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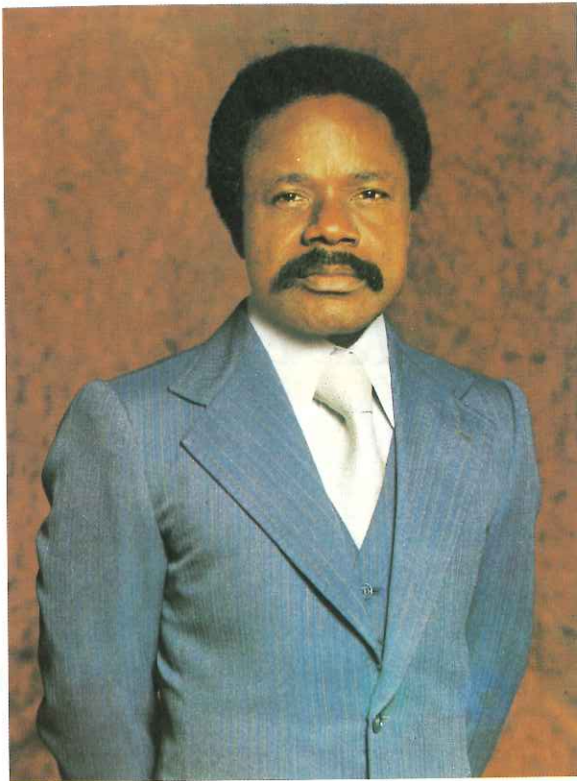
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du GABON au NIGERIA
from Gabon to Nigeria





du GABON au NIGERIA from Gabon to Nigeria



De Libreville a Lagos

L'année 1982 aura connu cinq manifestations majeures sur le continent africain: le Comité Exécutif en juin à LIBREVILLE, en septembre le XXIXème Championnat de Basketball à ALGER, l'ouverture officielle de LUSAKA de l'Office de Liaison pour l'Afrique de l'Est fin octobre, en novembre à LAGOS la XXXVIIème Assemblée Générale et le XXXIVème Championnat de Boxe à ALGER également, en décembre.

Des manifestations moins marquantes telles que championnats régionaux et réunions des Offices de Liaison souligneront la vitalité du C.I.S.M. sur se continent, même si nous devons regretter l'annulation du XXXIVème Championnat de BOXE prévu à ABIDJAN.

La XXXVIème Assemblée Générale à HONOLULU a proposé de rendre un hommage particulier à l'Afrique, en l'honneur du continent qui allait organiser en 1982 nos deux Comités Exécutifs et notre Assemblée Générale. Mais au delà de cet aspect d'actualité, elle a tenu d'abord à témoigner de la place de choix que le sport militaire africain a atteint au sein du C.I.S.M. au cours de ces vingt dernières années.

Après l'EGYPTE et les pays du MAGHREB, l'AFRIQUE NOIRE a été touchée à partir de la fin des années 60 grâce à l'action de jeunes officiers conscients du bénéfice que retireraient leurs jeunes armées d'une appartenance au C.I.S.M. En une décennie, dix puis vingt maintenant trente pays ont rejoint le C.I.S.M. — adhésion massive favorisée par une organisation qui, dès sa création en 1948, avait affirmé son caractère universel et démocratique et par dessus tout sa vocation à rassembler et à promouvoir en respectant l'identité de ses membres.

Peut-on parler de l'AFRIQUE et du sport en cet été 1982, sans évoquer la coupe du monde de football et les magnifiques prestations de l'ALGERIE et du CAMEROUN qui ont emballé les téléspectateurs par la qualité de leur jeu et qui ont donné du football africain une image que beaucoup parmi les meilleurs peuvent lui envier?

La seconde manifestation en AFRIQUE NOIRE s'est tenue à LUSAKA, capitale de la ZAMBIE, à la fin du mois d'octobre avec l'ouverture officielle de l'Office de Liaison pour l'AFRIQUE DE L'EST, dernier maillon de la politique de décentralisation du C.I.S.M. Cette ouverture sera jumelée avec les championnats régionaux de BOXE, FOOTBALL, et BASKETBALL, auxquels participeront, outre les pays de la zone, trois pays qui, bien que n'appartenant pas au C.I.S.M., ont manifesté leur intérêt pour notre organisation. Il s'agit du MOZAMBIQUE, du BOTSWANA et du ZIMBABWE. C'est la perspective de les voir rejoindre le C.I.S.M. qui a incité le Comité Exécutif à demander au NIGERIA de leur adresser une invitation à notre prochaine Assemblée Générale et c'est en évoquant cette assemblée qui se tiendra en novembre à LAGOS que nous terminerons cet éditorial.

Le Général ABDULKADIR et le Major YUSUFU ont fait le point à LIBREVILLE du degré de préparation de la grande réunion annuelle du C.I.S.M.

Après LE CAIRE en 1951 et 1955, CASABLANCA en 1965, TUNIS en 1968, KINSHASA en 1974, souhaitons donc un plein succès à notre XXXVIIème Assemblée Générale. Que les nations africaines susceptibles d'adhérer, invitées par le NIGERIA, soient présentes. Elles se sentiront chez elles à LAGOS.

From Gabon to Nigeria

No fewer than five big CISM events are being organised in the continent of AFRICA in 1982, namely the Executive Committee (June) in LIBREVILLE, the XXIXth Basketball Championship (September) and the XXXIVth Boxing Championship (December) both in ALGERIA, the Official Inauguration of the East African Liaison Office (October) in LUSAKA, and the XXXVIIth General Assembly (November) in LAGOS.

Many other events are taking place such as regional championships and Liaison Office meetings, which are ample proof of CISM's presence in this continent. It is however to be regretted that the Ivory Coast was not able to host the XXXIVth Boxing Championship as scheduled.

The XXXVIth General Assembly in Honolulu decided that this would be "AFRICA YEAR" to pay special tribute to a continent which is staging the two Executive Committee Sessions and the General Assembly this year as well as in recognition of the preponderant place military sports have taken in Africa over the last 20 years.

After EGYPT and the Magrab, Sub-Sahara Africa has been increasingly active in CISM since the end of the 60's thanks to the action of young officers who judiciously foresaw the advantages CISM could afford young Armed Forces. In just one decade membership has risen from 10 to 30 African nations which can be attributed to the inherent nature of our Organisation which, from its foundation in 1948, has sought to affirm its universality and democracy and above all its calling to bring together the nations of the world for the benefit of the promotion of Sport, while at the same time safeguarding each Member Country's identity.

Can one evoke Sport in Africa this summer without mentioning the World Football Cup and the magnificent performances of the teams from ALGERIA and CAMEROON which thrilled television viewers by the high standard of their game giving African football a reputation that many of the best teams in the world envy?

The second event taking place in 1982 in Sub-Sahara Africa is the Official Inauguration of the East African Liaison Office in LUSAKA (Zambia) from 11th to 17th October. The opening of this Office thus completes the last link for the fulfilment of the CISM policy of decentralisation. On this occasion the Liaison Office is also hosting regional Championships in Boxing, Football and Basketball. Invitations have been sent to the member countries in this zone as well as to MOZAMBIQUE, BOTSWANA and ZIMBABWE who have indicated their interest in our activities. With a view to their adhesion to CISM, the Executive Committee has requested that NIGERIA extend invitations to the General Assembly to these countries.

On the subject of the General Assembly, General ABDULKADIR and Major YUSUFU gave a progress report on their preparations for this big event during the Executive Committee Session in GABON.

After CAIRO in 1951 and 1955, CASABLANCA in 1965, TUNIS in 1968 and KINSHASA in 1974, we hope the XXXVIIth General Assembly will be a great success, and that the new African nations likely to join CISM in the future will accept NIGERIA's invitation to meet us in LAGOS on this occasion where they will undoubtedly feel "at home".

The UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TRAINING CENTER

A FACILITY OPEN TO ALL ATHLETES...

Colonel F. DON MILLER (Ret.) is currently Secretary General of the United States Olympic Committee (USOC).

Since he took over this important post, the United States Olympic Committee has widened the scope of its activities and is now recognised as the governing body for Amateur Sport in North America.

We remind CISM readers that for several years Colonel DON MILLER was Chief of the United States delegation to the International Military Sports Council.

In his article presented below, Colonel Don Miller describes the wide range of facilities the USOC makes available to athletes in its Training Center at Colorado Springs.

Le Colonel (er) DON MILLER est Secrétaire Général du Comité Olympique Américain (USOC).

Depuis son accession à cette importante fonction, le Comité Olympique des Etats-Unis s'est résolument engagé dans des voies nouvelles et est devenu l'organisme moteur du Sport Amateur de ce grand pays. Rappelons à l'intention des lecteurs du C.I.S.M. que le Colonel DON MILLER a été pendant plusieurs années Chef de délégation des Etats-Unis au Conseil International du Sport Militaire.

Parmi les remarquables réalisations de l'USOC, il faut citer en premier lieu le Centre d'entraînement olympique décrit par l'article ci-contre.

Après les Jeux Olympiques de 1976 et l'examen des résultats obtenus par ses athlètes, le Comité Olympique des Etats-Unis arriva à la conclusion qu'il était vital pour le sport amateur de créer un centre d'entraînement. L'USOC a transformé une ancienne base aérienne en un ensemble sportif des plus modernes. Il est situé à Colorado Springs, à 2000 m d'altitude. Il jouit d'un climat permettant l'entraînement 12 mois par an. Le Centre peut accueillir plus de 500 athlètes à la fois, participants olympiques en puissance de 37 fédérations nationales qui les sélectionnent. Dès leur arrivée au Centre, tous les frais sont assurés par le Comité Olympique. Le Directeur du Centre est BOB MATHIAS, champion olympique de décathlon en 1948 et 1952. Les installations comprennent une piste d'athlétisme, un terrain de football en herbe synthétique, un magnifique hall de sport de 20.000 mètres carrés permettant la pratique de 13 sports différents. Un programme de médecine sportive, fort avancé et complet, a été mis sur pied grâce à l'installation d'un Centre Médico-Sportif. Outre les examens traditionnels, le Centre applique les données fournies par les techniques de la biomécanique. En 1978 et en 1979, le Centre a accueilli les premiers «Festivals» du Sport Amateur. Depuis l'installation du Centre d'entraînement olympique, plus de 40.000 athlètes de haut niveau ont profité des superbes et ultra-modernes installations. De nombreux et multiples développements sont attendus de cette initiative.

In preparation for the 1984 Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games, more than 40,000 potential Olympians will have availed themselves of the opportunities and facilities of the U.S. Olympic Training Center at Colorado Springs.

After the 1976 Olympic Games, USOC officials evaluated performances of the United States of America's athletes and concluded it was vital to establish a training center to enhance the opportunities offered by the many well-equipped facilities present in the nation's college/school community.

Thus, since the summer of 1977, the Olympic Committee's facility at Colorado Springs has served as the focal point for centralized training for potential Olympians.

The United States Olympic Committee converted a former Air Force facility into a modern training ground. It was a unique opportunity to establish a training facility at 2,000 m, located in a climate conducive to training 12 months a year availing themselves of facilities at the Training Center. It is supplemented by the finest physical plant in the nation at the United States Air Force Academy and a web of non-pareil supplementary facilities at eight local high schools.

Since occupying the Training Center, the USOC has constructed a 400 m synthetic surface, eight-lane, running track which meets IAAF specifications. In addition, the synthetic turf infield is ideal for soccer and field hockey.

Every morning at 6:30, the running track and infield are the focal points for early morning exercises for the more than 500 potential Olympians who might be in residence. Every athlete runs laps. Every athlete participates in specially designed programs to prepare them for a full day's training.

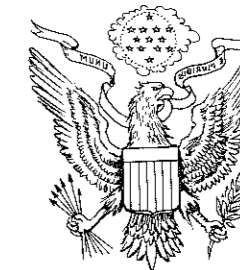
The training center concept has been well received by the 37 national sports federations. The selection of athletes to participate in the program is the responsibility of the national sports federations. These federations are responsible for providing transportation of athletes they select. After arrival at the Olympic Training Center, the USOC assumes all expenses.

Financially, the investment in the Training Center is one of the most significant yet made by the USOC. Currently, the cost of providing accommodation and feeding the athletes is \$ 15.50 a day. Parenthetically, the USOC does not establish guidelines for the selection of the athletes. There are no restrictions on the age or level or ability of those chosen to participate. However, in 1982 and 1983, preference is given to those athlete delegations with potential Olympians selected by the federations.

Industry has cooperated in making the Training Center a reality. A number of the leading companies made it possible to install modern kitchen equipment and provide comfortable furniture. There have been two national sponsors to help underwrite a portion of the operating costs of the Training Center, whose director is Bob Mathias, 1948 and 1952 Olympic decathlon champion.

In June 1982, the USOC opened a magnificent seven-gymnasium, 20,000 square-meter Fieldhouse on the 34-acre

by F. Don Miller, Secretary General
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



Olympic Complex. The concept of the Fieldhouse embraced a facility constructed for the use of 13 different sports.

Coincidentally, the Fieldhouse also affords an opportunity for national sports federations to schedule important national and international competitions at the facility. It is expected that as many as 20 national sports federations will avail themselves for important competitions in the main area of the Fieldhouse, with a 3,500 capacity, during the coming 12 months.

No guidelines were established for length of residence at the Olympic Training Center. There are many examples of delegations limiting themselves to a long weekend. Other federations send national coaches, administrators and potential Olympians for one- or two-week training sessions.

Many ask about "permanent residents". Between 1977 and 1980, the Training Center was the permanent base for the national women's volleyball team. The team no longer headquarters at Colorado Springs. However, there is a cadre of road cyclists, shooters, judo players and national selections in weightlifting and boxing in more-or-less permanent residence.

It is significant that a number of the federations have used the Training Center as the site for the selection of national teams prior to world championships and other important international

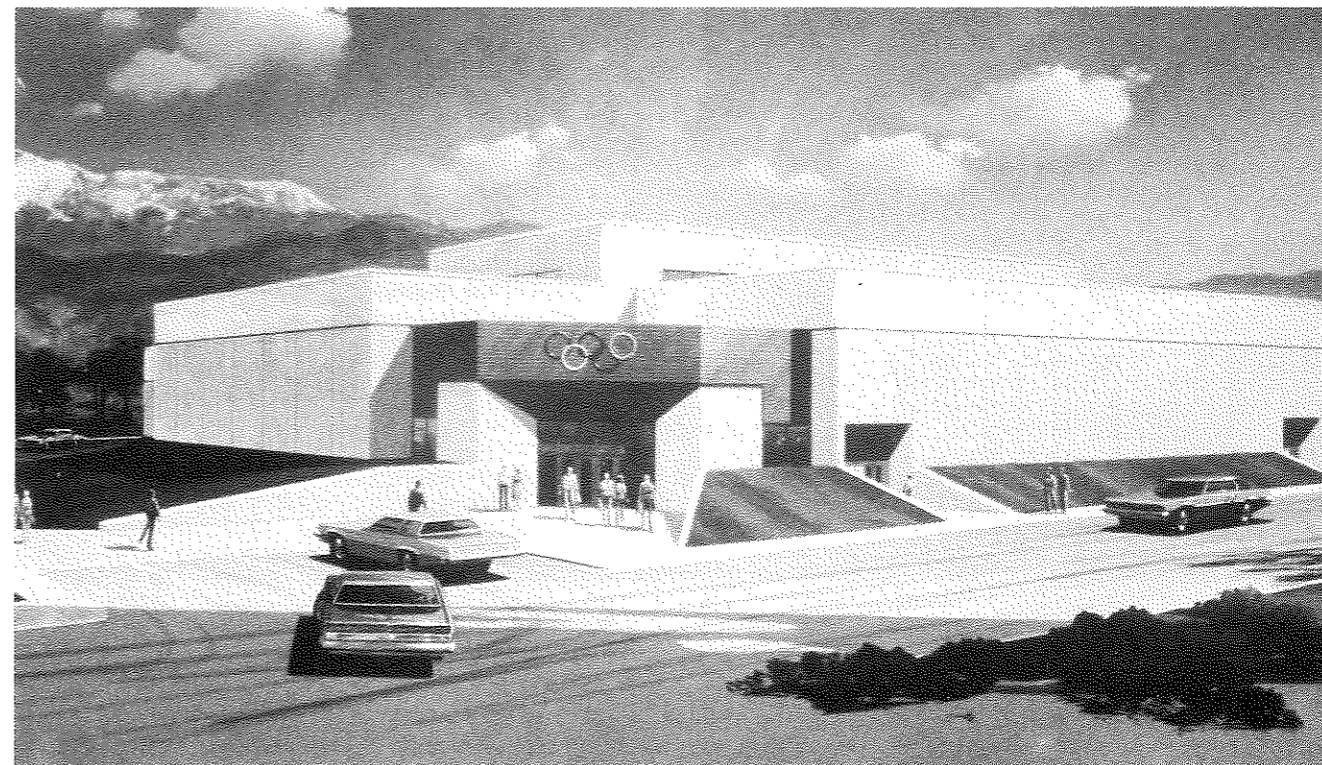
competitions. For the last two years, the boxing federation has brought together the top candidates for national selections for two- or three-week training sessions. The altitude has been considered an important factor in the choice of the boxing federation in coming to Colorado Springs.

The success of the Training Center as a facility for athletes has been closely tied with the development and implementation of a far-reaching Sports Medicine Program, including the establishment of a modern clinical facility for the care of the athletes at the Training Center.

The USOC established a sophisticated, broad-based Sports Medicine Program concurrently with setting up the Training Center. Irving Dardik, M.D., has been chairman of the Sports Medicine Council, and at the facility, Casey Clarke, Ph.D., is the director of the Sports Medicine Division.

The philosophy of the Sports Medicine Council is to develop, coordinate and implement research, education and practical sports medicine programs. The goal of the Council is to optimize health and performance of potential Olympians without compromising the athlete's dignity or freedom.

In breaking down the total sports medicine program into its component parts:



The new field house — La nouvelle salle de sport

Klagenfurt

Kärnten Austria

Wörthersee



*erleben
genießen
entspannen*



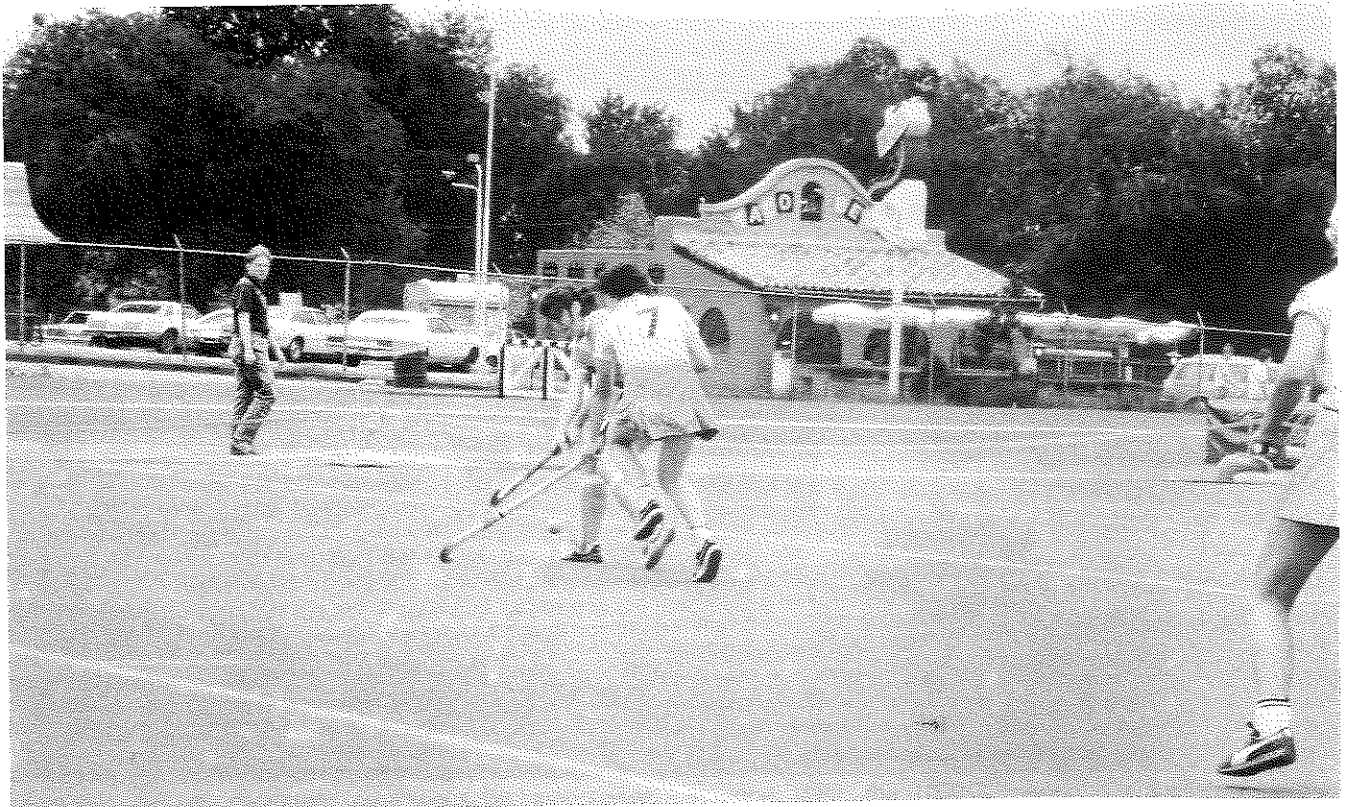
CLINICAL SERVICES is the cornerstone of a successful program. The Clinical Services are directed by a small corps of experienced personnel, supplemented by "volunteer" doctors, orthopedists and certified athletic trainers who are on location for periods of one to two weeks.

SPORTS PHYSIOLOGY is the applied discipline that serves to assess the athletes' metabolic readiness for competition and to forestall the onset of fatigue. Basically, athletes are tested for heart-lung endurance, muscular power and the ability to utilize a full range of motion of his or her joints. Concomitant with this testing is the computerized data maintained for each athlete to analyze improvements or other significant changes.

BIOMECHANICS, the applied discipline pursued by those with expertise in the engineering aspects of human performance, represents an exciting area of analysis being used to help maximize the techniques of athletes. In biomechanics, the Sports Medicine specialists are using a wide range of cameras, special equipment, computers and sophisticated analytical techniques to help provide instant feedback to the athletes showing how the body moves through space under stress.

Biomechanics plays an important role in a comprehensive elite program developed by the Sports Medicine Council to help polish top candidates for members of the cycling, fencing, race walking, track and field, weightlifting and volleyball squads.

Not to be overlooked are other areas covered in the all-embracing Sports Medicine Program at the Training Center: dental examinations, visual acuity testing, lectures on nutrition, special sessions on sports psychology, discussions on the proper approach to weight training and frank exchanges on "warming up" and "warming down" techniques before and after daily training.



Colorado Springs Olympic Training Center – Field Hockey Practice

Vue des quatre terrains en gazon synthétique

In summary, sports medicine is viewed as a support service and system with a commitment to excellence. As a support service, it is dedicated to the realization of the athletes' natural capacity for performance. We can say it is the athlete, not the practitioner or researcher, who vies with other athletes for the rewards of achievement on the field of competition.

There are two ancillary results from the comprehensive training center concept which are identifiable. First, athletes (many for the first time) experience a highly competitive training atmosphere working under coaches and medical services other than those they have been familiar with.

Second, athletes become accustomed to living in an Olympic-like atmosphere, mingling with athletes from other sports, also perhaps for the first time.

Success of the training center concept may be attributed to the permanent staff members in the areas of feeding, housing, operations, clinical services and sports medicine personnel. With a strong permanent cadre in these areas – recognized leaders in their specialties – success has been achieved.

The single most important addition the USOC has made in its overall program has been in the inauguration of the National Sports Festival. In 1963, Robert J. Kane, then a USOC Board of Directors' member, wrote a memorandum for his personal file outlining a plan for just such a Sports Festival designed to provide top level competition for athletes in all sports in an Olympic-like setting.

By 1977 Mr. Kane was president of the USOC and proposed to the Board of Directors the inauguration of the Festival to be conducted every year except the Olympic Year. The proposal was adopted.

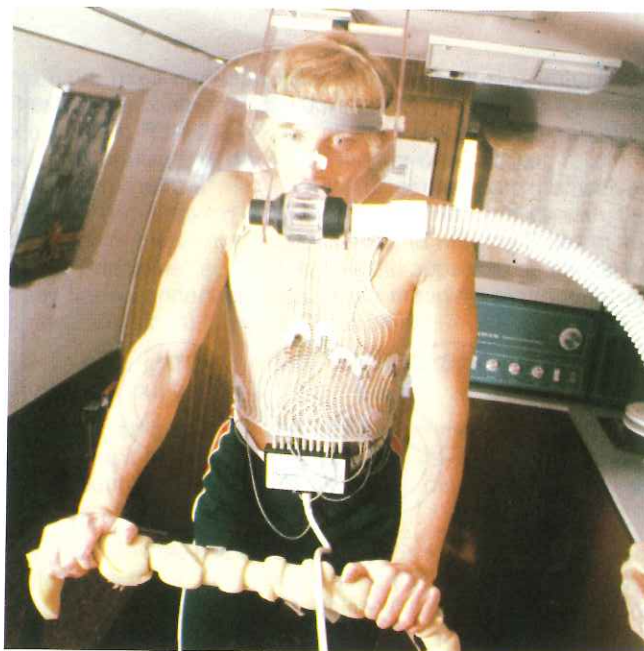
The Festival came into being in Colorado Springs in 1978 when 2,000 athletes in 26 sports came together for an athletic competition which exposed certain sports to the general public for the first time. The success exceeded the fondest hopes of the USOC.

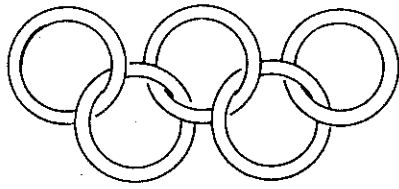
In 1979, again at Colorado Springs, the Festival was expanded to the current 30 sports (including the winter sports of ice hockey, speed skating and figure skating). In 1982, the Festival was held in Indianapolis, Indiana, with more than 3,000 athletes.

Not only do the spectators have an opportunity to witness sports they may have only heard about in the past, the Festival receives nationwide coverage on television.

The sports federations use the Festival for different purposes. For some, the Festival provides the setting for the selection of teams for world championships. In 1979, for example, the Olympic ice hockey team was chosen on the basis of the players' performances at the Festival, and still others have used the Festival to expose potential Olympians to their first important national competition.

Now in its fourth year, the national federations are selecting more and more elite class athletes for participation. Since the competition may be regarded as low key, the reaction of the athletes has been enthusiastic. Many elite class athletes are not clamoring for selection to participate in the Festival. All competitors for the Festival are chosen by the national federations. The USOC underwrites all expenses of the athletes and the incidentals connected with conducting a broad scale program offering 30 different sports on the programs for the Olympic and Pan American Games.





the
FUTURE
of the
OLYMPIC
MOVEMENT



by
Sir D. FOLLOWS

Chairman of the
BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

Au XIème Congrès Olympique de BADEN-BADEN. Le thème consacré au futur des Jeux Olympiques a été introduit au nom des Comités Nationaux par SIR DENIS FOLLOWS, Président de l'Association Olympique Britannique.

Son discours a produit une grande impression sur les participants en particulier par son affirmation de l'urgence à revenir au Fair-Play, à la loyauté sportive, à la sportivité.

En voici un résumé:

- La base du mouvement sportif est la SPORTIVITE en opposition avec la manipulation des corps et des esprits, soit par le dopage, soit par la recherche de la victoire à tout prix.
- Les compétitions olympiques se disputent entre des athlètes individuels non entre des nations.
- Tout Comité Olympique qui boycotte les Jeux pour des raisons politiques devrait être astreint à de sévères sanctions.
- Le territoire, ville et environs, où se déroulent les Jeux devrait être déclaré «territoire olympique» et être ouvert à tous les athlètes du monde, quelle que soit la philosophie politique du pays d'accueil.
- La commercialisation à outrance est peut-être la plus grande menace pour le mouvement olympique.
- Il faut continuer à vouloir préserver l'idéal olympique.

Speaking in BADEN-BADEN on behalf of the National Olympic Committees, Sir DENIS FOLLOWS, Chairman of the British Olympic Association, introduced the XIth OLYMPIC CONGRESS main theme regarding the future of the Olympic Games.

His speech, which is reproduced below, made a great impression on the delegates and particular note was taken of his urgent call for high standards of fair play, sports loyalty and sportivity to be restored.

* * *

THE FUTURE OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

I am very conscious of the fact that in presenting this paper on "The Future of the Olympic Movement" it is essential for me to define what I mean by "Movement". My dictionary defines "Movement", in the sense of the Olympic Movement, as "a series of actions and endeavours of a body of persons for a special object" - we therefore retain a distinction between the "Movement" which provides the purpose for and aims of our endeavours and the "Games" that provide the principal means at our disposal for the advancement of these aims.

The importance of this distinction is brought into focus when we come to consider change and innovation. Clause One of the Olympic Charter sets out the basic aims of the Movement under the heading "Fundamental Principles".

It is good that we should examine those aims and indeed the whole of the Charter and our Rules. Are they out of date and in need of change? Are they of merit and therefore worthy of our

making strenuous efforts to preserve them, and much more importantly, to ensure their observance?

We therefore need to consider the basic principles of our Movement. Where they are out of touch with our modern society (for sport must reflect the social milieu in which it exists) then they must be changed. But where they reflect a fundamental aspect of our sporting philosophy we must be prepared strenuously to defend and consolidate them. They are an expression of our profound thinking in which we believe, or we do not believe. They are not subject to change, except in the manner of presentation.

Let us examine our aims. They are four in number. They are:

1. To promote the development of those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport.
2. To educate young people through sport in a spirit of better understanding between each other and of friendship; thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world.
3. To spread the Olympic principles throughout the world, thereby creating international goodwill.
4. To bring together the athletes of the world in the great four yearly sport festival, the Olympic Games.

There are certain key phrases in these aims which require careful examination and definition. What are the "physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport"? What are the "Olympic principles"? Do those principles create "international goodwill"? Judging by what has happened over the past few years they certainly don't! So are the principles wrong or is it we who interpret those principles who are wrong?

Much has been written and much has been said about "the basic principles of the Olympic Movement". We all have our own ideas how to define the phrase.

For my part my approach is simple. The basis of sport is sportsmanship as opposed to gamesmanship. The motivation of true sportsmanship is the heart and not the head.

What do I mean by sportsmanship? I can do no better than to summarise the words of our modern founder the Baron de Coubertin; it is the participation, not the winning, which is of prime importance. This philosophy is repeated in so many sections of the Olympic Charter. So what are we to do to ensure that our principles and our rules are honoured and not manipulated to the extent that the Olympic Movement is brought into disrepute and many voices are raised to abolish the Games.

But winning, as distinct from participation, has become of paramount importance. The IOC by its medal winning ceremonies would appear to give overt approval to this fact. However, the desire to win at all costs has gone a long way towards eroding the basic principles of the Olympic Movement and of good sportsmanship and fair play as I understand them.

Doping is a case in point. It is necessary for all connected with the Olympic Movement, collectively and individually, to eliminate this pernicious evil, this chemical manipulation of the bodies and minds of our young people. This kind of practice has caused many thinking people to reach the conclusion that the Olympic Games are no longer worth maintaining.

And what do I mean by "the heart ruling the head"? The "heart" here means very much the same as "sportsmanship" as opposed to "gamesmanship", and "head". I mean that the "heart" represents an instinctive feeling for what is right and fair and proper as opposed to the "head" which is likely to consider all possibilities and opt for those which offer the best prospect of success – which leads to manipulation of the rules and a complete abandonment of Olympic principles.

We have rules and instructions to cover most eventualities. These are statements of supreme idealism such as those contained in Rule 24. "NOCs must be autonomous and must resist all pressure of any kind whether of a political, religious or economic nature". They "must never associate themselves with any undertaking which would be in conflict with the principles of the Olympic Movement and with the Rules of the IOC". "Principles" again! There would appear to be almost as many varied understandings of the meaning of the word as there are National Olympic Committees!

Rules we have in plenty; many of which may well be observed to the letter but certainly not in the spirit.

Sanctions we have. The IOC is the supreme authority. It may suspend, expel, disqualify, exclude, – its powers it says are "paramount" which means supreme, over all, final on all matters.

How often do they use those powers? Are we to believe that in past years there have been no breaches of the Olympic Charter or its Rules by any organisation in membership or by any significant number of individuals?

I submit to you quite simply that unless sportsmanship supercedes gamesmanship and the heart dominates the head there is no future for the Olympic Movement. We are wasting our time here and might just as well pack up and go home. If we go on as we are doing with some thirty NOCs refusing to compete at Montreal and some eighty boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow we are heading for selfdestruction. Why? Because certain countries are using the Games either as a basic ingredient of foreign policy or as a means to a political end. The Games are an outward and visible sign of the acceptance of a sporting philosophy. Without that philosophy they become just another fixture on a sporting calendar. The Games cannot exist without the philosophy which is inherent in the Olympic Movement. They exist on the basis of a philosophy which is identified with idealism and hallowed by tradition. Without therefore a change of heart and a return to basic principles within the Movement we cannot restore the Games to their original concept.

What therefore must we do before all is lost? As I said earlier we must examine each and every clause in the Olympic Charter, its Rules and its instructions: revise or reject any one which is clearly out of date or not being observed and strictly enforce those which are retained.

Let us start with one of the basics – the composition of the IOC itself. Is the IOC properly constituted to reflect the times in which we live or the feelings of the National Olympic Committees in membership? Should we be governed by a reconstituted Tripartite Commission?

Is the relationship between the IOC and the NOCs all that it should be? I suggest it is not. We need more clearly to define that relationship – to become more integrated. The IOC and the ANOC should be close partners in a great enterprise.

Clearly Rule 9 is a statement of fundamental principle. I ask you, are the Games really contests between individuals and not between countries?

Is Rule 53, the rule concerning advertising, really observed at the Games? How can it be when in Moscow even the technical officials wore uniforms which were clearly identified with a clothing manufacturer?

Commercialism in one form or another is perhaps the greatest threat to our Games and our Movement. The professional agents, the public relations men, the manufacturers of sports goods have their tentacles everywhere. They have made a mockery of amateurism. They are reaching the stage where they are controlling a competitor's movements and appearances.

I recognise the great financial needs of the Organising Committee, the IOC, the Federations and the NOCs. I recognise that in those sports which attract a large spectator element it is natural enough that the competitor who brings in the spectators – be the events live or televised – should seek to secure some rewards for his skill that brings in the spectators. Hence the need to look at the Rules concerning amateurism.

But in recognising these influences it is essential for the Governing body, be it national or international, to maintain control. Such bodies should be understanding but, above all, authoritative. Any Sport or any sporting body which surrenders to commercialism is heading for disaster. A Governing body that clearly governs is essential to the maintenance of any sport.

I have referred earlier to the mass walk-out of NOCs at Montreal and the boycott of the Games in Moscow. In many countries in the world the National Olympic Committee is controlled by the Government of that country both financially and politically. No matter therefore what the feelings of individual competitors or potential competitors may be they have to follow and obey the instructions of their Government. The smooth running of the Olympic Games has been bedevilled with political issues of one kind or another ever since the Games were reconstituted in 1896. Must this continue? So far the Olympic Movement has survived these body blows. Will it continue to do so?

To my mind there must be a fundamental change of attitude on the part of Governments if the Olympic Games are to survive. There must be an acceptance of the fact that the Olympic Games are essentially contests between individuals and not between countries.

There must be an acceptance of the fact that the soil of a country whose city is chosen to host the Olympic Games becomes for the period of the Games "Olympic Territory", an acceptance of the fact that the political philosophy of the host country is of no consequence to the holding of the Olympic Games as long as the International Olympic Committee considers that the host country is capable, in every sense of the word, of holding the Games.

In short I see little chance of there being any change in the established relationship between a Government and its National Olympic Committee. What I do want is a change of attitude to the Olympic Games on the part of the Government – a real acceptance of the fundamental principles of the Olympic Movement and not a manipulation of those principles for political ends.

But there is a duty devolving on members of Olympic Committees throughout the world to work more closely with Government Ministers and officials: to educate them, if need be, on the real place of sport in a modern world. And for them, Government Ministers and officials, to work more closely with sportsmen and women. And so must the corporate bodies, the IOC, the ANOC and the International Federations act on the corporate Governmental agencies such as the U.N. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

It is one thing expressing a hope that the attitudes of Governments may change. It is an entirely different matter to turn that hope into a practical reality. But, as I see it, this paper would be failing in its purpose if it did not make some constructive suggestion about how the hope might become a reality.

I would like to suggest therefore that a National Olympic Committee **pledges itself** to participate in the Olympic Games no matter where they are held as long as the venue is approved by the International Olympic Committee.

A National Olympic Committee exists, *inter alia*, for the purpose of "bringing together the athletes of the world in the great four yearly sport festival, the Olympic Games". This is really its main function. At times I think we administrators are inclined to forget that the Games are organised in order to enable competitors to compete the one with the other, not for the administrators to wrangle over points of principle. The main object of the competitors is to pit their strength against the best in the world in fair combat. Competitors, with few exceptions, are not interested in race, colour, creed or the political philosophy of the country which has been selected in which they should compete.

If the Games do not fulfil this function of bringing the athletes of the world together it should cease to exist or call itself by another name. I recognise that many National Olympic Committees have functions other than those of preparation for and participation in the Olympic Games and these should continue, but, purely so far as the Olympic Games are concerned their sole function is to prepare and participate.

I would recommend, therefore, that it be made a condition of membership of the Olympic Movement that all member National Olympic Committees should participate in the Olympic Games and that any National Olympic Committee which does not do so, for what the appropriate body in the International Olympic Committee considers a legitimate reason, that National Committee should face very severe sanctions.

We don't force Nations to form a National Olympic Committee. But once they have formed one and been accepted into membership they should be obligated to take part in the Olympic Games.

Obviously their participation can be inhibited by administrative or economic reasons, and non-participation on these grounds can be excused. But there should be no excuse for non-participation on political or quasi-political grounds; because one doesn't like the political regime of a host country or that of a member country or because of the associations which member countries have with non-member countries. We above all are, or should be, sportsmen who know how to live with each other. So I suggest that if a member fails to participate in the Olympic Games on what the International Olympic Committee considers to be unacceptable grounds – that National Olympic Committee is suspended or expelled from the Movement.

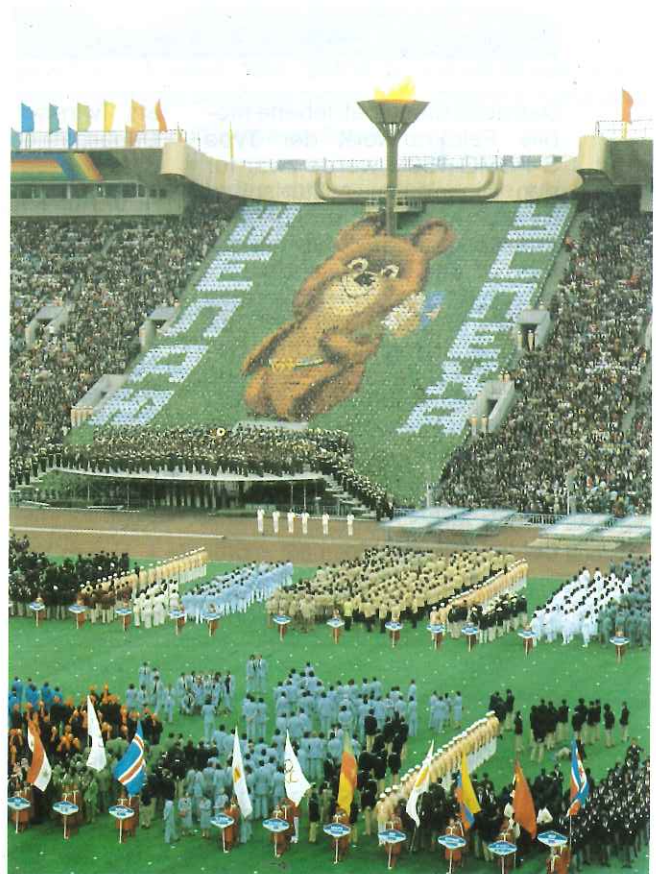
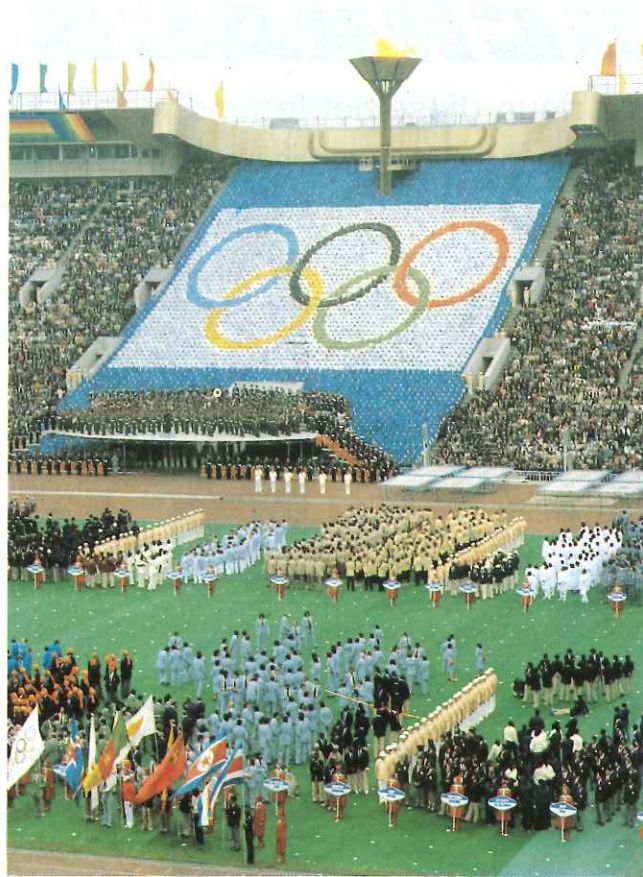
Let us remove the word "boycott" from our Olympic vocabulary, indeed sporting vocabulary, and end this four yearly embarrassment of a host country facing last minute withdrawals, disorganisation and confusion when it has spent so much time, effort and money on making its preparations for the greatest sports festival of all.

In preparing this paper I have been struck with doubts about whether I have been trying to defend the indefensible. I have paused to assess the position and every time I have reached the conclusion that the Olympic ideal is something which is worthy of preservation. Modern practices and developments may well have tarnished that ideal but it must continue to promote those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport. Over the years we have tended to ignore **the moral qualities**. The time has come to make every effort to restore them to their rightful place in the ethos of sport.

In the time at my disposal I have done little more than to indicate ways in which we may revise our thinking and our Charter.

Hopefully the seeds I have sown will fall on fertile soil and produce a bountiful harvest.

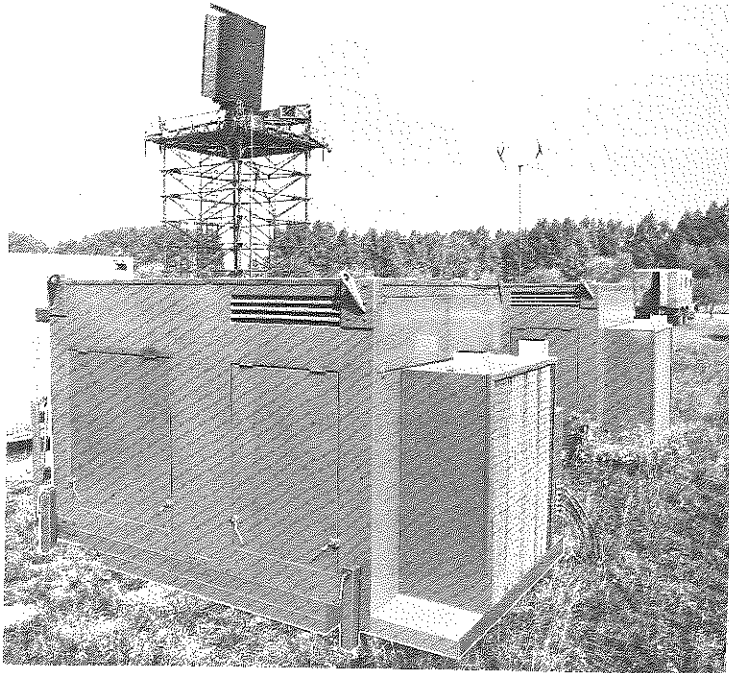
Le grand souci des dirigeants sportifs est de sauvegarder l'esprit des Jeux Olympiques dont les quelques images ci-dessous nous rappellent les splendeurs.



The primary concern of sports leaders is the safeguarding of the spirit of the Olympic Games, the splendors of which are depicted here.

SCHRACK

präsentiert das neue dieselbetriebene mobile Feldkraftwerk
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Das neue dieselbetriebene mobile Feldkraftwerk der Type S-PSMG-150M wurde zwar für den Einsatz im militärischen Bereich konzipiert und gebaut, erfüllt aber auch alle vorhandenen und anwendbaren, einschlägigen zivilen Normen und Vorschriften und kann daher überall dort eingesetzt werden, wo zuverlässig Leistung dieser Größenordnung unter extremen Umweltbedingungen benötigt wird.

Spannung: $3 \times 380 / 220$ V
Strom: max. 250 A
bei Leistungsfaktor $\cos \varphi 0,8$

Das Feldkraftwerk S-PSMG-150M kann als Einzelgerät oder

als Twin-set für autonomen Dauerbetrieb eingesetzt werden.

In Vorbereitung:

8 Zylinder Turboversion mit verstärktem Generator für eine Dauerausgangsleistung von 215 KVA bei $\cos \varphi 0,8 = 172$ KW.

Synchronisierereinrichtung für Parallelbetrieb von 2 Feldkraftwerken bis zu einer Gesamtleistung von 2×215 KVA = 430 KVA bei $\cos \varphi 0,8 = 344$ KW.

6 Zylinder Version für eine Dauerleistung von 112 KVA bei $\cos \varphi 0,8 = 90$ KW.

The new dieseldriven mobile field power plant type S-PSMG-150M has been designed and manufactured for military applications but complies also with all existing and applicable civil standards and regulations and, therefore, can be used in any place where reliable power of this range is needed under extreme environment conditions.

Voltage: $3 \times 380 / 220$ a. c.
current: max. 250 A
at power factor $\cos \varphi 0,8$

The field power plant S-PSMG-150M can be used either as single unit or as twin-set for autonomous continuous operation.

In preparation:

8 cylinder-turbo version with high power generator for continuous power of 215 KVA at power factor 0,8 = 172 KW.

Synchronization unit for parallel operation of two field power plants up to total power of 2×215 KVA = 430 KVA at power factor 0,8 = 344 KW.

6 cylinder version for continuous power of 112 KVA at power factor 0,8 = 90 KW.

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Von Schrack kommt Fortschritt



le SPORT de l'an 2000

R. MOLLET,
Président du
Comité Olympique et Interfédéral belge

La crise aiguë qu'a connu le Mouvement Olympique en 1980 et qui s'est rapidement étendue au Mouvement Sportif tout entier, a agi comme révélateur des FORCES et FAIBLESSES du Sport.

D'une part, il est apparu que les Jeux Olympiques, de même que les grandes compétitions telles que la coupe du monde de football, faisaient partie de la vie publique et que le phénomène était irréversible.

D'autre part, prenant appui sur la crise, des attaques multiples et des critiques sévères ont été dirigées vers les sportifs, dirigeants et athlètes.

Les inévitables défauts et erreurs d'un phénomène social en pleine expansion, ont été montés en épingle et dénoncés avec véhémence.

Il faut reconnaître que dans l'histoire récente des Jeux, l'escalade des difficultés et des pressions politiques a été régulière. Citons l'affaire de Rhodésie en 1972, l'attaque du Village Olympique à Munich en 1972, le retrait d'un groupe important d'athlètes africains à Montréal en 1976 et enfin le boycottage partiel des Jeux de Moscou en 1980.

Devant ces attaques et ces tentatives d'emprise sur les Jeux croissantes en nombre et en intensité, le Mouvement Olympique a démontré sa vigueur.

S'appuyant sur les prises de position du C.I.O. et des Fédérations Internationales et puisant dans la volonté d'un petit groupe de Comités Olympiques Nationaux de l'Europe de l'Ouest, spontanément, la défense d'une philosophie plus profondément enracinée que l'on eut pu le croire, a été organisée.

Ces Comités ont démontré que le dialogue, considéré comme nécessaire et utile aux niveaux politique et commercial, avait

également sa place dans l'arène olympique et que la crise internationale ne serait pas réglée par la destruction des Jeux.

La crise a unifié l'Europe du Sport.

Car sur la lancée des contacts établis, une concertation fructueuse s'est établie afin de tenter de définir les actions capables de corriger les déviations actuelles du sport et éviter à l'avenir leur renouvellement.

Mais bientôt se dessinait un nouvel objectif. A côté des réformes nécessaires, il est apparu à ces dirigeants qu'il convenait que le Mouvement Sportif entame sans tarder une étude sérieuse et approfondie du fait sportif, véritable phénomène de société.

L'occasion en a été la tenue à Baden-Baden du 20 septembre au 30 octobre 1981, du XIème Congrès Olympique dont la dernière session remontait à 1973 (Varna - Bulgarie).

Ce Congrès a réuni tous les membres de la famille sportive, Comité International Olympique, Fédérations Internationales, Comités Nationaux Olympiques, athlètes, organismes scientifiques sportifs, média, experts, représentants des villes-candidates et j'en passe.

Dans ce vaste forum, la confrontation des idées a déclenché une série de propositions qui, par leur réalisation, rapide et déterminée influenceront sur le Sport de l'an 2000.

L'étude du phénomène sportif permet de faire apparaître plusieurs orientations dominantes qui contiennent à la fois, des possibilités énormes de développement du sport et des menaces d'aggravation de déviations déjà nettement perceptibles.

Une préoccupation qui paraît d'une importance déterminante est contenue dans le déséquilibre qui s'installe entre les

niveaux athlétiques des nations sportives puissantes et celles du Tiers-Monde qui comptent trois milliards d'êtres humains.

Les moyens matériels et intellectuels (quelle que soit leur origine), mis à la disposition du mouvement sportif des grands pays sportifs actuels, croissent sans cesse tandis que stagnent les possibilités de développement des autres.

Si l'on n'y remédie pas rapidement, un véritable schisme s'établira. Les grandes compétitions, organisation et succès, ne seront plus l'apanage que des «grands», créant frustrations et rancœurs chez les autres.

Il convient donc que de véritables programmes d'assistance voient le jour, soient étudiés et surtout coordonnés. Solidarité Olympique, les grandes Fédérations, les ministères des sports, le CISM, doivent s'attacher à déterminer un développement dynamique des programmes sportifs des pays en croissance.

En l'an 2000, la scène sportive mondiale ne peut plus être dominée par quelques-uns.

Il nous semble également que pour mieux construire le Mouvement Sportif des années à venir, le sport doit se tourner vers l'INFORMATIQUE.

Devant l'explosion du Jogging, du Tennis, devant les chiffres qu'annonce la Fédération Allemande de Football – 18 613 clubs, 4 321 304 joueurs (pour ne citer que quelques exemples), il est évident que l'on doit se demander si les procédés actuels d'information, des méthodes d'entraînement, de formation des cadres, d'endoctrinement diététique, ne sont pas désuets. Pour moi, ils le sont et les résultats ne peuvent être que lents et tardifs.

Il est urgent de se tourner vers l'Informatique:

- pour que le sport de l'an 2000 dispose de banques de données, que les usagers du Sport pour Tous, pourront consulter pour leurs programmes personnels et ceux de leurs enfants;
- pour que l'information sur les procédés d'entraînement, les préceptes de diététique, les possibilités de pratique sportive, soient disponibles à tout moment et rapidement utilisables;
- pour que les services sportifs se multiplient;
- pour que surtout, des dirigeants nouveaux soient formés, capables de gérer un Mouvement dont les limites reculent chaque jour.

Utiliser et canaliser la commercialisation du sport, sont des impératifs qui influenceront sur sa santé et sa croissance.

Le Sport de haute compétition n'est qu'une des facettes de la société contemporaine. Comme les plans taillés du diamant le font pour la lumière, les grandes rencontres sportives reflètent

et amplifient les mouvements passionnés qui agitent notre époque.

Il n'est plus possible de séparer ce sport-spectacle de la politique, de la recherche de la rentabilité (par les acteurs et les organisateurs), des problèmes économiques, du perfectionnement des infrastructures et de l'amélioration du matériel.

Chacune des incidences énumérées ci-dessus – et il y en a d'autres – crée des problèmes.

Il n'est que temps de les étudier afin de modérer les excès, accroître les bienfaits et faire un bon usage de l'énorme Marché que le Sport est en train de créer. Un bon usage à son profit.

Qui d'entre nous n'est pas frappé par les succès du Sport Féminin. Trois jeunes femmes ont sauté plus de 2 m en hauteur. Des centaines de jeunes nageuses ont nagé plus rapidement que J. WEISMULLER sur 100 m nage libre. Des charmantes jeunes femmes courent le marathon en moins de 2 h 30.

Quelle incroyable progression quantitative et qualitative.

Le Sport Féminin sera un des grands facteurs du sport de l'an 2000. Et ce phénomène sera un des plus puissants leviers pour la santé. Car la mère, pratiquante sportive, deviendra le premier entraîneur de son enfant.

Préparons-nous à la croissance du Sport Féminin.

Préparons-nous aussi à une nouvelle Médecine, née de la médecine du sport et de la nouvelle science sportive qui s'affirme.

Une médecine active et non plus passive qui établira les paramètres des activités sportives afin que l'orientation de chaque jeune soit facilitée et l'évaluation de ses possibilités, réalisée à l'Ecole ou même avant.

Et pour soutenir tout ce Mouvement, aviver l'élan vital qui est en nous et qui fait la joie de vivre.

Le Sport de l'an 2000 devra remettre en valeur la philosophie olympique, basée sur trois piliers: la contribution à la formation du caractère par l'éducation, la contribution à la santé par l'application d'une vie équilibrée, la mise en valeur de la compétition, qu'elle soit au sommet dans le sport d'élite, au niveau moyen dans le sport de masse, et tout simplement au niveau personnel dans le sport pour tous.

Le succès foudroyant de la planche à voile et du ski de fond me remet en mémoire cette phrase de Giraudoux:

«Les ennemis du sport sont terribles. Ils vous obligent à en parler. Je peux vous parler aussi, de l'air, de l'eau, de la neige.»

Sport in the Future

In his capacity as President of the Belgian Olympic and Interfederal Committee, Mr. R. MOLLET gives his views on the future profile of Sport based on the sportsworld's reactions to the 1980 crisis which has influenced not only the Olympic Movement but Sport as a whole. The recent political pressures directly affecting the Games have led to concerted action on the part of European National Olympic Committees working within the framework of the new Olympic Movement to redress the current adverse trends.

In this connection, the XIth Olympic Congress held in October 1981 in Baden-Baden, which brought together representatives from the IOC, International Federations, National Olympic Committees, the athletes and the press, formulated proposals for Sport in the future to include making full use of the sport potential of the Third World nations (who, compared to the developed countries, have been neglected) by organising sports clinics and providing technical and doctrinal assistance, making information on sports programmes available to the public, optimising commercial sponsorship prospects for sports events and promoting sport for women and children.



*Personal Record of
CORPORAL R. KÖSTENBERGER
(AUSTRIA)*

KNOW YOUR CHAMPIONS

Personal record of Corporal Robert KÖSTENBERGER, Austrian Judo Champion.

Corporal Robert KÖSTENBERGER was born on 15th January, 1957 in Linz (Austria). He took up Judo at the age of 14 and soon followed in his Father's footsteps by being a member of the Austrian Judo National team and an Austrian Champion.

By profession he is a qualified letter-press printer. Having served his national service in 1977, he embarked on a military career in April 1979.

His sports career

He has belonged to the following clubs: ATSV STEYR, ATSV Passage LINZ, JC Eudora WELS, JC Manner WIEN.

He achieved his 1. Dan in 1975 and in the same year became the Austrian Junior Judo Champion. In 1976 he won the men's championship title, common class. In December 1976, he became Junior World Champion in the class up to 93 kg.

Robert Köstemberger was also the Austrian Champion in the common class up to 95 kg from 1977 to 1982 and is the European Champion in the same class this year. He won the CISM championship title in 1977, 1980 and 1981.

Robert Köstemberger's special tactical movement is the practice of the "Harai-Goshi-right" (cross-buttock) and he explains below how this movement is prepared and realised.

a) Preparation

"Fighting for the hold. My right operation arm forces the opponent to a stoop. My left hand controls the opponent's right. The control of the hold is particularly important because if the opponent manages to stand upright this practice is difficult to effect or completely unworkable.

In addition, it is very important that the opponent's right standing leg is at the back. All the top contestants are aware of the special practices of their opponents and adapt themselves to them. To prevent my practice from being effective my opponent will try to place his right standing leg in the front position (in this position my Harai-Goshi-right cross-buttock does not work).

Now it is necessary to sweep away the opponent's front standing leg with a Ko-otschi-Gari (inner leg cast). If the opponent does not react and does not bring his right front standing leg to the back (which is the

ideal position for Harai-Goshi), the opponent falls down anyhow on the preliminary practice Ko-otschi-Gari."

b) Realisation

"My Harai-Goshi is 100% effective provided the preparation is adequate and the contestant works with full engagement, full power and speed.

By the cast, the opponent is raised away with the hip and my right operation leg sweeps back. (This is necessary as the opponent could otherwise pass by my hip.)

When the opponent is then in the air he is thrown hard to the floor and the fight is then prematurely finished with an 'Ippon'."

KNOW YOUR CHAMPIONS

The ATHLETE is at the root of all sports systems. This is obviously the case also for Military Sport.

For any athlete, winning a CISM Championship title is the summum of his sports career and is also the proof of competent preparation by his back-up team comprising his sports officer, coach, sports doctor, etc.

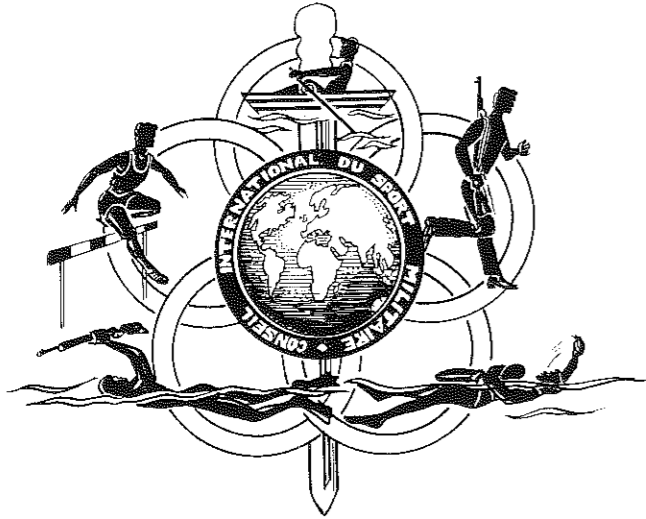
We start our new series "Know your Champion" by introducing you to the Austrian Judo Champion, Robert KÖSTENBERGER.

A la base de tout le système sportif, nous trouvons l'ATHLETE. Il en est évidemment de même pour le Sport Militaire.

Un titre de champion du CISM est pour l'athlète militaire une consécration, pour son accompagnement, officier des sports, entraîneur, médecin sportif, une affirmation de leur compétence.

Sport International dorénavant présentera régulièrement un champion du CISM.

Le premier de la série «Connaissez vos champions» est le Caporal Robert KÖSTENBERGER, Champion d'Autriche de Judo. Militaire de carrière, il est champion d'Autriche junior en 1975, champion senior en 1976, année faste puisqu'il devint champion du monde junior dans la catégorie lourd - léger, limite de 93 kg. En 1982, il est champion d'Europe (limite de 95 kg). Il fut champion du CISM en 1977, 1980 et 1981. Il explique sa tactique favorite dans sa phase de préparation et d'exécution.



1. NAVAL PENTATHLON

This competition consists of 5 races:

1. an obstacle race
2. a life-saving race
3. a seamanship race
4. a utility swimming race
5. an amphibious cross-country race.

2. SAILING

The birth and development of the



by
LTCOLRNLMC G. H. van den Brink
Chairman of the Permanent Technical
Committee for Sea-Week

CISM Sea-week came into being following a proposal formulated by Captain Guiseppo Vocaturo of the Italian Navy at the 1953 General Assembly in Stockholm in favour of the introduction of a competition for the naval forces of CISM member countries similar to the Military Pentathlon and Airforce Pentathlon which already existed. After a trial competition, a week of naval sports was organised by the Italian Navy in Leghorn in June 1954 – and proved a great success – and sailing and rowing races were included in the programme.

Since 1954, there have been 24 Sea-week championships with an average participation of seven nations. In general, Sea-week as a sports competition does not exist outside of military circles, however it has become well known in several CISM member countries. Since the first event took place, fifteen countries have competed in one or several competitions and some have even participated in all 24 Sea-weeks. The nations having sent observers, such as China, Ecuador, Finland, Kuwait, Pakistan, Sudan and Korea are expected to send teams to compete at some future date.

In 1983, Sea-week will be organised in Brazil, in 1984 the host nation will be Norway, and Germany has an option for Sea-week in 1985. Unfortunately no host country was found for the 1982 event.

Originally Sea-week consisted of three events: pentathlon, sailing and rowing. For organisational reasons and financial difficulties (mainly material, regarding the choice of boats, etc) and as a CISM rowing event existed, it was decided to drop the rowing race from Sea-week.

We provide below a breakdown of the races included in the Sea-week championship:

*His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard
of the Netherlands,
Honorary Member of CISM, shows
his interest for the SEA-WEEK.*



CISM SEA-WEEK



1. Naval Pentathlon

1. THE OBSTACLE RACE

The distance of the course is 300 metres with 10 obstacles. The athlete has to pass over all these obstacles which requires considerable skill as each obstacle has its own difficulty. During the XXIVth CISM Sea-week which took place from 21st to 28th November, 1981 in Mar del Plata, Argentina, Sergeant Silvio Benegas (Argentina) set up a new record of 1.49 minutes – an incredibly fast time – which it is believed will be very difficult to break.

2. THE LIFE-SAVING RACE

This race takes place in a swimming pool, preferably 25 metres long. The overall distance of the race is 75 metres. During the first part of the race the athlete has to dive from a platform (3 metres high), dressed in uniform (without shoes) and has to swim 20 metres under water, he then touches the opposite edge of the pool and swims freestyle on the surface; after having touched the edge of the pool again, he has to undress in the water and to dive to a depth of 3 metres to rescue a dummy and bring it to the other end of the pool. In 1979, Rexford Hand (USA) set up a record in San Diego (USA) of 1 minute.

3. SEAMANSHIP RACE

This race is performed on land and in a pulling boat on the water over a course of 300 metres, while 9 (nine) different features have to be executed.

The athlete has to hoist himself 6 meters high on a boatswain's chair to a platform where he has to place 5 (five) different coloured pegs into holes of corresponding colours.

On a pontoon he has to haul a cable of manilla (circumference 15–20 cm and 10 metres long) with a loop (bite) on the end. After having thrown a heaving-line to a distance of at least 22.5 metres, he has to tie a bowline in the loop using the end of the heaving-line. The athlete then jumps into a pulling boat and starts rowing to the first buoy; from there zig-zag rowing to round 5 buoys; 20 metres from the last buoy he has to loosen a shackle and chain from another buoy, to bring this over to a second buoy (25 metres) and to fasten the shackle again. From another mooring buoy he has to loosen a shackle of 3 kg and starts speed rowing the last 100 metres.

This is a very skilful and heavy element of the pentathlon, for strong and well-trained athletes only.

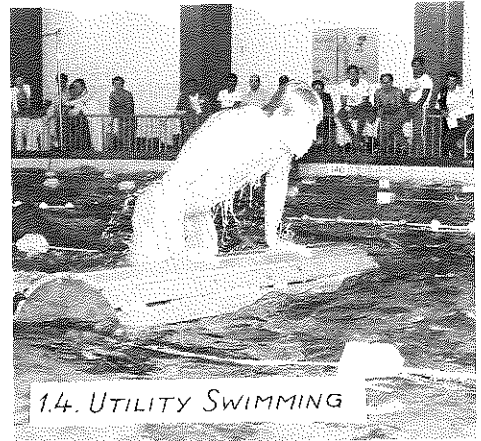
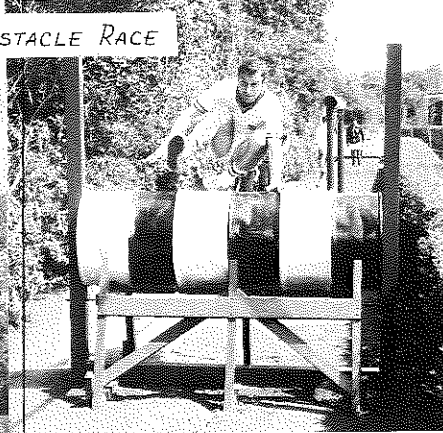
In this particular event there is no specific record.

4. UTILITY SWIMMING RACE

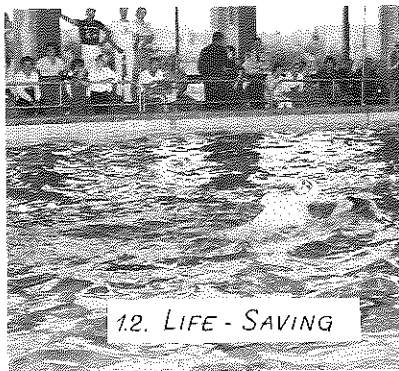
This race takes place in the same swimming pool as mentioned under paragraph 3. The overall distance is 125 metres, within which the athlete performs 6 (six) different features. The athlete dives with fins and swims freestyle to the opposite side of the pool, where he has to pick up a rifle which he has to lay on the other side of the pool; he then surfaces and swims to the opposite side of the pool again, turns and passes over a barrel obstacle. At a distance of 100 metres from the starting point he has to dive again and to uncouple two hoses followed by a final sprint of 125 metres. Best time was set up by Wolfgang Raach from West Germany with 1.07 minutes during the CISM championship in Karlskrona (Sweden) in 1980.



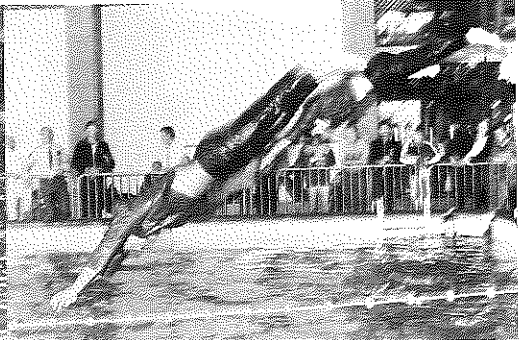
1.1. OBSTACLE RACE



1.4. UTILITY SWIMMING



1.2. LIFE - SAVING



1.3. SEAMANSHIP



5. AMPHIBIOUS CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

This race takes place in a location with suitable topographic conditions near water, which can be the sea, a river or a lake.

The race takes place over a distance of 2,500 metres. The athlete is dressed in the same uniform as during the life-saving race (with shoes) while carrying a rifle.

After some 800 metres the athlete must break 5 (five) targets (balloons) at 50 metres by shooting them with a .22 calibre rifle which lies ready for him; about 1,700 metres from the start the athlete must pass a water passage of 100 metres with a rubber-boat using a single paddle.

At 2,500 metres from the start the athlete must throw a hand-grenade on a circular platform at a distance of 25 metres. The race is over when the grenade touches the edge of the platform.

This is also a very intensive and skilful element of this pentathlon.

For each time-result a number of points are awarded and the athlete with the highest score is the individual CISM champion.

The three best athletes of a nation with the highest overall score will be the team CISM champion.

This is a short and clear summary of a very heavy and difficult pentathlon, which is considered as one of the toughest pentathlons.

A number of modifications were made to the rules and were applied in 1954 and since 1982 special regulations have been codified and implemented.

2. Sailing

Sea-week does not only concern naval pentathlon, on the contrary it also involves sailing.

This competition is conducted according to the rules of the International Yacht Racing Union (I.Y.R.U.). The boats which are used must be of an international class manned by only one helmsman or one helmsman with one or two crew-members.

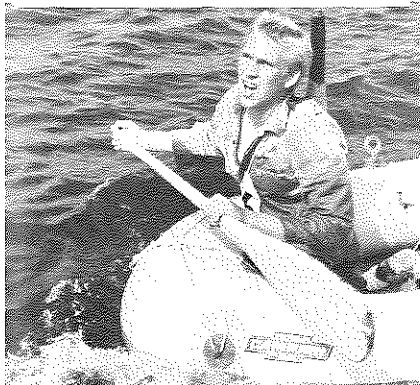
The normal schedule provides for seven races, for example two races a day. If at least six races have been conducted then the result of the worst race may be disregarded in the aggregate score.

The course will be an Olympic course with the length depending upon the class of boat used.

During the exciting and of course interesting event, excellent seamanship and a high standard of cooperation on the part of the helmsman and his crew is required, especially when victory is only gained at the end of a close-fought race.



1.5. AMPHIBIOUS CROSS-COUNTRY



2. SAILING

3. Since 1954, Sea-week has been organised 24 times:

Year	Organizing Country	Individual	Team
1954	Italy	Falkmn (Swe)	Sweden
1955	Sweden	Nord (Swe)	Sweden
1956	Greece	Holm (Swe)	Sweden
1957	Norway	Olsson (Swe)	Sweden
1958	Sweden	Liljegren (Swe)	Sweden
1959	Netherlands	De Wijn (Neth)	Netherlands
1961	Italy	De Wijn (Neth)	Netherlands
1962	Greece	De Wijn (Neth)	Netherlands
1963	Sweden	Olsson (Swe)	Sweden
1965	Norway	Braathen (Norw)	Norway
1966	Sweden	Braathen (Norw)	Norway
1967	Greece	Belarmino (Bra)	Brazil
1968	Netherlands	Tanaka (USA)	USA
1969	Brazil	Inpyhn (USA)	Norway
1971	USA	Kirkland (USA)	USA
1973	Argentina	Robbins (USA)	USA
1974	Norway	Baird (USA)	USA
1975	Sweden	Baird (USA)	USA
1976	Turkey	Baird (USA)	USA
1977	Brazil	Baird (USA)	Sweden
1978	Netherlands	Kron (Swe)	Sweden
1979	USA	Hand (USA)	USA
1980	Sweden	Kron (Swe)	Sweden
1981	Argentina	Benegas (Arg)	USA

Note

In this summary I have highlighted what I consider to be a really fascinating event: the CISM Sea-week.

It has been my privilege to attend several CISM Sea-weeks, both as an assistant organising Sea-week championships in my own country and as the Chief of Mission of the Dutch team competing abroad.

In my capacity as Chairman of the Permanent Technical Committee for CISM Sea-week I am especially pleased to note the striking friendship, cooperation and fair play that exist at these events.

Through this article I hope that new countries will be attracted to the CISM Sea-week and I invite them to participate in a future championship.

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LES RECENTES MODIFICATIONS DU REGLEMENT DES EPREUVES D'ESCRIME. REFLEXIONS SUR LES TRAVAUX EN COURS PORTANT SUR L'ELECTRIFICATION DU SABRE

par Maître J. THIRIOUX (France)

Modifications des règlements

L'évolution constante de la technique gestuelle et de la tactique qui lui est intimement liée, contribuent à inciter les compétiteurs à exploiter les imprécisions, sinon les lacunes qui se font jour dans les règlements en vigueur.

Chaque année les commissions du règlement et d'arbitrage de la Fédération internationale d'Escrime se réunissent pour améliorer les règlements afin, d'une part, de mieux les adapter aux progrès foudroyants de l'électronique utilisée dans la signalisation ou la neutralisation des touches et, d'autre part, d'en préciser les temps pour limiter les possibles interprétations tendancieuses.

Le Congrès de la Fédération internationale d'Escrime délibère puis vote sur les propositions de modification du règlement qui lui sont soumises par les commissions. Certaines sont entérinées dans leur totalité, d'autres tronquées voire même rejetées.

Le 28 mai 1981 le Congrès de la Fédération internationale d'Escrime réuni à Milan a définitivement adopté les modifications de 9 articles du règlement des épreuves et décidé leur application à partir du 1er janvier 1982. Certaines de ces modifications ont encore nécessité une rédaction plus précise pour en interdire toute interprétation personnelle, comme ce fut le cas lors des derniers Championnats du Monde de Clermont-Ferrand.

Une nouvelle proposition, concernant les ATTAQUES SIMULTANÉES au sabre, va être soumise au prochain Congrès de la Fédération internationale d'Escrime par la commission d'arbitrage. Elle sera très certainement entérinée à l'unanimité, tant la répétition des attaques simultanées, par les finalistes des championnats du monde de Clermont-Ferrand, a excédé les officiels, et les spectateurs qui se sont laissés aller à siffler cette tactique négative et combien peu spectaculaire.

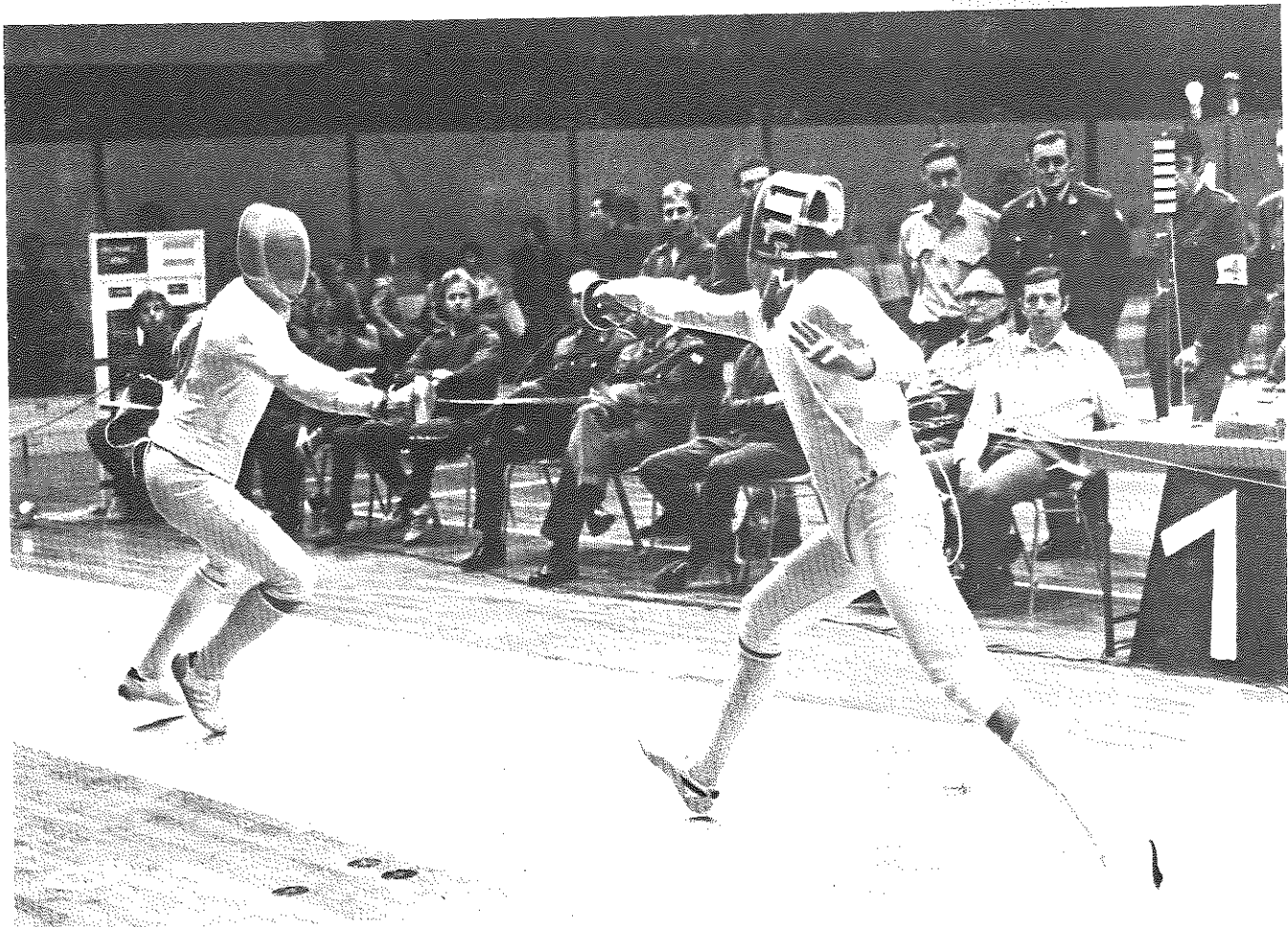
Souhaitons que cette nouvelle mesure contribue à diminuer le nombre des attaques simultanées qui deviennent la plaie du sabre moderne. A titre d'exemple convaincant, il est à remarquer qu'au championnat du monde 81, WODKE a provoqué 47 fois cette action négative au cours des 3 matches en 10 touches de la finale.

L'électrification du sabre

Depuis plus d'une décennie les ingénieurs électroniciens des fabriques de matériel d'escrime — des nations en pointe dans le sport des armes — s'adonnent à des recherches pour mettre au point un appareillage électronique permettant de signaler automatiquement les touches que se portent les sabreurs.

Au grand dam des chercheurs, tous les essais tentés jusqu'à ce jour n'ont pas été probants. Des imperfections majeures en interdisent pour le moment toute exploitation en compétition officielle.

Une des difficultés principales à résoudre réside dans la complexité de cette arme où les touches sont portées par trois parties différentes de la lame, alors qu'au fleuret et à l'épée, seule la pointe est destinée à toucher. Au sabre les coups sont portés par: le tranchant de la lame sur toute sa longueur, le faux tranchant de lame ($\frac{1}{2}$ extrême opposé au tranchant), et la pointe de l'arme.



Si la pointe de l'arme peut fonctionner comme un interrupteur, (ce qui est le cas au fleuret et à l'épée), il ne peut en être de même pour le tranchant et le faux tranchant dont les longueurs ne peuvent permettre un contact semblable.

Butant contre ces obstacles, les chercheurs voudraient modifier le règlement du sabre pour simplifier la signalisation des touches et la rendre possible. Mais là, ils se heurtent heureusement aux commissions de la Fédération internationale d'Escrime qui s'opposent à ce que l'électrification de l'arme en dénature la pratique.

Les essais effectués jusqu'alors ont transformé le sabreur en une espèce de cosmonaute, dont les différentes parties de l'équipement et de l'habillement sont reliées par des fils qui ne résisteraient pas longtemps aux coups que se portent ces escrimeurs.

Les coups dits de « FOUET », qui viennent en contact avec la cible après avoir été parés, déclenchent la signalisation, alors qu'ils ne devraient pas être comptés comme touches, seule la flexibilité de l'extrémité de la lame permettant ces frôlements.

Les recherches n'ont également pas résolu les cas des frôlement de la lame sur la cible, par le tranchant ou le faux tranchant. Ces actions qui ne doivent en aucun cas être comptées valables déclenchent actuellement la signalisation de la touche.

D'autres problèmes, liés à la surface valable de sabreur, n'ont pas encore abouti à une solution respectant le règlement en vigueur au sabre; ainsi, ceux posés par le masque et le gant recouvrant la main du tireur. L'un et l'autre doivent être reliés au circuit électrique de la veste, pour respecter le règlement spécifique de la validité des touches. Si la texture du masque ne présente pas une difficulté insurmontable il n'en est pas de même pour celle du gant.

Malgré tout, les progrès de la technique électrique sont tels qu'il serait vain de ne pas envisager d'ici quelques années l'adoption de l'électrification à cette arme.

Il restera à bousculer le barrage dressé par les traditionalistes du sabre qui affirment que son électrification le dénaturera à un tel point que la pratique de cette arme y perdra tout intérêt.

Avant de clore cet article sur les difficultés que rencontrent les ingénieurs techniciens dans leurs recherches, il ne faut pas négliger le coût futur de la pratique du sabre, lorsqu'il sera électrifié.

Le prix de l'équipement en sera quintuplé, fragilisera les lames qui manquent déjà de fiabilité. Le risque encouru est grand et contribuera à dissuader les escrimeurs de s'orienter vers le sabre, à moins d'admettre que ce sport soit réservé à une classe financièrement privilégiée ou qu'il soit subventionné par l'Etat, car les clubs ne pourront pas supporter cet accroissement de coût.

LE SABRE ELECTRIQUE

the
ELECTRIFICATION
OF THE SABRE



PAR LE MAÎTRE D'ARMES
J. Thirion.



IVECO, UNE PREMIERE MONDIALE DANS LE TRANSPORT, UNE PREMIERE MONDIALE DANS LE SPORT

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IVECO, LE MONDE DU TRANSPORT



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Le Médecin Général (er) M. VRILLAC (France) nous livre ses considérations sur le «Mundial» 1982.

Sa qualification est grande.

Pendant sa longue carrière militaire, il a dirigé le service médical de l'Ecole Interarmées des Sports à Fontainebleau, puis a été responsable de la médecine sportive à la Direction des Sports des Armées et à l'Institut National des Sports de Vincennes, tout en dirigeant et animant l'Académie du C.I.S.M.

Passé à la retraite, il a été choisi par la Fédération Française de Football pour diriger l'encadrement médical de l'équipe de France AU MUNDIAL dont il a vécu toute la préparation, en particulier le stage d'altitude à Font-Romeu. Il a vécu la belle aventure de l'équipe de France qui a manqué de peu la Finale. Dr VRILLAC est également Chef de la section médicale du Comité olympique et sportif français.



XII^e COUPE DU MONDE DE FOOTBALL



Considerations sur la
COUPE DU MONDE 1982

Les réflexions que peut inspirer le témoignage d'un responsable médical d'une équipe, au lendemain même de la coupe du monde, ne peuvent être qu'une esquisse d'un développement ultérieur plus important de chacun des chapitres qui nous ont paru intéressants:

- Organisation.
- Valeurs athlétiques des équipes.
- Violence et Sport.
- Le doping et son contrôle.

Mettre sur pied une coupe du monde en 1982 nécessite de prendre en considération les notions politiques et économiques dans un contexte de remises en question:

- des valeurs politiques au sein d'un monde schématiquement découpé en nations capitalistes, nations socialistes et nations dites d'un tiers monde dépendant lui-même des grandes influences politiques et du monde économique, alors que le pays organisateur est soumis à des soubresauts de «partis» ou de mouvements autonomistes issus de régions où règne un certain trouble;
- de valeurs économiques dans une crise internationale alors que tous les moyens d'information stigmatisaient les sommes fabuleuses investies dans ce sport.

De toute évidence les notions de valeurs financières ne pouvaient être niées mais une disparité cependant apparaissait d'une part entre l'aspect coûteux de l'organisation d'une coupe du monde et le caractère populaire de l'événement, d'autre part entre les équipes participant à ce final de 24 nations dont les ressources étaient très diverses. La presse

avide d'informations sensationnelles avait sans doute beau jeu pour exploiter ces différents thèmes; ce qui explique que les équipes étaient soumises sur le plan psychologique à des pressions énormes du fait de cet environnement. Il est remarquable de souligner le comportement d'ensemble honorable des différentes équipes malgré ces pressions quand on sait qu'en psychologie du sport la motivation principale est l'affirmation de soi mais que dans le cas particulier d'un sport collectif, comme le football doit être, mis en évidence une suprême cohésion de vie associative.

Sans nul doute, l'organisation générale a pu mettre à la disposition des joueurs des stades dignes des internationaux et permettre aux spectateurs et téléspectateurs des conditions agréables tout en garantissant la sécurité des entraîneurs et des compétitions. Les forces de la police et de l'armée ont assuré la surveillance avec une discrétion qui n'excluait pas une grande vigilance; il est légitime de leur rendre hommage.

Au plan athlétique, il semble que se soient dégagées trois tendances:

- celle des équipes qui par leur enthousiasme ont pu pallier certaines insuffisances techniques individuelles et collectives que l'ardeur a pu masquer au début de la compétition; lorsque cette ardeur a diminué, sans doute en raison des phénomènes de fatigue, les équipes n'ont pu surmonter leurs faiblesses;
- celles des équipes qui ont fait une forte impression lors du premier tour et qui ont vu ensuite leur valeur s'éteindre; peut-être faut-il voir là une préparation foncièrement insuffisante qui a provoqué ce manque de fraîcheur physique;

– enfin la tendance qui a montré une bonne impression de valeur athlétique chez les équipes qui voyaient leurs performances s'améliorer au fur et à mesure du déroulement de la compétition. Très certainement, ces équipes démontraient qu'elles avaient suivi une préparation physique de fond. De toute évidence se dégagèrent du nombre, toujours, les équipes dont la valeur athlétique et la fraîcheur physique étaient supérieures.

Mais le football n'étant pas une science exacte, il est prudent d'émettre des avis modérés en raison des impondérables, buts « heureux » ou blessures des joueurs limitant l'expression d'une équipe.

Pour notre part, notre sentiment issu peut-être d'une « déformation professionnelle » nous incline à faire remarquer que les lois du jeu à faire respecter sur le terrain faisaient fi quelquefois de la santé du joueur alors que des protestations ou des violences verbales des joueurs étaient sanctionnées sans faiblesse. Sans vouloir porter de jugement à ce niveau, il semble cependant que la répression de la violence en sport doit voir sa priorité s'accroître.

Le doping.

La chaleur élevée entraînant une sudation importante a conduit à des déperditions hydriques considérables malgré la mise à la disposition des joueurs d'énormes quantités de liquides. La remarque faite au sujet du choix des heures de compétition prend d'autant plus d'importance. Les locaux prévus, la plupart du temps comme lieux de prélèvements non aérés ou mal ventilés, éclairés aux lampes de néon (ce qui augmentait la température) n'étaient pas de nature à favoriser les prélèvements. Pour ces deux raisons, les attentes assez longues ont été nécessaires pour satisfaire aux besoins du contrôle. La liste des produits dopants a été pratiquement la même que celle de la coupe du monde précédente, la FIFA se réservant le droit cependant de procéder à des contrôles des stéroïdes anabolisants. L'interprétation des formules chimiques à propos de chaque médicament utilisé entretient le doute constant des médecins d'autant plus que chaque classification est suivie du terme et « substances similaires » (ce qui ne facilite pas la dissuasion préventive et accroît l'appréhension continue des participants). Dans l'ensemble de la compétition aucun cas de dopage n'a été signalé.

Ces considérations sur le « mondial » nous amènent à des schémas trop nets qui feront l'objet de commentaires dans les numéros suivants. Il n'en reste pas moins que cette coupe du monde a encore une fois déterminé une ambiance d'aventure sportive grisante et pesante à la fois pour ceux qui y étaient mêlés.

Il est chargé de mission au Secrétariat Général du C.I.S.M.

In his article on the MUNDIAL, Dr. Vrillac highlights the tremendous economic implications for the host country and the political interferences for the organising and participating nations alike, as well as the infrastructure and security facilities required and the shortcomings of the press.

Dr. Vrillac has assessed the athletic qualities of the competing teams, classifying them into three different categories. Firstly, the teams which performed well at the outset owing to their great enthusiasm as a team but were let down subsequently by their sub-standard technical skill both at player and team level. Secondly, the teams whose excellent performances in the first round were followed by second-rate matches due to the inadequate preparation of the players. Thirdly, the teams whose good athletic condition enabled them to improve their standard of play as the championship proceeded, which can be attributed to the judicious preparation of the players.

Dr. Vrillac considers that umpires should sanction physical aggression far more heavily and feels that this type of violence is much more harmful than verbal protests.

No case of doping was cautioned during the Mundial. But in this context Dr. Vrillac advocates that attention be paid to the serious risk of dehydration for players competing in high temperatures, notwithstanding the fact that liquids are made available. Attention should also be paid to the provision of cool and well-ventilated rooms for doping control purposes. In addition, the currently ambiguous list of prohibited drugs should be revised for clarification.

Making full use of his vast experience in the field of sports medicine, General M. VRILLAC M.D., Ret., (France) gives his views on the 1982 "MUNDIAL", which have been summarised below in English.

During his long military career he held several posts related to sports medicine including that of Director of the Medical Department of the French Armed Forces Sports School in Fontainebleau and Head of Sports Medicine with the Armed Forces Sports Administration and of the National Sports Institute in Vincennes, while at the same time acting as coordinator for the CISM Adacemy.

Upon his retirement, Dr. VRILLAC was assigned by the French Football Federation to head the medical cadre responsible for the preparation of the French football players competing in the MUNDIAL which took him to Font-Romeu a few months before the kick-off in Spain where the team took part in a training clinic in the mountains. During the Mundial he also participated in the team's adventure which almost earned them a place in the Finals. He is currently Chief of the Medical Board of the French Olympic & Sports Committee.

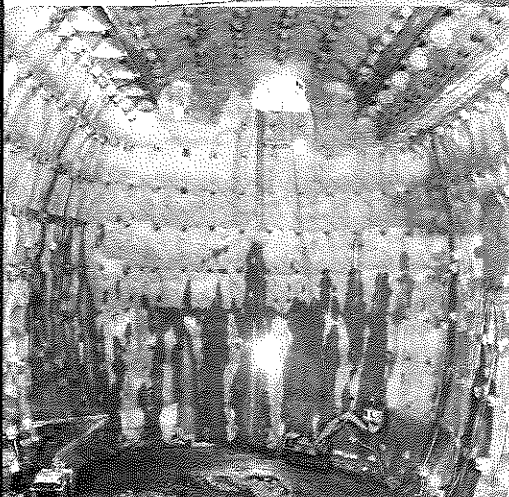
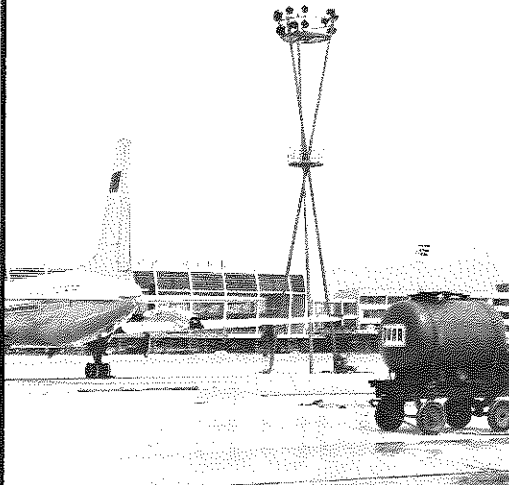
He is also chargé de mission for the CISM General Secretariat.





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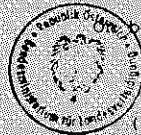
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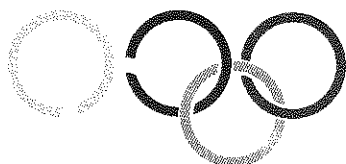
21. January 1981



Behalf of the Minister
 of Defense

(Dr. TRUXA, General)

LE
NOUVEAU MAGAZINE DU C.I.O.
The NEW I.O.C. EDITION



MESSAGE OLYMPIQUE
OLYMPIC MESSAGE



N° 1 **MAI '82**
MAY

Le CIO s'est toujours efforcé d'obtenir une union et une harmonisation entre le sport et la culture. Lors du XI^e Congrès Olympique de Baden-Baden, la nécessité de promouvoir une campagne mondiale d'éducation qui insisterait sur les aspects bénéfiques de la pratique du sport a été clairement exprimée.

Nous formons le vœu que « Message olympique » saura toucher un public hétéroclite, allant des organisations ou agences intéressées par le Mouvement olympique aux forces vives du sport dans le monde. Nous aimerions que cette publication ne s'adresse pas uniquement aux fédérations sportives nationales et aux centres d'éducation et de formation sportive, mais aussi qu'elle représente un apport pour, entre autres, les moyens d'information, les bibliothèques universitaires, les programmes culturels et les principales organisations de jeunesse.

Qu'il me soit permis de saisir cette occasion pour remercier et encourager tous ceux qui participent tant à la préparation qu'à la rédaction des articles de « Message Olympique ». Leur travail ouvre au Mouvement olympique de nouvelles voies de communication et offre à plus d'un la possibilité de découvrir que l'Olympisme n'est pas réservé uniquement à quelques privilégiés et aux athlètes de tout premier plan, mais qu'il véhicule une philosophie universelle accessible à tous.

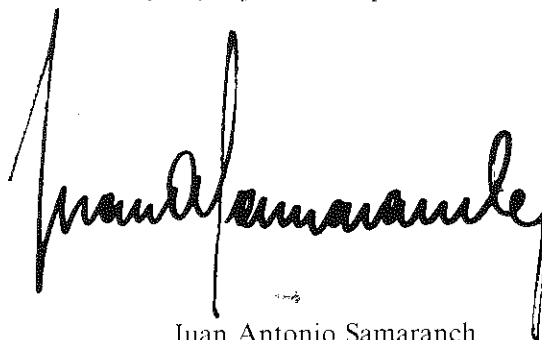
De même que je l'ai déjà souligné lors du dernier Congrès Olympique, il est essentiel que chacun de nous ne se contente pas de faire connaître ses idées, mais qu'il sache aussi être de celles d'autrui. Saluons en la naissance de cette publication un moyen de concrétiser ensemble cette volonté.

The IOC has always done its best to unite and harmonise sport and culture. During the XIth Olympic Congress held in Baden-Baden, the need was expressed for a world-wide educational campaign regarding the beneficial aspects of practising sport.

It is our hope that the "Olympic Message" will attract a diverse readership, embracing organisations and agencies interested in the Olympic Movement and the enriching elements of sports in our world. We would like not only national sports federations, sports teaching and related centres to benefit from this publication, but other areas as well, such as the media, university libraries, cultural programmes and major youth organisations.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank and encourage all those who contribute to the compilation and writing of articles for the "Olympic Message". Through their work the Olympic Movement will reach further avenues of communication, allowing for many the possibility of discovering that Olympism is not only reserved for the privileged few and for first-class athletes, but holds a universal philosophy attainable by all.

As I said during the last Olympic Congress, it is essential that each of us not only forwards his ideas but also knows how to listen to those of others. Therefore, with the birth of this new edition, I hope that we shall all prosper from its expression.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Juan Antonio Samaranch', with a long vertical stroke extending downwards from the end of the signature.

Juan Antonio Samaranch

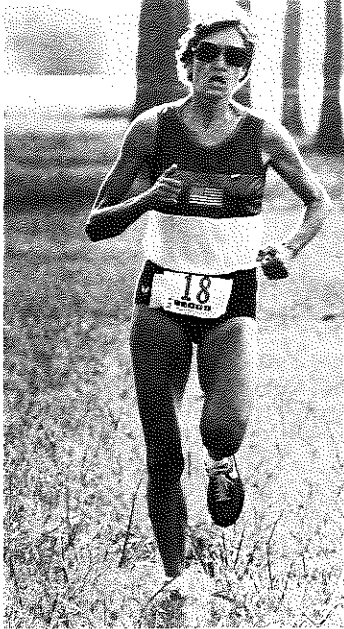
LE CROSS-COUNTRY EN IMAGES

RUNNERS IN THE CISM CROSS-COUNTRY 1982

NAVAL AIR STATION • PENSACOLA • FLORIDA • U.S.A.



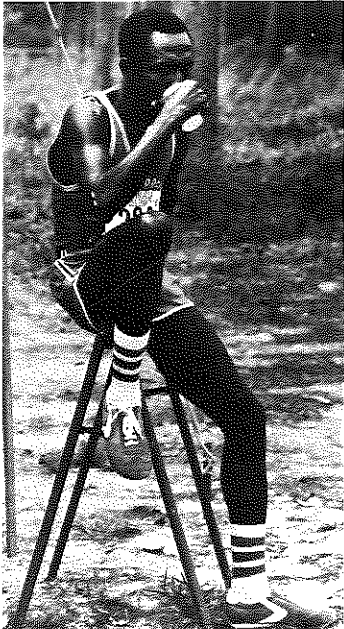
1. American DEBORAH ANDERSON (U.S. Air Force) leads the pack in the women's race.
2. Runners stretch out for position in the men's long cross country race.
3. Runners from a tight pack at the start of the men's long 11.4 kilometer run.
4. Two (2) runners from Tunisia, Zaidi Mohamed, number 200, and Romdhani Habib, 198, streak through the last part of the men's 11.4 kilometer race.
5. Last Year's winner of the men's long race MUSSA AHMED GODA (Sudan) is awarded first place medal by Colonel IBRAHIM MAHGOUD.



1



2



3



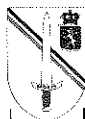
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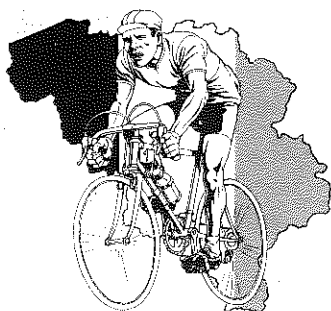
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6^e wielerkampioenschap
6^e championnat de cyclisme



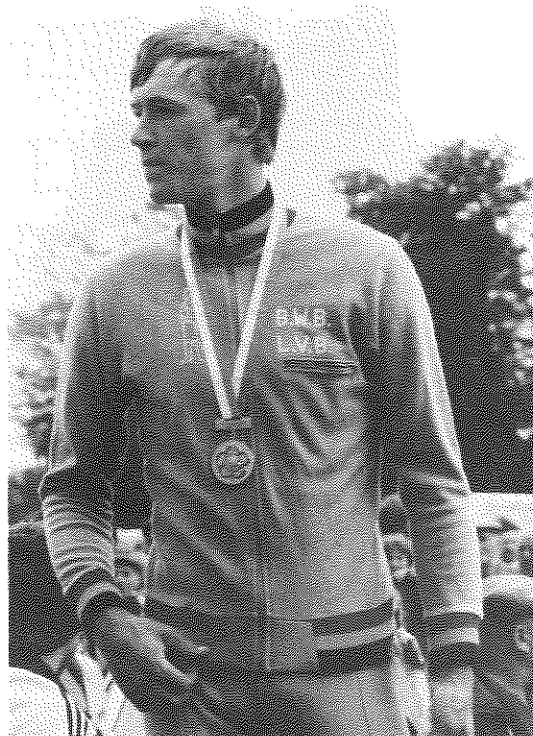
6th CHAMPIONSHIP CYCLING



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GHENT MAY 13 - MAY 24

13.5.82 - 24.5.82



RESULTATS — RESULTS

Pays participants, 8: Belgique, Algérie, Allemagne R. F., Autriche, France, Iran, Italie, Pays-Bas. — Représentant Officiel du CISM: Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. G. ELBERTSE (Pays-Bas).

CYCLO-CROSS — 20 KM:

Classement individuel:

1. Soldat P. HERYGERS (Belgique)
2. Caporal H. FURRER (Allemagne, R.F.)
3. Cap. 1 Cl. F. OMMER (Allemagne, R.F.)

49'50"

CYCLO-CROSS — 20 KM:

Classement par équipe:

1. Allemagne, R.F. 9
2. Belgique 12
3. Italie 29

1 KM CONTRE LA MONTRE:

1. Caporal SCHMIDTKE (Allemagne, R.F.)
2. Soldat BERGMANS (Belgique)
3. Soldat SELLA (Italie)

1'06"47

1'09"51

1'09"53

80 KM CONTRE LA MONTRE:

1. Belgique
2. Autriche
3. Italie

1h44'08"88

1h44'11"79

1h44'14"95

POURSUITE INDIVIDUELLE:

Finale:

1. Caporal KOBEK (Allemagne, R.F.)
2. Caporal GUNTHER (Allemagne, R.F.)
3. Soldat MARTINELLO (Italie)

POURSUITE PAR EQUIPE:

1. Allemagne, R.F.
2. Italie
3. France
4. Belgique

COURSE AUX POINTS:

1. Soldat MARTINELLO (Italie)
2. Caporal DONIKE (Allemagne, R.F.)
3. Soldat DE LANGHE (Belgique)
4. M.d.R. LEBRAS (France)
5. Soldat OHNMACHT (Autriche)

SPRINT:

Finale:

1. Caporal SCHMIDTKE (Allemagne, R.F.)
2. Soldat GLOSSNER (Autriche)
3. M.d.R. SALLOUX (France)
4. Soldat JORDENS (Belgique)

150 KM ROUTE:

Classement individuel:

1. Soldat VAN DER AERDEN (Belgique)
2. Soldat PAVANELLO (Italie)
3. Caporal 1 Cl. SCHLEICHER (Allemagne, R.F.)
4. Soldat THEUNISSE (Pays-Bas)
5. Soldat LAEMERS (Belgique)

150 KM ROUTE:

Classement par équipe:

1. Belgique
2. Allemagne, R.F.
3. Pays-Bas
4. Italie
5. France



VIème Championnat de Cyclisme

C'est une réelle aventure que de se lancer dans l'organisation d'un championnat de cyclisme du CISM et cette aventure, bien peu de candidats l'ont risquée. Jugez-en: nous en sommes seulement à la 6ème édition.

La diversité des épreuves, leur complexité technique, l'importance du personnel spécialisé à mettre en œuvre, toutes ces raisons ont fait reculer les plus audacieux.

La Belgique, terre d'élection des géants de la route, se devait de relever le défi.

L'équipe du Colonel BEM KESTELOOT, nouveau Chef du Service des Sports à l'armée belge a réussi la gageure de mener à bien cette opération, secondée, il est vrai, de manière maîtresse par la R.L.V.B. (Royale Ligue Vélocipédique Belge) qui voulait, ce faisant, fêter avec éclat les cent ans de son existence.

Le Major ROSENBERG (PAYS-BAS), président du CTP cyclisme et membre de la FIAC-UCI, veillait avec efficacité à ce que les épreuves se déroulent de façon parfaite sur le plan technique. Les organisateurs avaient réussi l'exploit de concentrer l'ensemble des épreuves dans un rayon de quelques kilomètres autour de Gand et lorsque la pluie contraria le déroulement des épreuves sur piste de plein air, ils démenagèrent sans heurt, coureurs et officiels vers la superbe piste couverte de GAND.

Comme de coutume, la première journée du séjour fut consacrée à la préparation des épreuves et aux cérémonies et visites officielles: après une dernière mise au point des détails d'organisation lors de la conférence préparatoire, les participants se retrouvèrent sur la belle Place St-Pierre à Gand pour la cérémonie d'ouverture qui se déroula avec simplicité et dignité; les chefs de mission avaient auparavant déposé, au nom de tous les participants, une gerbe de fleurs au monument aux morts des deux guerres mondiales. Les autorités communales ne voulant pas être en reste, reçurent en fin de journée les chefs de mission dans les locaux de l'ancien Hôtel de Ville, joyau de l'architecture flamande; la réception se termina par une visite guidée de l'Hôtel de Ville qui ravit plus d'un visiteur.

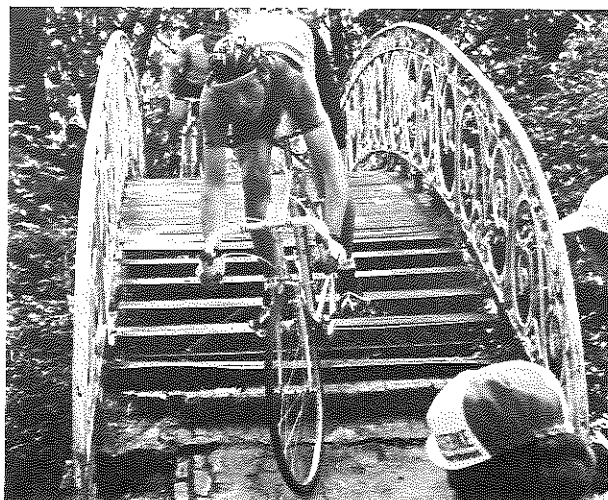
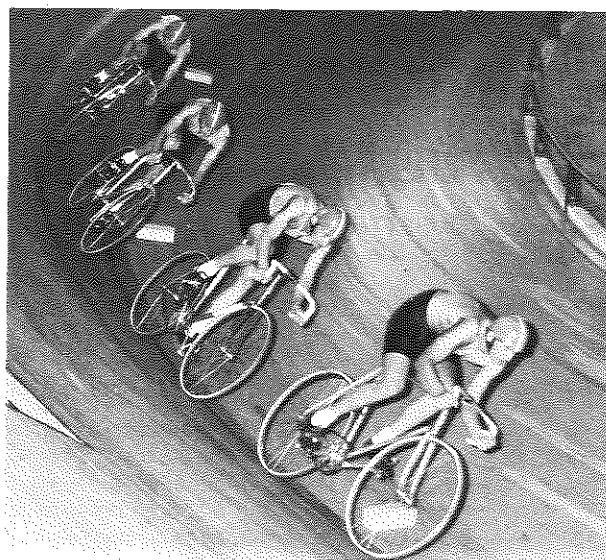
S'il faut mettre en exergue les exploits des pistiers allemands et des routiers belges, il faut aussi souligner les belles prestations des coureurs autrichiens, français et italiens qui obligèrent les champions à se surpasser pour vaincre. Mais on ne sait ce qui, en fait, mérite le plus notre admiration: les résultats de ces jeunes talents européens, futurs Merckx, Hinault, Moser ou Thurand ou le courage et l'ardeur des cyclistes algériens et iraniens venant de pays où ce sport est moins connu et moins populaire.

A l'issue de la dernière épreuve au cours de la cérémonie de clôture, le Lieutenant-Colonel ELBERTSE, délégué des PAYS-BAS au CISM et représentant officiel du CISM, félicita tous les participants en général et les nouveaux champions en particulier et se fit l'interprète des autorités du CISM et des chefs de mission pour remercier et féliciter les organisateurs belges pour le déroulement impeccable de ces VIème championnats de cyclisme.

There is a definite partiality for Cycling in Belgium so it was perhaps natural for the new Chief of the Belgian Delegation, Colonel (BEM)

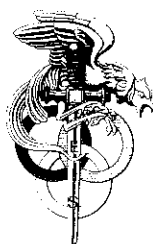
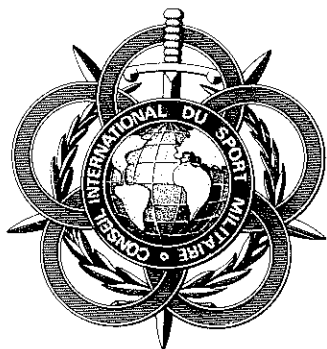
KESTELOOT, to inaugurate his CISM career this May by hosting the VIth Cycling Championship in Ghent. He was ably assisted by experts, namely Lt.-Colonel ELBERTSE the Official CISM Representative, Major ROSENBERG Chairman of the Cycling Permanent Technical Committee and the R.L.V.B. — the Belgian Royal Cycling League.

In addition to conveying our congratulations to the winning German and Belgian teams in the various track and road races, special praise was earned by the valiant efforts of the teams from ALGERIA and IRAN, for whom Cycling is much less popular as a national sport.



CHAMPIONNAT DU MONDE

MILITAIRE de HANDBALL



E.I.S. FONTAINEBLEAU - 1-13 Juin 1982

Le 1er Championnat de HAND BALL du C.I.S.M. s'est déroulé dans la région Parisienne du 1er au 13 juin 1982. L'Ecole Interarmées des sports de FONTAINEBLEAU assurait le soutien logistique de la compétition. Le Championnat était placé sous le patronage de Monsieur Charles HERNU, Ministre de la Défense, représenté aux cérémonies par le Général de Division COMBETTE, adjoint au Gouverneur Militaire de PARIS, Commandant le 1er Corps d'Armée et la 1ère Région Militaire. La Fédération Internationale de Hand ball avait délégué Monsieur Nelson PAILLOU, président du Comité National Olympique et Sportif Français, Président de la fédération française de Hand Ball. Le Colonel (CR) Henri DEBRUS, Président Fondateur du C.I.S.M., était présent.

La France étant le 1er pays organisateur avait limité, la participation à 12 pays. Le règlement prévoyait deux tours, une demi finale et une finale. Chaque pays jouant 6 ou 7 matches. Cette formule avait été élaborée pour donner le maximum de chances aux concurrents, le niveau des équipes militaires n'étant pas connu. Un tirage au sort des 3 poules du 1er tour avait été effectué au secrétariat général permanent du C.I.S.M. le 04 mai 1982.

Il faut noter que la Fédération Française de Hand ball a apporté au championnat une aide précieuse dans l'organisation technique des rencontres. Elle avait mis à la disposition des militaires une quinzaine de salles dans un rayon maximum de 100 Kms autour de FONTAINEBLEAU; Les comités et les municipalités locales ont amplement participé à la réussite du championnat.

L'Arbitrage était placé sous la direction de Monsieur BOULIGAUD, arbitre International, président de la Commission d'arbitrage de la Fédération Française de Hand ball.

En conclusion, si l'on se réfère au témoignage de tous les participants, ce 1er championnat s'est déroulé de façon remarquable, dans une excellente ambiance grâce à l'organisation et surtout grâce à l'esprit sportif et amical qui a régné tout au long de la compétition.

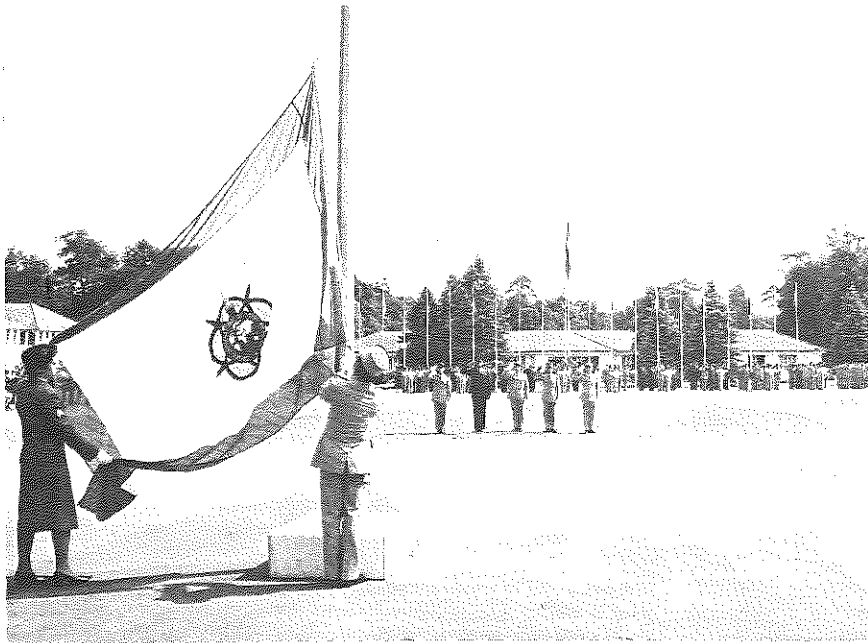
The 1st CISM Handball Championship took place from 1st to 13th June, 1982 in Outer Paris. The French Armed Forces Sports School located in FONTAINEBLEAU provided the logistical support for the competition. The Championship was organised under the patronage of Mr. Charles HERNU, French Defence Minister who was represented at official ceremonies by Division General COMBETTE, aide to the Military Governor in Paris, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army Corps and the 1st Military Region. The International Handball Federation was represented by Mr. Nelson Paillou, President of the French National Olympic and Sports Committee and President of the French Handball Federation. Colonel Henri Debrus (Retired), Founder President of CISM, was also present.

France being the first country to organise this CISM Championship decided to limit the competition to 12 participating nations. The regulations provided for two heats followed by the semi-finals and the final, meaning each team would play 6 or 7 matches. This formula had been chosen as the standards of the military handball teams participating were unknown. A draw to constitute the three pools for the first heat had been effected on 4th May, 1982 at the CISM General Secretariat.

The French Handball Federation considerably helped the organisers by providing 15 sportshalls within a 100 km range of FONTAINEBLEAU. Local municipalities and committees greatly contributed also to the success of this Championship.

Mr. Bouligaud, an international referee and President of the Refereeing Commission of the French Handball Federation was in charge of the refereeing arrangements for this event.

Judging from the views expressed by the competitors, this "maiden" championship was well organised and took place in a congenial atmosphere thanks to the friendliness and fair play which prevailed throughout the competition.



RESULTATS

RESULTS

1. R.F. Allemagne
2. Chine
3. France
4. Egypte

5. Pays-Bas
6. Italie
7. Arabie Saoudite
8. Belgique

9. Sénégal
10. Qatar
11. Algérie
12. Liban

LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE GAGNE LE 1er CHAMPIONNAT DE HANDBALL DU C.I.S.M.

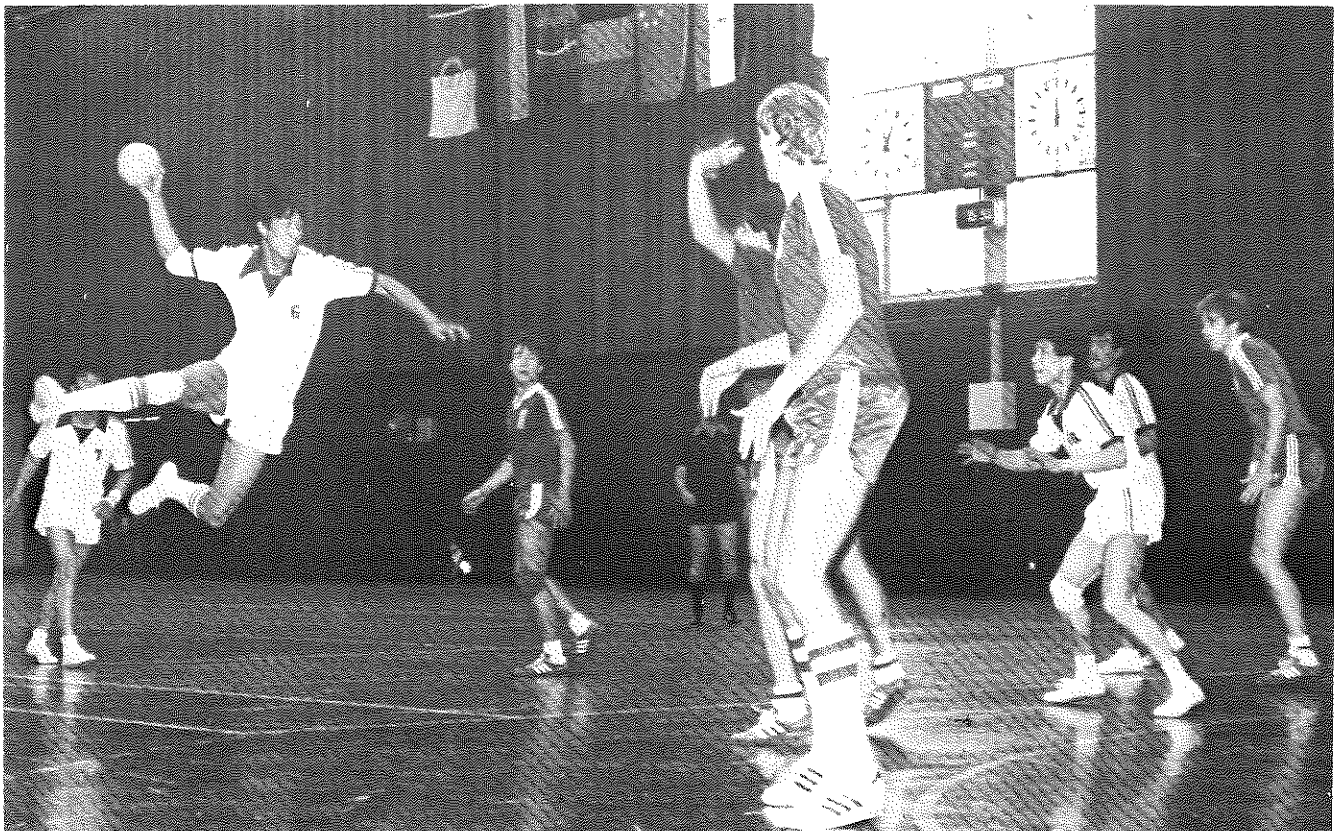
Le 1er Championnat de Handball du C.I.S.M. a connu un bon succès de participation avec 12 pays.

Le Représentant du C.I.S.M. était le Général HAN FUDONG (R.P. Chine) assisté du Lt Colonel B.E.M. M. KAKME (Liban).

Une journée d'étude a été consacrée:

- aux bases physiologiques de l'entraînement d'une équipe de Handball,
- à l'illustration de la télémétrie dans l'approche des problèmes physiologiques liés à l'entraînement du Handball,
- aux problèmes du dopage.

Le challenge du Fair Play a été décerné à l'équipe du Liban suivie par celles de la Belgique et du Sénégal.





Runner on the course

XVIth
CISM ORIENTEERING
PINKAFELD AUSTRIA
JUNE 14 - 20 1982



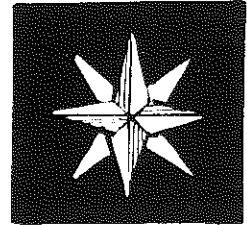
XVI^e
CHAMPIONNAT D'ORIENTATION
PINKAFELD AUTRICHE
DU 14 - 20 JUIN 1982



Technical meeting from left: Captain H. TSCHUDIN (Switzerland), Colonel A. ZECHNER (Austria), Colonel K. SCHARENBERG (F. R. Germany), Major S. KREUTER (Austria).

The XVth CISM Orienteering Championship

by Captain H. Tschudin (Switzerland), Chairman of the PTC Orienteering



The cordial hospitality shown by both the Austrian Armed Forces and the civilian authorities and population characterised the XVth CISM Orienteering Championship organised in the small, historic town of Pinkafeld, located in the transitional region of the Eastern Alps and the Pannonic Plain. The championship was well prepared by the 13th Landwehrstammregiment, which is the leading Austrian military orienteering team, under the direction of Colonel A. Zechmann. Assisted by the Austrian Delegation to CISM, headed by Colonel GS A. Zechner and by the Military Commander of the Burgenland, Major General S. Kreuter, the Austrian Armed Forces welcomed 14 participating nations and 3 observers, making a total of 147 competitors and officials.

Accommodation was provided in the Turba Barracks at Pinkafeld and in the Hotel Kastell near Bad Tatzmannsdorf. As 8 years ago, Pinkafeld again set a new record of high participation in the Orienteering championship. Due to the fact that the level of experience in Orienteering varies from one nation to another, the selection of the competition terrain is a very important factor. It has to fulfill the requirements both for the top-class athletes and for the less experienced runners. This was well achieved at this championship where 3 different terrains were made available.

The first individual race was staged in the mountain range close to Bernstein, next to the Hungarian border. A stony open terrain with a clearly defined relief calling for considerable climbing and some route choices which taken together made it a hard race. Only the winner ran it in less than 80 minutes. No competitor completed the course without making small mistakes. The Swiss team showed its superiority from the outset with 3 runners winning the top 3 places.

The observers and the interested CISM officials and guests were guided around the competition zone by Colonel A. Zechner and by the PTC Chairman after the last competitors had started. A short introduction was given regarding how the competitors would find their way between the controls and how they have to read and interpret the map.

The second individual race, set in a more flat but heavily overgrown terrain at Oberwart at the River Pinka, had completely different characteristics. Many paths and a lot of thickets made the route choices difficult so that together with the relatively high speed care

was needed to avoid making mistakes. And again only two runners, the CISM champion in 1980, Heikki Peltola from Finland and Kaspar Oettli from Switzerland, the new CISM 1982 champion made it in less than 80 minutes. The world vice-champion Tore Sagvolden from Norway, who lost too much time in the first race, had an excellent run beating all the CISM competitors except one, Kaspar Oettli. The 22-year old young star from Switzerland, who had participated last year for the first time, is a winner-type orienteer. He already won the first race in 1981 in Kristianstad. With 6 runners among the best 10 in the second race, Switzerland finally won two gold medals, one by Kaspar Oettli and one by the team. Markus Stappung, also a Swiss, won the bronze medal.

The relay competition took place in the mountain area outside the Burgenland, in the Steiermark at St. Jakob im Walde. This terrain, probably the nicest of all three from an orienteering point of view, with a relatively big relief but Scandinavian-like vegetation, required yet another tactic. The Nordic teams took the lead after the first leg, followed by the two Swiss teams. And for the first time since 1974, also in Pinkafeld, Switzerland won the relay competition with their team composed of Kaspar Oettli, 1982 CISM champion, Martin Howald, 1981 CISM champion and Markus Stappung, the bronze medal winner. Sweden, with a traditionally good relay team, came in second and Switzerland's second team was third. The Austrian team performed better than ever and also the other teams showed definite progress compared to earlier championships.

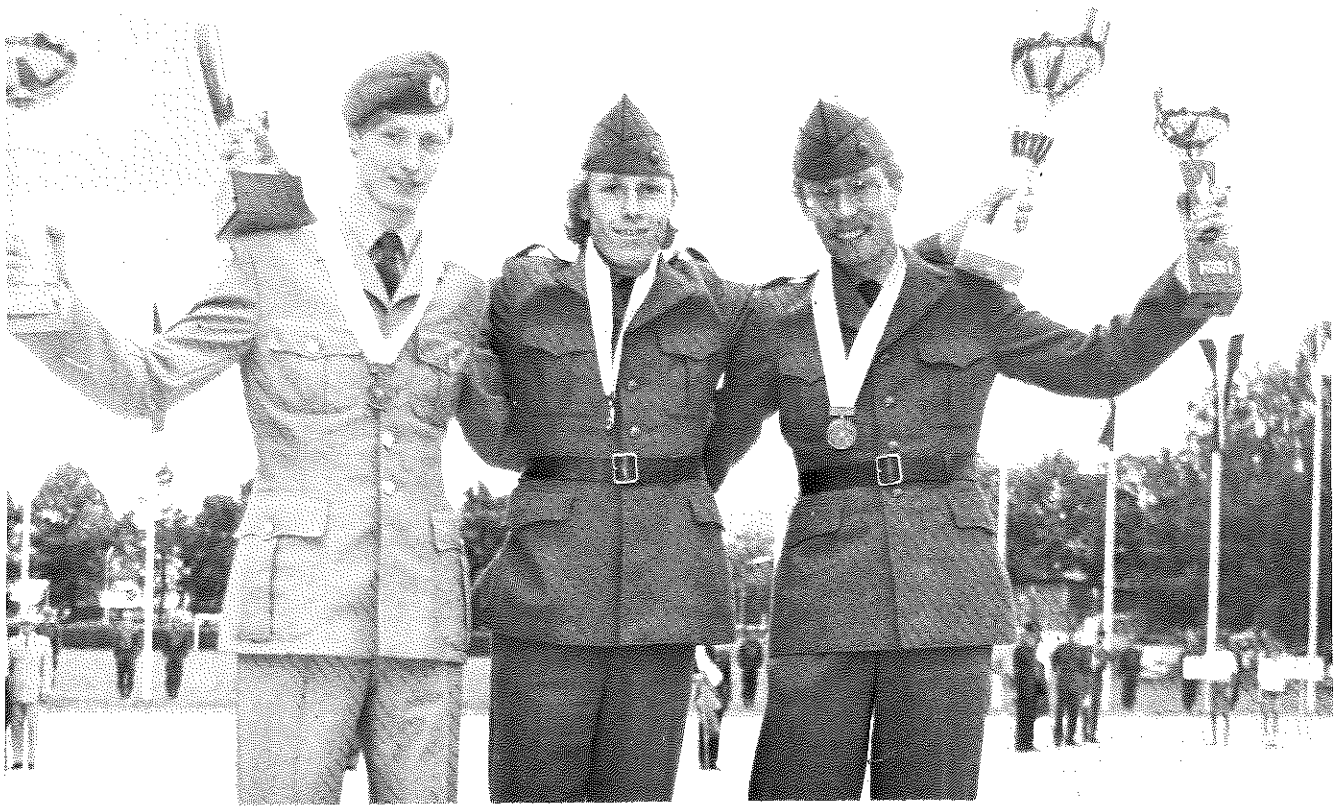
The opening and closing ceremony which took place at Pinkafeld went off perfectly and was well received by the officials and by the population of Pinkafeld.

The Governor of the Burgenland, the military commander of the Burgenland, the Mayor of Pinkafeld and Bad Tatzmannsdorf very generously offered receptions at historical places, like Castle Lockenhaus.

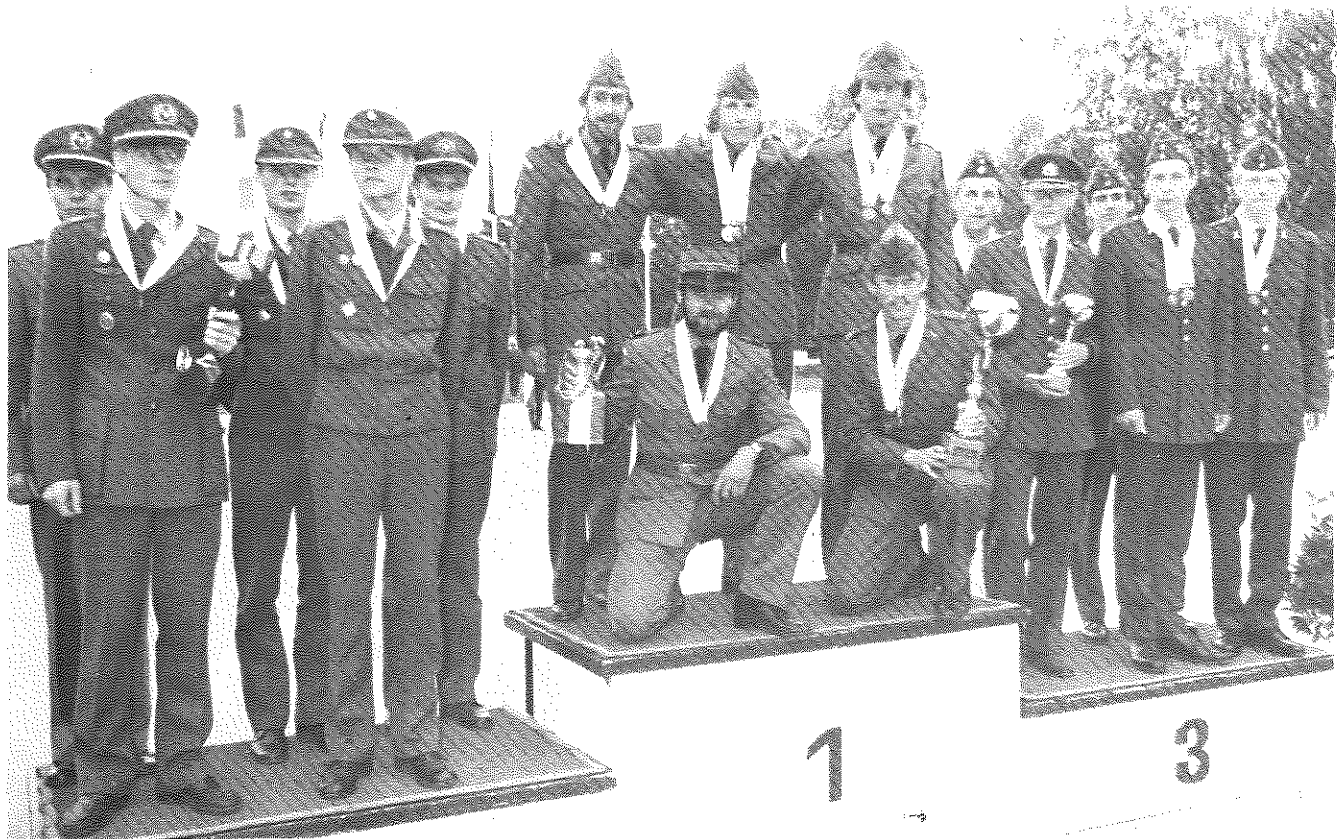
The local Burgenland chain of the Austrian TV covered the championship in a 3-minute report. Friendly press coverage by several dailies and weeklies was assured prior to, during and after the championship.

The XVth CISM Orienteering Championship thus became a big success promoting international friendship!





The winner of the individual race: Private Tore Sagvolden, Norway, silver medal; Sdt Kaspar Oettli, Switzerland, CISM champion, gold medal; Sdt Markus Stappung, Switzerland, bronze medal.



Team competition: Switzerland 1. Howald (Champion 1981), Oettli (Champion 1982), Mueller, Aebi, Stappung. — Sweden 2. Löwegren, Persson, Sjøkvist, Granstedt, Ingelsson. — Finland 3. Peltola (Champion 1980), Saavivaava, Nikulainen, Kanninen, Karvonen.