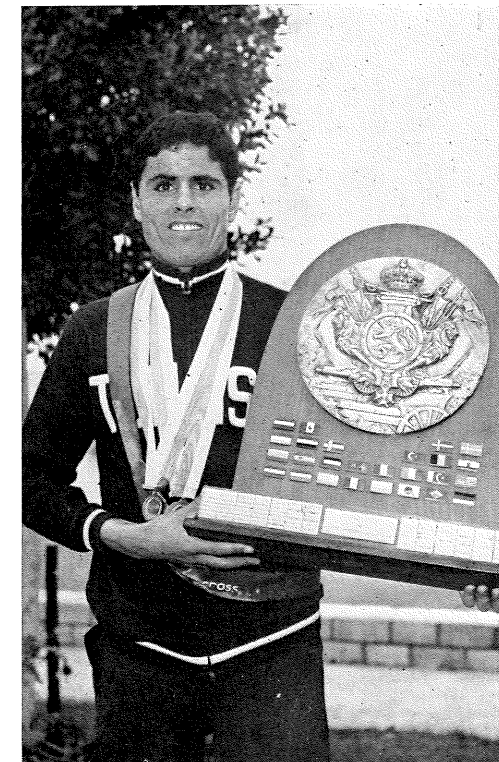
Precision Fire (Pistol)	H. O. ANDERSSON	Sweden	20/190 pts	1964 1965	Athens Ljungbyhed
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## SHOOTING

Precision Fire (Rifle)	MARKKANEN	Finland	30/292 pts	1966	Strängnäs (Sweden)
Rapid Fire (Pistol)	BLANKENSHIP	U. S. A.	30/298 pts	1960	Athens (Greece)
	V. MARKKANEN	Finland	30/298 pts	1966	Strängnäs (Sweden)
Precision Fire (Pistol)	V. YLONEN	Finland	60/549 pts	1963	Lahti (Finland)
	M. LANDRO	Norway	60/549 pts	1966	Strängnäs (Sweden)
Rapid Fire (Rifle)	E. KERVINEN	Finland	60/510 pts	1963	Lahti (Finland)

## 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 Breastroke	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 Butterfly	ARESKU (U. R. A.)	1'04''1	(Las Palmas, 1966)
200 m Butterfly	FOSSATI (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)



Impressive trophy,  
happy winner : F. Gammoudi



G. Fossati (Italy)  
record of 200 m butterfly



# CISM ACADEMY

## Background

The Academy of the International Military Sports Council (ACISM) was founded on 8th September 1957, in Cannes, following unanimous approval by the XIth General Assembly of a report presented by R. MOLLET, Secretary General.

ACISM is a scientific and pedagogic agency; devoting its efforts for the benefit of CISM, it serves as a technical committee placed at the disposal of the organization.

From the time of CISM's inception — and by virtue of periodic gatherings of specialized officers at international military sports events — the physical fitness and sports training of infantrymen, airmen, and sailors were studied and discussed in the spirit of Article 1 of the Statutes which stipulates that the goal of our Council is «to encourage military sports by all appropriate means and to foster a friendly relationship between the Armed Forces as well as the nation».

During the Aeronautical Pentathlons (1948 and 1949, 1950 at ARCACHON, 1951 at NAMUR, and 1952 SOESTER-

BERG), Air Force officers and medical experts concentrated on the airman's military and sports training. Conversely, the topic at an informational clinic held at NANCY centered on the training of Air Force physical fitness coaches.

— In 1952, CISM's Research Days on the medical aspect of sports, held at MONACO under the sponsorship of the French Delegation, were devoted to the practical study and discussion of utilitarian swimming, rescue, resuscitation, and survival at sea.

That same year, sports training in the infantry became the focal point of study at military meetings in AARAU.

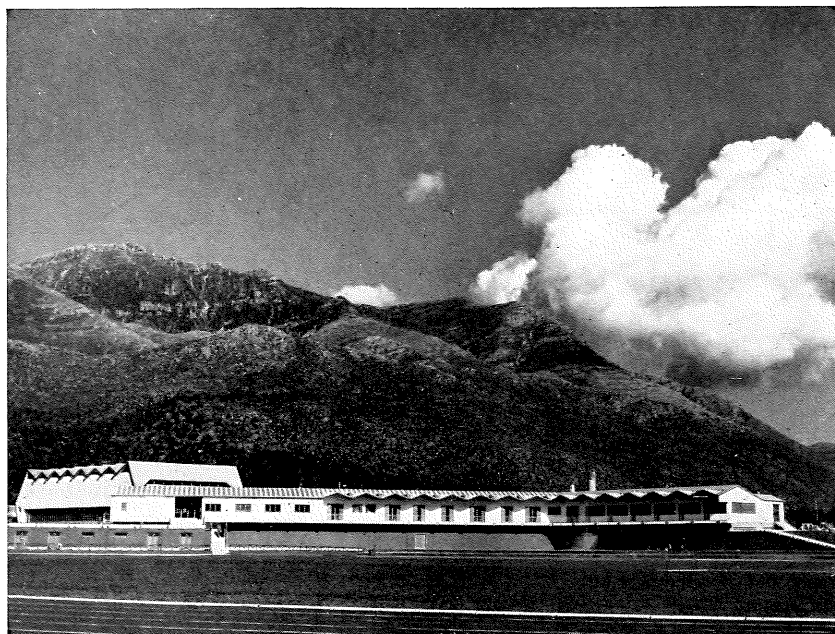
— The above research was resumed in 1953, at NANCY.

— CISM's first international clinic was organized by the Swedish Delegation in 1954, at BOSEN, for a comparative study of various physical fitness and sports training methods. Concurrently, at LIVORNO's Naval Medical School, the Italian Delegation sponsored several «Sports and Medicine» Days devoted to the physiological aspect of swimming and underwater diving, as well as accident prevention in sub-surface activities.

— The second international clinic was organized by the Portuguese Delegation at the MAFRA Infantry and Cavalry School. The topic of discussion was military physical training, with emphasis on hand combat and obstacle clearing.

It is at this meeting that officers and medical representatives of various nations requested the creation of a specialized agency to assume responsibility for the preparation and technical supervision of clinics and Research Days and ensure prior compilation of data relating to military physical fitness and sports activities.

— The third international clinic was sponsored by the Italian Delegation at FORMIA, and organized in compliance with the requests voiced at MAFRA. Thus, for the first time, specialized officers and medical representatives not only were able to prepare the discussions on athletic training but, in addition, benefitted from the attendance of qualified international coaches and of several U. S. military champions. In this context, we will cite, among others, sprinter WILLIAMS, world recordman in the 100 meter dash (10.1 secs at the CISM Championship in BERLIN, 7 August 1956).



Formia 1957 (Italy)

At the conclusion of this clinic, Major R. MOLLET was tasked to draw a final project for the creation of the Academy, for submission to the General Assembly. It was adopted on 8th September 1957.

The Statutes and organizational make up of the Academy were formulated during several meetings of the Executive Committee and of the ACISM Directing Committee between 1958 and 1960.



In 1959, an important clinic staged at Toledo, Spain, addressed swimming training methods: the concept of combat swimming was brought forth.

Dr. SAMMY LEE (United States) twice Olympic diving champion depicted his elegant and acrobatic specialty.

Such famed coaches as Mowerson (Michigan State University), and Jan Stender (Netherlands) made enlightened presentations.

In 1961, CISM launched a campaign in favor of long distance and «stroll» skiing, a Nordic trademark which won world-wide interest through television broadcasts of the Winter Olympics at Grenoble.

The operation was supervised by an ace of the trade, CISM Vice-President Harald SANDVIK, whose wartime skis are exhibited at the Holmenkolen Ski Museum.

Specialist in mountain survival hailed from Sweden, Italy and Finland. Operation «Polar Fox» thus entered the history of CISM.

## 1961 : Paris Clinic

Another clinic... but a different one, for its topic has retained its interest to this day.

## THE DUAL ROLE OF SPORTS TRAINING : MILITARY AND NATIONAL

While all previous clinics were designed for young officers and NCOs specializing in physical fitness, this one was staged for the benefit of general officers and commanders holding important positions at Headquarters, Military Schools, and high commands, who may, by virtue of their functions, be faced with questions relating to sports.

The task at hand was, in fact, to convince the officers slated to play a role in the organization of their country's Armed Forces of the many merits of sports.

The selected topic stressed the role of sports in the training of the modern soldier, the mission of military sports



Toledo 1959 (Spain)

from the national standpoint, and its contribution to the physical and morale welfare of a nation's youth.

The opening ceremony, presided by Mr. MESSMER, Minister of the Armies, was held in the main conference room at La Sorbonne, Thursday, 13 July, at 17 hours. The event was closed on the premises of UNESCO, on 20 July at 15 30 hours, under the presidency of Mr. HERZOG, High Commissioner for Youth and Sports.

The clinic was hosted by the National Sports Institute (I.N.S.) and by the Teachers College of Physical Education (E. N. S. E. P.).

## From 1961 to 1968 : Slight modification of trends in the exchange process

An organization such as CISM which currently numbers over 40 member nations benefits from excellent possibilities of international cooperation in many a field of endeavor.

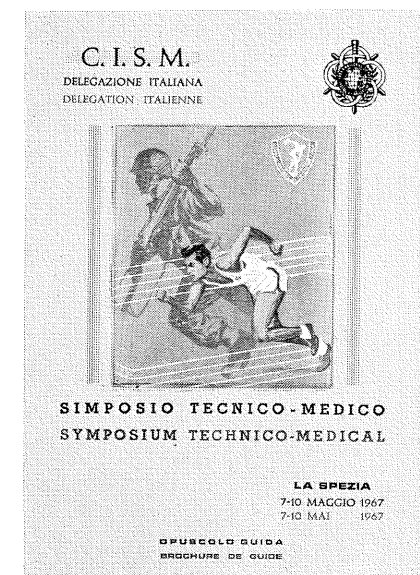
At a very early stage, CISM realized that in conjunction with the two primary activities on its program, namely the pentathlons and the regular sports events, a third new vista lay wide open : that of research in the medical aspects of sports and experimentation of new training methods.

The scope of its program of events involves the meeting of over 200 national military teams each year.

This, in turn, leads to the sudden encounter of various and different elements — coaches, medical experts, and sports leaders — under the CISM banner.

It inevitably follows that CISM has attempted to draw from this vast source of knowledge and experience — men dedicated to the progress of sports, striving to develop improved training methods, and some of whom are engaged in the formulation of a sports doctrine.

The General Assembly decided to schedule Research Days in conjunction with each annual championship, the topic of



From 8th to 12th May the Italian Armed Forces have organized at La Spezia a Symposium on the theme : Role of the Armed Forces in the preparation of «elite» athletes.

On one side, the delegates of 10 countries have outlined the organization and working of a specialized sporting unit created to bring together «elite» military athletes in order to intensify and improve their preparation.

Fidelity to our Academy's aim and purposes has been proved once more.



discussion to vary, of course, in function of the nature of the event. There followed an uninterrupted sequence of Research Days on themes such as :

- Track & Field (Hertogenbosch and Brussels);
- Tendinitis (Tunis);
- The problems of Boxing (Tunis);
- Fencing (Copenhagen and Palermo);
- Judo (Vienna);
- The Sports Unit (La Spezia).

This, however, does not mean that the idea of large-scale international clinics has been abandoned. In 1968, France will resume the cycle of its technical sessions, the initial one being devoted to an assessment of «Sports and Military Training Methods».



The above represents but a terse digest of the work accomplished by our Academy, an institution where the man in the field, the medical expert, the leader, the champion, and the researcher brush elbows, exchange ideas and complement each other's knowledge.

CISM is steadily intensifying its effort in this area; less spectacular and perhaps more exacting than the others, it nevertheless stands second to none in terms of actual results.

For, behind every sports event, behind the success of the Olympic Games and their secular myth now rendered hazy through the centuries, behind the torch symbolizing universal brotherhood, behind the crowds filling the hundred-door stadia, lie long preliminary studies, long hours of merciless training, and ... creative genius.

## CISM ACADEMY \* ACISM

ACISM is a scientific and pedagogic agency dedicated to research in all aspects of physical fitness and sports training (doctrinal, medical, technical, military, and social). It further assumes the responsibility for disseminating data on its undertakings.

### ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ACISM is staffed as follows :

- A Directing Committee comprised of 6 permanent members :
  - A Chairman and a Secretary General, the incumbents being the President and Secretary General of CISM, respectively.
  - A Director who ensures liaison between the section heads and coordinates their operations.

Three Section Heads  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1^{\circ} \text{ Doctrine and Research,} \\ 2^{\circ} \text{ Medical Aspect of Sports,} \\ 3^{\circ} \text{ Methods and Technique.} \end{array} \right.$

#### — REGULAR MEMBERS

Each member nation may appoint three regular (military) members, with the proviso that one of them be a medical expert and another a technical specialist in matters of physical fitness and sports.

#### — SPECIAL MEMBERS

Each member nation may designate three special members (civilian or military), selected for their competence in the area of either physical fitness, or sports, or medicine.

#### — MEMBERSHIP in the capacity of correspondent

Each member nation may appoint any number or correspondents selected among recognized specialists (national coaches, sports reporters, etc.).

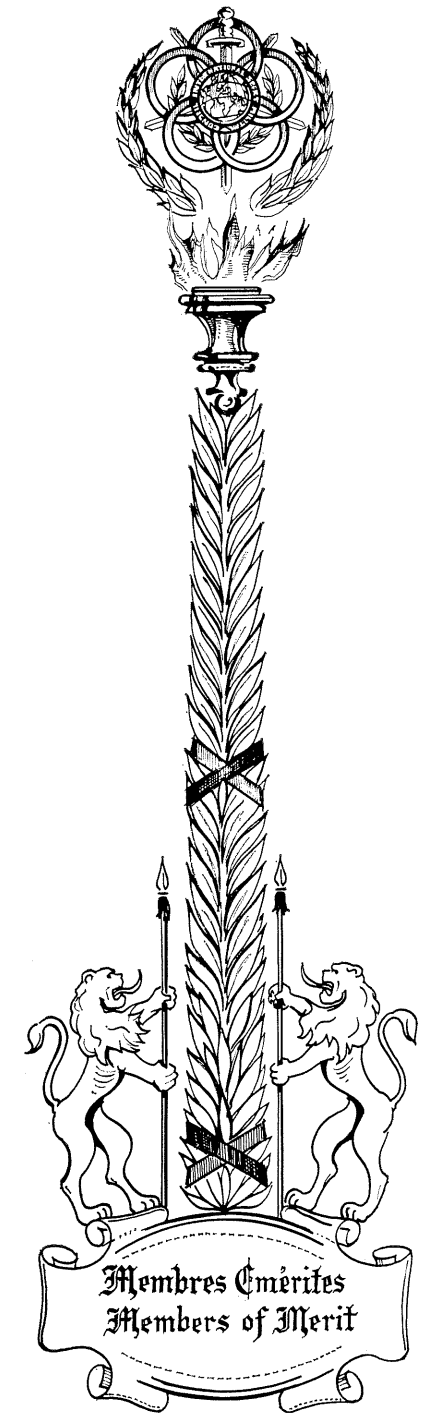
All the members (regular, special, and correspondents) are appointed by their respective countries. The Director and the three Section Heads are chosen among Academy members and officially appointed by CISM's General Assembly.

Norefjell 1961 (Norway)



# members of merit

- |      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| 1951 | † Lt-Colonel B. E. M. FRAEYS<br>Général L. M. CHASSIN<br>Lt-Colonel H. MULDER<br>Général G. DYRSSEN  | Belgium<br>France<br>The Netherlands<br>Sweden   |
| 1953 | † Lt-Colonel R. BONIVENTO  | Italy  |
| 1954 | Commandant E. PETIT<br>Captain G. VOCATURO (I. NAVY)<br>Colonel B. BAILEY  | France<br>Italy<br>U. S. A.  |
| 1956 | Major ARNE THORBURN - Président du CISM<br>de 1953 à 1956<br>Général J. D. SCHEPPERS   | Sweden<br>The Netherlands  |
| 1960 | † Lt-Colonel J. A. G. de LEEUW<br>Lt-Colonel A. de ALMEIDA ANDRADE<br>Commander J. C. H. BOL<br>Général GUL MAWAZ KHAN<br>Colonel N. M. von ARBIN<br>Commodore B. LIND af HAGEBY<br>Colonel-Médecin N. PAPARESCOS<br>Captain A. TRALLORI (I. NAVY)<br>Général PIROUZ<br>Colonel R. ACENZIONI   | The Netherlands<br>Portugal<br>The Netherlands<br>Pakistan<br>Sweden<br>Sweden<br>Greece<br>Italy<br>Iran<br>Italy                                     |
| 1961 | Colonel V. SWEDENBORG<br>General J. AGULLA<br>Colonel G. PICCINI   | Sweden<br>Spain<br>Italy   |
| 1962 | Lt-Colonel S. HOSKINS<br>Lt-Colonel J. WENDELEN  | U. S. A.<br>Belgium  |
| 1963 | Major Général W. CUNNINGHAM<br>Major Général KUN CHANG YU<br>Brigadier Général I. RAZOOKI<br>Colonel M. MOUSSALY<br>Lt-Colonel H. MÖLLER<br>Major J. WELTER  | U. S. A.<br>Korea<br>Iraq<br>Syria<br>Germany<br>Luxembourg  |
| 1964 | Lt Général A. RAHMAN AMIN<br>Général M. BELLOTTO<br>Commander B. GARD<br>Colonel S. ÜRGEN<br>Lt-Colonel P. LAVANGA<br>Lt-Colonel K. F. DE WIJK   | U. A. R.<br>Italy<br>Norway<br>Turkey<br>France<br>The Netherlands   |
| 1965 | Brigadier Général PARK DOO SUN<br>Major Général J. S. LAWRIE<br>Lt-Colonel E. C. TOWNSEND<br>Commander C. E. JOHNSON<br>Lt-Colonel J. VARSOS<br>Contre-Amiral A. GANDINI<br>Lt-Colonel C. CORSI<br>Lt-Colonel G. P. CASCIOTTI<br>Lt-Colonel H. SANDVIK<br>† Colonel J. J. F. BORGHOUTS<br>† Colonel O. MOURA BRAZ<br>† Lt Commander O. KARATUN<br>Major Général YOON, TAEK JOONG | Korea<br>U. S. A.<br>U. S. A.<br>U. S. A.<br>U. S. A.<br>Greece<br>Italy<br>Italy<br>Italy<br>Norway<br>The Netherlands<br>Portugal<br>Turkey<br>Korea |
| 1966 | Brigadier Général A. SULAIMAN<br>Lt-Colonel J. WALSH<br>Captain A. J. PAVAN (BR. NAVY)   | Iraq<br>Ireland<br>Brazil  |
| 1967 | Général F. POTTIER<br>Monsieur H. BEN AMMAR<br>Lt-Colonel H. HAMOUDA<br>Général PARK HEE DONG<br>Lt-Colonel Ph. VERMEULEN<br>Lt-Colonel P. SÖLLNER<br>Colonel G. MASSOUMI  | France<br>Tunisia<br>Tunisia<br>Korea<br>The Netherlands<br>Germany<br>Iran  |





# THE ARMED FORCES AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

To say that it would be difficult to organize the Olympic Games without assistance from the Armed Forces has become a trite statement.

In order to validate this contention, we are presenting a brief digest of the military contribution to the Games in Rome, Innsbruck, Grenoble and Mexico.

The Italian Armed Forces assigned a special unit — the Raggruppamento Olimpico Militare — to support the Olympic Games Organizing Committee. Staffed by 4,500 officers, NCOs and enlisted men from various services, this unit was placed under the command of General Calise. The Support Group consisted of two distinct elements: General Services and Sports Services.

A mere glance at the following figures will give an idea of the scope of material assistance made available to the Games:

12 telephone and telegraph offices; 70 radio stations; 358 telephones; 100 kilometers of telephone cable; 14 teletype machines; 1,200 pigeons; 12 hertzian cables; 60 truck cranes; 105 trucks; 123 buses; 176 jeeps; 197 cars; 375 motorcycles, and 450 tons of fuel.

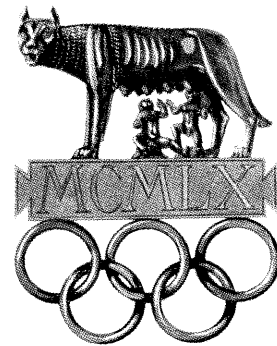
... And let us not forget the CISM Village, so wonderfully organized under the supervision of Colonel Piccini.

The following statistical data indicate the percentage of military personnel on the Olympic teams of CISM member nations.

The statistics were established on the basis of a survey and information provided by the various delegations at the Olympic Village.

The military won their fair share of medals.

Let us mention, for instance: Livio Berruti, d'Inzeo brothers (Italy), E. Crook (USA), the US Modern Pentathlon Team, R. Schiermeyer (France), C. Arabo (France), N. Nieder & D. Bragg (USA), Musso & di Poccoli (Italy) and many others.



ROMA

## STATISTICS

CISM Member Countries	Athletes	Military Contestants	%
Germany	250	10	4
Argentina	129	6	5
Austria	122	3	3
Belgium	94	18	20
Brazil	73	14	19
Korea	58	9	16
Spain	148	14	10
U. S. A.	254	62	25
France	210	70	33
Greece	66	14	30
Iraq	21	6	29
Iran	30	3	10
Italy	255	68	27
Lebanon	21	7	33
Luxembourg	55	3	6
Mexico	89	9	10
Norway	42	2	5
Pakistan	62	18	29
The Netherlands	77	3	4
Portugal	59	13	21
U. A. R.	95	53	56
Sweden	147	19	13
Turkey	47	5	11
23	Total 2 414	467	20

## THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

The organization of Olympic Games was a national undertaking which drew on the experience of other nations.

Here too the help of the Army was solicited. What was not anticipated is that such assistance would become of paramount importance, and that due to circumstances.

There were several phases:

### 1) Assistance extended until the end of 1962

In Spring 1961, the Olympic Company was created and staffed by personnel from a pioneers battalion.

A force of 250 men, it was tasked to prepare all the sites: a project involving removal of tree stumps, clearing the grounds, installation of cables and erection of initial structures in the Alpine scenery.

### 2) Winter 1962-1963

In January 1963, at the conclusion of the pre-olympic contests, the National Defence Ministry appointed the Staff in charge of coordinating Army assistance.

It included, inter alia, an Office for Liaison with the Games Organizing Committee, the supervisory element of the military contingent assigned to the project, and military groups designed to assist civilian officials.

Additional support element included a detachment assigned to the Olympic Village, an helicopter squadron, and an honor party.

In February 1963, during the pre-Olympic contests, the Army detailed close to 600 men to service the slopes, runs, and ski-jumps, and prepare the bobsleigh and tobogan runs. The Army thus gleaned precious experience for the Games.

### 3) Summer-Fall 1963

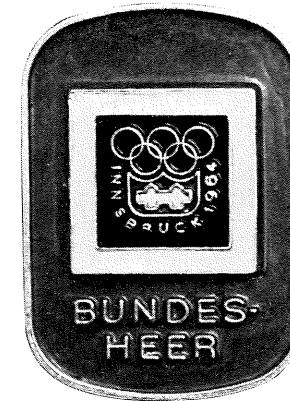
As the tasks became more diversified, each detachment acquired a specialty and from 1 May to 1 November, 440,000 manhours were diverted to the project.

### 4) Assistance during the Games per se

2,800 officers, NCO's and soldiers are now stationed at Innsbruck. Clad in brand new garments, they display parkas, special sweaters and fur caps.

Moreover, the Army provides the Olympic Village with all the required bedding, i. e., 5,400 beds, linen and blankets included.

As can be judged from the foregoing, the Army contribution was indeed sizeable.



INNSBRUCK

## THE VALUE OF THE MILITARY EFFORT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GAMES

During the Olympic Games in Rome, a Japanese delegation studied in detail the Olympic Unit « Rom » which was created by the Italian Army.

Detailed plans came to conclusion in 1963 when a « Headquarter for Olympic Assistance » was established at the General Staff of the Japanese Army.

The various tasks were divided among Army, Navy and Air Force: Transportation, Communication, Shooting ranges, sailing and Modern Pentathlon facilities, etc.

The strength of the Olympic Unit:

7 000 men of which 2 000 were sailors;

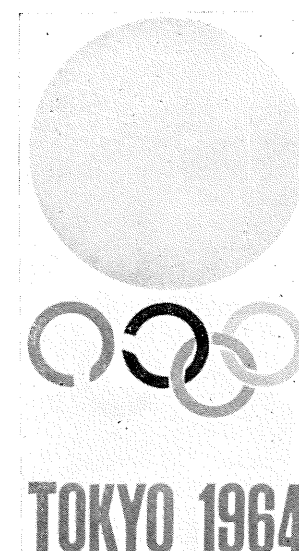
750 cars;

70 boats;

12 planes;

900 various implements for communication, radio, telephone, etc.

The Olympic Group was directed by an Army General, assisted by numerous Senior Officers.



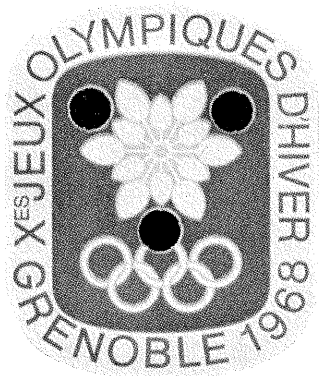


STATISTICS :

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Korea	U. S. A.	Finland	France	Italy	Morocco	The Netherlands	Tunisia
Athletes in the delegation	182	57	62	153	290	90	128	178	28	NC	8
Military athletes	4	7	9	27	52	10	22	27	7	15	5
Percentage	0,38	12	14,5	12	18	11,8	13	17	25	14,2	60
Officials, leader, referees, etc.	—	1	3	2	8	1	2	4	—	3	—
Gold medals	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	3	—	—	—
Silver medals	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	1
Bronze medals	—	—	—	1	7	—	4	3	—	—	1
Olympics diplomas 4th, 5th and 6th placing	—	3	—	3	(*)	1	5	13	—	—	—

(\*) 4 world records + 1 olympic record.

Conclusion : This limited survey authorizes some conclusions : a) military sports play an important role; b) the best cooperation between civilian and military sports must be developed; c) our contribution to the Olympic ideal is worth consideration.



# GRENOBLE

## A Staff, 8 000 men, it's... OPERATION „OLYMPIC GAMES“

field of activities will encompass seven primary areas : servicing and maintenance of the sports facilities, installation of communications networks, responsibility for transportation of personnel and equipment, organization of sanitary services, general security and traffic measures, personal contribution toward enhancing the event and, last but not least, participation in the sports competition.

The slightest crack in the bobsleigh track, an unnoticeable sagging of the ski-jump at Saint-Nizier, or else a single stone on the Chamrousse slope may prove fatal to the athlete performing at full speed. Furthermore, both the quality of performance and overall success of the event are contingent upon appropriate material facilities. And thus, tasked to prepare and maintain the Olympic slopes, the 27th Alpine Brigade became one of the major cogwheels in the intricate mechanism. The groundwork started in summer. The versatile infantrymen of the 6th Alpine Battalion suddenly became gardeners and wielding spades, picks, and rakes — while occasionally resorting to explosives — they tirelessly toiled toward the creation of wintry smooth lawns : the ski slopes designed for alpine contests. With care and patience, they made a bed of gigantic proportions, with no depressions or bumps, an inviting bed awaiting its blanket of snow.

### THEN, IN TIME, CAME THE SNOW...

Come it did, of course, giving the signal for phase number two of the operation. Donning their skis, 400 Alpine infantrymen set out on a snow-packing project. They were there, day in day out, up to the very last hour preceding the contests, patiently restoring the slopes to perfection after each snowfall. Those responsible for long distance tracks are initially faced with less difficulties. The first few layers are packed mechanically, after which the reprieve is over. The two parallel tracks (length : 87.5 km, and a minimum width of 2.5 m) are almost constantly travelled by over 200 Alpine infantrymen weaving through the Vercors woods, for such is the prerequisite for perfect trails.

In the meantime, at Saint Nizier and Autrans, 60 infantrymen of the 7th Alpine Battalion indulge in acrobatics on the two ski-jumps at respective heights of 90 and

70 meters. After dumping 3,000 cubic meters of snow on the two huge toboggans, the challenge was to pack it. In order to do so, they had to chain themselves one to the other, forming rope parties as it were, a particularly hazardous operation. Spectacular at times, generating an aura of mystery at others, the Army activities are consistently effective. For instance, toward the end of the afternoon, a daily convoy of trucks, their load carefully concealed under a tarpaulin cover, crosses Grenoble's city limits, steering its unknown freight on the road to l'Alpe D'Huez, Lethal weapons, new bombs? Nothing of the sort... just ice ! Each day, locally produced blocks of ice are hauled up the mountains by the 93rd Artillery Regiment. 800 cubic meters, the equivalent of 24,000 blocks, will be required for the construction of the bobsleigh run, a mile-long track which must be constantly watered, smoothed, and protected from the sun. The very same task is assumed by the 4th Cavalry Regiment at Villars de Lans where the contests will be held on a 1 000 meter run.

### COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

However, setting up sports facilities was but one — if among the most important — aspect of the multifaceted task undertaken

Unloading of ice blocks designed for the bobsleigh run



by the Army at Grenoble. Thus, since summer, Communications units proceeded to the installation of miles of cables and hertzian relays — an occupation occasionally requiring them to live in igloos at an altitude of over 2,000 meters. Their efforts resulted in the establishment of the Chamrousse network (120 kilometers of telephone cables laid at a depth of 35 cm) and that of Autrans (140 kilometers of overhead cables slung on fir trees). They also had to provide a hertzian beam emergency network connecting Grenoble with other Olympic sites in the event of failure of the primary system.

Since Grenoble and its immediate suburbs hosted the majority of the visitors, an acute problem of transportation came into play. 500 micro-cars driven by members of the police force shuttled to and fro, bringing officials, sportsmen, and reporters to their given destination over the 300 km road system linking Grenoble to the 5 Olympic sites. Moreover, 40 jeeps and 20 snowmobiles were made available for travel to less easily accessible areas. Lastly, fifteen Army trucks were detailed to bring bobsleighs back up after each run.

### 2,500 PATIENTS — THE SICK AND THE WOUNDED

Such an invasion of spectators, the figure of 800,000 was quoted, dictated the need for extensive medical facilities. The program was implemented under the title of «First Aid, Olympic Games» — a body comprised of two independent, but complementary organizations, both under the leadership of Colonel Rachou. The Grenoble Health Department was the civilian «partner», assuming responsibility for patients and accident casualties in the city and over the main thoroughfares. Its counterpart, the Olympic Health Service, operated under the full supervision of the Army Health Service. Its responsibilities included first aid, resuscitation, emergency treatment, and transportation of casualties — whether athletes, technicians, military personnel, officials, or spectators — to the nearest hospital. Since its area of responsibilities included the Olympic arena, this service was equipped with appropriate medical gear, to include a surgical antenna at l'Alpe D'Huez, in the vicinity of the bobsleigh run. A resuscitation cell was available for emergency treatment of severely wounded casualties, while less critical cases were processed for evacuation. To this effect, 70 military ambulances were on standby at all first aid stations, while 5 police force owned helicopters (of the

«Lark» type) ensured air evacuation from the various stations to the Grenoble Military Hospital. An impressive array of precautionary measures indeed, but a necessary one in light of the dire possibility of 2,500 patients over the duration of the Games.

In addition to their first aid mission, the Police Force also ensured traffic control, security in the area, as well as protocol functions in honor guards and escort duties. A hundred or so officers and nearly 2,500 NCOs equipped with 570 radios participated in this operation.

### SPORTS ACTION AND ITS SETTING

The Olympic torch run, the opening ceremony, and the Games themselves in the various stations were three more areas featuring military participation. For instance, on 6 February, the Grenoble Olympic mini-stadium featured a performance by 500 Alpine infantrymen, a ski-scout section, numerous color guards, four bands, etc... However, the most spectacular show was witnessed by but handful of local residents. It took place in October. Sappers of the 27th Alpine Brigade stormed up the 3 Pucelles (3 Maidens) peak which towers over Grenoble. Having reached the top, they cleared a flat surface on which an Air Force helicopter skillfully deposited an array of projectors. Then came the grueling trip down, with miles of cables to haul in order to ensure the connection. But what a result ! Grenoble treated itself, throughout the period of the Games, to the brightest nights one has ever seen.

The Army's feat would have been lacking had it not included participation in the sports events. Its greatest effort centered on bobsleigh. Battalion Commander Boré, of the Interservice Physical Fitness and Sports Section, was appointed national coach and sole selector. He started from scratch — seeking promising athletes who could be coached to success, or else improving the potential of the scarce existing specialists. Within six months, he succeeded in fielding teams of such skill as to challenge the best foreign competition. Also in Nordic disciplines, biathlon and long distance skiing, a few military personnel rated a selection for the national team.

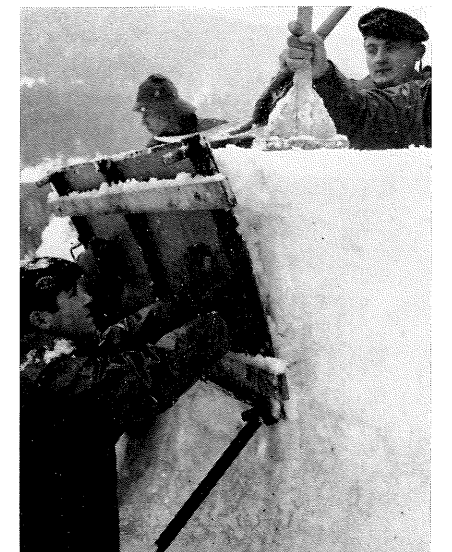
«Operation Olympic Games» is not over yet. The Army must still undo what it has so painstakingly done, an obscure and unrewarding task, overlooked and unrecognized as was the role the Army might have been compelled to play had unforeseen difficulties arisen. It stood ready, right along, to counteract a shortage of snow (60 trucks would have hauled it in from



At an altitude of over 1,200 m, an Air Force helicopter gently lowers an array of projectors

another area), a radio communications failure, etc... It provided the Olympic Games with a «full coverage» insurance against all possible eventualities and mishaps. The games were a national endeavour. Close co-operation between the civilian and Military elements made it a national success.

Icing of the toboggan at Villard-de-Lans



## COOPERATION OF THE MEXICAN ARMY IN SPORT EVENTS

The Ministry of National Defence, through the General Direction of Physical Education has offered to the Mexican Sports Confederation to fully collaborate in the development of the Games of the Youth which, every year, take place in different towns of the Republic of Mexico.

All services of superintendance, transmissions, hygiene and transports will be supervised and directed by members of the National Army, and will join in a common effort to give an impulse to Mexican sport.

Reciprocally, the CDM has adressed itself to the National Sports Federation and to the State Governors to ask them to cooperate in the promotion of sport events in the various bodies of the Army.





# CISM AND ITS RULES

## COMPOSITION

### ARTICLE 1

The International Military Sports Council is an international organization whose members are the « Armed Forces » of the various countries.

## AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

### ARTICLE 2

The aim of CISM, while setting a good example in each country, is to encourage military sports in every way which may seem appropriate and to develop friendly relations between the Armed Forces of the various countries.

The International Military Sports Council aims to attain this goal :

- (1) in establishing between the Armed Forces permanent relations for the exchange of ideas and encouraging research in matters of physical education and sport.
- (2) in entrusting the member nations with the organization of different meetings of military sport, organized under its auspices.
- (3) in assuring itself the organization of such meetings or in financing them.
- (4) in encouraging generally and in supporting all measures designed to establish and reinforce good friendly relations between the military participants in order to inspire better understanding between nations and based for each one on love of its own country and respect for that of others.

## DEFINITIONS

### ARTICLE 6

- (1) **Affiliated Nation** : A nation admitted to CISM membership in conformity with the Statutes and able to participate in its activities. Such a nation receives the right to vote dating from the day of its membership.
- (2) **Associated Nation** : An « affiliated nation » who has lost its right to vote becomes an « associated nation ».

## AFFILIATION

### ARTICLE 7

- (1) Any invited country which accepts the obligation outlined in the present Statutes can join CISM.
- (2) The Executive Committee can invite a nation to join CISM only after decision of the General Assembly.
- (3) No invitation can be sent to a country whose international existence has not been officially recognized by all the associated nations.
- (6) The decision to invite a nation to join is made by a three-quarters majority, under the conditions outlined in article 12.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## CONSTITUTION AND OPERATION

### ARTICLE 9

- (1) The General Assembly is the supreme authority of CISM. The delegations representing the several nations affiliated in CISM form the General Assembly. Each delegation is normally composed of three delegates, members of the Executive Committee, Secretary General, Treasurer and Chief of Information not included. The General Assembly may decide to bring to four the number of the delegates when it is justified by the structure of the Armed Forces of the country considered.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## COMPOSITION

### ARTICLE 15

The General Assembly elects from among its members by an absolute majority (see article 12) an Executive Committee composed of seven members :

- the President;
- the 1st Vice-President;
- the 2nd Vice-President;
- four members.

The President and the Vice-Presidents of the Executive Committee are respectively the President and the Vice-Presidents of CISM.

## ACADEMY

### ARTICLE 29

- (1) CISM sponsors a research organization called « Academy ».
- (2) The Academy of CISM consists of :
  - ordinary members;
  - extraordinary members;
  - Chiefs of Section;
  - one Reporter charged with coordinating the action of the sections;
  - corresponding members.

## LIAISON OFFICES

### ARTICLE 30

- (1) The General Assembly may, when proposed by the Executive Committee, create Liaison Offices which are directly subordinate to the General Secretariat. The Chief of the Liaison Office, is designated by the country which accepts this responsibility. The rule outlined in article 28 applies to the Liaison Office.
- (4) The function of the Liaison Office is :
  - to disseminate CISM's ideals in the area under its jurisdiction;
  - to organize and implement the regional CISM Calendar;
  - to circulate, explain, and apply general directives issued by the General Secretariat;
  - to provide technical advices and forward reports on Academy's findings to member nations in the area under its jurisdiction. The results of the stages and clinics are of special importance;
  - to carry out special missions as directed by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and the Secretary General.

## COMPETITIONS - SPORTS REGULATIONS

### ARTICLE 32

« CISM Competition » : is considered any competition organized within the limits of the current Statutes and which groups at least six nations.

### ARTICLE 33

Only military personnel on active duty in the Armed Forces can take part in the competitions organized by CISM or under its auspices. No one can be called to active duty into the Armed Forces in order to participate in a CISM competition. Exceptions can be made by the General Assembly.

### ARTICLE 35

- (1) In the CISM competitions the rules governing each sport are applied, except if otherwise decided by the General Assembly.

## FINANCES - BUDGET

### ARTICLE 37

- (1) Membership dues deposited to CISM's Bank Account each year, prior to 1 July. All exceptions must be authorized by the Executive Committee.
- (2) A percentage of gross profits realized from the events organized by CISM, after deduction of all mandatory taxes. This percentage, which is set at 20 % for Soccer (final tour) must be paid within a three-month period following the event.



# The CISM Technical Brochures



*In the course of the last years, the « Study Days » of CISM have multiplied.*

*Usually held during the championship, they group the « men of the field » and the « men of the laboratory ». These clinics encounter a growing success.*

*In order to disseminate the conclusions, we have compiled the results of the studies in « Technical Brochures ».*

*I should like to point out the two last issues to our readers. The Brazilian Delegation has published booklet nr. 5 under the title « Sporting activities in tropical climate — An experimental solution, training in altitude ».*

*This most original and thoroughly documented work written by Captain Lamartine P. da Costa, takes as thesis the utilisation of altitude as « training load ».*

*We give, in extenso in this number, the interesting conclusions of that work.*

*In booklet nr. 6 altitude is still in question, but in a very different way.*

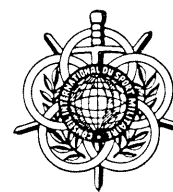
*Mexico is nearing very quickly. Many experiments have been conducted in several countries. Our Study Days of Tunis were designed to consolidate the various observations. Thanks to Colonel Doctor Tatarelli and to Medical Doctor Commandant Vrillac we are able to present an interesting synthesis.*

## The Sports Unit

1) The Contribution by the Armed Forces to highly competitive sport is justified by the concern and the duty of sharing the increasingly important and complex effort made by countries for the benefit of their best athletes. In fact, due to the increasing development of sports programmes and the phenomenon of physiological acceleration of the youth, athletes join the military service when they are already well known and prepared.

For such reasons, the Armed Forces have the mission of :

- protecting the athletes so that the important work already accomplished by the club is not jeopardized;
- improving the athlete's condition through the application of the most up-to-date training and dietetic methods;





● in addition, to orient officers and non commissioned officers towards sports of a high technical level or implying a long organic training.

2) The Sports Unit presents a great number of possibilities for an adequate fulfilment of these missions :

- time available,
- discipline,
- educational aspect,
- introduction of new methods,
- rational diet,
- formation of coaches and trainers,
- complete medical control,
- cooperation with civilian organizations.

The following negative factors should be mentioned :

- difficulties in meeting the operational requirements of an unit,
- difficulty in ensuring the military formation of officers and non-commissioned officers.

3) The Armed forces have to discover boys gifted for certain sports which can be started at the conscription age.

4) The contribution by the Armed Forces to high competition sport — through the establishment of a sports unit or another selective system — has an important psychological repercussion on the young man who finds himself in a favorable and beneficial environment and on his family or social environment as well.

*A considerable propaganda will result in favor of the Armed Forces.*

5) It seems advisable that the Armed Forces be requested to furnish an important contribution by training athletes in sports of a high technical level such as shooting, modern pentathlon, bob, and in sports « of endurance » such as the marathon where the average age of competitors is high.

6) Medical control can be easily conducted by the Armed Forces through :

- a most complete control (concentration of athletes and modern equipment);
- study and research :
  - scientific cooperation : e.g. the altitude problem;
  - national contribution (statistics, tests, etc.).

7) Type of Sports Unit :

- integration of sport training in the operational formation (Northern Countries);
- simplified military formation, but total and intensive training.





# At the service of **CISM**

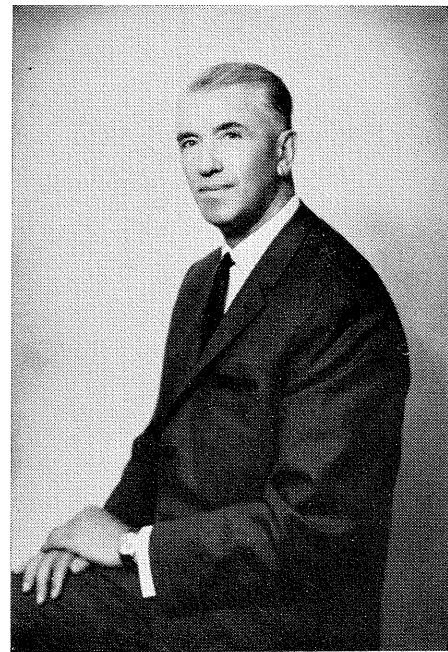


The Executive Committee and the member countries' delegates (Madrid 1967)

Founding member of the Allied Forces Sports Council and of the International Military Sports Council, R. Mollet, the current Permanent Secretary General, is a former Cavalry and Air Force officer. Prior to assuming responsibility for the Secretariat in 1954, he partook in CISM activities first as a delegate, then as member of the Executive Committee.

He succeeded Air Force Colonel E. Petit (France) — one of CISM's most brilliant promoters — who headed the Secretariat until 1953.

R. Mollet is also President of the Belgian Olympic Committee and Executive Committee member of the International Council for Physical Fitness and Sports (UNESCO).



THE PERMANENT SECRETARY GENERAL

**R. MOLLET**  
*CISM Permanent Secretary General*  
 Parc des Nations, T. 72.19.18  
 119, av. Franklin Roosevelt BRUSSELS 5

## THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION

William « Bill » McNAMARA is on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), at the United States Department of Defense.

He has held the position of CISM Chief of Information since 1963, in addition to numerous activities in the field of Physical Fitness.

Ranging from academic conferences to comic strips, his very diversified and correspondingly effective methods of operation have gradually acquainted the world with CISM's name, programs, and goals.

**Mr W. G. McNAMARA**  
*Office of Assistant Secretary of Defence (Public Affairs)*  
 Pentagon Washington 25 D.C.  
 Room 2E780



## THE TREASURER

Commandant d'Aviation A. LAMBERT is on active duty with the Belgian Air Force Staff.

He has been CISM's Treasurer since 1961.

His great specialty: organize CISM General Assemblies in their most minute detail.

**Commandant d'Aviation A. LAMBERT**  
*CISM Treasurer-Archivist*  
 Parc des Nations,  
 119, av. Franklin Roosevelt Brussels 5  
 CISM account N° 427.885 to  
 Banque de Commerce,  
 6, Place Royale, Brussels.



## THE SECRETARIAL STAFF

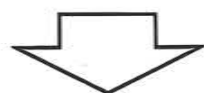
It is comprised of:

- Major J. LETHEN (Germany), Assistant to the Secretary General.
- Mr. W. SCHLEUSNER, our talented illustrator and CISM's Jack of all trades.
- Miss F. DE KEMPENEER, Secretary.





# Are you a member?



NOM :  
NAME :



# Etes-vous membre?

We invite you to join the CISM Alumni Club.

From its very beginning 14 years ago, the Conseil International du Sport Militaire has strived to inspire better mutual understanding and development of friendly relations among its member nations around the world. The healthy benefits of these aims have been enjoyed by more than 25,000 military athletes and a sizeable number of the world's outstanding sports leaders who have engaged in varied CISM sponsored sports events.

Unfortunately, many of CISM's early athletes, young soldiers and officers who formed new friendships on the sports fields of CISM, have lost contact with their fellow athletes and with CISM activities in general.

As CISM continues to expand in both membership and sports endeavors, many athletes who once carried the CISM banner remain uninformed of the achievements and progress of the organization since their own active days of participation.

CISM has recognized this void and has proposed the creation of its CISM Alumni Club dedicated to maintaining the host of international friendships established through CISM. Membership is open to all individuals who have participated in any type of CISM activities.

CISM offers a challenging opportunity to military athletes and sportsmen from all walks of life to make a continuing contribution to better understanding among the people of the world through active participation in this organization of sportsmen.

By joining us in the CISM Alumni Club each of you can further contribute toward the common goal of men of good will, better world understanding and improved international relations — the ideals of CISM.



Friendship



