

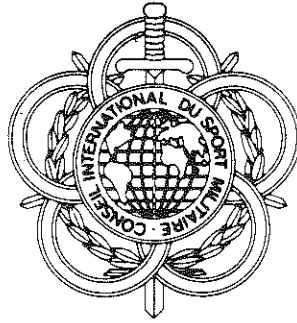
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تونس ترحب ببطولة العدو الريفي



At the end of my term of office as the CISM Vice-President for Europe, it is with pleasure and with great respect for the International Military Sports Council that I accept the offer to write down my thoughts in this editorial.

Thanks to its military sports activities, CISM has succeeded in building bridges spanning not only continents but also different social systems and military alliances; innumerable bonds have been tied and friendships established with mutual understanding being developed and strengthened. "Solidarity" and "Friendship through Sport" are principles which have not just remained mere postulates in our Statutes, but have become a reality in an active, world-embracing military sports organisation.

What has impressed me most during our concerted CISM work?

We succeeded in a joint effort to achieve a better coordination in the planning of time schedules and competitions. The high quality and the large number of international sports contests with an increasing number of participating athletes - including women - are undeniable proof of this. We also managed to intensify the quantity and quality of bilateral and regional competitions.

A military sports programme that forms bonds between nations and is conducted on such a large scale can function only if the transportation of a large number of athletes to the competition venues is ensured. To achieve this, it was particularly important to improve the coordination of air transportation, especially with military aircraft.

In its development process, CISM has had many ups and downs. In recent years in particular, financial problems and, in some areas, stagnation had to be faced. It is to the credit of the CISM leadership that these problems were solved and CISM consolidated again in an outstanding effort. This has my profound admiration and respect and bears impressive evidence that the CISM organisation is full of strength and alive. An encouraging prospect for the future!

One of my objectives as European Vice-President was to establish closer cooperation among the 17 CISM nations in Europe. This was achieved, *inter alia*, by bringing together the Liaison Offices of Northern and Southern Europe which, until 1983, had met in separate sessions and, since 1984, are holding joint LONELOSE conferences and are thus able to better coordinate and resolve European issues.

What should CISM aim for in its future programme?

I feel that CISM will be challenged with numerous tasks and problems which still need to be solved. Despite all the successes we have had so far, we must not rest on our laurels but should focus on:

- continuing efforts to enhance the organisation of regional competitions;
- a further improvement in the flight coordination among the CISM nations to help save funds which could be used elsewhere;
- the revival of the CISM Academy taken up recently with a view to intensifying sports promotion efforts, particularly for countries which need help. I consider this to be one of the most important future tasks of CISM;
- the results of scientific sports research to be put into practice and conveyed to the athletes in a more effective way.

Finally, a last thought:

There is one further object which should be pursued by all officials in the CISM organisation which is that a much greater effort than before must be made to ensure that our athletes, who compete in the name of CISM, duly contribute to the decision-making process concerning changes and improvements, particularly in their sports events.

With all this in mind, I am sure and confident that a great future lies in store for CISM.

Colonel (G.S.) K. Scharenberg
CISM Vice-President for Europe

نظراً لاقتراب نهاية مهمتي ككاتب رئيس السيزم لأوروبا ، إنني سعيد وفخور بإحاطتكم بتأملاتي :

بفضل الرياضة ، ورغم اختلاف الأنظمة الاجتماعية والتحالف العسكري ، توصل السيزم إلى إقامة روابط ودية بين كل القارات . فنشأت بذلك علاقات جديدة وتوطدت صداقات قديمة بروح بسودها التفاهم المتبادل .

إن التضامن والصداقة عن طريق الرياضة لم يبقا فقط مبدأين بسيطين نصّ عليهما النظام الأساسي ، بل أصبحا يحركان ويدفعان منظمنا العالمية إلى الأمام .

إن الذي شدّ انتباهي وترك في نفسي بالغ الأثر هو الاعداد المحكم لبرنامج التظاهرات بصفة عامة وبالأخص المباريات ، وهذا بفضل مجهودات كل فرد منا ، مما جعل عدد الرياضيين من الجنسين في تزايد مستمر وبكفاءة أحسن شاهدناها في البطولات العالمية . كما إنني مبتهج بارتفاع عدد المباريات المحلية والثنائية .

وإن نجاح أي برنامج عسكري خلال البطولات يستوجب مجهوداً لتنسيق وسائل النقل وخاصة على مستوى الطائرات العسكرية حتى يتمكن من المشاركة في المباريات أكبر عدد ممكن من الرياضيين .

إن الخطوات التي خطتها السيزم لم تكن دائماً بدون مشقة . لقد ظهرت ، بالأخص في السنوات الأخيرة ، مشاكل عديدة ، مادية ومعنوية ، كانت سبباً في تعطيل النشاطات . وقد أعطى اجتهاد الهيئة المديرية للسيزم في التغلب على هذه الصعاب للمنظمة دفعةً جديدةً . ولا يفوتني التعبير لها عن إعجابي واحترامي وألاحظ بكل سرور أن منظمنا تعتمد على عطاءها المتواصل والنشاط لغد مشرق .

كان شغلي الشاغل طوال المدة التي كنت فيها نائب رئيس لأوروبا ، هو إقامة التعاون المثمر بين 17 دولة أوروبية . فأعددت لهذا الغرض مشروعاً يهدف إلى تنظيم ، بداية من سنة 1984 ، دورات مشتركة نظم مصالح الربط لأوروبا الشمالية والجنوبية التي كانت تعقد حتى سنة 1983 مفترقة . فأصبح هناك تنسيق أحسن بينها ووجدت الحلول لمختلف المشاكل بطريقة مرحة أكثر من قبل .

ما هي الأهداف المطلوبة في المستقبل القريب ؟

رغم النتائج المرضية التي يمكننا أن نفتخر بها ، يجب علينا السعي إلى :

- تحسين تنظيم الدورات الجهوية .
- تنسيق عمليات التنقل بالطائرة حتى نوفر مبالغ مالية يمكن الاستفادة منها لأغراض أخرى .
- تطبيق نتائج الأبحاث التي توصل إليها الخبراء في ميدان الرياضة لكي ينتفع بها الرياضيون .

لي فكرة أخيرة أريد أن أعرضها عليكم : إن أي مجهود يجب متابعته ولا يتم ذلك الا بتشريك الرياضيين الذين يتعاملون مع السيزم من طرف المسؤولين في أخذ القرارات التي تتعلق بالميدان الرياضي الذي يهتمهم .

وأخيراً ، على السيزم أن يركز مجهوداته لرفع مستوى الرياضة لدى البلدان التي ترغب في ذلك وهذا يكون بواسطة الأكاديمية .

كل هذه المشاريع وكل هذه البرامج تتركني أقتنع وكلي فرح ، أن مستقبلاً مشرقاً ينتظر السيزم .

العقيد سكارنبيرك

نائب رئيس السيزم لأوروبا

The military athletes' achievements at the Calgary and Seoul Olympic Games

Dr H. Vervaecke

True to the motto "harmony and peace beyond all barriers" the performances of our military servicemen and women at the Winter and Summer Olympic Games are a clear indication of their high athletic level on a worldwide scale.

This article features the different data sent into the General Secretariat on topics ranging from the substantial support afforded by the armed forces in the organisation of the Olympic Games to the participation by our military sportsmen and women and the medals they won.



Well done Calgary and Seoul!

Our congratulations go to the host countries and organising committees which did their utmost to conduct the Games under optimal conditions.

We convey our gratitude also to the Canadian and Korean populations which in a spirit of mutual understanding and comradeship strived to welcome athletes from the world over at the 15th Winter Games and 24th Summer Games.

CALGARY: the "Colourful Games"

There were more than 60.000 privileged spectators in the stadiums, with over one thousand million fans in front of their TV screens, to admire the flow of fast-moving pictures in vivid colour depicting not only the superb performances of the athletes but also the beauty of the nation and the warmth of the Canadian people.

It all started in the Mc Mahon Stadium, located on the Calgary University campus. This imposing site chosen for the conduct of the opening and closing ceremonies was especially enlarged to cater for the participants and spectators of the 15th Winter Olympic Games.

1.576 sportsmen and women representing 57 countries came from the four corners of the globe. The athletes were divided into three groups: alpine skiing, nordic skiing and disciplines on ice. The most striking novelty was the large increase in the number of ice-skating specialists. Out of the 1.576 participants, 950 came from countries belonging to CISM from which 142 (15%) were military athletes.

In all, 12% of missions representing CISM member countries were from the armed forces (table 2).

Countries and athletes

28 of the 57 countries represented at Calgary were CISM member countries, i.e. 49%. Of these 28, 22 missions included military athletes. (table 1).

Table 1. Participating countries

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES PRESENT	57
of which:	
CISM MEMBER COUNTRIES	28
NUMBER OF CISM MEMBER COUNTRIES WITH MILITARY PARTICIPANTS	22 (79%)



	ATHLETES	OFFICIALS	TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS	1576	1650	3226
PARTICIPANTS FROM CISM MEMBER COUNTRIES	950	875	1826
CISM MILITARY PARTICIPANTS	142 (15%)	86 (10%)	228 (12%)

CALGARY - SEOUL

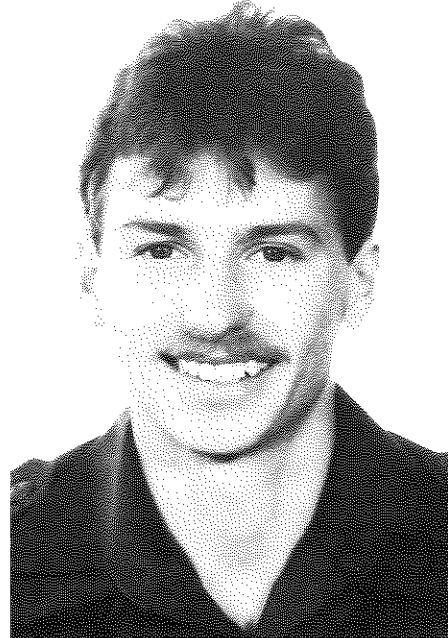
Epreuves

Les sports inscrits au programme des 15èmes Jeux Olympiques d'hiver peuvent être regroupés en 10 familles.

- Le ski alpin avec la descente, le slalom, le slalom géant, le slalom supergéant et le combiné alpin (descente et slalom).
- Le ski de fond avec des épreuves individuelles de :
 - 5 km, 10 km et 20 km pour dames
 - 15 km, 30 km et 50 km pour hommes
 ainsi que des épreuves par équipe de :
 - 4 x 5 km pour dames
 - 4 x 10 km pour hommes
- Le saut à ski d'un tremplin de 70 et de 90 m
- Le combiné nordique :
 - épreuve individuelle : saut à ski d'un tremplin de 70 m et ski de fond sur 15 km
 - épreuve par équipe : saut à ski d'un tremplin de 70 m et ski de fond relais 3 x 10 km
- Le biathlon où l'on alterne le ski de fond et le tir à la carabine de calibre .22. Le biathlon comprend les épreuves suivantes :
 - épreuve individuelle : sprint, 10 km, 20 km
 - épreuve par équipe : relais 4 x 7,5 km
- Le bobsleigh à deux ou à quatre personnes
- La luge mono ou biplace
- Le hockey sur glace
- Le patinage de vitesse aux épreuves de 500 m, 1.000 m, 1.500 m, 5.000 m et 10.000 m pour hommes et 500 m, 1.000 m, 1.500 m, 3.000 m et 5.000 m pour dames
- Le patinage artistique qui comprend trois parties :
 - individuel : figures imposées, programme imposé (court) et programme libre
 - couple : programme imposé (court) et programme libre (long)
 - danse : figures imposées, danse sur tracé prescrit et figures libres.

Le tableau d'honneur

Sur les 138 médailles attribuées, 43 furent remises à des athlètes appartenant à un pays membre du CISM, 18 (42 %) de ces 43 médailles ont été remportées par des athlètes militaires dont vous trouvez les noms ci-dessous.



H. Mayer (AUT)

The table of honour

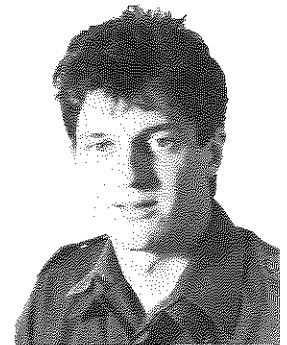
Out of the 138 medals awarded, 43 were won by athletes from CISM member countries of which 18 (42 %) were attributed to military sportsmen. Their names are listed below.

Sports disciplines

The disciplines included in the programme of the 15th Winter Olympic Games can be divided into 10 groups :

- Alpine skiing comprising the downhill race, slalom, super giant slalom and the alpine combined skiing (downhill and slalom).
- Cross-country skiing, comprising individual events :
 - women's 5 km, 10 km and 20 km,
 - men's 15 km, 30 km and 50 km,
 as well as team events :
 - 4 x 5 km women's relay,
 - 4 x 10 km men's relay.
- Ski-jumping (70 m and 90 m)
- Nordic combined event :
 - individual : ski-jumping (70 m) + 15 km cross-country skiing,
 - team : ski-jumping (70 m) + 3 x 10 km cross-country relay.
- The Biathlon, during which cross-country is alternated with .22 calibre rifle shooting, including the following events :
 - individual : sprint, 10 km, 20 km.
 - team : 4 x 7,5 km.
- The 2 man bobsleigh or 4 man bobsleigh.
- Luge (mono or double).
- Ice-hockey.
- Speed skating 500 m, 1.000 m, 1.500 m, 5.000 m and 10.000 m for men and 500 m, 1.000 m, 1.500 m, 3.000 m and 5.000 m for women.
- Figure-skating which comprises 3 parts :
 - individual : compulsory figures, compulsory (short) programme and freestyle programme.
 - pairs : compulsory (short) programme and freestyle (long) programme.
 - ice dancing : compulsory figures, compulsory dance programme and freestyle dance.

RANK GRADE	NAME NOM	FIRST NAME PRENOM	NATIONALITY NATIONALITE	SPORT	SPORT
Gold medalists Médailles d'or					
1. PRIV	Svan	Gunde	Sweden/Suède	Nordic skiing 50 km (individual)	Ski de fond 50 km (individuel)
2. PRIV	Svan	Gunde	Sweden/Suède	Nordic skiing 4 x 10 km (team)	Ski de fond 4 x 10 km (par équipe)
3. PRIV	Mogren	Torgny	Sweden/Suède	Nordic skiing 4 x 10 km (team)	Ski de fond 4 x 10 km (par équipe)
4. SGT	Otossou	Jan	Sweden/Suède	Nordic skiing 4 x 10 km (team)	Ski de fond 4 x 10 km (par équipe)
5. SGT	Wassberg	Thomas	Suède/Suède	Nordic skiing 4 x 10 km (team)	Ski de fond 4 x 10 km (par équipe)
6. OFW	Schwarz	Hubert	Germany FR/Allemagne RF	Combined Nordic skiing (team)	Ski combiné nordique (par équipe)
7. FW	Pohl	Hans	Germany FR/Allemagne RF	Combined Nordic skiing (team)	Ski combiné nordique (par équipe)
Silver medalists Médailles d'argent					
8. HPTFW	Fischer	Fritz	Germany FR/Allemagne RF	Skiing-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (team)	Ski-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (par équipe)
9. OFW	Angerer	Peter	Germany FR/Allemagne RF	Skiing-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (team)	Ski-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (par équipe)
10. OFW	Höck	Stefan	Germany FR/Allemagne RF	Skiing-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (team)	Ski-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (par équipe)
11. FW	Reiter	Ernst	Germany FR/Allemagne RF	Skiing-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (team)	Ski-Biathlon 4 x 7.5 (par équipe)
12. GEFR	Hackl	Georg	Germany FR/Autriche	Luge (men's)	Luge monoplace
13. GFR	Mayer	Helmut	Austria/Autriche	Skilling Giant Slalom	Ski slalom super géant
14. ZGF	Sulzenbacher	Klaus	Austria/Autriche	Combined Nordic Skiing (individual)	Ski combiné nordique (individuel)
Bronze medalists Médailles de bronze					
15. CHASS	Grospiorn	Edgar	France/France	Acrobatic skiing	Ski acrobatique bosses
16. ZGF	Sulzenbacher	Klaus	Austria/Autriche	Combined Nordic skiing (team)	Ski combiné nordique (par équipe)
17. KPL	Aschenwald	Johann	Austria/Autriche	Combined Nordic skiing (team)	Ski combiné nordique (par équipe)
18. PRIV	Staudinger	Wolfgang	Germany FR/Allemagne RF	Luge (double)	Luge biplace



J. Aschenwald (AUT)



K. Sulzenbacher (AUT)

SOME MEDALLISTS



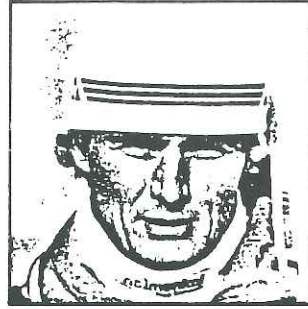
Fischer, Fritz



Höck, Stefan



Angerer, Peter



Reiter, Ernst



Staudinger, Wolfgang



Hackl, Georg



Schwarz, Hubert



Polh. Hans-Peter



QUELQUES MEDAILLES

CALGARY - SEOUL

KOREA : Record Games

Since Tokyo in 1964 the Games have never been as simultaneously complete and peaceful. This was fascinatingly expressed by the Games theme tune, which guided these Games, uniting representatives from different political and social systems, regardless of age, race or creed in a mutual feeling of harmony.

Since the creation of the Games there have not been as many records established in one Olympiad as regards : participation, spectators, broken records, construction of competition sites and lastly, the large-scale support afforded by the Armed Forces in the organisation of these Games.

Participation record

160 countries participated in the Games of the 24th Olympiad in Korea. 84 of the 160 were CISM member countries (i.e. over 50 %).

Out of these 84 CISM member countries, 69 incorporated military sportsmen and women in their mission (82 %) (table 3).

A total of 9.421 athletes took part in the Games : 6.983 sportsmen from 160 countries and 2.438 sportswomen from 119 countries.

The athletes were accompanied by 3.887 officials, making a total of 13.308 persons. 7.971 were from CISM member countries, i.e. 60 %. Of the 5.406 athletes from CISM member countries, 687 were active duty servicemen, i.e. 13 %.

Under an azure blue sky, over 70.000 spectators attended the opening ceremony. It is estimated that over a thousand million spectators watched the television coverage of the Games daily.



Table 3. Participating countries

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES PRESENT	160
of which :	
CISM MEMBER COUNTRIES	84
CISM MEMBER COUNTRIES with military participants	69 (82 %)

Table 4. Participation	ATHLETES	OFFICIALS	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	9.421	3.887	13.308
of which :			
PARTICIPANTS FROM A CISM MEMBER COUNTRY	5.406	2.565	7.971
MILITARY PARTICIPANTS FROM CISM	687 (13 %)	238 (9 %)	925 (11,6 %)



Record receipts

The proceeds of the Games have been estimated at 1.164 million dollars against an expenditure of some 816 million dollars.

The estimated 350 million dollar profit will be devoted to the promotion of amateur sport.

Record of medals won and records broken

A total of 19 world records and 47 Olympic records were broken. 739 medals were attributed, of which 241 were gold, 234 silver and 264 bronze.



Table 5. Number of medallists	TOTAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
MEDALS	739	241	234	264
MEDALS AWARDED TO CISM MEMBER COUNTRIES	305	93	100	112
MEDALS AWARDED TO THE MILITARY	38 (12.5 %)	11 (11.8 %)	12 (12 %)	15 (13.4 %)

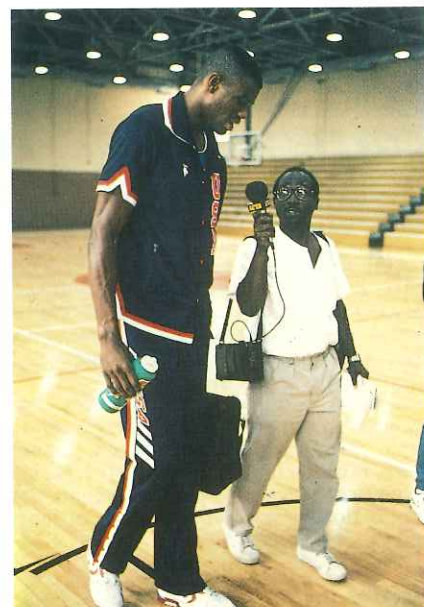
QUELQUES MEDAILLES



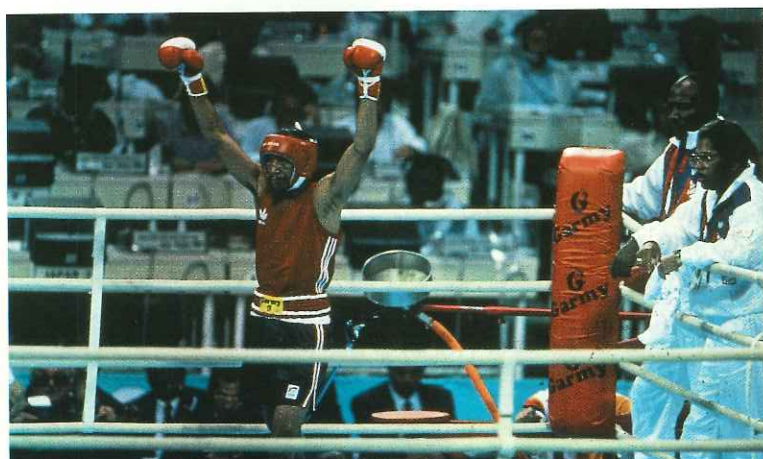
Ahmed Salah (DJI)



Eric Buljung (USA)



David Robinson (USA)



Kennedy Mc. Kinnley (USA)



Ray Mercer (USA)



Andrew Maynard (USA)

SOME OF OUR MEDALLISTS

Les réunions de janvier 89

Chaque année, Bruxelles abrite plus de 5 réunions du CISM. Le coup d'envoi de ces réunions, pour l'année 1989, a été donné au mois de janvier par l'organisation de trois grandes réunions qui devaient se dérouler simultanément :

- la réunion regroupant les Chefs des Offices de Liaison et l'Académie
- la réunion du groupe de travail des Sports
- la réunion de la Commission Permanente de l'Information.

Nous devons vous rappeler qu'habituellement au mois de janvier de chaque année se tenait la réunion tripartite regroupant les Chefs des Offices de Liaison, le Comité Directeur de l'Académie et les Présidents des Comités Techniques Permanents. Désormais les Comités Techniques Permanents (CTP) se réuniront durant l'Assemblée Générale.

L'hôtel Panorama fut pour la deuxième fois consécutive le rendez-vous annuel de janvier.

Les trois réunions ont permis aux participants de dégager les grandes lignes d'une stratégie cohérente qui devrait désormais permettre au CISM de poursuivre dans les meilleures conditions les objectifs qu'il s'est fixés.

Les conclusions auxquelles ont abouti les participants à ces réunions sont reprises dans leurs procès-verbaux respectifs, mais nous vous en livrons ci-après l'essentiel.

Offices de Liaison - Académie

Les participants à cette réunion ont été amenés à constater qu'une amélioration sensible du bilan se fait sentir au niveau des Offices de Liaison, mais que la réactivation de certains d'entre-eux s'impose.

L'Académie, quant à elle, avec le départ à la retraite du Médecin Colonel J. Molinié et la carence en personnel dans ses structures, doit être renforcée par l'arrivée de techniciens du sport et des activités sportives.

Au cours de cette même réunion, les participants se sont penchés sur l'étude des réponses au questionnaire « Solidarité » et ont proposé un programme de démarrage.

Commission Permanente de l'Information

Cette commission a examiné tous les aspects du problème de l'information.

En raison de l'extension prise par notre association, il est fondamental que l'information occupe une place primordiale au sein du CISM. Aussi, consciente de la mission que lui avait confiée la 43ème Assemblée Générale, cette commission a élaboré une stratégie de la communication.

Each year, five CISM meetings are staged in Brussels.

The first series of these meetings in 1989 took place in January with the conduct of three important meetings being held simultaneously:

- a meeting grouping together Liaison Office Chiefs and the Academy,
- a meeting of the Working Group for Sport,
- a meeting of the Permanent Commission for Information.

We would like to recall that in the past we had organised the January tripartite meetings attended by Liaison Office Chiefs, the Academy Board of Directors and Permanent Technical Committee Chairmen. Henceforth PTCs will convene during the General Assembly.

The Panorama Hotel was chosen for the second time running for the January meeting.

The three meetings enabled participants to outline an overall coherent strategy which henceforth should enable CISM to pursue the objectives it has set itself under optimal conditions.

Groupe de travail des sports

Le groupe de travail des sports, sous la direction du Colonel A. Zechner, avait pour mission de présenter une proposition de création d'une Commission Permanente unique des Sports dans laquelle seraient regroupées les tâches dévolues jusqu'ici à la Commission Permanente du Calendrier et de la Promotion du Sport d'une part, et à la Commission Permanente des Règlements Sportifs d'autre part.

La création de cette Commission Permanente des Sports permettrait ainsi d'augmenter l'efficacité à tous les niveaux et dans tous les domaines touchant au sport, de renforcer la position du sport et d'asseoir l'autorité des CTP.

Commandant-Major Ch.-G. Mandji

The findings of the participants at these meetings are given in the respective report minutes but we set out below the main points covered.

Liaison Offices - Academy

The participants at this meeting noted that there had been considerable improvement in the activities undertaken by Liaison Offices in general but that there was a need to revitalise certain regions.

Owing to the retirement of Colonel J. Molinié MD from the Academy and the vacancies remaining on the Board of Directors, it was recognised that there was a need for technicians specialising in sport and sports activities to join the ranks of the Academy.

During this meeting, participants examined the responses to the questionnaire on "solidarity" and drafted a proposed launching programme.

Permanent Commission for Information

This Commission examined all the aspects connected with the matter of information. It is a prime necessity that communications play an all-important role within CISM in view of our association's enlargement. The Commission had therefore set about fulfilling the mission the last General Assembly had entrusted to it by drafting a communications strategy.

Working Group for Sport

The Working Group for Sport, under the direction of Colonel A. Zechner, was entrusted with the mission of presenting a proposal for the creation of a single Sports Commission which would take over the dual tasks presently assigned to the Permanent Commission for the Calendar on the one hand and the Permanent Commission for Sports Regulations on the other.

The creation of this Permanent Commission for Sport would produce more effective means to cover all sports domains at all levels and would strengthen the position of sport and establish the scope of authority of the PTCs.



The meetings held in January 1989



XIIème ASSEMBLEE REGIONALE DE L'OLAF C N'Djamena (Tchad) – du 4 au 14 février 1989

Commandant-Major Ch.-G. Mandji

A l'aimable invitation des Forces armées nationales tchadiennes, les pays membres de l'Office de Liaison du CISM pour l'Afrique Centrale ont pris part aux travaux de la XIIème Assemblée Régionale à N'Djamena, la capitale tchadienne du 4 au 14 février 1989.

Cérémonies

Les travaux de la XIIème Assemblée Régionale ont été ouverts par S.E.M. Ouangmoutching Homsala, représentant Monsieur le Ministre de la Défense nationale, des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de guerre, en présence du Général de Division Sasa Muaka, chef de l'Office de Liaison, du Représentant de l'Afrique au Secrétariat Général du CISM à Bruxelles, des délégations des pays membres, de plusieurs personnalités politiques, administratives et diplomatiques, des représentants d'organisations internationales accréditées au Tchad.

La cérémonie d'ouverture et la cérémonie de clôture se sont déroulées dans le cadre somptueux de la salle de conférence du Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Approbation du procès-verbal de la XIème Assemblée Régionale

Conformément au calendrier préalablement établi, les travaux ont été articulés en quatre sessions plénières consacrées respectivement à l'approbation du Procès-verbal de la XIème Assemblée Régionale tenue à Bata et de l'ordre du jour, à la présentation des rapports des délégations, à l'élaboration des projets et, enfin, au vote et aux élections statutaires.

Les travaux se sont déroulés dans la plus grande sérénité et dans un climat de franche collaboration.

Activités culturelles

Dans le cadre des activités culturelles, les délégués ont eu l'honneur de visiter le village de Douguia situé à 80 km au nord de N'Djamena sur la côte du fleuve Chari et l'abattoir frigorifique de Farcha. En outre, un cross inter-armées et un match de football opposant l'équipe militaire nationale AS-Dragon au Sao, équipe nationale tchadienne, ont été organisés à l'occasion de cette XIIème Assemblée Régionale, et ce, afin de joindre l'utile à l'agréable.

Restructuration de l'Office de Liaison

L'Etat-Major de l'Office de Liaison du CISM pour l'Afrique Centrale a été restructuré de la manière suivante :

- Chef de l'Office Général de Division Sasa Muaka (Zaire)
- Secrétaire exécutif permanent Capitaine (TEM) Kapuku Wa Bobua (Zaire)
- Académie Médecin Lt-Colonel V. N'Nengue (Cameroun)
- Sports Commandant B. Baleckita (Congo)
- Information Lt-Colonel A. Fuller (Cameroun)

L'Office de Liaison et le CISM

Faisant une large analyse de la participation des pays de l'Office aux activités du CISM, les participants ont constaté que les pays membres éprouvent d'énormes difficultés à participer aux manifestations du CISM tant au niveau régional qu'au niveau international eu égard à la conjoncture économique difficile que traversent ces pays.

Toutefois, et afin de remédier à cette situation, il a été proposé qu'une campagne de sensibilisation menée conjointement par le Représentant de l'Afrique au Secrétariat Général du CISM et le Chef de l'Office de Liaison de l'Afrique centrale soit faite en direction des hautes autorités nationales des Forces armées respectives.



S.E. Al Hadj Hissein Habré se fait présenter les membres des délégations

XIIème ASSEMBLEE REGIONALE DE L'OLAF C

Réceptions, cérémonies officielles et discours

Dans le cadre des réceptions et cérémonies officielles, les participants ont été les hôtes à dîner :

- de S.E.M. le Ministre de la Défense nationale, des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de guerre ;
- de S.E.M. le Président régional du MRP, Ambassadeur du Zaïre au Tchad, le Général de Brigade Malu-Maludianda ;
- du Commandant en Chef des FANT (Forces armées nationales tchadiennes) ;
- du Maire de la ville de N'Djamena, Monsieur Abdoulaye Bachar.

Au cours d'une cérémonie riche en couleurs, sous la conduite du Général Sasa Muaka, les délégations à la XIIème Assemblée Régionale ont assisté à l'audience réservée à S.E. Al Hadj Hissein Habré, Président de la République, Chef de l'Etat, Chef suprême des armées, Ministre de la Défense nationale, des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de guerre, pour la présentation des emblèmes du CISM.

A la fin des travaux, une motion de remerciement a été adressée au Président de la République du Tchad :

« Les membres du Comité Exécutif de l'Office de Liaison de l'Afrique centrale auprès du CISM, les chefs de délégation, et les membres de cet office, en session régionale annuelle à N'Djamena, capitale de la République du Tchad,

Considérant l'intérêt fondamental et l'attention toute particulière que les Hautes Instances gouvernementales tchadiennes portent en faveur de l'éclosion et la promotion du sport en général et du sport dans les armées en particulier,

Considérant les efforts tant financiers que matériels consentis par lesdites Autorités pour la reprise d'activités de la délégation tchadienne au sein du Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM), malgré les effets de guerre, de crise économique et des problèmes de tous ordres auxquels elles ont à faire face,

Considérant l'accueil particulièrement chaleureux que les Autorités politiques, administratives et militaires ont réservé aux délégations des pays membres de l'office,

Considérant l'hospitalité combien exceptionnelle des populations de cette chère et belle cité de N'Djamena,

Considérant la disponibilité des autorités tchadiennes tout au long du séjour des délégations des pays membres de l'Office de Liaison de l'Afrique Centrale, à l'occasion de la XIIème Assemblée Régionale,

Considérant l'esprit d'objectivité, d'engagement, de franche et sincère collaboration qui a animé les délégués tout au long des travaux,

Adressent au Président Fondateur de l'Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance et la Révolution, son Excellence Al Hadj Hissein Habré, Président de la République, Chef de l'Etat, Chef suprême des armées, Ministre de la Défense nationale, des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de guerre, leurs remerciements les plus dévoués pour avoir permis la tenue dans cette belle capitale tchadienne, de la XIIème Assemblée Régionale de l'Office de Liaison de l'Afrique Centrale, assemblée qui constitue l'étape hautement indispensable à la

relance du programme des activités sportives de l'Office.

En lui rendant un hommage mérité, pour l'engagement, et la portée du rayonnement de son action sportive sans frontière prennent l'engagement solennel de déployer tous les efforts nécessaires, afin de donner

une impulsion nouvelle au développement et à l'amélioration des idéaux du Conseil International du Sport Militaire à savoir : l'Amitié par le Sport et le maintien de la paix universelle si chère à la personne de Son Excellence ».

Liste des participants

Représentation CISM

- Commandant-Major Ch.-G. Mandji (Gabon) Représentant de l'Afrique au Secrétariat Général

Office de Liaison

- Général de Division A. Sasa Muaka (Zaire) Chef de l'Office
- Capitaine Kapuku Wa Bobua (Zaire) Secrétaire exécutif
- Lt-Colonel Alfred Fuller (Cameroun) Assistant à l'information

Délégations

Cameroun

- Lt-Colonel Alfred Fuller Chef de délégation à l'AR
- Commandant Bebetem Délégué

Centrafrique

- Capitaine Nassel Zonobona Chef de délégation

Congo

- Commandant B. Baleckita Chef de délégation

Gabon

- Commandant-Major Ch.-G. Mandji Chef de délégation

Tchad

- Capitaine Bechir Ali Haggar Chef de délégation à l'AR
- Chef de bataillon Mangongar Délégué
- Camarade Abakar Mahamat Délégué

Zaire

- Général de Division A. Sasa Muaka Chef de délégation
- Major Ekutsu Wazanga Délégué
- Capitaine Kapuku Wa Bobua Délégué



Les participants

GAISF against doping : common principles

« Sport and Medicine » was the theme of the 22nd General Association of International Sports Federations' annual assembly in Lausanne, with particular emphasis on the problem of doping. Whilst there was general agreement for a declaration of principle against drug abuse in sport, the problems of all 72 member federations putting this into practice surfaced clearly during the four day series of meetings from 3rd to 6th November, 1988.

H.E. Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, who addressed the congress in Lausanne, told it that the IOC was winning the war against doping: "We have sophisticated laboratories and the money to continue the fight. Since Calgary, we have been working on comprehensive plans to catch cheats". Professor Albert Dirix (BEL), Secretary to the IOC Medical Commission, reported that out of 492 doping tests conducted at the Winter Games in Calgary, there had been one positive, out of 1601 at the Games in Seoul, ten. The Games in Los Angeles saw more, thirteen, positive drug cases but the fact that three gold medal winners were disqualified in 1988 gave rise, usefully in the long-term interests of sport, to massive publicity.

The IOC President stressed that the IOC could not deal with the problem single-handedly. "We must be united with others in our fight. We need the help of the international sports federations and, most importantly, the help of governments". The Prince de Merode, Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission also emphasized strength in unity, urging the standardization of lists of banned substances: "One single system

should work in all the international federations". (*) Since the incident in the Tour de France earlier in 1988 where the winner would have been guilty of doping according to the IOC's list but was not according to the federation's own, the FIC had agreed to bring itself into line with the IOC from January 1989. (**) The IOC had proposed also the unification of sanctions, a two-year ban for first offence and lifetime disqualification the second time. (***)

Why, then, could the other federations not agree to act so quickly? A working group is to study the proposal and report at the GAISF assembly in Budapest in 1989. It is, there is no denying, difficult to draw up a list. Some substances have 'double' functions: stimulants during the day, sleep inducing sedatives at night. Some are specifically used and abused in certain sports.

There is the eternal question of intentional and voluntary doping.

Control costs also caused concern, particularly to team sports. The basketball and fencing federations would need to conduct 250 to 300 tests at all world, continental or regional championships if they adopted the policy of testing two athletes per team. Not to mention the introduction of random dope-testing during training. However, Sir Arthur Gold, the new British NOC President, remarked that drug tests at major competitions only caught the careless or ill-advised: they should be as much as part of the rules as the size of a hurdle or the measurement of a tennis court.

In addition, only twenty-two IOC-accredited laboratories are in existence, and unevenly spread between continents.

However, where there is a will, there is a way: a mobile doping laboratory, for instance. The Prince de Merode did not allow that costs could be prohibitive when it came to safety and health in sport: "This expenditure is necessary given the present situation".

If the success of testing in Seoul enabled, relatively speaking, a teaspoonful of steroid to be found in an Olympic-sized swimming pool, the other major new sporting health hazard, blood-doping, banned by the IOC, has so far been elusive of detection. Professor Inggard Leriem, Norway's Olympic ski team doctor, announced that this was going to change. Blood tests would be introduced for the first time at a major sports event at the 1989 World Nordic Ski Championships in Lahti (FIN). These would aim to eliminate the practice. Already 100% reliable in cases where someone else's blood has been used, they are reduced to 50% accuracy with the athlete's own blood transfusions, although this figure is certain to increase shortly. The professor noted that team doctors were often torn between deontology

and "duty" to the team. Although GAISF bans doctors guilty of drug trafficking from practising sports medicine, much work remains to be done on changing attitudes generally. The proliferation of top-level competitions makes super-human demands on many athletes which tempts recourse to artificial boosts to performance.

□ The 23rd GAISF Congress in 1989 will deal with the theme "Sport and the Mass Media".

(*) It is to be noted that CISM adopted the IOC anti-doping regulation at its General Assembly in Lisbon (1987).

(**) The CISM anti-doping regulation published in June 1988 incorporates the latest IOC list of banned substances.

(***) CISM sanctions are an 18-month ban for a first offence and a lifetime ban for a repetition of the offence.



Lausanne, la tribune d'honneur pendant l'allocution du

Palace, the view of the podium during the IOC

Colonel H. Fayala, Scientific Coordinator of the CISM Academy and Dr H. Vervaecke, member of the General Secretariat attended the 22nd GAISF Congress. This article is reproduced, with the kind authorisation of the editor, from the "Olympic Review" from n° 254 published in December 1988.

Recepción en la nueva Casa del CISM

Por el Coronel R. Kesteloot
Secretario General Permanente

La recepción que deseábamos organizar desde hace tiempo se desarrolló el día 26 de enero último en la nueva casa del CISM. Gracias a la muy buena coordinación de los asistentes de la Secretaría General, a la ayuda considerable dada por las Fuerzas Armadas belgas y los patrocinadores sensibilizados por el deporte, la recepción fue un éxito total y fue apreciada por todos.

Esta manifestación marcó el final de la renovación de la casa de la calle Jacques Jordaens comprada hace casi tres años para acoger la sede del CISM.

También fue la ocasión para el Presidente y para mí invitar al conjunto de autoridades del CISM, agregados militares de las naciones miembros en puesto en Bruselas, nuestras empresas asociadas, los presidentes de las federaciones deportivas belgas, oficiales de las Fuerzas Armadas belgas y periodistas.

Para recibir las 150 personas que habían respondido a la invitación, y para que cada uno pudiese circular libremente, se colocaron bares en cada piso de la casa, incluso en el sótano nuevamente acondicionado para acoger una exposición permanente de la producción de nuestras empresas asociadas quienes participaron numerosas en este evento.

Gracias a la ayuda de tres importantes patrocinadores belgas del mundo deportivo, Delhaize, Jupiler/Chaudfontaine y Belle Vue, un gran surtido de bebidas, incluyendo champán y cervezas típicas de presión, fue servido por un equipo de 12 camareros puestos a nuestra disposición por la Escuela técnica de Alimentación del Ejército belga.

Esta recepción fue una excelente ocasión para agradecer a las autoridades de las Fuerzas Armadas belgas por la ayuda y el amparo considerable otorgado al CISM y para hablar con los agregados militares los cuales, algunos tienen puesto en Bruselas desde hace poco tiempo.

Me alegró especialmente acoger a los responsables de diversas federaciones deportivas, con quienes mantenemos vínculos muy estrechos, y discutir con algunos periodistas de la prensa belga, los cuales en el pasado no estaban realmente conscientes de la envergadura internacional de nuestra organización y que tan sólo poseían como referencia los resultados de los atletas militares belgas.



- العقيد رولن كستلوت - الكاتب العام الدائم - ، في الوسط المقدم فيشار (المانيا الاتحادية) الذي الحق مؤخرًا بالكتابة العامة في حديث مع احد الضيوف .

Le Colonel BEM R. Kesteloot - Secrétaire Général Permanent - au centre le Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fleisher (RF d'Allemagne) officier récemment détaché au Secrétariat Général en conversation avec un invité.

Colonel R. Kesteloot, psc - Permanent Secretary General - (centre) Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fleisher, recently seconded to the General Secretariat by Germany, FR, in conversation with a guest.



- على اليمين العقيد يانسن (دنمارك) يغتنم مناسبة الافتتاح الرسمي لمقر السيزم الجديد لتوديع الحاضرين ، وعلى اليسار السيدة بيلو حرم ممثل اللوكسمبورغ .

A droite, le Colonel V. Jensen (Danemark) a profité de l'inauguration officielle de la nouvelle Maison du CISM pour faire ses adieux; à gauche Mme Pilot épouse du représentant du Luxembourg.

(right) Colonel V. Jensen (Denmark) said his farewells during the official reception of the CISM headquarters; (left) Mrs Pilot, wife of the Chief of the Luxembourg delegation.

Reception at the new CISM House

By Colonel R. KESTELOOT, psc
Permanent Secretary General.

The CISM General Secretariat

The reception we had intended to host ever since we moved to our new premises was held on 26th January, 1989. Thanks to the excellent collaboration among the assistants of the General Secretariat, and the considerable help of the Belgian Armed Forces and sport-friendly sponsors, the reception was a tremendous success, enjoyed by all.

This public relations event marked the end of the painstaking refurbishment of the town house purchased on Rue Jacques Jordaens almost three years ago to serve as new CISM headquarters.

It was also the occasion for the President and I to extend an invitation to CISM authorities, the military attachés of CISM member nations posted in Brussels, our partner firms, Belgian sports federation presidents, high-ranking officers from the Belgian Armed Forces and representatives from the press.

To cater for the 150 guests who responded to the invitation, arrangements were made for refreshments to be served on three different floors to let people intermingle at leisure, including a bar placed in the completely renovated basement converted into an exhibition room for CISM's partner firms, many of whom were represented at the reception.

Thanks to three well-known sports sponsors, Delhaize, Jupiler/Chaudfontaine and

Belle Vue, a large choice of drinks including champagne and typical Belgian draft beer were served by an outstanding team of 12 waiters who were on loan from the Armed Forces Culinary School.

This was indeed an ideal opportunity to pay tribute to the Belgian Armed Forces authorities for the many facilities afforded to CISM throughout the year and to make the acquaintance of military attachés, several of whom had only recently been posted to Brussels.

I was particularly pleased to return the hospitality of several civilian sports federation authorities, with whom we maintain close ties and to meet with different newspaper reporters, who in the past have been insufficiently aware of the international dimension of our organisation's activities as their coverage has focussed primarily on the achievements of the Belgian military athletes.

- اللواء اوميو (نيجيريا) بصحبة ممثلي المؤسسات المشاركة .



Le Major Général P. Omu (Nigeria) en compagnie de représentants de firmes partenaires.

Major General P. Omu, fss psc, (Nigeria) with partner firm representatives.

La Secretaría General del CISM

Esta recepción pone el punto final a un largo e importante periodo del CISM que empezó en la 41ª Asamblea General en Jartum en 1986 cuando esta última confió al Secretario General Permanente, nuevamente elegido, la misión de encontrar una nueva casa para albergar la sede del CISM.

Menos mal que los términos de esta misión no estaban muy definidos y que no se indicaba si se debía seguir alquilando una casa o proceder a la compra de un edificio. Además, no se había previsto nin-

guna disposición en asunto financiero.

Empezaron entonces largos meses de búsquedas y negociaciones en los sectores inmobiliario y bancario.

Tras ello se procedió a dos mudanzas en el mismo año, empezó un largo periodo de puesta en estado y de modernización del nuevo inmueble, y se procedió a la venta del apartamento de la avenida Roosevelt, decisiones que engendran cada vez una multitud de trámites administrativos internos y externos, de innumerables consideraciones, discusiones, cálculos, decisiones - en breve, una suma considerable de trabajo, inquietudes, preocupaciones... y de noches en blanco. Cada decisión

tomada con éxito fue sin embargo fuente de ánimo.

Tuvimos que hacer frente en varios campos al mismo tiempo. Acorralados en nuestro último atrincheramiento, tuvimos que utilizar la estrategia bien conocida de las maniobras por las líneas interiores y dar prioridad alternativamente a uno o a otro de nuestros objetivos sin que por ello se descuiden los demás.

Estamos orgullosos por haber vencido todas esas dificultades. Desde ahora, el CISM está listo para desafiar nuevos retos por la « Amistad a través del Deporte ».

Strength and Power Training

By Professor E. Van den Eynde
of K.U.L (Katholieke
Universiteit Leuven)
Translation by M. Dupont

Sport International editorial staff conveys its condolences to the family of Professor Edmond Van den Eynde who died early this year, and wishes to underline the important work he has done for sport in Belgium and all over the world.

Professor Van den Eynde, well-known as the trainer of several olympic champions such as Gaston Roelandts, Emile Puttemans and Ivo Van Damme, was a CISM Academy extraordinary member.

He conducted several training courses for the Academy and often published interesting articles in Sport International.

1. The motor force displayed in sports depends on muscle training and may be regarded as representing muscle capacity:

- to contract against a non-movable (static-isometric) resistance;
- to dominate a resistance (foreign body or limb) by contraction (dynamic - concentric);
- to exert force on a resistance by contraction, in spite of the fact that the resistance or the load is greater than the contraction force, so that the muscle is stretched (eccentric).

2. Strength depends on:

- the physiological profile of the muscle (fibres);
- the fibre and muscle length;
- the muscle structure and its metabolic capacity (slow and fast twitch);
- the number of fibres which can be stimulated and their functional condition (motor unit - recruitment and frequency);
- coordination;
- the contraction form (isometric - concentric - eccentric).

3. Training makes strength grow through:

- the muscular fibre structure without obvious hypertrophy (myosin, actin - contractile elements);
- the improvement of intra- and inter-muscular coordination;
- the hypertrophy of existing muscular fibres.



4. Generally, strength as a basic element is divided into:

- maximum strength** or the neuromuscular capacity to succeed developing as much power as possible through any maximum contraction against an insurmountable resistance;
- strength-speed**. This is the capa-

city to produce the greatest possible impulse in a given time.

- strength-endurance**. This is the capacity on the one hand to keep a static contraction as long as possible or on the other hand to repeat it to a maximum with a given load (endurance time - number of repetitions).

Just like endurance, speed and flexibility, strength is regarded as an essential motor quality. These qualities, added to coordination (techniques), form the basis introduced to achieve a final specific performance. During both the training period and competitions these qualities are developed in order to increase the volume, the intensity or the specificity in the athlete's training programme.

Strength, as a quality to be developed, is part of a set of physical qualities. It is influenced by these other qualities and plays a decisive role.

Maximum strength

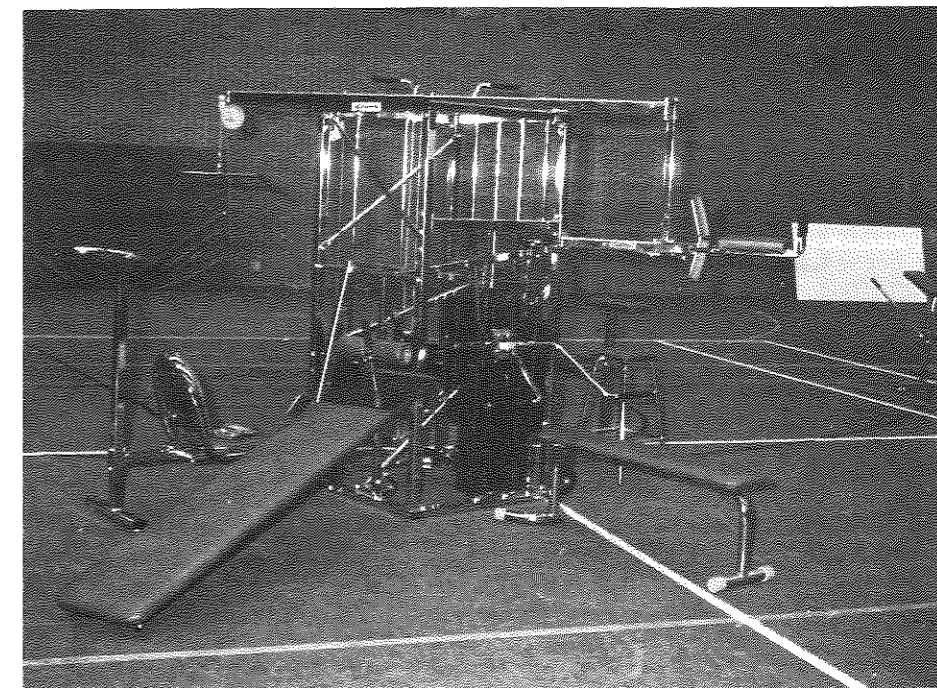
The standard used to determine a maximum contraction (100%) generally corresponds to the maximum isometric strength. The maximum concentric dynamic strength is 10 to 20% lower. Higher values (130%) are reached by maximum eccentric contraction and electric stimulation.

Strength-speed

According to Schmidleicher, speed depends on:

- the maximum strength;
- the starting strength, that is to say the capacity of the neuromuscular system to exert from the start of the contradiction the greatest possible strength within the shortest possible time.
- the explosive strength which is the capacity to keep on swiftly increasing the tension already initiated. Indeed this explosive strength could be well trained and above all depend on recruitment and on the increase in the frequency of motor units. Reaction time may also be reduced with the aid of exercise.

Moreover, contraction speed in stretching-shortening cycles must be mentioned. It represents the capacity to produce within the shortest time a high concentric impulse from an eccentric (slowing down) motion.



This capacity to make reactive movements plays a determining role in the "speed" sports. According to Werschushansky this capacity is relatively independent and has nothing to do with speed and maximum strength.

The following neuromuscular influences play an important role:

- the muscle section and muscular metabolic power

2. the elasticity of ligamentous, tendinous and muscular systems whose elastic components add to the concentric strength the energy stocked during the short eccentric phase

3. innervation, ligaments and tendons can only produce contraction energy as long as the muscle provides a resistance depending especially on precontraction innervation, accelerating and damping capacities. In this connection, it must not be forgotten that reactive strength produces not only an isometric and concentric impulse but also an eccentric strength allowing, under optimal conditions, to display the most powerful concentric strength possible after the shortest possible damping phase. Jumping down from too high up should be avoided. The standard could be as follows: during the slowing down or the damping phase, heels are not allowed to touch the ground.

Strength-endurance

To make a distinction between endurance strength and just endurance it is generally considered that the load will comprise more than 30% of the maximum strength according to Hettinger.

In training exercises we talk about "strength behaviour" when the exerted strength is greater than 1/3 of the maximum individual performance capacity. This means that besides the load and the number of repetitions, maximum strength and resistance to fatigue will be decisive for the performance.



Some training principles

Broadly speaking, the following general principles are accepted. It must be taken into account that loads are calculated for +/- adults used to training. In a given physical training, exercises of other motor qualities will be chosen according to the form of sport. Thus speed is mainly developed in sports requiring swift movements. As far as power training is concerned, it must not be forgotten that it represents just one facet in the training process.

Schmidtbleicher has classified power training methods as follows :

Maximum strength

Short explosive movement with a more than 90 % load. The effect is mainly ultramuscular, with slight hypertrophy.

Contraction	Load	Repet.	Series	Duration	Rest
a. concentric	90-100 %	3-1	5	-	4'
b. isometric	100 %	2	5	6''	2'
c. eccentric	130 %	4	3	-	3'
d. concentric-eccentric	70-90 %	6	4	-	4'

Repeated submaximum contractions

Many repetitions and series with submaximum load (70-90 %) lead to primary muscle hypertrophy. Maximum strength is increased also.

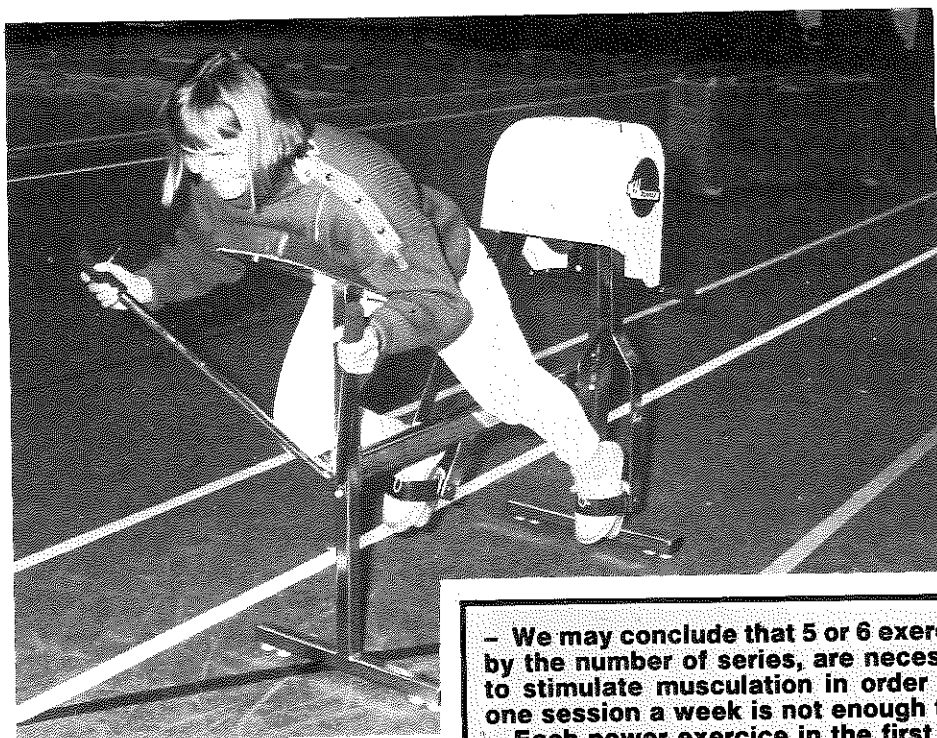
Contraction	Load	Repet.	Series	Duration	Rest
a. concentric	70-90 %	12-15	5-3	-	4'
b. isometric	100 %	10	4	10''	3'
c. eccentric-isokinetic	70 %	15	3	-	3'

a. Speed method - Explosive performance.

Contraction	Load	Repet.	Series	Duration	Rest
concentric	30-50 %	7	5	-	4'

b. Pyramid

Contraction	Load	Repet.	Series	Duration	Rest
concentric	80-100 %	7-1	1	-	4'



Reactive method

Standing jump - running jump - jump in the air.

These jumps are each repeated 10 times without load. At least three series are interrupted by 5 to 10 minute breaks. The jump height is adapted (heels) and increased progressively. In all cases, jumps in the air are followed by downward jumps or by long jumps.

- We may conclude that 5 or 6 exercises per training session, multiplied by the number of series, are necessary to reach a total load sufficient to stimulate musculation in order to increase strength. So, obviously one session a week is not enough to make real progress.

- Each power exercise in the first place aims at practising the motion pattern of the exercise. Using parallel training techniques, the switch over to any particular sport is possible.

27th FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP HALMSTAD (SWEDEN) FROM 24th TO 31st OCTOBER 1988

Participating countries :

13 - Sweden, Germany F.R., Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland

Observer country :

1 - United States

Women's participation :

3 - France, the Netherlands, Switzerland

Official CISM Representative :

Lieutenant General C. Rees (United States)

P.T.C. Chairman :

Colonel R. Burkhalter (Switzerland)

Number of participants :

athletes : 100

officials : 54

total : 154

By the Swedish delegation

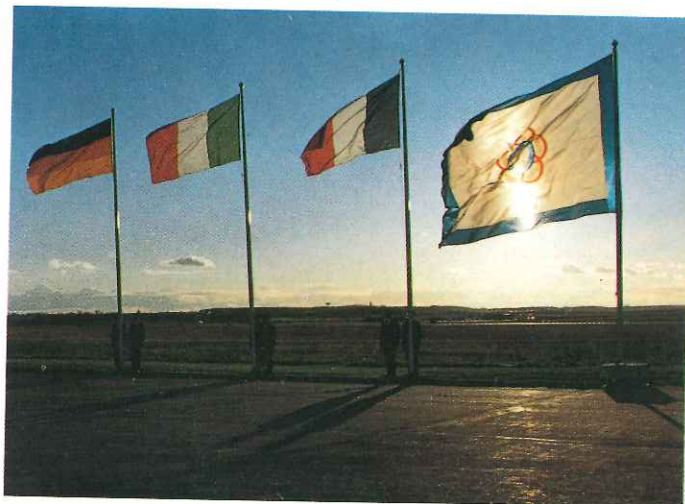


Chiefs of Missions and others

From the left : Maj Carl-Bertil Ericsson (FIN), Lt-Col Jürgen Mittermaier (FRG), Col Rui Fernandes (POR), Lt-Col Jean-Claude Pochet (BEL), Com Herve Costella (FRG), Col Karl-Joachim Scheduikat (FRG), Lt-Col Jan Anders Bodin (SWE), Col N M Adday (IRQ), Lt-Col Ricardo Babbì (ITA), Capt Felix Köller (SUI), Adj Maj André Leches (LUX), Lt-Col Luigi Mirinangelo (ITA), Col MM Barsoom (IRQ), Com Jean-Paul Croquenois (FRA Emb), Capt Flemming Machholm (DEN) and Maj JC Lammers (HOL)



The Swedish contenders



LA VIE AU CISM – LIFE IN CISM



The missions from Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands arriving by a military airplane to Halmstad



The opening ceremony



Major-General Bert Stenfeldt, Chief of Staff of Swedish Airforce and Colonel Sten Norrmo, President of the Organizing Committee

The 27th CISM Fencing championship took place in Sweden from 24th to 31st October, 1988 hosted at the Swedish Air Force School in Halmstad.

Although originally 15 nations enrolled with 111 fencers and 33 teams (9 sabre, 15 épée, 9 men's foil and 5 women's foil), these numbers were slightly reduced at the event to 100 fencers (7 sabre teams, 12 épée, 7 men's foil and 3 women's foil).

In all, there were 154 officials and athletes in Halmstad.

The opening ceremony began with a fly over display by four J35 "raken" (Dragons) over the main square in the centre of Halmstad. Quite a few of the local inhabitants defied the chilly but sunny weather to take part in the formal ceremony at which the Official CISM Representative, Lieutenant General H. Clifford Rees Jr. declared open the 27th CISM Fencing championship.

26th October : first competition day

The 7 sabre teams (FRG, BEL, FRA, IRQ, ITA, HOL and POR) went into action at 0800h on 4 pistes and the 3 women's foil teams (FRA, HOL and SUI) on 2 pistes. The bouts in the two disciplines were carried out without any breaks and were over faster than scheduled thanks to the work of the highly qualified jury chairmen.

The winners of the first day's competitions were Isabelle Tuduri, FRA, for the individual foil with Switzerland taking the women's foil team event and Sergio Virgilio, ITA, for the individual sabre with the Italian team winning the sabre team event.

27th and 28th October : épée competition

The épée event started at 0800h with 12 teams participating (FRG, DEN, FIN, FRA, IRQ, IRA, NOR, HOL, POR, SUI, SWE and a mixed BEL/LUX team) competing on 6 pistes.

At the close of the first day's épée contest Ricardo Isola, ITA, was in the lead in front of André Kuln, SUI, and Dominique Martin, FRA, who together shared second place.

In the team competition, Switzerland and Italy tied with 7 team victories each. The bouts on the next day made no difference to the individual contest results but in the team event Switzerland added 3 more team victories to Italy's further 2, thus giving Switzerland the championship team title for the épée event.

The competition



**28th and 29th October :
men's foil competition**

The men's foil event started on 28th October at 1400 h with 7 teams (FRG, BEL, FRA, IRQ, ITA, HOL and SUI) on 4 pistes.

After the 5 rounds of the first day, Agostino Sanacore, ITA, took the lead with 13 victories, followed by Alexandro Puccini, ITA, (11) Fabio Miraldi, ITA, Thorsten Weidner, FRG, and Jean-Marc Gagnet, FRA, (10). Italy, Germany FR and France each had 3 team victories.

An interesting competition was anticipated for the next day. The next morning at 0800 h the last 3 rounds were held in which Thorsten Weidner won all his remaining bouts and became the individual winner with 19 victories, followed by Alexander Koch and Alexandro Puccini, 17 victories.

With 6 team victories it was Germany FR which won the final team event in foil in front of the 5 victories of Italy and 4 of France.

Award and closing ceremony

At 1500h the prize giving and closing ceremony began with an air show during which a Viggen-pilot began with an acrobatics show and a demonstration of the airplane's short start and landing performances. This demonstration was followed by the group of 3 jet trainer SK60 planes, acrobating in close formation, splitting up and finishing the show by writing the symbol of Halmstad – a heart – in the sky.

After this show the prize giving and closing ceremony took place according to the regulations.

The closing banquet was held in the dining hall at the Air Force School in Halmstad, where all participants were gathered. The Official CISM Representative, Lieutenant General Rees delivered testimonials to members of the organising committee conveying CISM's thanks to the Swedish Air Force and the Air Force School in Halmstad.



The prize winners in Sabre

1. Sergio Virgilio (Italy)
2. Joachim Knies (FR Germany)
3. Michele Bonsanto (Italy)



The teams : 1 Italy, 2 FR Germany and 3 : France

Results

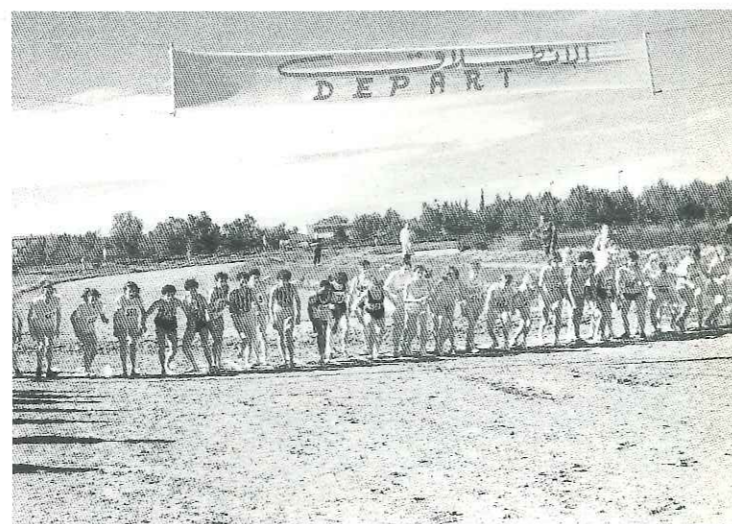
Discipline	Individual Classification	Team Classification
Foil/Men	1. Priv. Weidner T. FRG 2. Priv. Koch A. FRG 3. Car. Puccini A. ITA	1. Germany F.R. (Weidner, Koch, Nessler) 2. Italy (Puccini, Sanacore, Miraldi) 3. France (Pelissier, Gagnet, Altherr)
Sabre	1. Car. Virgilio S. ITA 2. Priv. Knies K. FRG 3. Car. Bonsanto M. ITA	1. Italy (Virgilio, Bonsanto, Ginori) 2. Germany F.R. (Knies, Huchwaida, Schramm) 3. France (Randon, Palfi, Carillo)
Epée	1. Airm. Isola R. ITA 2. Sdt. Kuhn A. SUI 3. Mdl. Martin D. FRA	1. Switzerland (Pfefferle, Dunkel, Kuhn) 2. Italy (Isola, Bolis, Uga) 3. France (Martin, Prunier, Picot)
Foil/Ladies	1. Brig. Tuduri I. FRA 2. Capt. Rauber C. SUI 3. Sdt. Halbherr D. SUI	1. Switzerland (Rauber, Halbherr, Kellerhals) 2. France (Tuduri, Coppin, Doremus) 3. The Netherlands (Hilligenhekken, Leenheer, van Unen)
	Challenge des Nations	Points 1. Italy 80 2. Germany FR. 66 3. France 47 4. Iraq 19 5. The Netherlands 17

La Tunisie : terre d'accueil du championnat de cross-country

par la délégation de la Tunisie



38^{ème} CHAMPIONNAT DE CROSS-COUNTRY DU C. I. S.M.
38TH C.I.S.M. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP



Le départ du cross dames.

انطلاق سباق الفتيات .

Organiser un championnat de cross-country du CISM est devenu une tradition ancrée dans les mœurs sportives de la Tunisie.

Pour la 6^{ème} fois, cette terre d'accueil et d'hospitalité a été le cadre d'un rassemblement de 241 athlètes militaires venus de tous les coins du globe pour tenter de gravir les marches du podium et honorer leurs couleurs nationales.

24 pays ont répondu à l'appel de ce championnat qui s'est déroulé sous le haut patronage et en présence de Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de la Défense nationale. Etaient également présents Monsieur le Ministre de la Jeunesse et de l'Enfance ainsi que le Général J. Duguet, Président du CISM. Même le soleil fut de la partie, de ce soit lors de la cérémonie solennelle d'ouverture, de présentation des missions ou lors des compétitions.

C'est en effet sous un soleil radieux que se déroula sur la très belle pelouse du terrain de la Direction de l'Education Physique et du Sport militaire du Bardo - toute imbibée des pluies de la veille - la cérémonie d'ouverture de ce 38^{ème} championnat au cours de laquelle couleurs des drapeaux et musique des hymnes nationaux et des marches militaires se mêlèrent harmonieusement. Les athlètes défilèrent avec fierté, conscients qu'ils participaient - par le biais du sport - au rapprochement des peuples pour la sauvegarde de la paix dans le monde.

Le lendemain, un public très nombreux vint encourager les athlètes qui grignotaient à pas rapides le parcours de l'hippodrome de Kassar Said, près du Bardo.

Médailles et trophées, drapeaux claquant au vent, chant des hymnes nationaux, applaudissements, tout se conjuga et se compléta lors de la clôture de ce 38^{ème} championnat, dans une ambiance de joie et d'espoir.

Ce championnat a vécu, mais ce n'est qu'un « au revoir ».

Comme le veut la tradition, la Tunisie abritera encore bien d'autres manifestations dans les prochaines années.

« Ce fut une organisation remarquable » conclut le Général Duguet en parlant de ce championnat. Qu'y a-t-il d'autre à ajouter ?



Le départ du cross court.

انطلاق سباق العدو الطويل .



بعد انطلاق مسابقات العدو القصير بلحظات.

Quelques instants après le départ du cross court.



في العدو الطويل ، يتقدم فريق المغرب فريق تونس وبلجيكا.

A l'inter équipe du cross long, le Maroc l'emporte devant la Tunisie et la Belgique.

Résultats

1. Cross long

Individuel

- C/C Hamou Boutaieb	Maroc
- Gtari Aberrazak	Tunisie
- Cpl Jos Maes	Belgique

Par équipe

- Maroc	42
- Tunisie	69
- Belgique	90

2. Cross court

Individuel

- QM2 Tony Martins	France
- S/C Henchiri Mohame Neji	Tunisie
- C/C Mustapha Chekirda	Maroc

Par équipe

- Italie	17
- Maroc	26
- France	30

3. Cross féminin

Individuel

- Sdt Corinne De Baets	Belgique
- C/C Fatima Mama	Maroc
- Sgt Linda Milo	Belgique

Par équipe

- Belgique	8
- Maroc	15
- Etats-Unis	29



وصول سباق العدو القصير: العريف محمد ناجي الهنشيري (ميدالية فضية) يتفوق على الرقيب مصطفى شكيدة.

L'arrivé du cross court. Le SC Henchiri Med Neji (Tunisie), médaille d'argent devance CC Mustapha Ckekirda (Maroc).

LES LOGOS DU CISM

THE CISM LOGOS

		PENTATHLON MILITAIRE	– MILITARY PENTATHLON
		PENTATHLON MODERNE	– MODERN PENTATHLON
SPORTS MILITAIRES		SEMAINE DE LA MER	– SEA-WEEK
		PENTATHLON NAVAL	– NAVAL PENTATHLON
		P.A.I.M.	– P.A.I.M.
		PENTATHLON AÉRONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONAL MILITAIRE	– INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AERONAUTICAL PENTATHLON
		PARACHUTISME	– PARACHUTING
MILITARY SPORTS		ORIENTATION	– ORIENTEERING
		SEMAINE DU SKI	– SKI-WEEK
		TIR	– SHOOTING
		ATHLÉTISME	– TRACK & FIELD
		AVIRON & KAYAK	– ROWING & KAYAK
		CROSS-COUNTRY	– CROSS COUNTRY
SPORTS INDIVIDUELS		CYCLISME	– CYCLING
		EQUITATION	– HORSEMANSHIP
INDIVIDUAL SPORTS		NATATION	– SWIMMING
		TENNIS	– TENNIS
		HALTÉROPHILIE	– WEIGHTLIFTING
		BOXE	– BOXING
SPORTS de COMBAT		ESCRIME	– FENCING
		JUDO	– JUDO
COMBAT SPORTS		LUTTE	– WRESTLING
		TAEKWONDO	– TAEKWONDO
		BASKETBALL	– BASKETBALL
		VOLLEYBALL	– VOLLEYBALL
SPORTS d'ÉQUIPE		FOOTBALL	– FOOTBALL
		HANDBALL	– HANDBALL
TEAM SPORTS		HOCKEY s/GAZON	– FIELD-HOCKEY