

Sport

INTERNATIONAL



CAMPIONATO
MONDIALE
MILITARE
DI CALCIO
AREZZO '87

STATO MAGGIORE DELL'ESERCITO - FIGC



SPORT International

N° 72 / OCTOBER - OCTOBRE 1987

**PUBLICATION OFFICIELLE
DU CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL
DU SPORT MILITAIRE**

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY
SPORTS COUNCIL**

Rédaction

**Abonnements - Subscription
Publicité - Advertisements**
Secrétariat Général du C.I.S.M.
rue Jacques JORDAENS, 26
1050 BRUXELLES
Tél. Bruxelles (02) 647.68.52

Editeur responsable

Commandant Ch. Mandji

Comité de Rédaction

Mme F. Baker
Melle Dos Santos
Dr. H. Vervaecke
Lt-Col E. Genot

Mise en page

Lt-Col E. Genot

PRIX DE VENTE -

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Quatre numéros : 400 Francs
Belges
Four issues : 400 Belgian Francs
Compte n° - AC.Nr :
611-4875620-82, CISM
Chase Banque de Commerce,
Avenue des Arts, 51
B-1040 Bruxelles - Belgique

Impression - Printing

Inter Sportverlag A.G.
Reherstrasse 24
CH-9016 St. Gallen
Imprimerie de la Barrière
Chaussée d'Alsemberg 25
B-1060 Bruxelles

COUVERTURE 1

COVER 1

L'équipe italienne a conquis le titre de champion après sa victoire sur la R.F. d'Allemagne
The Italian Team claimed the championship title after its victory over Germany

SOMMAIRE - CONTENTS

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 4 | Editorial | |
| 6 | Les dangereux effets de la transfusion sanguine | |
| 9 | The 42nd General Assembly | |
| 11 | La 42ème Assemblée Générale | |
| 13 | International Sports Structures | |
| 18 | Le Monde du Sport | |
| 23 | The 21st Orienteering Championship
Le 21ème Championnat d'Orientation | |
| 29 | Le 32ème Championnat de Football | |
| 31 | The 32nd Football Championship | |
| 33 | La 29ème Semaine de la Mer
The 29th Seaweed Championship | |



SPORT INTERNATIONAL, our quarterly magazine, should be in the forefront of activity in CISM.

In my capacity as President of the Commission for Information, I am therefore submitting a series of measures for the Executive Committee's approval at its November 1987 session.

My objective is to have a more attractive and up-to-date review published in 1988, catering for our international community, without increasing the CISM budget.

My proposals to the Executive Committee are as follows :

- the approval of a contract drawn up with a publisher/ advertising broker who will also look after the coordination of advertising bookings ;
- the establishment of an advertising network spread over the four continents operating in liaison with continental and regional authorities ;
- an improvement in the quality of the review entailing :
 - a modern layout,
 - top-quality printing,
 - publication of articles in extenso in their original form - provided they are in one of the four official CISM languages,
 - résumés of articles in the three other CISM languages,
 - use of quadrichrome printing.

I feel that with the above changed we shall be able to publish a modern and attractive review worthy of the International Military Sports Council within a year.

I would like to see a large input from delegations. Indeed to be supportive of the Executive Committee you should feel directly responsible for your magazine. Your involvement should consist in :

- the provision of articles where appropriate on activities by your delegation or liaison office ;
- the large-scale circulation of SPORT INTERNATIONAL in all member countries to the high authorities of the government, armed forces and sports bodies, as well as military sportsmen ;
- the fast writing and dispatch of articles on CISM events (world and regional championships, congresses, study days, etc.). These articles should be accompanied by good colour photos with captions ;
- the purchase of advertising space by national and international firms supportive of the International Military Sports Council.

Thanks to our concerted action, CISM will emerge from its semi-secrecy. SPORT INTERNATIONAL will also be a major asset in our quest for international recognition.

The enhancement of CISM will come by improving communications and SPORT INTERNATIONAL is the best means we have to achieve this !

Brigadier General J. DUGUET
President of the International Military
Sports Council

LES DANGEREUX EFFETS DE LA TRANSFUSION SANGUINE

par le Dr DON H. CATLIN

La transfusion sanguine peut être un moyen de doper un athlète juste avant une compétition, en stimulant son organisme par un apport de sang régénéré. Ce procédé comporte un certain nombre de risques liés aux réactions d'ordre immunologique ou dus à la transmission d'agents infectieux parmi lesquels le virus HTLV-III vecteur du SIDA, maladie mortelle présentant les caractères d'une pandémie. Pour ces raisons, le dopage sanguin a été interdit par le CIO lors de sa 90^e Session à Berlin. Le Dr Don H. Catlin, chef du service de pharmacologie clinique à l'université de Californie à Los Angeles (UCLA), nous résume ici les différents produits sanguins pouvant faire l'objet d'une transfusion ainsi que les réactions négatives qu'un tel traitement peut entraîner.

On appelle transfusion sanguine l'administration par voie intraveineuse à un individu de globules rouges (érythrocytes) ou de produits sanguins apparentés qui contiennent des érythrocytes. Aux Etats-Unis, environ trois millions de personnes par an reçoivent une transfusion. Les globules rouges proviennent d'un donneur chez qui on a prélevé quelque 250 ml de sang total. Le traitement ultérieur du sang total détermine la nature et l'utilité des produits sanguins, dont on compte aujourd'hui couramment cinq sortes différentes, dont chacune a une indication clinique spécifique.

Les dérivés du sang sont considérés comme des médicaments, et leur utilisation, collecte, conservation et traitement sont soumis aux règlements de la « Food & Drug Administration » FDA des Etats-Unis. Ces produits sanguins ne peuvent être transportés d'un Etat à l'autre sans autorisation. On appelle banque du sang un établissement qui recueille, conserve, traite et contrôle le sang en vue des transfusions. La FDA leur délivre une autorisation et les contrôle périodiquement pour s'assurer qu'elles respectent bien tous ses règlements.

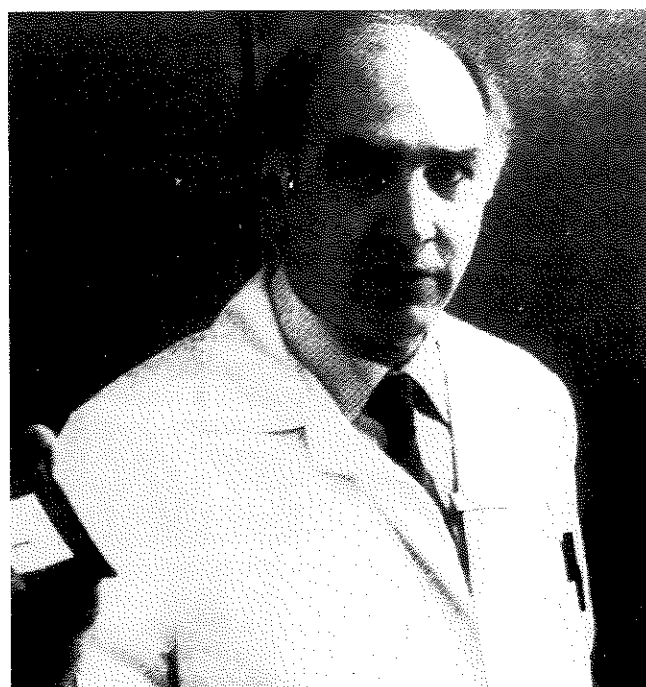
Les deux indications les plus courantes de transfusions de sang sont l'hémorragie aiguë et l'anémie. Des exsanguino-transfusions peuvent être effectuées pour éliminer du sang des produits toxiques. On obtient également d'autres composants du sang, tels que les plaquettes, les globules blancs (leucocytes) et le plasma, mais aucun d'entre eux ne contient de globules rouges.

PRODUITS DE GLOBULES ROUGES

Les cinq différents produits de globules rouges sont :

- A. le sang total ;
- B. les concentrés de globules rouges ;
- C. les globules rouges congelés ;
- D. les globules rouges lavés ;
- E. le sang pauvre en globules blancs.

A. *Le sang total* comprend tous les composants du sang, soit les érythrocytes, les leucocytes, les plaquettes et le plasma. On le conserve à l'état liquide à une température de 4°C avec un anticoagulant. On ne doit l'utiliser que pour soigner des hémorragies aiguës graves comme chez les malades souffrant d'hémorragies gastro-intestinales, en cas de grave opération chirurgi-



Don Catlin.

cale ou traumatisme. Par son action, il rétablit la capacité de transport d'oxygène ainsi que le volume intravasculaire.

B. On obtient *les concentrés de globules rouges* en enlevant le plasma du sang total. Le produit obtenu contient 80 % de globules rouges dans un volume total d'environ 300 ml, soit une unité. On administre ces concentrés pour restaurer la capacité de transport d'oxygène, comme c'est le cas chez des sujets atteints d'anémie chronique.

C. *Les globules rouges congelés* sont un produit relativement récent dont la réalisation a été obtenue par le progrès de techniques de conservation par le froid. Les globules sont stockés avec des préservatifs à une température extrêmement basse (-85), ce qui permet de les garder pendant trois ans maximum, alors que leur durée de conservation à l'état liquide ne dépasse pas 35 jours. On les administre aux patients souffrant de rechutes d'anémie, ainsi qu'à ceux qui nécessitent des transfusions de sang d'un type rare avec des structures

antigènes spécifiques. Cette nouvelle technique permet de pratiquer des *transfusions autologues* par lesquelles le malade se donne du sang à lui-même. Le sang est prélevé sur une personne et stocké. Lors du stockage, le sang se régénère normalement et la masse des globules rouges retrouve son niveau habituel. Il faut compter de 70 à 90 jours pour remplacer deux unités de sang. Plus tard, lorsqu'on a besoin du produit, l'individu est transfusé avec son propre sang. On prescrit surtout ces transfusions autologues aux personnes qui doivent subir des opérations chirurgicales électives. Cette technique a également été appliquée pour accroître la capacité d'effort aérobique des sportifs¹.

D. On obtient les *globules rouges lavés* en enlevant le plasma du sang total et en lavant les globules rouges plusieurs fois avec une solution saline. On les emploie pour les malades allergiques aux composants du plasma.

E. Les *globules rouges pauvres en leucocytes* sont obtenus en séparant les globules blancs des globules rouges. On les utilise pour les patients dont les réactions post-transfusionnelles peuvent être attribuées à une réaction aux leucocytes.

RISQUES ENTRAINES PAR LES TRANSFUSIONS

Les risques énumérés ci-dessous peuvent être subdivisés par le mécanisme vecteur de l'effet négatif. Les *réactions d'ordre immunologique* impliquent l'interaction d'antigènes et d'anticorps qui engendrent une chaîne de manifestations immuno-chimiques et cliniques. Du fait de réactions communiquées par des agents infectieux, le sujet peut contracter une maladie *infectieuse*, par exemple une hépatite ou la malaria. Il existe encore plusieurs autres types de réactions qui sont produites par divers mécanismes non immunologiques et non infectieux.

A. Réactions d'ordre immunologique

Lorsqu'on administre des produits de globules rouges selon les normes actuelles, le risque de réaction immunologique est d'environ 3%. On distingue plusieurs types de réactions immunologiques dont chacun est associé à un mécanisme immunologique, à un tableau clinique ou à un traitement différent. De nombreuses réactions demeurent bénignes et de courte durée. On appelle réaction d'*urticaire* l'apparition lors de la transfusion d'un exanthème caractéristique probablement dû à la présence chez le receveur d'anticorps dirigés contre les antigènes du plasma du donneur. Les réactions *fébriles non hémolytiques* entraînent de la fièvre, mais pas de destruction des globules rouges (hémolyse) pendant la transfusion. Elles se produisent chez des sujets qui ont déjà subi des transfusions ou chez des femmes qui ont été enceintes, et sont dues à leur sensibilité aux composants cellulaires du sang, laquelle à son tour résulte d'un contact antérieur avec des produits sanguins. Dans le cas du « dopage sanguin », le sportif receveur court plus de risques de manifester cette réaction qu'un sujet qui n'a jamais auparavant reçu de transfusion.

Les *réactions hémolytiques* aiguës sont graves, mais relativement rares, puisqu'elles ne se produisent aujourd'hui aux Etats-Unis qu'une fois sur 6000 transfusions². Ces accidents proviennent habituellement de ce qu'on transfuse par erreur du sang incompatible. On peut donc les éviter en respectant scrupuleusement les méthodes de typage et de vérification de compatibilité adoptées par les banques de sang et en administrant au receveur l'unité de sang correcte qui lui est destinée. Cette réaction est due aux antigènes des globules rouges localisés sur les globules rouges transfusés qui réagissent aux anticorps préalablement existants chez le receveur. Ceci déclenche une chaîne complexe de manifestations immunologiques qui aboutissent à une hémolyse intravasculaire des cellules transfusées. En outre, ces réactions engendrent fréquemment une insuffisance rénale aiguë ainsi qu'un sérieux dysfonctionnement du mécanisme de coagulation (coagulation intravasculaire disséminée). Aux premiers signes de grave hémolyse (fièvre et frissons), il faut arrêter la transfusion et commencer le traitement. Bien que la plupart des patients survivent à cette réaction, on a relevé quelques cas de décès³.

La *réaction post-transfusionnelle à retardement* se distingue de la précédente en ce qu'elle se produit plusieurs jours après la transfusion et que la destruction des globules rouges se produit dans l'espace extravasculaire. On assiste alors à la prolifération rapide d'anticorps aux globules rouges transfusés. Ce genre de réaction s'observe chez des sujets qui ont déjà subi une transfusion des mois, voire des années avant celle qui a déclenché cette réaction retard. La précédente transfusion avait entraîné une réponse des anticorps aux globules rouges, mais avec le temps, le taux d'anticorps en circulation avait baissé pour atteindre un niveau indétectable. Si la deuxième transfusion contient des globules rouges avec des antigènes similaires à ceux de la (des) première(s) transfusion(s), le système immunitaire produit rapidement des anticorps qui détruisent les globules nouvellement transfusés. Le tableau clinique de cette réaction tardive présente de la fièvre, une chute du taux d'hémoglobine, et une jaunisse. Il devient impératif que les futures transfusions ne contiennent pas l'antigène qui provoque la réponse des anticorps. Ce problème peut donc compromettre et compliquer sérieusement le traitement ultérieur d'un patient qui aurait régulièrement besoin de recevoir des transfusions.

Les *réactions anaphylactiques* aux transfusions sont graves, mais se produisent rarement. Elles interviennent chez les malades souffrant d'une déficience de l'immunoglobuline A (Iga) qui ont fabriqué des anticorps à l'Iga. Elles exigent un traitement immédiat et approprié et peuvent être évitées en recourant à la transfusion de globules rouges lavés.

B. Réactions dues à la transmission d'agents infectieux

Les transfusions sanguines peuvent transmettre un grand nombre de maladies infectieuses, notamment la malaria, le cytomégalovirus, la syphilis et la toxoplasmose. Ceci est évitable dans certains cas en examinant le donneur (par exemple pour la syphilis) ou en éliminant les donneurs qui ont contracté la maladie ou ont récemment voyagé dans des régions où elle sévit à l'état endémique, par exemple pour la malaria.

L'hépatite virale est la complication post-transfusionnelle la plus répandue, puisqu'elle se déclare dans 10 % des cas aux Etats-Unis bien qu'on interdise le don de sang rémunéré et que toutes les unités du sang soient soumises au dépistage du virus de l'hépatite B. Dans la plupart des cas, on a affaire à une hépatite non A non B causée par un agent pour lequel il n'existe pas de dépistage sérologique efficace.

Les séquelles les plus dangereuses de l'hépatite sont l'évolution vers l'hépatite chronique et la cirrhose, c'est-à-dire la maladie chronique du foie. On ne dispose pas de chiffres précis sur l'incidence ni sur la morbidité et la mortalité de la maladie hépatique chronique post-transfusionnelle ; mais on les soupçonne d'être assez élevés⁴.

SIDA - Le syndrome immuno-déficitaire acquis (SIDA) est une grave maladie caractérisée par la diminution de la résistance de l'organisme aux infections. Ses manifestations cliniques comprennent la lymphadénopathie, les infections opportunistiques, un état fébrile et le sarcome de Kaposi. L'agent étiologique du SIDA est un virus de la famille des rétrovirus appelé virus lymphotrophique de type III des cellules-T humaines (HTLV-III). On l'a isolé dans le sang, le sperme et la salive des malades du SIDA. Les groupes à risque incluent les homosexuels de sexe masculin, les toxicomanes qui s'injectent par voie intraveineuse, les Haïtiens entrés aux Etats-Unis après 1977, les hémophiles, ainsi que les partenaires sexuels de ces personnes.

Le SIDA se transmet par les rapports sexuels intimes, l'utilisation par plusieurs personnes d'une aiguille infectée, et par la transfusion du sang total, de ses composants cellulaires, du plasma, ou des facteurs coagulants. Le nombre de cas de SIDA recensés aux Etats-Unis depuis août 1985 s'élevait à 12 932, dont 195 (soit 1,5 %) concernaient des sujets considérés comme non à risque qui avaient reçu des transfusions de sang dans une période de 5 ans avant le diagnostic. En outre, dans 86 cas, on avait dépisté le SIDA chez des hémophiles auxquels avaient été administrés des concentrés anti-hémophiliques⁵.

Du fait de la nature complexe des variables en jeu, il est particulièrement difficile de déterminer le risque de contamination par transfusion. Il faut en effet tenir compte du type du produit du sang, du nombre d'unités, de leur provenance (à savoir si elles ont été prélevées sur un donneur unique ou sur plusieurs) et du temps écoulé entre la transfusion et le diagnostic. Malgré tout, le risque demeure faible et devrait encore décroître grâce à l'adoption des mesures destinées à éliminer le don de sang de sujets à haut risque, ainsi qu'à la vaste diffusion d'un test de laboratoire permettant de déceler les anticorps du virus HTLV-III.

On estime à 1 pour 1000⁵ le risque pour un hémophile recevant des concentrés anti-hémophiliques de contracter le SIDA. Cette incidence relativement élevée tient sans doute à ce que ces concentrés sont préparés à partir du plasma provenant de milliers de donneurs différents. Par contre, le taux annuel de cas de SIDA aux Etats-Unis chez les receveurs de transfusions s'élèverait d'après une estimation approximative à environ 1 pour 100 000⁶. En outre, ces derniers malades

diffèrent du receveur moyen en ce qu'ils reçoivent du sang de 15,9 donneurs différents en moyenne (dans une fourchette de 2 à 48), soit presque 5 fois la moyenne nationale^{6,7}. Une étude d'un cas⁸ a toutefois posé le problème de la transmission éventuelle du SIDA par des dérivés sanguins obtenus d'un donneur unique. Ce bref résumé montre qu'aux Etats-Unis un jeune en bonne santé qui ne présente aucun facteur de risque et qui reçoit une fois une ou deux unités de produits de globules rouges provenant d'un donneur unique ne court qu'un risque infime de contracter le SIDA.

Puisque cette maladie peut se transmettre par voie de transfusion, les chercheurs se sont efforcés de mettre au point un test qui permettrait d'identifier les produits sanguins dans lesquels le HTLV-III est présent. On vient juste de fabriquer et de commercialiser un test décelant les anticorps du virus HTLV-III, mais celui-ci ne constitue pas un test de dépistage du SIDA proprement dit, puisque d'autre part, tous les malades du SIDA ne sont pas positifs ; et que d'autre part, certains patients peuvent réagir positivement au test sans pour autant présenter le syndrome clinique du SIDA. On utilise donc ce test pour analyser le sang et le plasma avant la transfusion et on élimine les unités qui réagissent positivement aux anticorps.

C. Réactions diverses

Les produits sanguins sont prélevés, traités, stockés et transfusés selon des procédures soigneusement étudiées et exécutées qui ont pour but de minimiser les risques d'infection, de faux étiquetage ou autres erreurs. Néanmoins, les erreurs parviennent à se glisser et, par conséquent, même les autotransfusions comportent des risques.

Les transfusions entraînent des complications peu fréquentes telles que surcharge circulatoire, choc métabolique, embolie gazeuse ou graisseuse et, en cas de transfusions massives sur une courte période, l'hyperkaliémie.

REFERENCES

1. Buick et al. *J Appl Physiol* 1980 ; 48 : 636-642.
2. Klein, II. G. *N Engl J Med* 1985 ; 312 : 854-856.
3. Pineda A.A. et al. *Mayo Clinic Proc* 1978 ; 53 : 378-90.
4. Alter, II. J. in *Aspen Conference on Safety in Transfusion Practices*. Poleskv II. F. Walker R. II. eds. American College of Pathologists, 1981 ; 116.
5. Feorino et al. *N Engl J Med* 1985 ; 312 : 1293-1296.
6. Curran J.W. *Ann Int Med* 1984 ; 100 : 298-299.
7. Curran J.W. et al. *N Engl J Med* 1984 ; 310 : 65-75.
8. Animann A.J. et al. *Lancet* 1983 ; 1 : 956-958.

Article publié avec l'autorisation du Rédacteur en Chef
de la « Revue Olympique 1987 »
et paru dans le N° 231-232 Janvier-Février 1987

THE 42nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN LISBON

Text : Major Charles Guy MANDJI
Member of the General Secretariat
Translation : F.M. Baker

The 42nd General Assembly proceedings, held from 1st to 12th April, 1987, in Lisbon, Portugal, were a triumph as can be seen by the large number of decisions taken by the delegations present !

It must be stressed that this success was made possible thanks to the perfect organisation of the Assembly by the dynamic Portuguese delegation, headed by its Chief, General Fontes PEREIRA DE MELLO who afforded the participants optimal meeting conditions – even though at times the sunshine was missing – which contributed to its successful outcome. We feel that the decisions taken by this Assembly amply reflect a maturity and the awareness of the need for a radical change in outlook. This was one of the points raised specifically in the President's editorial in the May edition of CISM NEWS in which he emphasised and praised the 52 delegations in Portugal for their courage and sense of responsibility in these terms :

“On several occasions I have stressed how important this Assembly would be. The delegations lived up to my expectations and I wish to salute once again the responsibility and the ability of national representatives to take decisions.”



Palacio da Pena

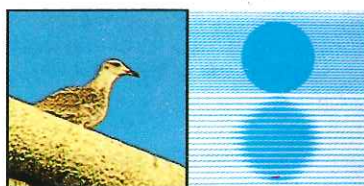
Before outlining the highlights of this 42nd General Assembly let's take a look at some of the achievements of the new management team elected by the Khartoum General Assembly.

A non-exhaustive study of the very positive work by the President and Permanent Secretary General includes :

- introducing transparency into CISM's finances thanks to the excellent work of Miss Irène DOS SANTOS and of the Treasurer General ;
- producing CISM NEWS, monthly, in English and French versions and increasing the readership of SPORT INTERNATIONAL ;
- speeding up fee receipts ;
- equipping our General Secretariat with modern computer, telex and telephone systems ;
- establishing a financial career plan for civilian personnel at the General Secretariat, and
- purchasing new CISM premises for the headquarters in Brussels.

The far-reaching decisions taken in Lisbon to give CISM a new lease of life include :

- raising annual membership fees from 143.000 BF to 220.000 BF ;
- adopting a regulation to fight drug-abuse, and
- approving a new commercial partnership subsequent to the severing of links with the CISM Solidarity Foundation.



ASSEMBLEE GENERALE - GENERAL ASSEMBLY

There were obviously other decisions taken, as follows :

Elections

General HAN FUDONG (China P.R.) was re-elected as Vice-President of CISM for Asia. Two new members joined the Executive Committee : Colonel W. CONDE FILHO of Brazil (after completing his two-year mission at the General Secretariat in Brussels) and Brigadier General D. AUSTIN of Pakistan. Lieutenant-Colonel THERRY was elected Treasurer General of CISM with a 4-year mandate.

Academy

Two new members were admitted into the Academy Board of Directors :

- Dr. J.G. ARONEN (United States)
- Major G. GOLA (Italy)

Six new P.T.C. Chairmen were appointed :

- Basketball Colonel D. Peter GLEICHENHAUS
(United States)
- Football Lt-Colonel J. BRIDE (France)
- Field Hockey Navy Commander R. VAN DER
GIESSEN (Netherlands)
- P.A.I.M. Lt-Colonel Pekka KANNINEN
(Finland)
- Taekwondo Navy Commander KIM Hae Ryang
(Korea)
- Volleyball Miss YANG XI (China)

to whom we extend a warm welcome !



His Excellency the Ministry of Defence, Dr. Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida receives the President and the Permanent Secretary General of C.I.S.M.

Son Excellence le Ministre de la Défense, Dr. Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida reçoit le Président et le Secrétaire Général Permanent du C.I.S.M.

Financial matters

In addition to the proposal for the rise in membership fees, all the financial projects drawn up by the Commission for Finance were duly accepted, including :

- the revised budget for the 1987 fiscal year ;
- the budget for the 1988 fiscal year ;
- the sale of the CISM premises at 119 avenue Fr. Roosevelt, and
- the replenishment of the Reserve Fund.

General Secretariat

The Permanent Secretary General had several different projects endorsed, namely :

- the approval of the initiation of legal copyright proceedings for the CISM logo ;
- the approval of the General Secretariat organisation chart ;
- the recruitment of Miss OUWERX at the General Secretariat as well as of an additional executive staff member in October 1987, and
- the official inauguration of the new CISM headquarters in 1988.

It is hoped that the Permanent Secretary General's appeal to Chiefs of delegation for one officer per region to be detached to the General Secretariat will be heeded, in particular by the Arab, Hispanic and European countries.

The General Assembly also ratified several CISM awards.

Considering the actions undertaken by the President and Permanent Secretary General and the assurance of the trust placed in them by CISM member countries and governing bodies, one cannot fail to conclude that CISM is entering a new era - a revival in effect. But above all, we should not forget the long distance covered by CISM, orchestrated by gifted experts to whom we pay tribute.

Lisbon 1987 will be followed next year by Paramaribo in Surinam (9th - 16th April, 1988). We wish the Surinam delegation the same huge success !



*The Executive Committee
Le Comité Exécutif*

Calendar and Sports Promotion

The calendars of world and regional events for 1988 and 1989 were approved and options taken up to 1993.

Karate, Triathlon and Gymnastics were introduced as new CISM regional disciplines with a view to having them ratified at a later date as CISM world sports if they prove popular enough.

The Italian delegation's sense of initiative and duty to CISM has led to a new opportunity being created for the first Military World Games to be staged in 1989.

LA 42ème ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE LISBONNE

par le Commandant Charles Guy MANDJI
Membre du Secrétariat Général

Les travaux de la 42ème Assemblée Générale qui se sont déroulés du 1er au 12 avril 1987 à Lisbonne au Portugal, ont connu un immense succès à en juger par le poids des décisions qui y ont été prises par l'ensemble des pays présents.

Ce succès, et il convient de le souligner, a été obtenu grâce à l'organisation parfaite de cette Assemblée Générale par la dynamique délégation du Portugal, qui sous la conduite de son chef de délégation, le Général Fontes PEREIRA DE MELLO, a pu mettre les participants dans les conditions idéales de travail (même si quelquefois le soleil n'était pas au rendez-vous), leur permettant ainsi d'aboutir aux meilleures conclusions. Nous dirons que les décisions issues de cette Assemblée Générale sont à la fois la preuve d'une prise de conscience et de maturité pour un changement radical de mentalité. D'ailleurs, le Président du CISM n'a-t-il pas souligné et loué dans son éditorial du CISM-NEWS du mois de mai, le courage et le sens des responsabilités des cinquante-deux délégations présentes au Portugal :

"J'avais à plusieurs reprises affirmé l'importance des travaux de cette Assemblée Générale. Les délégués ont répondu à mon attente. Je tiens à saluer encore une fois la responsabilité, l'esprit de décision de nos représentants nationaux."

Avant de vous communiquer les points forts de cette 42ème Assemblée Générale, il nous plaît de jeter un regard en arrière pour constater ce qui a été fait par la nouvelle équipe dirigeante depuis l'Assemblée Générale de Khartoum. En effet, sans être exhaustif, le bilan d'un an de travail entre le Président et le Secrétaire Général Permanent est tout à fait positif :

- la situation financière du CISM a été rendue transparente grâce à l'excellent travail de Melle Irène DOS SANTOS et du nouveau Trésorier Général ;
- le CISM NEWS paraît maintenant chaque mois en français et en anglais, alors que pour SPORT INTERNATIONAL le lectorat s'est accru ;
- les cotisations rentrent beaucoup plus rapidement ;
- notre Secrétariat Général a été équipé d'ordinateurs, d'un télex et d'une installation téléphonique modernes ;
- un plan de carrière financier pour le personnel civil servant au Secrétariat Général a été élaboré, et
- un nouveau siège, propriété du CISM, a été acquis à Bruxelles ;

Mais un nouveau départ a été pris à partir des décisions de Lisbonne dont les plus importantes ont été sans nul doute :

- l'augmentation des cotisations qui passent de 143.000 FB à 220.000 FB ;
- l'approbation du règlement contre le dopage, et
- l'approbation d'une nouvelle organisation de partenaires commerciaux qui intervient après la rupture des relations du CISM avec la Fondation Solidarité.

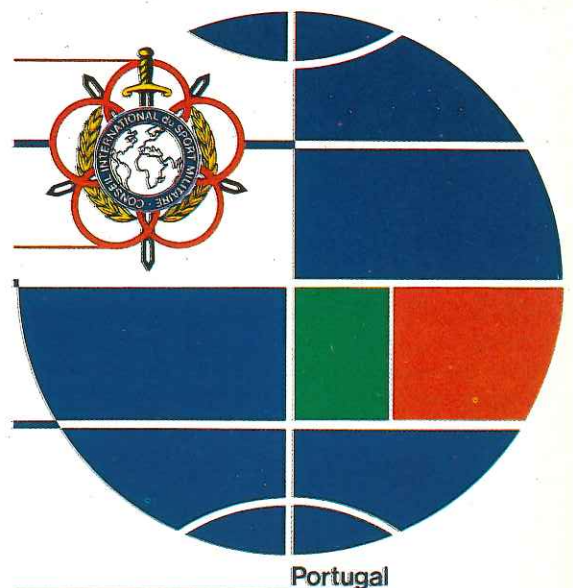
Il y a eu évidemment d'autres décisions :

Elections

Alors que le Général HAN FUDONG (China P.R.) fut réélu comme Vice-Président pour l'Asie, le Colonel W. CONDE FILHO du Brésil a fait son entrée au Comité

XLII

ASSEMBLÉE GENERALE DU CISM
CISM GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLEIA GERAL DO CISM



ASSEMBLEE GENERALE - GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Exécutif (après un séjour de deux ans au Secrétariat Général à Bruxelles), ainsi que le Général de Brigade AUSTIN du Pakistan. Le Lieutenant-Colonel THERRY a quant à lui été élu Trésorier Général du CISM pour une durée de 4 ans.

Académie

Au niveau de l'Académie, on note l'arrivée de deux nouveaux membres :

- le Dr. J.G. ARONEN (Etats-Unis)
- le Major G. GOLA (Italie)

Six nouveaux présidents de C.T.P. ont été également nommés :

Basketball	.....	Colonel D. Peter GLEICHENHAUS (Etats-Unis)
Football	.....	Lt-Colonel J. BRIDE (France)
Hockey sur Gazon	.....	Commandeur (Marine) R. VAN DER GIESSEN (Pays-Bas)
P.A.I.M.	.....	Lt-Colonel Pekka KANNINEN (Finlande)
Taekwondo	.....	Commandeur (Marine) KIM Hae Ryang (Corée)
Volleyball	.....	Mme YANG XI (Chine)

A tous ceux-là nous leur souhaitons la bienvenue.

Calendrier et Promotion du Sport

Les calendriers des manifestations mondiales et régionales prévues pour les années 1988 à 1989 ont été approuvés. Des options sont déjà prises jusqu'en 1993.

Le karaté, le triathlon et la gymnastique font quant à eux leur apparition comme nouveaux sports du CISM, mais devront avant de s'étendre au niveau mondial, se pratiquer sur le plan régional pour permettre de juger leur engouement.

Puis grâce à l'esprit d'initiative et au dévouement au CISM de la délégation italienne, une nouvelle chance est donnée pour réussir les premiers Jeux Mondiaux Militaires en 1989.

Finances

En plus du projet d'augmentation des cotisations, tous les autres projets présentés par la Commission

des Finances ont été approuvés notamment :

- le budget modifié de 1986-1987 ;
- le budget 1987-1988 ;
- la vente de l'appartement situé au 119 avenue Fr. Roosevelt, et
- la reconstitution du fonds de réserve.

Secrétariat Général

Le Secrétaire Général Permanent pour sa part a fait approuver plusieurs projets parmi lesquels :

- l'approbation d'entamer une procédure en vue de protéger le logo du CISM ;
- l'approbation de l'organigramme du Secrétariat Général ;
- l'engagement de Melle OUWERX au Secrétariat Général et le recrutement d'un nouvel employé cadre en octobre 1987, et
- l'inauguration officielle du nouveau siège du CISM en 1988.

Il est à espérer que l'appel lancé par le Secrétaire Général Permanent aux chefs de délégation, pour détacher un officier par région au Secrétariat Général, soit entendu par les pays arabes, hispaniques et européens en particulier.

Sur le plan des décorations, plusieurs distinctions ont été décernées.

Au regard des actions entreprises par le Président et le Secrétaire Général Permanent, et de la confiance que leur réservent en retour les pays membres ainsi que les organismes directeurs du CISM, on ne peut s'empêcher de conclure que le CISM rentre dans une ère nouvelle, une sorte de renaissance du CISM. Mais qu'au-delà de tout, on ne saura oublier le long chemin que le CISM a parcouru et qui a été façonné par de grands artisans, à qui nous rendons un vif hommage.

Après Lisbonne 1987, ce sera au tour de Paramaribo au Suriname, du 9 au 16 avril 1988, de nous accueillir. Nous souhaitons également à la délégation du Suriname plein succès.



Le Général Lemos Ferreira, Chef d'Etat-Major des Forces Armées du Portugal se voit décerner la distinction de Grand Officier du Mérite du C.I.S.M.

General Lemos Ferreira, Chief of Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces receiving the insignia of Great Officer of the C.I.S.M. Order of Merit.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS STRUCTURES

Dr. H. Vervaecke
(Member of the CISM
General Secretariat) and P. Jacq
Translation : Mr Vandevelde

The fact that the practice of sport has become a world phenomenon is made obvious by the existence of a multitude of international organisations, both public and private.

Two main groups of institutions exist with responsibilities in international sports organisations. On the one hand, there are the universal intergovernmental organisations (U.N., U.N.E.S.C.O.) and regional groups (Council of Europe, Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, etc...) and on the other hand, the non-governmental organisations, i.e. the International Sports Federations entrusted with the codification of sports regulations and the control of their application, the Olympic movement consisting of the International Olympic Committee, (responsible for the organisation of the Olympic Games), the National Olympic Committees (grouped into associations) and, lastly, the socio-professional organisations (that make an important contribution to the development of physical and sports activities on a scientific and educational level), such as the International University Sports Federation (F.I.S.U.) and the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.)

The purpose of this document is to present the many international organisations – non-governmental as well as the inter-state organisations – that in one way or the other are concerned with sport, the word sport being taken in its widest sense, meaning the whole range of physical activities of a leisure, instructive, individual or collective nature, be they competitive or not.

INTERNATIONAL SPORT STRUCTURES

INTERGOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Universally competent organisations

THE UNITED NATIONS (U.N.)

As a universal organisation with general competence, the U.N. holds a very important place in the worldwide community, contributing to peace, security and international cooperation.

For some years now, the U.N. has been alarmed by the enforcement in the domain of sport of the Apartheid laws in South Africa.

U.N.E.S.C.O.

The objective of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation is to enhance the development of international cooperation in the sphere of education, science, culture and communication.

U.N.E.S.C.O. has set up two specialised non-governmental organisations instructed to initiate actions in favour of physical education and sport: the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (I.C.S.S.P.E.) founded in 1960 and the International Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation (I.C.H.P.E.R.).

Organisations with regional competence

Due to their great vitality and their efficiency in dealing with problems within their competence, regional organisations fulfil an important role in the international community.

THE ORGANISATION OF SPORT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The objective of the Council of Europe is the development of cooperation between its 21 West-European member countries.

It includes a Committee of Ministers, a parliamentary assembly and a general secretariat, the scopes of which were enlarged in 1960 to encompass physical and sport activities. In 1971, a sports data centre (clearing house) was established for the benefit of Council of Europe agencies.

ORGANISATION OF SPORT IN AFRICA : THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SPORT IN AFRICA

The creation in 1966 of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (C.S.S.A./S.C.S.A.) reflected the will of the freshly independent African States to integrate sport as a means of furthering their people's well-being and their national development in the framework of an overall strategy of expansion and unification of the African continent.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS STRUCTURES

It was formed by representative agencies of the independent African States, who in this case were the national organisations generally concerned with sport as a whole. The C.S.S.A. headquarters are in Yaoundé (Cameroon).

It serves both as a supreme executive organisation of the African sports movement and as the agency implementing the concerted action of the states of Africa towards the promotion and development of sport in Africa.

The aims of the C.S.S.A. are extremely comprehensive; they include the development in Africa of sport in all its aspects. However, it must be emphasised that there is a certain degree of overlapping in the objectives of the state sector and those of the African sports movement (National Olympic Committees and Sports Federations) the independence of which does not appear to be recognised at times.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

The expansion of sport on an international level goes back to the end of the 19th century with the establishment of the first international sports organisations. Their «raison d'être» was at that time based on the pressing need for a codification and standardisation of sports regulations.

Until the second half of the 20th century, these private organisations directed practically all sports development around the world.

Since 1950, the influence of the state in sports matters has progressively grown. The intervention of intergovernmental organisations in the sports world is creating new power-balances and henceforth needs to be taken into account. Nevertheless, it is still the international sports organisations that really keep the sports relations going.

Private organisations such as the International Federations and the International Olympic Committee are very powerful, but at present are confronted with all kinds of problems pertaining especially to their status, the nature of their transactions, their internal communications and their relationship with the state and its national institutions.

International Sports Federations

The International Sports Federations (I.F.s.) are internationally competent sports organisations directing sport on a worldwide level, responsible for sports organisation and management. They form the «basic administration for world sport» and represent the functional authority.

They have progressively standardised the regulations ruling each sport, and as such have advanced the spectacular development of international sport in the 20th century.

These organisations, constituted under private law, are very powerful, but the level of their financial resources varies greatly from one sport to another.

There are currently over 60 International Sports Federations, 30 of which are «Olympic».

The «Olympic» Federations have been recognised by the International Olympic Committee and their sport is therefore enrolled in the Olympic Games programme.

In more recent times, an organisation combining International Sports Federations has been formed. This was the General Assembly of International Sports Federations, established in 1967 to examine some of the matters arising from the Olympic Games. With the subsequent adhesion of many International Olympic and non-Olympic Federations, its activities increased rapidly.

In 1976, the «General Assembly» became the General Association of International Sports Federations (A.G.F.I.S. - G.A.I.S.F.) and its regulations of procedure were transformed into Statutes. Its head office is established in Monaco.

G.A.I.S.F. groups together over 50 International Sports Federations and nine international bodies contributing to the development of sport on an educational, scientific and technical level. The association has been constituted by Monacan law for the duration of 99 years.

G.A.I.S.F. is the largest sports forum existing today, also providing a service, coordination and cooperation.

Some sports authorities find fault with G.A.I.S.F. on the ground of the heterogeneity of its members. The summer and winter Olympic federations and the recognised federations have between them formed new associations: the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (A.S.O.I.F.) (in 1983), the Association of International Winter Sports Federations (A.I.W.F.) (in 1982) and finally the Association of I.O.C. Recognised International Sports Federations (A.R.I.S.F.). It has been said that the creation of these associations were designed by the I.O.C. to counterbalance G.A.I.S.F.'s power.

G.A.I.S.F. is not only a consultative organisation, its objective is also to provide a service to its member organisations.

Thus it performs secretarial and translating work, organises meetings, among others an annual congress (1), and carries out technical and consulting jobs. It also gathers news sheets, statutes and technical regulations published by its members. It coordinates the dates of important international competitions and publishes them in its half-year calendar.

G.A.I.S.F. enables International Sports Federations to present a united front against any attempts of intervention and to affirm its specific character and autonomy as regards non-governmental organisations, such as the International Olympic Committee and the Association of National Olympic Committees as well as inter-state organisations. In addition, G.A.I.S.F. constitutes a privileged cooperative organisation with other private sports organisations, and with the inter-governmental bodies with which it cooperates on a regular basis. G.A.I.S.F. plays an irreplaceable role for International Sports Federations.

The Olympic movement

The Olympic movement is a worldwide organisation whose vital mission is to propagate olympism in all forms.

(1) Every year, the annual G.A.I.S.F. congress convenes a very large number of non-governmental sports organisations as well as inter-state bodies. It is the only world event to bring together representatives from most all institutions concerned with sport.

The Olympic movement has three components : one is the International Olympic Committee, assuring the management of this movement, another is the National Olympic Committees and the last is the International Sports Federations for those sports enrolled in the programme of the games.

The management and operation of the Olympic movement and the relationship between the participating bodies are clearly outlined in the Olympic Charter, including the Olympic rules and their corresponding texts, as well as the instructions pertaining to the organisation of the Olympic Games.

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (I.O.C.)

The creation of the International Olympic Committee was decided on 23rd June, 1894 to ensure the control and development of the Olympic Games, which were solemnly reinstated on that day after having been discontinued for 15 centuries. The I.O.C. headquarters were installed in Lausanne, Switzerland in 1915.

The I.O.C. is an organisation constituted by international law, with a membership of 91 independent members enlisted by way of cooption. Its duration is unlimited.

The I.O.C. is not an emanation of the 167 presently recognised National Olympic Committees. Its members are I.O.C. ambassadors to their respective countries ; they are not national representatives within the I.O.C. For the past ten years, the financing of the I.O.C. seems to be satisfactory, thanks to income generated by television coverage. These revenues are shared out in the following way :

- 20 % go to the organising committee, so as to secure optimal technical conditions for all the news media.
- 10 % cover the payment of the expenses of the judges and referees officiating at the Games.
- 10 % are used to pay the travelling expenses of athletes and officials taking part in the Games on the basis of four athletes and two officials for the Summer Games and two athletes and one official for the Winter Games.
- The remaining (60 %) are shared out between the organising committee (40 %) and the Olympic movement (20 %).
- The Olympic movement divides its 20 % share equally with the I.O.C. (6,6 %), the International Olympic Federations (6,6 %) and the National Olympic Committees (6,6 %) which benefit from these revenues through the intermediary of Olympic Solidarity. The Federations decide mutually on how the funds will be shared out between themselves on the basis of the popularity and the number of spectators of each sport.

THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (N.O.C.)

To promote the Olympic movement and to propagate its ideas in countries all over the world, the International Olympic Committee currently recognises 167 National Committees.

The National Olympic Committees are represented by five continental associations, namely the African Association of National Olympic Committees (A.C.N.O.A.), the Olympic Council for Asia (O.C.A.), the Pan-American Sports Organisation (P.A.S.O.), the European Association of National Olympic Committees (E.N.O.C.) and the

Oceania National Olympic Committees (O.N.O.C.). All these associations are represented in a world association : the Association of National Olympic Committees (A.C.N.O.).

NON-GOVERNMENTAL SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Socio-professional multi-sports organisations

Working closely with traditional sports bodies, multi-sports organisations host competitions in different sports for social or denominational groups such as students, the military, workers, etc...

Their involvement in the development of international sports relations is therefore substantial.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR UNIVERSITY SPORTS (F.I.S.U.)

The International Federation for University Sports was founded in Luxembourg in 1948. F.I.S.U. is established in Brussels and now has 88 member associations and is in full expansion.

For some years now F.I.S.U. has seen an important increase in its sports and scientific activities, reflecting the growing interest it receives throughout the world.

F.I.S.U. organises the Summer Universiades (or world summer university games) every other year which, because of the large number of participating countries and the results obtained, are considered as the major sports event after the Olympic Games.

Since 1951, the university winter games have also been organised every other year.

To complete the programme of the Universiades, which the Directors of F.I.S.U. have aimed to conserve within its original scope, it organises world championships in the following sports : rowing, orienteering, cross country, cycling, football (in-door and out-door), handball, judo and table tennis.

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL (C.I.S.M.)

The International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) was originally the « Allied Forces Sports Council ». It was founded in 1946 by the representatives of the Allied Nations Forces.

It is an international organisation open to the armed forces of all countries.

Its membership currently stands at 85 member countries and its headquarters are in Brussels.

For the last twenty years C.I.S.M. has been expanding on a regular basis.

Every year, C.I.S.M. organises around twenty world championships and fifty regional championships, which are organised by member countries in rotation in accordance with a procedure of preliminary options. There are currently 29 sports on the C.I.S.M. regional and world calendar, classified in four types :

- the so-called military sports : parachuting, orienteering, shooting, modern pentathlon, skiing, and three specific C.I.S.M. pentathlons,
- individual sports : track & field, rowing & kayak, cross country, cycling, horsemanship, weightlifting, gymnastics, swimming, tennis and triathlon,

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS STRUCTURES

- combat sports : boxing, fencing, judo, karate, wrestling and taekwondo, and
- team sports : basketball, handball, football, field hockey and volleyball.

Emanating from its Liaison Offices, C.I.S.M. develops an extensive programme of competitions, called regional championships or tournaments.

THE ALLIED ARMIES SPORTS COMMITTEE (S.K.D.A.)

Under the impulse of the armies of the Soviet Union, a Socialist Allied Armies Sports Committee was created in 1952 (S.K.D.A.). It includes the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Vietnam, Cuba, Ethiopia, North Korea, South Yemen and Syria.

Contacts initiated by C.I.S.M. with S.K.D.A. in the sixties and seventies, aimed at establishing cooperation between the two organisations, have not yet been fruitful.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' SPORTS COMMITTEE (C.S.I.T.)

The modern workers' sports, organised into an International Workers Sports Committee, originated in Gent (Belgium) in 1913. Its foundations were laid during a congress of a movement of sport for the working man, of socialist inspirations, along with the creation of a Socialist International Association for workers' sports (« L'Internationale Socialiste Ouvrière Sportive »). It has a membership of 16 unions from 13 countries and has its head office in Belgium.

C.S.I.T.'s objective is to develop and improve the health and competences of workers of both sexes and to instil in them the principles of friendship and solidarity.

Non-governmental scientific and technical organisations

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SPORT SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION (I.C.S.S.P.E.)

The International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education based on the International Congress for Physical Education, was organised in 1956 at the initiative of UNESCO. It is an international organisation concerned with the promotion and diffusion of findings on sport science research and their practical application in the educational and cultural context. It fulfils a coordinating role for its members, which are : 22 international bodies and 34 national organisations, 64 schools and institutions, and 86 individual memberships representing 52 countries.

It also supports training projects for physical education teachers as well as those for sports equipment. It endeavours to increase the exchange of experts and cooperation between institutions and specialised physical education colleges and to publish and propagate information and scientific documentation on the largest scale possible.

As a world coordinating organisation, C.I.E.P.S.S. serves all international sports organisations, be they inter-state or non-governmental, and is called upon to play an important part in the domain of international sports cooperation.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION (F.I.E.P.)

Created in 1923, and at that time called the « International Federation for Educational Gymnastics », F.I.E.P.'s goal is to promote the development of physical, educational and keep-fit activities and to contribute to the international cooperation in that domain.

In fact, F.I.E.P. stems from the « International Institution of Physical Training », founded in 1911 at the International Congress in Odensee (Denmark), which in 1923 became the International Federation of Educational Gymnastics, and, in 1953, F.I.E.P., « la Fédération Internationale d'Education Physique ».

Today F.I.E.P. assembles administrators of physical education and sport, scientific researchers, instructors, athletes and sport-for-all adepts in 104 countries.

In 1949, three international sections were created to enable F.I.E.P. to assign responsibilities, viz. the scientific, the schools and the sport-for-all sections.

F.I.E.P. belongs to C.I.E.P.S.S. and is associated with other scientific organisations involved in physical education and educational sport such as : the International Association of Physical Education Colleges (A.I.E.S.E.P.), the Association for the History of Physical Education and Sports (H.I.S.P.A.), the International Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation (I.C.H.P.E.R.), the International Group for Sports Equipment (G.I.E.S.) and lastly the International Federation for Sports Medicine (F.I.M.S.).

In this capacity, F.I.E.P. has been playing an important part for over sixty years in the international coordination and cooperation of physical education and fitness activities.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR SPORTS MEDICINE (F.I.M.S.)

The origin of the « Fédération Internationale de Médecine Sportive » (International Federation for Sports Medicine) was the creation in 1928, during the second Olympic Winter Games in St Moritz, of the International Medico-Sports and Scientific Federation (A.I.M.S.) which took on its current name in 1934.

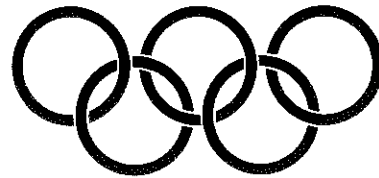
The objectives of F.I.M.S. consist on the one hand in maintaining and improving the physical and moral health, through sport, in particular through physical education, gymnastics and games, and on the other, in the scientific study of their normal as well as pathologic effects.

F.I.M.S. has organised over 22 world congresses for sports medicine.

F.I.M.S. was officially recognised by the International Olympic Committee in 1952, and by the International Physical Training and Sports Council and by the World Health Organisation in 1960.

F.I.M.S. also maintains official relations with the General Association of International Sports Federations (G.A.I.S.F.), with the International Federation for Physical Education (F.I.E.P.), with the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.), with the International Cardiology Society (S.I.C.), with the Association of National Olympic Committees (A.C.N.O.) and lastly with the Olympic Solidarity Commission of the I.O.C.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS STRUCTURES



LE MOUVEMENT OLYMPIQUE
THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

LE COMITE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE (C.I.O.)
THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (I.O.C.)

LES FEDERATIONS SPORTIVES INTERNATIONALES (F.I.S.)
THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS (I.F.)

LES COMITES NATIONAUX OLYMPIQUES (C.N.O.)
THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (N.O.C.)

PLUS DE 18 COMMISSIONS SPECIALISEES
OVER 18 SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

ASSOCIATION DES FEDERATIONS INTERNATIONALES RECONNUES PAR LE C.I.O. (A.R.I.S.F.)
ASSOCIATION OF I.O.C. RECOGNISED INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS (A.R.I.S.F.)

ASSOCIATION DES COMITES NATIONAUX OLYMPIQUES (A.C.N.O.)
ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (A.N.O.C.)

ASSOCIATION DES FEDERATIONS INTERNATIONALES OLYMPIQUES D'ETE (A.S.O.I.F.)
ASSOCIATION OF SUMMER OLYMPIC INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS (A.S.O.I.F.)

ASSOCIATION DES FEDERATIONS INTERNATIONALES OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER (A.I.W.F.)
ASSOCIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WINTER SPORTS FEDERATIONS (A.I.W.F.)

ASSOCIATION DES COMITES NATIONAUX OLYMPIQUES D'AFRIQUE (A.C.N.O.A.)
ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES OF AFRICA (A.C.N.O.A.)

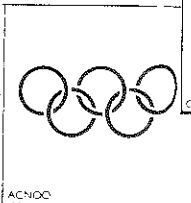
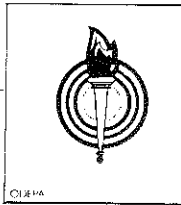
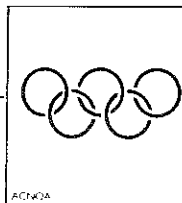
ASSOCIATION GENERALE DES FEDERATIONS INTERNATIONALES DE SPORTS (A.G.F.I.S.)
GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS (G.A.I.S.F.)

ORGANISATION SPORTIVE PANAMERICAINE (O.D.E.P.A.)
PANAMERICA SPORTS ORGANISATION (P.A.S.O.)

CONSEIL OLYMPIQUE D'ASIE (O.C.A.)
OLYMPIC COUNCIL OF ASIA (O.C.A.)

ASSOCIATION DES COMITES NATIONAUX OLYMPIQUES D'OCEANIE
OCEANIA NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (O.N.O.C.)

ASSOCIATION DES COMITES NATIONAUX OLYMPIQUES D'EUROPE (A.C.N.O.E.)
ASSOCIATION OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (E.N.O.C.)



AGFIS

GAISF

Association Générale des
Fédérations Internationales
de Sports

General Association of
International
Sports Federations

21ème Championnat d'Orientation

Kildare (Irlande)
18/05-24/05/1987

PAYS PARTICIPANTS

13 - Irlande, Allemagne R.F., Autriche, Belgique, Danemark, Espagne, Finlande, France, Italie, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Suède, Suisse.

PAYS OBSERVATEUR

1 - Luxembourg.

REPRESENTANT OFFICIEL DU C.I.S.M.

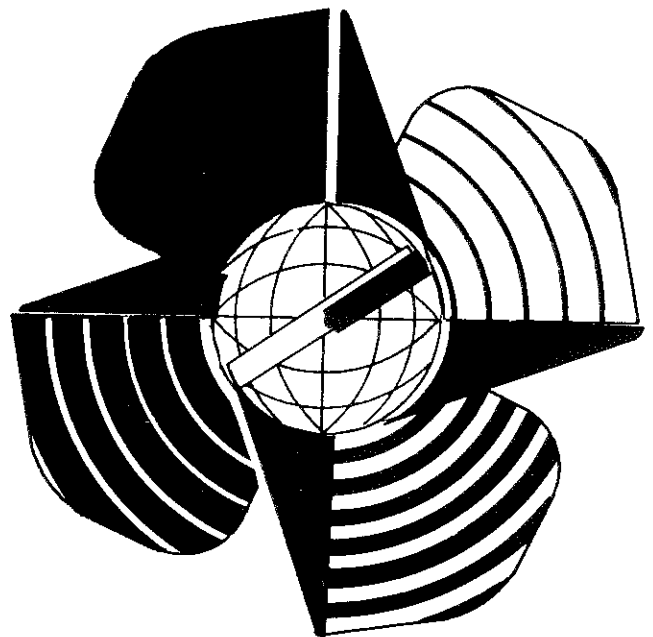
Colonel Y. JOHANSSON (Suède).

PRESIDENT DU C.T.P.

Capitaine H. TSCHUDIN (Suisse).

NOMBRE DE PARTICIPANTS

athlètes : 91
accompagnateurs : 42
total : 133



21st Orienteering Championship

Kildare (Ireland)
18/05-24/05/1987



The Irish Team
La délégation irlandaise

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

13 - Ireland, Germany F.R., Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

OBSERVER COUNTRY

1 - Luxembourg.

OFFICIAL C.I.S.M. REPRESENTATIVE

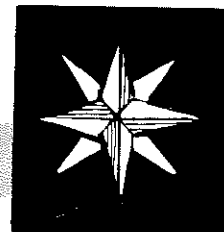
Colonel Y. JOHANSSON (Sweden).

P.T.C. CHAIRMAN

Captain H. TSCHUDIN (Switzerland).

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

athletes : 91
officials : 42
total : 133



LA VIE AU CISM - LIFE IN CISM

Ireland hosted the 21st CISM Orienteering Championship from 18th to 24th May, 1987. In welcoming the twelve teams from abroad for the duration of the Championship, Ireland became the 11th member nation of CISM to host an Orienteering Championship. Orienteering is a relatively new sport both to Ireland and the Defence Forces in that it was only introduced into the country in the mid 1960s and has remained a minority sport. However, the Defence Forces has been very much to the forefront in its development and much valuable experience has been gained through the military's continued participation in CISM Orienteering Championships since 1976.

The accommodation centre for the championship was the Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare. The neighbouring country of Wicklow featured all the competition areas and also offered participants a small taste of the beauty of Ireland in an area which is known as the "Garden of Ireland." The surveying and mapping of these areas was carried out by a veteran of all of Ireland's participation in CISM orienteering championships to date, Captain Pat Healy.

Colonel Pat Grennan, Chairman of the Organising Committee stated the aims of the championship were to run a competition that would be as fair as possible to all competitors, to provide the highest standard in facilities, to achieve CISM's key aim of strengthening relations between the armed forces of the member nations and finally and perhaps most importantly, to be good hosts. No stone was left unturned in attempting to achieve these aims.

Wednesday, 20th May, featured the 1st individual competition race and was held in the appropriately named "Devils Glen". The honour of first crossing the start line fell to Sergeant Norbert Monshouwer of Holland at 0930 hrs and at 1230 hrs Major Goran Persson of Sweden was the last to start of the 91 competitors participating in the Championship. Meanwhile, out on the course, the Devils Glen was living up to its name with the steep river valley slowing up the runners. Cpl Urs Flühmann of Switzerland confirmed his tag as pre-championship favourite to turn in the best time of 77 minutes 24 seconds, some 7 seconds ahead of his team-mate Pte Stefan Bolliger. Lt Jens Hansen of Den-

mark, also widely tipped prior to the championship was a further 18 seconds behind. On the team situation Switzerland showed its strength in depth by opening a 21-minute lead over nearest rivals Finland.

The second individual championship race was staged in Claravale. While the course was slightly longer at 11.79 km, it promised faster running as the terrain used included some of the best natural oak forest in the country, ideal orienteering terrain. This time the honour of crossing the start line at 0930 hrs fell to Grenadier Oliver Buholzer of Switzerland. As runners crossed the finish line it was obvious that the course was running faster than Wednesday's. The best time for the day was recorded by the Swede Lt Tony Mansson with a time of 73.24 secs. This moved him from 9th position after day 1 to a final 6th position overall. However the real drama was still taking place out on the course! At the first radio control, No. 7, Flühmann had increased his overall lead by a further 50 seconds from Hansen of Denmark who was now in 2nd place. At the second radio control, the situation had changed with Hansen now leading Flühmann by 75 seconds and thus the overall championship by 50 seconds.

There was still to be further drama with the lead changing once again. At control N° 16, the third last control, Flühmann had regained the lead by 15 seconds giving him a 40-second overall lead and now within sight of a hat trick of championship wins. Alas for Flühmann it was not to be the case. Lt Hansen crossed the finish line 50 seconds behind Flühmann, thus giving him

a time of 75 mins 33 secs. Thus while Hansen only finished in 4th place on Day 2 he had won the 1987 CISM individual championship from two times previous winner Flühmann, by a margin of 45 seconds. It was Denmark's first gold medal in the CISM championships and only its second medal overall (a silver medal was won by the same Lt. Hansen in the '85 championship in France).

On the team classification Switzerland consolidated their lead to win the team classification by over 27 minutes from Finland. This win gives Switzerland 11 team championships since CISM orienteering began.

The relay championship was held on Saturday, 23rd May in the historic and scenic location of Glendalough. Switzerland claimed first and second places, with Switzerland 1 establishing an early lead and eventually winning in a time of 129 minutes 45 seconds. Switzerland 2 were a further 1 minute 30 seconds behind with Norway 2 a further 5 minutes 40 seconds to take 3rd place. This was Switzerland's fifth title in the championship although Finland still has the edge here with six gold medals.

Thus concluded the competitive side to the 21st CISM orienteering championship. Following the final banquet and farewells between participants and organisers, it was felt by all that the 21st CISM orienteering championship had achieved the aims set out by the Chairman of the Organising Committee. Thus in concluding, we look forward to next year's championship in Denmark and wish the organisers every success in their efforts.



Capt AONGHUS 'O CLEIRIGH (Ireland) crossing the river AVON MORE

Capt AONGHUS 'O CLEIRIGH (Irlande) franchissant la rivière AVON MO

Orienteering Maps – C.I.S.M. 1987

Capt F. O'LEARY

Introduction

Orienteering is a sport which involves cross-country navigation using only a map and compass to visit a series of checkpoints located on definite topographic features. As in all forms of sport, it is necessary to ensure that the conditions of the competition are the same for all competitors. The more accurate the map, the better this can be done, and the greater the opportunity for the course planner to set a good and fair course.

From the competitor's point of view, a detailed and legible map is a reliable guide for choice of route and it enables him to navigate along a route chosen as suiting his navigational skill and running ability. However, skill in route choice loses all meaning if the map is not a true picture of the ground – if it is inaccurate, out of date or of poor legibility.

Selection of Areas

The first task was to select suitable areas large enough to accommodate an international event with a winning time of around seventy (70) minutes each day for the two individual races and a fifty (50) minute winning time for the relay race.

Along with choosing suitable terrain the following requirements, had to be kept in mind.

Start location

- Space for pre-start equipment.
- hard standing for competitor's transport.
- suitable location for changing tents.

The start area should be some kilometres' distance from the finish to prevent collision between competitors.

Finish location

- Big enough to accommodate up to 100 vehicles.

- space for changing tents, dining tents, results area and spectators.

In May, 1982, Comdt H. Quirke and Capt P. Healy drew up a short list of areas suitable to hold the C.I.S.M. 1987 event. Some time was spent testing the terrain for suitability and reduced the list to:

- Devil's Glen.
- Cronybyrne – Clara.
- Derrybawn Mountain.

Along with finding terrain for the competitions an area showing similar terrain was selected for the model event.

The area chosen for the model event was Hollywood, as this area included open pasture land, open heathland, areas of clear felling, crags, boulders, etc.

Base Map

Having selected the terrain the next step was to decide whether or not to use existing ordnance survey maps or to produce a special photogrammetric plot from aerial photographs as this reduces the survey time. The existing photos were out of date and taken at too high an altitude. It was decided to request the air photo section in Ordnance Survey to photograph the area at 10,000 feet as this height is best suited to orienteering type stereo plotting.

In order to get cloud clearance at

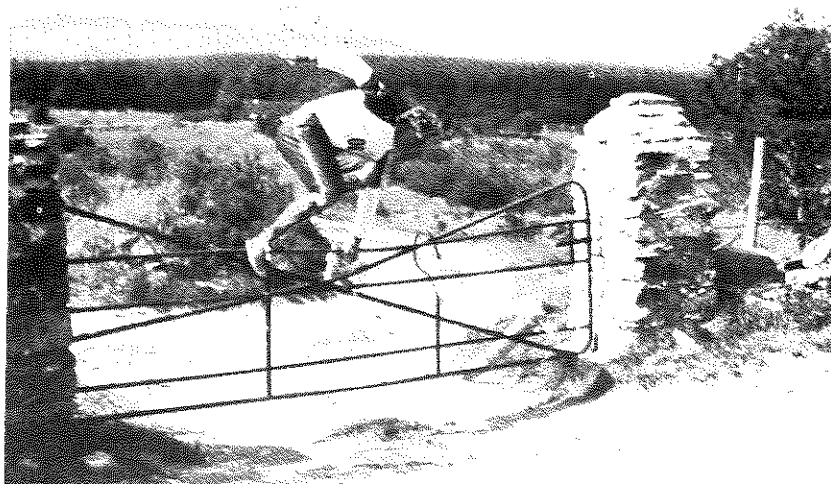
10,000 feet O.S. Photo Section had to wait one year to get a suitable day to carry out the task. On Easter Monday, 1984, Mr. John Danagher and his crew flew the Wicklow area and produced the best set of stereo photos ever seen, by the stereo plotting machine operator

By November, 1984, a set of high quality photogrammetric base maps were prepared.

In February, 1985, the task of interpretation of map detail began. This was carried out by Capt P. Healy of the General Training Depot.

Content of the Map

An orienteering map is a detailed topographic map. It had to show every feature which would influence map reading and route choice – land forms, the ground surface, ruinability, main land uses, water features, settlements and individual buildings, the path and track network, other lines of communication and features useful from the point of view of navigation. Every part of the map area was classified in this way and the limits of boundaries of each type was accurately mapped and clearly represented and differentiated on the final map. As well as major features, many minor topographic features (crags, knolls, large boulders, small depressions), were included both for the



The competition
La compétition en images

LA VIE AU CISM - LIFE IN CISM

highly accurate navigation that was necessary and also provided suitable sites for checkpoints.

Field Work

The field work was the most time consuming of all operations of the entire C.I.S.M. Programme. In terms of 7 hour days a total of 500 man days were spent in the forest and a total of 400 man days were spent on the cartography. All the field work and cartography was carried out by Capt P. Healy with assistance from Comdt H. Quirke on the model map.

Cartography

The last stage in the mapping process before printing is the preparation of colour separated drawings. A separate drawing is required for each colour to be printed and the main decision to be made was the choice between ink drawing or scribing. It was decided on the advice of Mr. Dick Lanigan, to use the scribing method at 1:7500 scale for printing at 1:15000 scale. Special dot screens to international specifications were imported from Sweden. All typesetting and numbering was carried out by Pte Flynn at the Defence Forces printing press which in turn was set in position by the Cartographer.

Printing

The compilation of drawing and printing was carried out by Ordnance Survey. The completed maps were overprinted with the individual course

two weeks prior to the competition. The map compilation was carried out under the watchful eye of Mr. Seán Tobin, O.S. and the final overprinting was carried out by Mr. Vincent Ferguson, O.S.

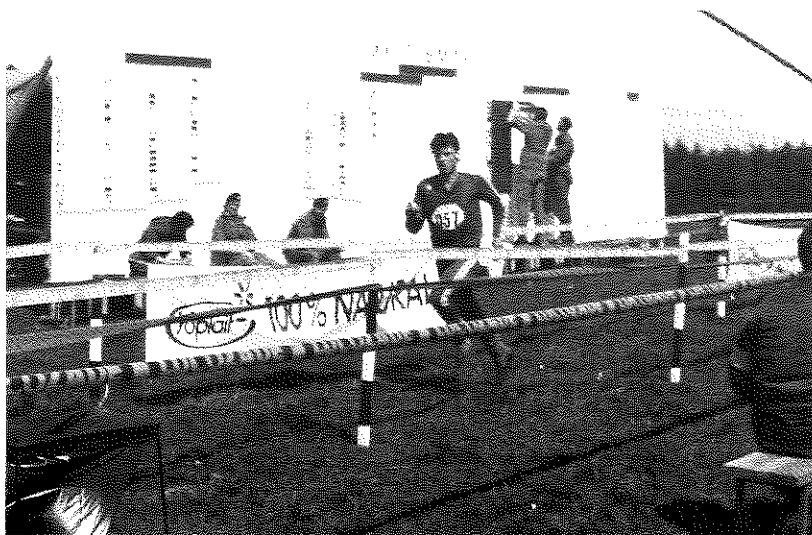
Course Planning

The course planning was carried out by Capt P. Healy. This is a little unusual insofar as is possible, the mapper does not usually plan the first competition on a new map. But because of the absence of experienced course planners, the number of landowners, in the areas to be used, and various land uses, it was decided to use the mapper in this role. The planner works against a planned winning time with a suitable level of technical and physical difficulty appropriate to the competition level. The course planned must offer a variety of

route choices and must maintain the orienteer's interest and need for concentration throughout. The focus of the planning must be on what lies between control sites and not on the actual location of the site itself. Other factors must include the start and finish locations, positions of drinks and radio controls and first aid locations as appropriate. Fairness and accuracy must be maintained throughout.

Course Setting

The course setting was carried out under the supervision of the course planner. The team of Capt Noel Duffy, CQMS Paddy Lalor and CQMS Frank McCormack put in long hours in this area in the month prior to the championship. The signals input was carried out most effectively by Sgt Gerry Byrne of Depot Signals.



Organisé pour la première fois en Irlande, le championnat du CISM de Course d'Orientation a connu un succès égal de participations aux années 85 et 86. L'accueil réservé aux missions était hors du commun.

Ainsi, chaque équipe était en permanence accompagnée d'un officier de liaison qui s'est occupé des moindres soucis des participants. Les logements en chambre à deux étaient soignés. Les repas sous forme de buffet, chaud et froid, présentaient la possibilité de choisir entre plusieurs menus différents. Ils répondaient au souci des organisateurs d'offrir une alimentation qui satisfaisait les goûts et les besoins des sportifs ainsi que les habitudes des différentes nations. Les moyens mis en œuvre étaient importants.

Personnel : *une cinquantaine d'officiers, un personnel sous-officier et troupe nombreux se sont consacrés à l'organisation de la compétition. Ce personnel avait été réuni toute la semaine qui précédait la compétition afin que chacun puisse faire toutes les répétitions et simulations nécessaires pour être au courant de sa mission.*

Transport : *chaque équipe disposait en permanence d'un minibus neuf pour tous ses déplacements.*

La qualité des parcours et les terrains choisis étaient impeccables.

L'appréciation faite ci-dessus peut paraître par trop élogieuse ; il n'en est rien. L'Irlande a compris que l'organisation de compétitions de haut niveau tel qu'un championnat du CISM de Course d'Orientation était une occasion sans pareille de donner de son pays et de son armée une image de marque de sérieux et d'efficacité. Elle y a mis les moyens pour qu'il en soit ainsi et elle a pleinement réussi. Elle a fait de nous, sportifs de quatorze pays différents, des ambassadeurs de l'Irlande.

J.M. DEMEUSE
Capitaine d'équipe belge

CISM Results – The Backroom View

Capt F. O'LEARY

Background

In late 1986 the question was raised of using a computer to collate, compute and print the results of the XXI CISM Orienteering Championships. A preliminary study indicated that it would be possible using existing PDF resources of both manpower and equipment, and software design and construction commenced early in 1987. The software was completed in time for the FCA Orienteering Championships and the data from that competition was used for test purposes.

Software

The software design centred on a competition database with separate records for each competitor, team and nation. A database query language, Datatrieve, running on the VAX/VMS operating system, was used to construct code modules which, when linked, provided a menu driven software package for the competition. This package had four main functional sub menus :

- a. Record handling including entry, correction, validation, etc.
- b. Day 1 Results production.
- c. Day 2 Results production.
- d. Relay Race Results.

Use of such a query language also enabled smaller code modules to be constructed, tested and implemented in very short time slots. This proved to be a particularly valuable facility in such a time critical environment as an orienteering competition where the time overheads involved in compiling, linking and debugging code written in a traditional high level language (Cobol, Fortran, etc.) would prevent the construction of such modules "on the fly". The overheads in terms of demands on processor time were acceptable since the actual mathematics of the results calculations were quite simple.

Operation

Initially it was hoped that a sponsor could provide a suitable processor for installation in the competition centre

(Pears Hall, Military College). When this did not occur operation was switched to the office of Area Records, Curragh. The existing terminals to the central processor in Enlisted Personnel Section were augmented by the



addition of a graphics terminal and near letter quality printer.

Two sets of data were required from the competition site in order to produce the complete suite of printed results. The first was the set of finish times. This was used to compute the order of finishers (first, second etc.) and the team rankings each day. This data was relayed in from the various competition sites by HF teleprinter link provided by the Signal corps echelon of the competition staff.

The computed results were printed and sent to the competition office for duplication before each evening's technical meeting.

The second set of data was the set of split timings. These were the times at which each competitor reached each of the eighteen control sites. (This did not apply to the Relay Race.) This was a much larger volume of data and was brought in by hand from the competition site and computed,

printed and transmitted to the competition office during the evening of each race day.

One variation on the standard CISM results format was the use of graphics to give a pictorial representation of the results. Two types of graphs were used – bar charts for national and team results with line graphs, for a more complex time/distance comparison of the top runners' performances.

The complete suite of results were compiled by the competition office, printed by the DFPP and the resultant booklets presented to the competitors at the closing banquet.

Lessons

A number of lessons were learned, and a number of old lessons relearned, from the computerisation of the results service. These were as follows :

a. Learned

- (1) Time critical computing demands thoroughly tested software, a high level of software familiarity and training from staff and modular, operationally independent code.
- (2) Where possible in such operations both processor and data terminal equipment should be colocated with the competition centre or headquarters. The enforced use of the terminals in Area Records resulted not only in a physical separation between the data processing facilities and the competition office but also in a communications gap.
- (3) The use of graphics should be increased in such applications. Graphs are a quick, effective and flexible method of data interpretation and most software systems today provide sophisticated graphics tools.

b. Re-Learned

- (1) Check your data ! The main problems encountered with the results service were as a result of invalid data entering the system. The HF teleprinter link had a tendency to scramble sets of figures when encountering interference.

LA VIE AU CISM - LIFE IN CISM

RESULTATS D'ENSEMBLE - OVERALL RESULTS

CLASSEMENT INDIVIDUEL - INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Lt. HANSEN J.	(DEN)	153' 12"
2. Gfr. FLUEHMANN U.	(SUI)	153' 57"
3. Sgt. MATTINEN R.	(FIN)	156' 23"

CLASSEMENT PAR EQUIPE - TEAM CLASSIFICATION

1. SUISSE	626' 35"
2. FINLANDE	653' 55"
3. NORVEGE	669' 25"

RESULTATS PAR DISCIPLINE - RESULTS PER DISCIPLINE

1ère COURSE INDIVIDUEL - 1ste INDIVIDUAL RACE

1. Gfr. FLUEHMANN U.	(SUI)	77' 24"
2. Rdf. BOLLIGER S.	(SUI)	77' 31"
3. Lt. HANSEN J.	(DEN)	77' 49"

1. SUISSE	317' 00"
2. FINLANDE	338' 25"
3. SUEDE	344' 14"

2ème COURSE INDIVIDUEL - 2nd INDIVIDUAL RACE

1. Lt. MANSSON T.	(SWE)	73' 24"
2. Gren. AEBERSOLD C.	(SUI)	74' 59"
3. Sgt. MATTINEN R.	(FIN)	75' 19"

1. SUISSE	309' 35"
2. FINLANDE	315' 30"
3. NORVEGE	321' 11"

COURSE DE RELAIS - RELAI RACE

1	SUI 1	129'45"
2	SUI 2	131'15"
3	NOR 2	136'55"

This was resolved for the relay race by spelling the numbers out on the teleprinter. However, this did not eliminate the need for thorough manual checking of the completed results.

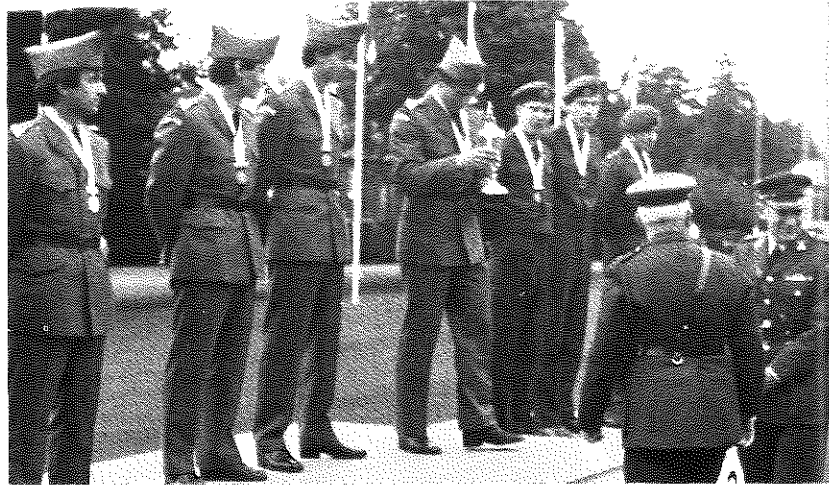
- (2) Get the end user to thoroughly vet the output. One problem (resulting in an "early hours of the morning" software rewrite session) resulted from a simple misunderstanding between one of the users and the software designer.
- (3) If somebody says "That's great but could you make just one little change?" - shoot him! There are not "little changes" when writing software!

Summary

Overall the computerised aspect of the results service was successful. In common with all the support elements of the CISM competition it proved an excellent training exercise quite apart from the execution of the competition requirements. However, people make a computer system work and particular thanks are due to the following:

Comdt J.P. Kennedy, OIC EPS, for sanctioning the use of the EPS processor and personnel, with the consequent disruption to EPS operations.

Capt R. Cullagh, the staff of Area Records, and in particular CS W. Cass, for uncomplainingly accepting the invasion of their offices. Last but not least, the programmers/operators who made the system work - Sgt A. Behan, Cpl J. Hurley, Cpl J. Otley and Pte P. Pendlebury.



The Swiss

Team - winner of the team classification L'équipe suisse - championne par équipe



Colonel Y. JOHANSSON (Sweden)
- Official C.I.S.M. Representative
- Représentant Officiel du C.I.S.M.



Lt J. HANSEN (Denmark)
- 1987 C.I.S.M. champion - Champion C.I.S.M. 1987

32ème Championnat de Football

Arezzo (Italie)
13/06-24/06/1987



CAMPIONATO
MONDIALE
MILITARE
DI CALCIO

AREZZO '87

STATO MAGGIORE DELL'ESERCITO - FIGC



Les 15 buts de la 32ème Finale de Football

Colonel Roland Kesteloot
Secrétaire Général Permanent
Représentant Officiel du CISM

PAYS PARTICIPANTS

Groupe A : **Italie**, Egypte, Maroc.
Groupe B : Allemagne R.F., Belgique, Zimbabwe.

REPRESENTANT OFFICIEL DU C.I.S.M.

Colonel BEM Roland KESTELOOT (Belgique),
Secrétaire Général Permanent.

PRESIDENT DU C.T.P.

Lt.-Colonel J. BRIDE (France).

NOMBRE DE PARTICIPANTS

athlètes : 126
accompagnateurs : 42
total : 168

Début mai 1987 : la délégation italienne annonce que l'Italie est prête à organiser au mois de juin la finale du 32ème championnat de Football du CISM qui avait du plomb dans l'aile depuis son annulation en Syrie à cause de difficultés techniques. Coup du ciel (italien) et premier but : le 32ème championnat sera sauvé !

Fin mai : au bout d'un nombre considérable de coordinations par téléphone et télex, le Secrétariat réussit à faire adopter un programme et des dates qui conviennent pour 6 des 7 pays finalistes. Seul le Qatar ne pourra malheureusement pas répondre à l'appel. Rassembler six équipes nationales militaires de football – trois africaines et trois européennes – sur préavis d'à peine un mois : coup de chapeau pour ce deuxième but !

15 juin : coup d'envoi remarquable, triple but.

- Cérémonie d'ouverture impeccable au stade d'Arezzo présidée par le Général DI MARTINO, Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée de Terre, devant quelque 5.000 spectateurs.
- Match d'ouverture Italie-Maroc très agréable, emporté par l'Italie avec 4 buts à 0 sur une équipe marocaine affaiblie par l'indisponibilité de plusieurs joueurs de base.
- Un formidable public italien non seulement apporte une ovation enthousiaste au Représentant Officiel du CISM quand il lui demande, dans l'esprit de notre devise « Amitié par le Sport », de désapprouver le jeu non sportif quelle que soit la nationalité du joueur fautif, mais de plus, il répond à cet appel à ce point que même les joueurs italiens ne sont pas ménagés en cas de jeu dangereux. L'amitié et le fair-play sont désormais garantis pendant toute la finale.

17 juin : la République Fédérale d'Allemagne bat la Belgique 4-3. Rencontre spectaculaire et indécise jusqu'à la dernière minute. Il y a du football de haut niveau à cette finale.

18 juin : séance académique très suivie sur le thème de l'entraînement en vue de compétitions en haute altitude ou dans des régions à différences climatologiques importantes.



Italy - Morocco Italie - Maroc

LA VIE AU CISM - LIFE IN CISM

21 juin : l'Egypte surclasse la Belgique pour la 3ème place (4-1) et le Zimbabwe, gagnant de justesse le Maroc (2-1) pour la 5ème place, emporte la coupe du fair-play pour son comportement amical manifesté tout au long du championnat tant en dehors que sur le terrain.

22 juin : nouveau « hat-trick » italien.

- Les « Azurri » s'imposent comme champion du monde suite à une victoire indiscutable sur l'Allemagne (2-0).
- Quelque 10.000 spectateurs assistent à l'impressionnante cérémonie de clôture présidée à nouveau par le Général DI MARTINO.
- Le Comité Organisateur, dirigé sereinement par le Général de Brigade ROSSI assisté des omniprésents Colonel INNAMORATI et Major VENTUROLI, organise un superbe banquet de clôture, servant de cadre à la consécration de l'« Amitié par le Sport ». Coup de maître qui souligne une fois de plus la collaboration parfaite entre les autorités, la logistique militaire mise en œuvre par le Colonel CAPORASO, Commandant du District Militaire de Sienne, les autorités civiles d'Arezzo, les autorités sportives et les partenaires commerciaux locaux animés par le dynamisme et sympathique Azelio RACHINI.

Buts également :

- du Comité Technique, qui a réalisé un travail impeccable tout au long du championnat sous la direction du Lieutenant-Colonel BRIDE (FRA) et de ses inséparables membres du Comité Technique Permanent de Football, le Lieutenant-Colonel PILOT (LUX) et le Major MPASHI (ZAM) ;
- des arbitres provenant des pays finalistes et dirigés par le Capitaine BOUILLET (FRA), qui ont arbitré remarquablement et se sont intégrés parfaitement dans l'ensemble de l'organisation ;
- de la presse et la télévision italiennes qui ont créé et entretenu l'intérêt du grand public pour cette belle finale.

Et enfin le 15ème et dernier but réalisé par l'ensemble des six équipes finalistes grâce au beau spectacle sportif, à leur esprit de fair-play et de camaraderie, à l'absence de tout incident notable et à tous les résultats négatifs enregistrés lors des premiers tests d'anti-dopage pratiqués suite à l'adoption de notre règlement en la matière.

BRAVO à TOUS mais avant tout à l'ITALIE.
Grâce à l'esprit extraordinaire de solidarité, d'imagination et d'initiative de ses Forces Armées, des autorités civiles et sportives ainsi que des entreprises privées de la ville et de la province d'Arezzo, l'Italie a organisé un GRAND championnat dans un temps RECORD.

Selection matches Matches de sélections

Group A

Italy - Morocco : 4-0
(Cucchi 36', Vialli 51' and 77', Bonetti 82')
Egypt - Morocco : 1-0
(Aly Naser 51')
Italy - Egypt : 1-0
(Notaristefano 22')

Classification

Country	Points	Goals scored	Goals conceded
1. Italy	4	5	0
2. Egypt	2	1	1
3. Morocco	0	0	5

Group B

Germany F.R. - Zimbabwe : 4-0
(Reuter 25', Bierhoff 31' and 87', Kirchhoff 65')
Germany F.R. - Belgium : 4-3
(FRG : Geilenkirchen 20', Reuter 30', Kirchhoff 55' and Bierhoff 66' ; BEL : Nilis 36' and 40', Swinnen 76')
Zimbabwe - Belgium : 1-1
(ZIM : Mutizwa 33' ; BEL : Mergan 82')

Classification

Country	Points	Goals scored	Goals conceded
1. Germany F.R.	4	8	3
2. Belgium	1	4	5
3. Zimbabwe	1	1	5





32nd Football Championship Arezzo (Italy) 13/06-24/06/1987

The 32nd Football Final... and its 15 feats !

Colonel Roland Kesteloot
Permanent Secretary General
Official CISM Representative
Translation : F.M. Baker

In early May, the Italian delegation announced that the following month they would host the Final Round of the 32nd CISM Football Championship, which had been dropped after Syria was forced to cancel it on technical grounds. This (Italian) godsend – the first of 15 “feats” – saved the day !

By the end of May, after a great deal of telephone and telex coordination, the General Secretariat staff managed to get six of the seven qualified countries to agree to the match schedule ; only Qatar was in the unfortunate position of having to turn down the invitation. Arranging for military football teams from six nations, three from Africa and three from Europe, to compete in an event at hardly one month’s notice, is a “tall order” indeed our second feat !

On 15th June : a wonderful kick-off (combining three feats).

- * In faultless style, the opening ceremony was held in the AREZZO stadium, under the patronage of General DI MARTINO, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, before an audience of some 5.000 spectators.
- * In a most enjoyable opening match, Italy scored 4 goals, conceding none, against Morocco whose team was competing without all of its best players.
- * The Italian spectators were marvellous, giving their wholehearted support to the Official CISM Representative’s plea that, true to our motto “Friendship through Sport”, they show their disapproval of any unsportsmanlike conduct on the field, regardless of the offending player’s nationality. This they did, even to the extent of booing their own players when guilty of foul play ! Thus, friendship and fair play were maintained throughout the matches.

On 17th June, Belgium was beaten (3-4) by Germany, in a spectacular and close match. This Final Round can boast of some top level football !

On 18th June, a well-attended academic session dealt with competition preparation at high altitude and in varied climatic regions.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Group A : **Italy**, Egypt, Morocco.
Group B : Germany F.R., Belgium, Zimbabwe.

OFFICIAL C.I.S.M. REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel Roland KESTELOOT p.s.c. (Belgium),
Permanent Secretary General.

P.T.C. CHAIRMAN

Lt.-Colonel J. BRIDE (France).

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

athlètes : 126
officials : 42
total : 168



Zimbabwe – Morocco

Classification matches Matches de classement

5th and 6th places

Zimbabwe – Morocco : 2-1
(ZIM : Mutizwa 10' and Murehwa 88' ; MAR : Nader 70')

3rd and 4th places

Egypt – Belgium : 4-1
(EGY : Shawky 28' and 64', Aly 86' and Maihoub 88' ;
BEL : Gille 72')

1ste and 2nd places

Italy – Germany F.R. : 2-0
(Vialli 36' and Baldieri 80')

Final
classification

1. Italy
2. Germany F.R.
3. Egypt
4. Belgium
5. Zimbabwe
6. Morocco

Classement
final

1. Italie
2. Allemagne R.F.
3. Egypte
4. Belgique
5. Zimbabwe
6. Maroc



The German Team – L'équipe de RFA

On 21st June : Egypt by outplaying Belgium (4-1) took the 3rd place, while Zimbabwe just beat Morocco (2-1) for the 5th place. The Zimbabwean team was awarded the FAIR PLAY trophy as a tribute to its friendly behaviour on and off the pitch throughout the event.

22nd June : yet another feat – in the form of an Italian ***hat trick*** :

- * the "Azurri" claimed the championship title after its clear victory over Germany (2-0) ;
- * some 10.000 spectators watched the impressive closing ceremony, presided once again by General DI MARTINO, and
- * the Organising Committee, headed by the calm and collected Brigadier General ROSSI and supported by his everpresent assistants, Colonel INNAMORATI and Major VENTUROLI, laid on a superb closing banquet maintaining the "Friendship through Sport" tradition.

A master stroke which once again highlights the perfect cooperation achieved between the authorities and the military logistics led by Colonel CAPORASO, Commander of the Siena Military District, the Arezzo civilian authorities, the sports officials and local sponsors working alongside the dynamic and cordial Azelio RACHINI.

Other feats we should highlight can be attributed to :

- * the Technical Committee, for its flawless contribution from beginning to end, under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel BRIDE (FRA) and his inseparable P.T.C. colleagues : Lieutenant-Colonel PILOT (LUX) and Major MPASHI (ZAM) ;
- * the referees delegated by the qualified countries supervised by Captain BOUILLET (FRA), for their splendid refereeing and for fitting in well with the general arrangements, and
- * the Italian news media for captivating and maintaining the public's interest in this great final.

And lastly the 15th and final feat was that achieved by all six teams for the good sports event they created, for their fair play and friendly conduct, for the welcomed absence of any incident and for the negative drug-tests which were the first to be carried out since the adoption of our anti-doping regulation.

CONGRATULATIONS to ALL those concerned – and especially to ITALY. Thanks to the extraordinary spirit of solidarity, imagination and initiative on the part of its Armed Forces, its civilian sports authorities and private enterprises of the city and province of Arezzo, Italy hosted a FINE championship in a RECORD time.

29ème Semaine de la mer

Karlskrona (Suède)
31/05 - 07/06/1987

PAYS PARTICIPANTS

12 - Suède, Allemagne R.F., Argentine, Brésil, Danemark, Etats-Unis, Finlande, France, Italie, Norvège, Pakistan, Pays-Bas.

PAYS OBSERVATEUR

1 - Portugal.

REPRESENTANT OFFICIEL DU CISM

Contre Amiral A. LEDESMA (Argentine)

PRESIDENT DU CTP

Capitaine (marine) T. Sjölander (Suède).

NOMBRE DE PARTICIPANTS

athlètes	: 98
accompagnateurs	: 42
total	: 140

29th seaweek championship

Karlskrona (Sweden)
31/05 - 07/06/1987

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

12 - Sweden, Germany F.R., Argentina, Brazil, Denmark, United States, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, the Netherlands.

OBSERVER COUNTRY

1 - Portugal.

OFFICIAL CISM REPRESENTATIVE

Rear Admiral A. LEDESMA (Argentina)

PTC - CHAIRMAN

Captain (navy) T. Sjölander (Sweden).

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

athletes	: 98
officials	: 42
total	: 140

RESULTS RESULTATS

RESULTS PER DISCIPLINE

1. OBSTACLE RACE

1. KOECH	RFA	1.46.7	1189 pts
2. JANILSSON	BRA	1.48.0	1154 pts
3. TANSLEY	USA	2.00.6	1147 pts

2. LIFE SAVING RACE

1. BERGABO	SWE	1.01.2	1194 pts
2. KERNAN	USA	1.01.6	1192 pts
3. STAVLAND	NOR	1.04.5	1177 pts

3. SEAMANSHIP RACE

1. SKAUFEL	NOR	3.58.8	1303 pts
2. ERIKSSON	SWE	4.08.2	1284 pts
3. FAGRELL	SWE	4.08.9	1283 pts

4. UTILITY SWIMMING RACE

1. BERGABO	SWE	1.05.8	1291 pts
2. STAVLAND	NOR	1.06.2	1288 pts
3. PEDERSEN	NOR	1.07.3	1277 pts

5. AMPHIBIOUS CROSS COUNTRY

1. CARDOSO	BRA	9.07.6	1225 pts
2. TANSLEY	USA	9.23.6	1193 pts
3. BERGABO	SWE	9.37.1	1166 pts

OVERALL RESULTS

INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Kadet BERGABO	SWE	5995 pts
2. Sergent FAGRELL	SWE	5973 pts
3. Pt ERIKSSON	SWE	5968 pts
4. Caporal CARDOSO	BRA	5967 pts
5. Commandant KERNAN	USA	5935 pts

TEAM CLASSIFICATION

1. SUEDE	17936 pts
2. ETATS-UNIS	17762 pts
3. BRESIL	17746 pts
4. PAYS-BAS	17415 pts
5. ALLEMAGNE R.F.	17308 pts

SAILING VOILE

1. ETATS-UNIS	34.1 pts
2. ALLEMAGNE R.F.	38.4 pts
3. NORVEGE	47.7 pts
4. SUEDE	56.7 pts
5. ITALIE	59.4 pts
6. DANEMARK	69.4 pts
7. FRANCE	84.4 pts
8. PAKISTAN	86.0 pts
9. PAYS-BAS	87.7 pts





CISM SEAWEEK

A COMPETITION

FOR SEAMEN

Dr. H. Vervaecke
 Lt-Colonel E. Genot (1)
 Translation : Miss V. Chalot

THE ORIGINS

The organisation of a competition consisting of several events and aimed at naval military personnel was originated by the Italian Captain, G. Vocaturu. His proposals were submitted to the 1953 General Assembly in Stockholm, which allowed the promoter of the programme to establish its rules. That same year, he set up a test competition in which personnel from the Italian Navy took part.

Incorporating some improvements in the programme, the first Seaweeek, organised by Italy, took place in Leghorn in 1954 and involved eight participating nations. Captain C. Vocaturu considered the basic call of the Navy to be the ship's crew and that the latter's training programme must cater for the following criteria :

- development of physical and mental qualities and the stamina necessary for seamen,
- development of skills required by nautical sports (swimming, rowing, sailing) and military activities such as shooting, running and grenade throwing, etc.,
- development of qualities in agility and balance necessary for the specific living conditions and physical efforts involved in life on board ship, particularly in rough seas.

In order to measure the physical level attained during instruction, the following competitions were devised on the basis of these criteria :

- obstacle race to control agility, balance, reflexes and courage,

- amphibious race to check the ability obtained in performing nautical tasks and the accuracy of fire,
- swimming race to train lifesaving, utility swimming and underwater work, and
- rowing and naval sailing races to check physical endurance and team spirit.

The first Seaweeek included a Naval Triathlon (swimming, seamanship and agility race) and a sailing regatta and rowing event. After the maiden competition, the programme underwent some modifications : the swimming event was split into lifesaving and utility swimming heats, and an amphibious cross-country race was included in order to test the training of commandos and marines. We should add that since 1969, the Seaweeek has consisted of two events, the Naval Pentathlon and Naval Sailing and that Rowing has been deleted from the programme !

THE EVENTS

The Naval Pentathlon consists of an obstacle race, a lifesaving race, a utility swimming race, a seamanship race and an amphibious cross-country race.

After the completion of these events, individual and team classifications are determined. Only active duty personnel from the

Armed Services may enter the competitions.

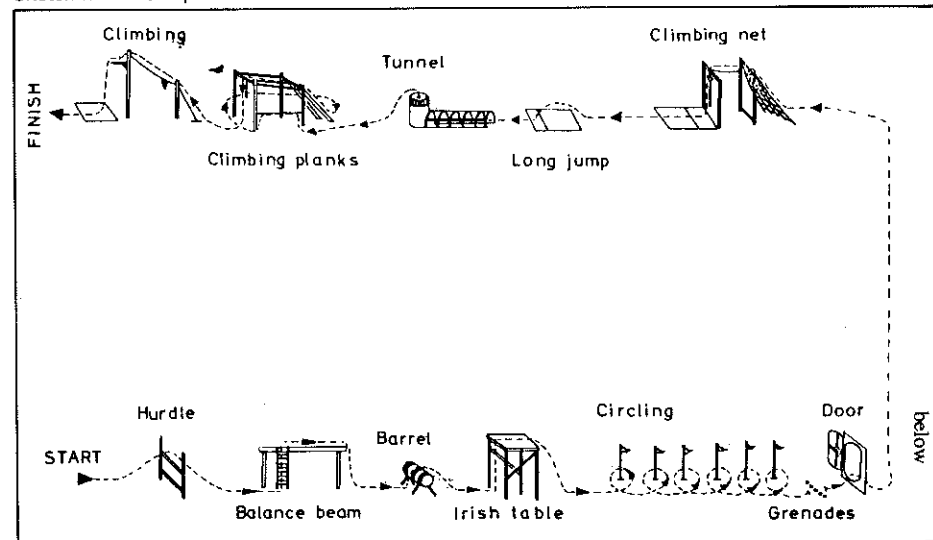
Each participating country may be represented by a maximum of five competitors and the results of its three highest-placed athletes shall determine the overall team classifications.

Obstacle race

This event is performed over a 300-metre track on which ten obstacles have been placed. Competitors are required to perform the following exercises : clear a hurdle, balance beam, barrel and Irish table, circle around six poles, open a watertight door through which five hand-grenades must be thrown, clear a climbing net, a long jump, a tunnel, an obstacle made of two climbing planks and two parallel ropes, and, lastly, an obstacle made with a climbing sloping wire fixed between two posts. (see sketch n° 1)

(1) With the assistance of D. Charlier

Sketch n° 1 - Croquis n° 1



LA SEMAINE DE LA MER

UNE COMPETITION

POUR NOS MARINS

Dr. H. Vervaecke
Lt-Colonel E. Genot (1)

LES DEBUTS

L'idée d'organiser une compétition comprenant plusieurs épreuves et destinée aux marins militaires revient au Capitaine italien G. Vocaturo. Ses projets furent soumis à l'Assemblée Générale de Stockholm en 1953 et celle-ci autorisa le promoteur à en établir les règles. La même année, il mit sur pied une compétition pilote à laquelle prenaient part des membres du personnel de la marine italienne.

Après quelques mises au point, la première Semaine de la Mer, organisée par l'Italie, vit le jour à Livourne en 1954 et huit pays y participèrent. Le Capitaine G. Vocaturo tint compte de l'élément de base pour la marine militaire qui est l'équipage d'un bateau et du programme d'entraînement de celui-ci qui doit répondre aux conditions suivantes :

- développer les qualités physiques, mentales et émotionnelles nécessaires aux marins,
- développer les qualités requises pour la pratique des sports nautiques (la natation, l'aviron, la voile) et des activités militaires, telles le tir, la course à pied, le lancement de grenades...
- développer les qualités d'agilité et d'équilibre nécessaires aux conditions de vie et aux prestations physiques inhérentes à la vie à bord d'un bateau et en particulier par mer démontée.

A partir de ces critères et afin de mesurer le niveau obtenu par cet entraînement, certaines compétitions devaient être organisées :



Obstacle Race - The climbing net Piste d'obstacles - Le filet

- une piste d'obstacles afin de contrôler l'agilité, l'équilibre, la rapidité des réflexes et le courage,
- une course amphibie dans le but de mesurer l'habileté dans l'accomplissement du travail à bord et la précision du tir,
- la natation pour s'entraîner au sauvetage, à la natation utilitaire et au travail sous l'eau,
- l'aviron et la voile pour contrôler l'endurance et l'esprit d'équipe.

La première « Semaine de la Mer » comprenait un triathlon : natation, technique navale et épreuve d'habileté, ainsi qu'une régates et une épreuve d'aviron.

A l'issue de cette compétition, le programme subit quelques modifications : la natation comporterait une épreuve de sauvetage et de natation utilitaire, et un cross-country amphibie serait ajouté afin de permettre de tester l'entraînement des commandos et des marins.

Ajoutons que depuis 1969, la Semaine de la Mer comprend deux disciplines, le pentathlon naval et les régates ; l'aviron a été supprimé !

LES EPREUVES

Le pentathlon se compose d'une piste d'obstacles, d'une épreuve de sauvetage,

d'une épreuve de natation utilitaire, d'une épreuve de technique navale et d'un cross-country amphibie.

A l'issue de ces épreuves, un classement individuel et un classement inter-équipes sont établis. Seul le personnel d'active est autorisé à prendre part aux compétitions. Chaque pays participant peut engager un maximum de cinq concurrents, les trois athlètes les mieux classés seront pris en considération pour établir le classement inter-équipes.

La piste d'obstacles

Cette épreuve consiste à courir contre le temps une distance de 300 mètres au cours de laquelle les concurrents doivent franchir dix obstacles : une haie, une poutre d'équilibre, un tonneau, une table irlandaise, tourner autour de six poteaux et lancer cinq grenades au travers d'une porte étanche, un filet, un saut en longueur, un tunnel, un obstacle comportant deux planches obliques et deux cordes parallèles à escalader, et finalement un obstacle qui consiste à ramper sur une corde tendue obliquement entre deux poteaux et à sauter en suite à terre. (Voir croquis n° 1)

(1) Avec la collaboration de D. Charlier

LA VIE AU CISM - LIFE IN CISM

Lifesaving race

Competitors swim three lengths of a 25-metre pool, freestyle, wearing a bathing costume under a working suit, without shoes. They dive from a 3-metre platform and swim at least 20 metres underwater; they then surface for the second length, after which, they take off the working suit, dive to retrieve a dummy submerged at a depth of 3 metres and bring it to the other side of the pool. (see sketch n° 2)

Seamanship race

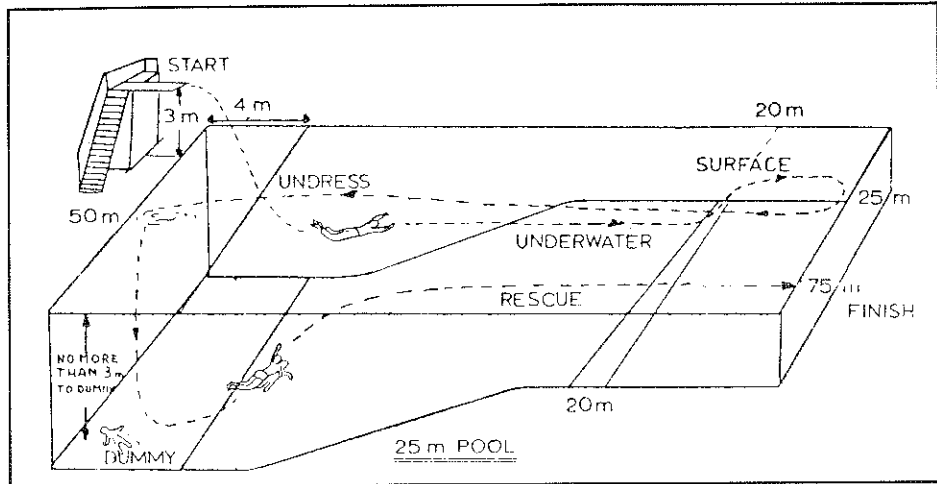
Competitors perform this race, as quickly as possible, partly on land and partly on water over a distance of 310 metres along which there are several different exercises to perform :

- starting from a Boatswain's chair, the competitor carries a bag with pegs he has received prior to the start. He then hoists himself up a mast (six metres high) on which a wooden plate with holes is fixed in which the competitor puts the pegs, taking care to match the respective colours of the pegs and the holes,
- he then hauls in a cable, ties a knot in one and fastens it to a pole,
- still on the pontoon, he throws three mooring lines from behind a railing,
- he rows a small boat so as to pass alternatively to the right and to the left of six buoys (zig-zagging),
- he loosens a chain secured to a buoy, hauls it and fastens it to the second buoy,
- he moors at a cylindrical buoy with a diameter not exceeding three metres, climbs up onto the buoy, loosens a shackle and rows at full speed to the finish line. (see sketch n° 3)

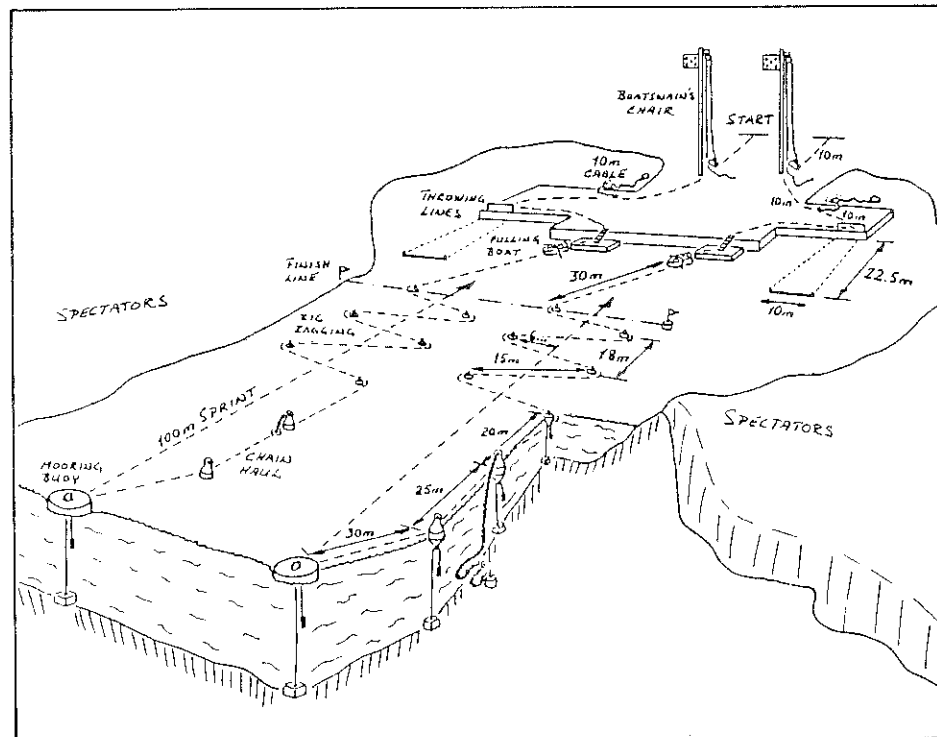
Utility swimming race

This race is conducted over 125 metres in a 25-metre pool. The competitor swims freestyle and is equipped with fins.

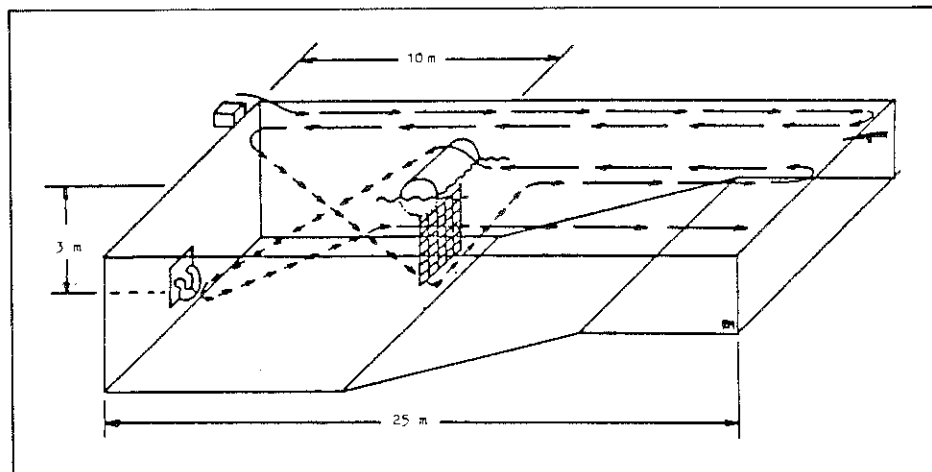
- He swims one length of the pool, picks up a gun and carries it back to the opposite side of the pool,
- when he swims a third length of the pool he must pass under a net, which forces him to dive three metres underwater,
- during the fourth length, the competitor must pass over a floating barrel which rotates on an axis,
- he then dives to the bottom of the pool, where he connects two hose couplings,
- he completes a fifth length, freestyle, at full speed. (see sketch n° 4)



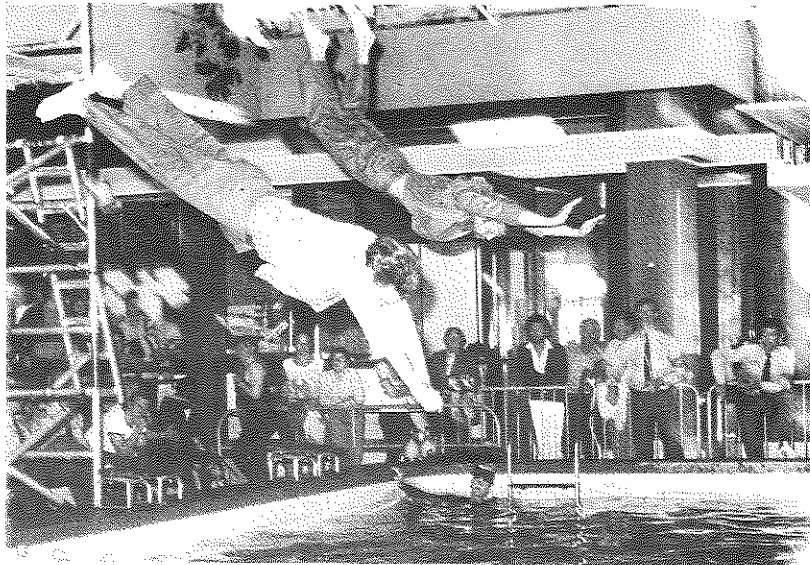
Sketch n° 2 - Croquis n° 2



Sketch n° 3 - Croquis n° 3



Sketch n° 4 - Croquis n° 4



Lifesaving Race - Le Sauvetage

Le sauvetage

Les participants doivent franchir trois longueurs de bassin de 25 mètres en nage libre, équipés d'un maillot de bain et d'une tenue de travail sans chaussures. Ils plongent d'une plate-forme de 3 mètres de haut, nagent au moins 20 mètres de la première longueur sous l'eau et nagent la seconde longueur en surface. Ensuite ils enlèvent leur tenue de travail et vont chercher un mannequin à 3 mètres de profondeur, et effectuent enfin la 3ème longueur en le remorquant. (Voir croquis n° 2)

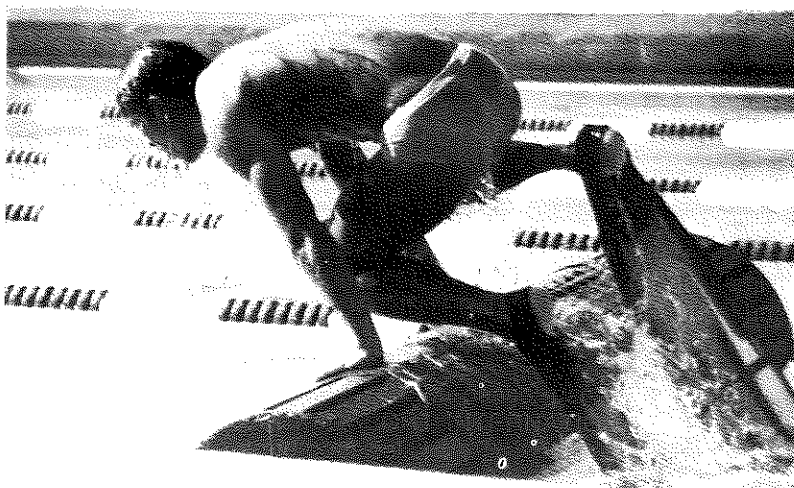
La technique navale

Les athlètes doivent parcourir, le plus rapidement possible, une distance de 210 mètres, en partie sur terre, en partie sur l'eau, et effectuer différentes activités :

- au départ d'un ponton, le concurrent reçoit un sac de chevilles. Il doit alors grimper sur un mât (6 mètres) au sommet duquel est fixée une planche munie de trous dans lesquels il introduit les chevilles ; trous et chevilles de même couleur devant correspondre,
- il doit ensuite haler une corde à l'extrémité de laquelle il fait un nœud et la fixe autour d'un poteau,
- toujours sur le ponton, à l'arrière d'une rambarde, il lance trois amarres,
- à bord d'une embarcation, le concurrent zigzague entre six bouées,
- il détache une chaîne attachée à une bouée, la hale et la fixe à une autre bouée,
- il s'amarre à une grande bouée cylindrique de trois mètres de diamètre maximum, grimpe sur la bouée, détache une amarre et rame le plus rapidement possible vers la ligne d'arrivée. (Voir croquis n° 3)



Seamanship Race - La Technique Navale



Utility Swimming Race - La Natation Utilitaire

La natation utilitaire

Cette épreuve est organisée sur une distance de 125 mètres dans une piscine de 25 mètres de long. Le concurrent choisit son style de nage et porte des palmes.

- Il effectue une longueur de bassin, saisit un fusil et le ramène au point de départ,
- au cours de la troisième longueur, il doit nager sous un filet, ce qui l'oblige à descendre à trois mètres de profondeur,
- un tonneau tournant autour d'un axe doit être franchi au milieu de la quatrième longueur,
- à l'issue de cette longueur, l'athlète plonge au fond du bassin et relie un tuyau à une vanne,
- une cinquième longueur doit encore être nagée. (Voir croquis n° 4)

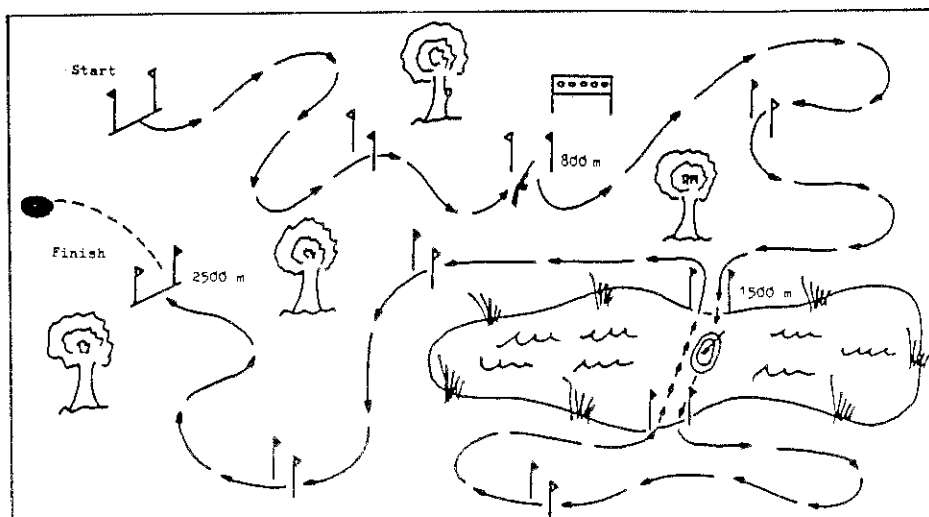
LA VIE AU CISM - LIFE IN CISM

Amphibious cross-country race

This race takes place partly on land and partly on water in a rubber inflatable boat. The minimum distance is 2.300 metres and the maximum distance is 2.500 metres. The competitors carry a rifle during the race, which involves :

- running 800 metres,
- shooting with a .22 calibre rifle into five balloons placed at a distance of 50 metres,
- running again and crossing a water passage twice in a rubber boat (two lengths of 50 metres each),
- throwing hand-grenades at a circular ring with a diameter of 2 metres placed 25 metres from the throwing line.

The clockwatch is stopped and the time recorded when a hand-grenade hits the target grenade. (see sketch n° 5)



Sketch n° 5 - Croquis n° 5

Naval sailing

The sailing championships provide for seven races to take place with the six best results being used in the final classification. International Class boats must be used. The competition is conducted according to the rules of the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU).

ORGANISATION

Table n° 1 shows that the competition has already been held 29 times with Sweden being the leading country with its seven organisations ; then, we find Norway (4), the Netherlands, the United States, Brazil, Greece (3), Argentina and Italy (2), Turkey and the Federal Republic of Germany (1). Europe has already conducted 21 competitions and the Americas eight. So far, Seaweek has failed to attract African, Asian or Central American countries.

THE PARTICIPANTS

The average number of countries participating in Seaweek stands at 7.69, and, with 12 countries competing in Karlskrona this year, Sweden holds the record for organising the Seaweek championship with the highest number of countries represented.

Having competed in 28 Seaweeks, Sweden also holds the record for participating in the most Seaweek events, followed by Norway (24 times), the Netherlands and the United States (22), Brazil (19), Italy (18), the Federal Republic of Germany (16), Greece (13), Argentina (12), Denmark and Turkey (10), Belgium (9), France (8), Egypt (4), Finland (3), Pakistan (2), Uruguay, Bangladesh and Iran (1).

In terms of relative participation, Sweden and Norway are top of the list with 96 % and 82 % respectively, followed by the Netherlands and the United States with

75 %, the Federal Republic of Germany 66 %, Brazil 65 %, Italy 62 %, Greece 44 %, Argentina 41 %, etc.

RESULTS

In the individual classification (see table n° 2), Sweden comes first (25), with more medals than the United States (22). (*)

(*) 174 medals have been awarded overall but only 152 were registered since the 1959, 1961, 1963 and 1967 results are lacking.

In the general team classification (see table n° 3), the leading country is also Sweden with 20 medals, before the United States with 14, Norway with 13 and the Netherlands with ten.

With its 45 medals, Sweden comes first, before the United States (36) and Norway (27). Countries such as the Netherlands (15), Brazil (11), Italy (9), Argentina (5), the Federal Republic of Germany (3) and Turkey (1) share the other medals.

To complete this overview, let us add the following best results

- « Obstacle race »	Eraldo (BRA)	1.46.7	(1986)
- « Lifesaving race »	Bunger (FRG)	0.58.7	(1986)
- « Seamanship race »	Cardoso (BRA)	3.53.3	(1986)
- « Utility Swimming race »	Raach (FRG)	1.02.7	(1983)
- « Amphibious Cross country race »	Cardoso (BRA)	10.005	(1986)

Tableau n° 1 : Organisation du Championnat de la Semaine de la Mer, 1954-1987
Table n° 1 : Organisation of Seaweek Championship, 1954-1987

ANNEE YEAR	NR	PAYS	COUNTRY	ABR	VILLE CITY	DATES	NR PARTIC.
1954	1	ITALIE	ITALY	ITA	LIVORNO	20/06-29/06	8
1955	2	SUEDE	SWEDEN	SWE	STOCKHOLM	07/08-14/08	4
1956	3	GRECE	GREECE	GRE	ATHENES	01/08-05/08	5
1957	4	NORVEGE	NORWAY	NOR	HORTEN	08/07-13/07	5
1958	5	SUEDE	SWEDEN	SWE	KARLSKRONA	08/09-14/09	7
1959	6	PAYS-BAS	NETHERLANDS	HOL	DEN HELDER	12/07-18/07	6
1961	7	ITALIE	ITALY	ITA	TARANTO	-	10
1962	8	GRECE	GREECE	GRE	ATHENES	04/08-10/08	9
1963	9	SUEDE	SWEDEN	SWE	KARLSKRONA	25/08-01/09	10
1965	10	NORVEGE	NORWAY	NOR	BERGEN	01/08-08/08	6
1966	11	SUEDE	SWEDEN	SWE	KARLSKRONA	28/08-04/09	9
1967	12	GRECE	GREECE	GRE	ATHENES	-	5
1968	13	PAYS-BAS	NETHERLANDS	HOL	DEN HELDER	04/08-11/08	10
1969	14	BRESIL	BRAZIL	BRA	RIO DE JANEIRO	28/07-03/08	9
1971	15	ETATS-UNIS	UNITED STATES	USA	CORONADO	02/08-09/08	5
1973	16	ARGENTINE	ARGENTINA	ARG	PUERTO-BELGRANO	10/12-14/12	6
1974	17	NORVEGE	NORWAY	NOR	BERGEN	07/07-12/07	8
1975	18	SUEDE	SWEDEN	SWE	BERGA	24/08-30/08	8
1976	19	TURQUIE	TURKEY	TUR	HEYBELIADA	21/06-27/06	8
1977	20	BRESIL	BRAZIL	BRA	RIO DE JANEIRO	20/11-27/11	5
1978	21	PAYS-BAS	NETHERLANDS	HOL	DEN HELDER	01/07-08/07	8
1979	22	ETATS-UNIS	UNITED STATES	USA	SAN DIEGO	27/07-05/08	8
1980	23	SUEDE	SWEDEN	SWE	KARLSKRONA	24/08-30/08	8
1981	24	ARGENTINE	ARGENTINA	ARG	MAR DEL PLATA	21/11-28/11	7
1983	25	ALLEMAGNE	F.R. GERMANY	FRG	ECKERNFORDE	07/08-14/08	9
1984	26	NORVEGE	NORWAY	NOR	HORTEN	18/06-22/06	9
1985	27	ETATS-UNIS	UNITED STATES	USA	SAN DIEGO	15/06-23/06	8
1986	28	BRESIL	BRAZIL	BRA	RIO DE JANEIRO	01/06-08/06	11
1987	29	SUEDE	SWEDEN	SWE	KARLSKRONA	31/05-07/06	12

MEAN/MOYEN : 7.69

Le cross-country amphibie

Cette compétition est disputée en partie sur terre, en partie sur l'eau à bord d'un bateau pneumatique. La distance est de 2.300 mètres minimum et de 2.500 mètres maximum. Les participants portent un fusil durant toute l'épreuve. Celle-ci consiste à :

- courir 800 mètres,
- effectuer un tir avec carabine 22 long sur 5 ballons placés à 50 mètres,
- continuer la course et franchir deux fois un site aquatique à bord d'un bateau pneumatique,
- lancer des grenades en direction d'un cercle de 2 mètres de diamètre placé à 25 mètres.

Le temps est pris lorsque la cible est atteinte par une grenade (voir croquis, n° 5).

La voile

Les régates se disputent en sept manches et les six meilleurs résultats sont comptabilisés pour établir le classement final. Les bateaux doivent être de classe internationale. La compétition est organisée suivant les règles de l'« International Yacht Racing Union » (IYRU).

LES RESULTATS

Au classement individuel (voir tableau n° 2), la Suède est en tête de médailles obtenues, (25) devant les Etats-Unis (22). (*)

Au classement inter-équipes (voir tableau n° 3), la Suède vient également en première position avec 20 médailles, devant les Etats-Unis (14), la Norvège (13), et les Pays-Bas (10).

Avec ses 45 médailles, la Suède se place la première devant les Etats-Unis (36) et la Norvège (27). D'autres pays comme les Pays-Bas (15), le Brésil (11), l'Italie (9), l'Argentine (5), la R.F. d'Allemagne (3) et la Turquie (1) se partagent les autres médailles.

(*) 174 médailles ont été attribuées mais nous n'en avons enregistrées que 152 car certains résultats de 1959, 1961, 1963 et 1967 nous manquent.

Enfin, complétons cette rétrospective en citant les meilleurs résultats des épreuves.

- « Piste d'obstacles »	Eraldo (BRA)	1.46.7	(1986)
- « Sauvetage »	Bunger (FRG)	0.58.7	(1986)
- « Technique navale »	Cardoso (BRA)	3.53.3	(1986)
- « Natation utilitaire »	Raach (FRG)	1.02.7	(1983)
- « Cross-country amphibie »	Cardoso (BRA)	10.005	(1986)

L'ORGANISATION

Le tableau n° 1 nous indique que la compétition a déjà été organisée 29 fois et que la Suède est en tête avec ses sept organisations. Viennent ensuite la Norvège (4), les Pays-Bas, les Etats-Unis, le Brésil, la Grèce (3), l'Argentine, l'Italie (2), la Turquie et la R.F. d'Allemagne (1). L'Europe arrive en tête avec ses 21 organisations, les Amériques quant à elles en ont huit. L'Afrique, l'Asie et l'Amérique Centrale ont jusqu'ici montré peu d'intérêt pour la Semaine de la Mer.

LES PARTICIPANTS

La moyenne de pays participants s'élève à 7.69. Le nombre le plus élevé est noté en 1987 (12 en Suède). Le record de participation est détenu par la Suède (28), viennent ensuite la Norvège (24), les Pays-Bas et les Etats-Unis (22), le Brésil (19), l'Italie (18), la R.F. d'Allemagne (16), la Grèce (13), l'Argentine (12), le Danemark et la Turquie (10), la Belgique (9), la France (8), l'Egypte (4), la Finlande (3), le Pakistan (2), l'Uruguay, le Bangladesh et l'Iran (1).

Si l'on tient compte des participations effectives et du nombre potentiel de participations, la Suède et la Norvège arrivent en tête avec 96 % et 82 %, suivies par les Pays-Bas et les Etats-Unis 75 %, la R.F. d'Allemagne 66 %, le Brésil 65 %, l'Italie 62 %, la Grèce 44 %, l'Argentine 41 %, ...

Tableau n° 2 : Médailles – Classement individuel
Table n° 2 : Medals – Individual classification

Pays Country	Or Gold	Argent Silver	Bronze Bronze	Total
Suède/Sweden	9	9	7	25
Etats-Unis/United States	10	5	7	22
Norvège/Norway	4	4	6	14
Pays-Bas/Netherlands	3	1	1	5
Italie/Italy	-	2	2	4
Brésil/Brazil	1	2	-	3
Allemagne R.F./F.R. Germany	-	1	1	2
Argentine/Argentina	1	-	-	1

Tableau n° 3 : Médailles – Classement inter-équipes
Table n° 3 : Medals – Team classification

Pays Country	Or Gold	Argent Silver	Bronze Bronze	Total
Suède/Sweden	10	5	5	20
Etats-Unis/United States	9	3	2	14
Norvège/Norway	4	6	3	13
Pays-Bas/Netherlands	3	5	2	10
Brésil/Brazil	1	2	5	8
Italie/Italy	-	2	3	5
Argentine/Argentina	-	1	3	4
Turquie/Turkey	-	-	1	1
Allemagne R.F./F.R. Germany	1	-	-	1