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Le sport au
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قام بنقل النصوص العربية من الفرنسية وتنضيدها يحي زكريا فوج

Les articles publiés dans cette revue ne reflètent pas nécessairement l'opinion du CISM.
The articles published in this review do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the CISM.



EDITORIAL

It is a great honour to be asked to write an editorial for this issue of Sport International which is focused on female participation in sports in general and in military sports in specific.

When I go back to 1980 and when I see the evolution now, I am very grateful to the CISM leaders who, despite some controversies, fully promoted and divulged the women's participation in CISM championships.

We have made a long road together.

Since 1950, women have been more and more assigned tasks in the Armed Forces of the World. According to Brigadier General Sheila Hellstrom from Canada, many governments were in the 1960s and 1970s subjected to a sustained raise in public pressure for greater equality between men and women in society. Responding to this pressure, the Armed Forces, too, opened more and more employment opportunities that were once exclusively for men. Actually over 25 % of the member countries of CISM have women in their Armed Forces.

It is remarkable that specially North America, East Asia and Europe have opened their doors for women in their Armed Forces. In several Islamic and African Armed Forces however, women have not yet the place they deserve.

But globally, the trend to employ women in the military is rising and expected to go on in the decade ahead. It will then be obvious, that those women-soldiers will take their place in the CISM championships. But this will only happen, if the responsible bodies go on promoting women's sports in the military.

I am grateful to the following 26 CISM member and invited nations who have already sent women soldier athletes to the CISM world championships: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Guinea, Greece, Korea, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Rumania, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States.

Out of the 23 sports recognized by CISM at world level, women are actually participating in the following sports: Parachuting, Cross-country, Fencing, Shooting, Swimming, Orienteering, Volleyball, Skiing, Judo, Sea Week, Track and Field, Handball.

Complementary to the above viewed data, women's participation in the military pentathlon is to be foreseen in the very near future, since the General Assembly of 1991 will be asked to approve specific regulations allowing women to participate in this event.

Actually, women's participation in CISM championships is thus increasing in all sports. Not only the participation expanded considerably, but also the level of competitions.

The experience of the 1980s will serve as an excellent base for the general forecast of more women participating in CISM world and regional championships in the 1990s. We still have a long way to go, but we are on the right track.

**By Colonel (USAF)
Micky King Hogue,
Responsible for female sports in the Permanent
Commission for Sports.**

Micky King Hogue,
Colonel USAF?
Responsable du sport féminin
de la commission permanente des sports.

C'est pour moi un grand honneur de rédiger l'éditorial de ce numéro de Sport International consacré à la participation des femmes dans les compétitions sportives en général et militaires en particulier.

Lorsque je regarde l'évolution de 1980 à nos jours, je ne peux que remercier les responsables du CISM qui, en dépit de certaines polémiques, se sont donnés tout entier à la promotion et l'élargissement de la participation des femmes dans les championnats du CISM.

Ensemble, nous avons parcouru un long chemin.

Depuis 1950, les femmes se voient de plus en plus fréquemment confier des tâches au sein des forces armées du monde. Selon le Brigadier Général Sheila Hellstrom du Canada, de nombreux gouvernements des années 60 et 70 durent faire face à la montée de la pression publique pour plus d'égalité sociale entre les hommes et les femmes. Face à cette situation, les forces armées ouvrirent elles aussi de plus en plus de possibilités d'emploi qui étaient autrefois l'apanage des hommes. Plus de 25% des pays membres du CISM comptent aujourd'hui des femmes au sein de leurs forces armées.

Il convient de souligner le fait que c'est surtout l'Amérique du nord, l'Extrême Orient et l'Europe qui ont permis l'accès des femmes aux forces armées, tandis que dans les armées de plusieurs pays islamiques et africains les femmes n'ont pas toujours la place qu'elles méritent.

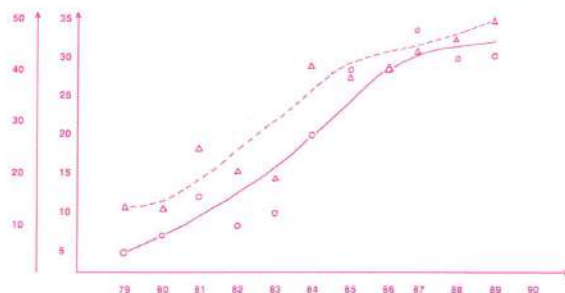
Globalement toutefois, les femmes se font de plus en plus souvent employer par l'armée et cette tendance devrait se maintenir au cours des dix prochaines années. Il sera dès lors normal que les femmes-athlètes prennent leur place dans les championnats du CISM. Cela ne sera cependant possible que si les organes responsables poursuivent la promotion du sport féminin dans l'armée.

Je suis tout particulièrement reconnaissante aux 26 pays membres du CISM et aux nations invitées qui ont déjà envoyé des athlètes féminines militaires aux championnats mondiaux du CISM, à savoir: Argentine, Belgique, Brésil, Cameroun, Canada, Chili, Chine, Danemark, France, Guinée, Corée, Libye, Luxembourg, Maroc, Pays-Bas, Nigéria, Norvège, Roumanie, Soudan, Suède, Suisse, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Tunisie et Etats-Unis.

Sur les 23 sports reconnus par le CISM au niveau mondial, les femmes participent aux sports suivants: parachutisme, cross-country, escrime, tir, natation, orientation, volley-ball, ski, judo, semaine de la mer, athlétisme, hand-ball.

△ Pourcentage de championnats avec participation féminine / Percentage of championships with women's participation

○ Porcentaje de campeonatos con participación femenina / Nombre d'équipes/Number of teams Número de equipos/



Pour compléter les données ci-dessus, il convient de préciser que la participation féminine au pentathlon militaire doit être prévue dans un avenir proche étant donné que l'Assemblée Générale de 1991 sera chargée d'approuver les règlements spécifiques permettant aux femmes de participer à ces manifestations.

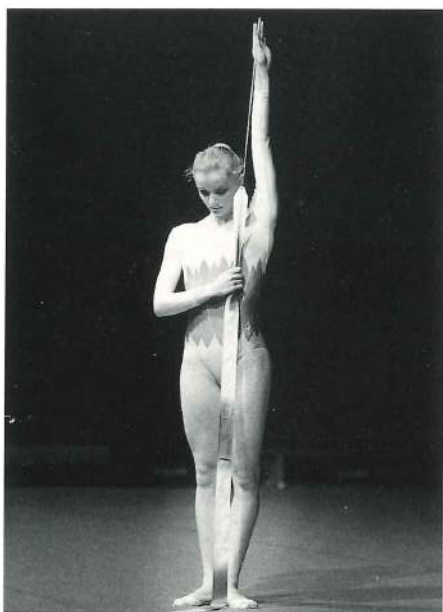
La participation des femmes aux championnats du CISM s'accroît donc dans tous les sports. Le niveau des compétitions s'est également renforcé. L'expérience acquise dans les années 80 servira d'excellent point de départ en vue d'une participation accrue des femmes aux championnats mondiaux et régionaux du CISM dans les années 90. Il nous reste beaucoup de chemin à parcourir, mais nous sommes déjà sur la bonne voie.

La plus longue compétition du deuxième sexe, celle de l'admission

Nadia Lekarska

Avec l'autorisation spéciale de la revue du Comité International Olympique

Beaucoup d'encre a coulé sur la participation des femmes aux Jeux olympiques, surtout au cours des vingt dernières années. Pourtant, si des progrès considérables ont été enregistrés, ce sujet reste l'objet de nombreuses questions. Du fait, semble-t-il, que sous certains aspects, la situation actuelle ne correspond toujours pas aux exigences contemporaines.



La conception originelle

Au tournant du siècle, lors de la fondation des Jeux, la participation féminine est longuement discutée. Le rénovateur des Jeux, Pierre de Coubertin, s'y oppose, et exprime sa conception par la formule suivante: «l'exaltation solennelle et périodique de l'athlétisme mâle avec l'internationalisme pour base, la loyauté pour moyen, l'art pour cadre et l'applaudissement féminin pour récompense». Plusieurs membres du CIO ne partagent pas ces idées et affirment au contraire le droit des femmes à participer, notamment aux sports «adaptés à leurs capacités». Mais le baron s'oppose également à cette proposition, objectant par une citation d'Alfred de Musset: «il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée» «... l'accès de toutes les épreuves n'est pas consenti aux femmes, pourquoi leur en permettre quelques unes et leur interdire les autres? Il serait logique plutôt, au cas où les femmes seraient admises, de les incorporer à égalité avec les hommes!» Vu le nombre de sports purement masculins à l'époque, ainsi que l'absence d'engagement actif des femmes dans le sport, une telle solution paraissait peu probable et par conséquent, inapplicable. Néanmoins, la conception de Coubertin pour des Jeux exprimant l'athlétisme mâle, mérite un

commentaire. On peut en trouver une justification dans le fait que le sport, comme cela a déjà été mentionné, ne jouissait à l'époque d'aucune popularité parmi les femmes, en partie parce que leurs droits légaux, à l'époque relevaient davantage du monde du souhait. L'image de la femme faible, entièrement dépendante et recherchant la protection de l'homme au sein de la famille et à chaque étape de son existence, était prédominante. On comprend donc aisément que l'apparition de femmes en tenue sportive, participant à la compétition sur le terrain de sport, poursuivant uniquement la «gloire personnelle», était, de manière commune, considérée comme immorale. Coubertin, esprit rationnel luttant contre les idées et les coutumes surannées, se trouvait néanmoins probablement sous l'emprise de cette vision. Cependant, vu que son initiative profondément humaine de rétablissement des Jeux eut un résultat remarquable, il serait sans doute injuste de minimiser sa contribution au développement du sport moderne ainsi que son mérite incontestable dans ce domaine uniquement à cause de son attitude particulière envers la participation des femmes aux Jeux.

On peut analyser la progression de la participation des femmes selon une chronologie divisible en trois grandes périodes: de 1980 à 1936, de 1948 à 1968, de 1972 à 1988.

Et pourtant, en cette fin du xx^e siècle, un avenir prometteur se dessine dans la plupart des sphères d'activité humaine. Le Mouvement olympique, couronné par les Jeux, peut jouer et est appelé à jouer un rôle prépondérant dans ce processus qui, à son tour, implique la participation active des femmes. Mais pour être convaincantes, inspirer confiance, les prévisions ne devraient pas être fondées sur la seule bonne volonté, mais reposer sur les résultats, positifs et négatifs, du passé et du présent. Arrêtons-nous brièvement sur la phase initiale des Jeux modernes, avant d'examiner, en prenant en compte la différence des conditions, les données actuelles et anciennes concernant la participation des femmes au Mouvement et aux Jeux.



The entry marathon of the second sex

By Nadia Lekarska

With the kind permission of the International Olympic Committee magazine

Much has been said and written on the participation of women in the Olympic Games and Movement, particularly during the last two decades and, in spite of the notable progress achieved so far, interest regarding this subject still remains relevant. This, I assume, is due to the fact that the current situation is still not up to the mark of present-day requirements.

The few years to the end of the century promise to be momentous in most spheres of human activities. The Olympic Movement with the Games at its peak is not only apt but also intended to play a prominent part in this process and that in turn includes women's active involvement in it. An outlook to the future could, however, hardly be convincing if shaped on goodwill only. It is on the basis of registered positive and negative results in the past and present that expectations could be more credibly predicted. I therefore intend to dwell shortly on the situation prevailing during the initial period of the modern Olympic Games and to proceed thereafter to a follow-up of antecedent and present-day data regarding women's share in the Games and Movement in the light of a diversity of conditions.

Women's olympic start

At the turn of the century when the Games came into being, a long discussion on principles concerning women's participation in them took place. The founder of the Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, declared himself against. His concept of the Games was expressed in the following thought: "The solemn periodic manifestation of male sport based on internationalism, on loyalty as a means, on arts as a background and the applause of women as a recompense". Couber-



tin's views were opposed by several IOC members who supported the stand that women had the right to participate in the Games; competing in sports fit to their capacities. Coubertin declared himself against this trend, too. He quoted on this point, the French poet Alfred de Musset saying: "A door should either be kept open or closed", and advanced the following suggestion, "Since women cannot take part in every sport, why should they be allowed a half-way participation? If nevertheless this should be imposed, it should be on equal terms with men." Considering the number of purely male sports at that time, as well as the lack of women's active involvement on a large scale in sports, such a possibility was inadequate and therefore inapplicable. The question, however, concerning Coubertin's concept of the Olympic Games as a manifestation of male sports only is in need of some comment. Once can assume the reason to have been that sports, as already mentioned, did not enjoy any popularity among women, which is partly due to the fact that the question of the woman's legal rights in society was no more than a matter

of wishful thinking. The image of the weak woman, entirely dependent upon and seeking the protection of man in the family and at every step, predominated. Within this context women in shorts competing on the sports ground for the sake of "personal fame" as commonly believed, must have been thought completely immoral. Coubertin, so very rationally-minded a person, struggling against many outdated views and customs, was probably unconsciously under the influence of this vision. Considering, however, his most praiseworthy initiative to restore the Olympic Games in tune with modern requirements which has brought about such outstanding results, any attempt to qualify his memorable contribution in favour of sports because of his particular attitude to women's participation in the Games should not deny his undoubted merits. Having said this, I now proceed to a chronological follow-up of events connected to women's participation in the Olympic Games.

For greater clarity, the process of evolution is divided into three periods, namely: a) From 1890 to 1936; b) 1948 to 1968; c) 1972 to 1988.

From 1990 to 1936

As mentioned above, women's Olympic entry was strewn with difficulties. Here we should point out something of no little importance. Irrespective of the lively discussions, the pros and cons regarding the matter, women did take part at the second Olympic Games—1900 in Paris—in two sports, i.e. tennis and golf. That was proof in itself that while for some the right to self-assessment was nestling in the private sphere of dreams, it started to be for others an open field for struggle. This first breakthrough of women's participation in the Games was the merit of courageous women from Great Britain and the United States of America. At present women from all continents and over 150 NOCs take part in the Games. When the debates had reached a culminating point at the various IOC sessions in favour or against women's participation, one more sport was included in the programme - swimming (1912). Between the very start and the following timid progress, i.e. between 1900 and 1920, a world war stopped altogether the development of sports. Thereafter peace and normal activities in all walks of life had to be restored. Women's participation in the Games was in three sports only - in other words more or less symbolic. In order of appearance they were: tennis, archery and swimming (golf was dropped from the programme). Following this period of stagnation, the IOC undertook commendable efforts to give the Olympic Games a new impetus. The 22nd IOC Session held in Paris in 1924 decided to open the doors for a larger participation of women in the Games. This decision marked the beginning of a structured programme. We should not overlook the fact that at that time most of the International Sports Federations came into being, a very important factor in favour of the development of women's sport on a worldwide level. The road, however, between proposal and decision and between the latter and fulfilment has not always been an easy one.

Between 1924 and 1936 inclusive, when women's sports developed at a much faster rate and came to include more countries, the number of Olympic sports remained practically unchanged. They were no more than four. In order to seniority - swimming, fencing, athletics and gymnastics. (Tennis was dropped from the pro-

gramme and archery, although figuring in the programme, had at that time been practically abandoned.) A somewhat curious fact is worthwhile mentioning at that point. At the 34th IOC Session, in 1935 in Oslo, an "International Federation of Women's Sport" submitted to the IOC a proposal to exclude women altogether from the Olympic Games so that the Federation would be able to organize separate Games for Women only. Another similar proposal was advanced by an "Amateur National Athletic Federation" to eliminate women's athletic events from the Olympic Games and to limit strongly their participation in all other sports. The opposition of a group of women to the participation of women in the Games was rejected by the purely male panel of the International Olympic Committee. The latter charged one of its commissions to undertake a detailed study on the participation of women in the Games.

From 1948 to 1968

Another World War, incomparable to the first in destructiveness, stopped once again the normal development of life. The strife for freedom and conditions for personal assessment were strongly reflected in the 1948 Olympic Games in London, in spite of current after-war difficulties.

If the following period between 1920 and 1936 can be qualified as transitory, the second one between 1948 and 1968, marks a clearly upward curve of women's sports in the world, though not duly reflected in the Olympic Games.

In 1948, the number of sports amounts to five and in 1968 - twenty years later, to no more than six. They are: athletics, fencing, gymnastics, canoeing, swimming and volleyball.

In the meantime, at the 63rd IOC session held in Tokyo, 1964, a proposal was approved for a detailed study of the Olympic Programme aimed at overcoming certain drawbacks regarding the participation of women in the Games. The results of these findings have, however, not come to light as was the case with those of the first commission set up to examine the question. On the 31st January 1968, a meeting of the then existing Committee for the Coordination of NOCs under the presidency of the late Giulio Onesti from Italy, was held in Grenoble at the time of the Olympic Winter Games. A detailed study (the first, written by



Capt. Micky King Hogue (USA) Olympic champion Munich, Germany 1972.

the present author) on the participation of women in the Olympic Games and Movement was submitted for discussion. Adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, the same study was presented in Mexico City, 1968 at the Meeting of the IOC Executive Board with representatives of the NOCs. A consensus of opinion followed in favour of increasing women's participation in the Games. This encouraging step forward coincided with the establishment of the first joint commission on the Olympic Programme (IOC members and NOC representatives) which took a firm stand on the matter.

From 1976 to 1988

This period is marked by the unprecedented advance of women's sports on an international scale, due mainly to the ambition of the IOC to overcome efficiently all obstacles in the way of so necessary a development; to the trend of the IFs to enrich their respective programmes and to that of the NOCs to be up to the level of progress. Behind this positive tripartite activity we must not overlook the merit of the IOC Programme Commission which has prepared standards for inclusion of women's sports and events in the programme of the Games, considerably less severe in comparison to those established for men. In 1976, the number of women's sports amounts to 10, namely: Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Canoeing, Fencing, Gymnastics, Handball, Rowing, Volleyball and Swimming, plus 3 mixed events in Equestrian sports, Shooting and Yachting. In 1988, four more sports are added: Cycling, Field Hockey, Tennis and Table Tennis.

Prejudices stemming

Whenever the word "increase" is being mentioned in regard to women's participation in the Olympic Games, the growth in the number of sports is not the only reliable evidence proving positive trends. The programme of each separate sport increases mainly by the number of events or participants and that is also true of women's sports (see table below). The above mentioned - mixed events in Equestrian, Shooting and Yachting amount to 14 and are included in the total number of men's events. At the end of this chapter I wish to note that it would be wrong to expect the number of women's sports to be blindly raised to the level of men's sports at all cost and that concerns also the number of events. Matters have to develop normally. It is, however, worthwhile mentioning that some prejudices stemming from the past still seem to be in force. They generally follow two lines of thought and taste, namely to either qualify a sport as unfeminine or to label it too graceful to be a true sport. Subjective views are unlimited and ought therefore not to weigh in the balance of selection. The standards prepared by the Programme Commission and adopted by the IOC for sports, disciplines and events are meant to rule out personal likes and dislikes.

With regard to the participation of women in the Olympic Winter Games, it has up to now always been abreast of the level of popularity of winter sports among women. The Programme develops normally and gives women a chance to prove courage, stamina and feminine grace. From 1924 to 1988, women have taken an active part in both Alpine and Nordic skiing, in Speed and Figure Skating and in Luge. Summing up the above-mentioned data, the rating between men's and women's events in 1988 in the summer and winter sports separately leads to the following results:

Summer events		
Men	Women	% Women
237	86	36.28
Winter events		
Men	Women	% Women
46	18	39.13

(Evaluated by Nicolas Georgiev, Bulgaria)

The above-quoted facts provide evidence that women's participation in the Olympic Winter Games is much better balanced than in the Summer Programme. We might conclude that the development on a large international scale of women's sports is predominantly due to the female participation in the Olympic and Olympic Winter Games throughout the years, as well as to the fact that the IOC acknowledged women's equality on the sports ground at a time when it was far from being given general recognition.



Participation of women in the Olympic Movement

If from a sporting point of view the participation of women in the Olympic Games is an encouraging fact, their share in the Movement is proportionally very poor. It was rightfully expected that the belated enlightenment on women's social equality would extend to the Movement too. Time passed, however, without substantial results. The long-expected breakthrough was made by the IOC under the Presidency of Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch in electing from 1981 onward several women to IOC membership. At present out of 90 IOC members 6 are women. Great Britain heads the list with two women members. Considering that no woman has been a member of the IOC from the time of its foundation until 1981, i.e. for a period of 87 years, in spite of the fact that the Olympic Charter has never contained a provision barring women from membership, this long-expected conquest is to be considered of historic importance. If only the National Olympic Committees took good notice of the example which the IOC has set. The number of women representatives within their sphere is insignificant. Among a total of 166 NOCs,

four women hold the post of president and three of secretary general. The pattern is very much the same among the International Sports Federations. Among 30 IFs on Olympic Summer and Winter Sports Federations, only one woman holds the presidential post, while two are secretary generals. There are also 23 International Organizations enjoying IOC recognition and here again only one woman happens to be president. Let us now cast a look on the largest Olympic gatherings - the last two Olympic Congresses held in 1973 in Varna (BUL) and in 1981 in Baden-Baden (FRG). Should one view as normal the fact that at the 10th Olympic Congress just three women among 102 delegates were honoured to represent their NOCs? In Baden-Baden this percentage was further reduced - 6 women among 300 delegates from 149 NOCs. The numerical priority of men in comparison to women was also obvious among the delegates from the various International Sports Federations. In Varna, three women among 66 men delegates and in Baden-Baden two out of 68!

Why so few women administrators?

Bearing in mind the large participation of women in sports today, an answer is needed to the burning question of why women are so poorly represented in the Olympic and other sports leading bodies at local and international level. The usual argument is that they do not seem to be interested in the management of sports and that, consequently, qualified women for leading posts are just not available. If that were not the case they of course could hold them, why not? Such explanations sound unconvincing due to their superficial nature. The matter boils down basically to legal equality, or lack of such between women and men in society and the existing conditions for acquiring the necessary qualification. This in turn deserves a somewhat closer approach. It is superfluous, I believe, to formulate arguments in favour of women's right to equality in all walks of life. Nothing has been left to add to all comments made throughout the years.

No arguments have been spared to convince those who apparently are convinced. Conditions prevailing in the various parts of the globe differ, however. Such is the case, for instance, of a society in which men and women are granted

full civil rights and physical education and sports are considered an integral part of general culture, regardless of gender, race, religious or political creed, age and profession. Within the framework of such conditions, women are free to direct their attention to the choice of the best means favouring the implementation of the object pursued. Such women no more experience an undue sense of inferiority when working jointly with men in all spheres of human activity. I will not dwell on the cases where women are fully deprived of civil rights. Their participation in the organization and administration of sports is ruled out by circumstances. Life, at the end of our century knows, however, no standstill. Healthy changes of attitude may realistically be expected. The IOC Solidarity Movement spares no efforts to promote the activity of women in the field of sports and their management wherever necessary.

A particular tendency is worthwhile mentioning, namely female separatism in some countries where women indulge actively in the practice of sports while being deprived of legal equality with men. Efforts are in such cases spearheaded towards the set-up of separate women's sports organizations under the leadership, naturally, of women's sports executives. I personally am of the opinion that a divided management of sports and particularly of "sports for all" causes an unwarranted competition between women and men, turning equality into a synonym of feuding instead of useful co-operation. It is QUALITY irrespective of sex which ought to be the driving force for efficiency, self-assessment and recognition.

Participation in the Olympic Movement has yet another component, namely that of education in

the Olympic spirit. The International Olympic Academy plays a prominent part in this respect, analyzing the historic past and the present-day complexity of such various Olympic problems. We note with satisfaction the increasing number of women participating in the yearly Sessions of the IOA.

The number of National Olympic Academies is also increasing rapidly. I unfortunately have no concrete data on the participation of women in their management, but I believe that the young female generation, free from the prejudices of the past, will indulge ever more actively in the dissemination of Olympism - a very healthy form of education.

The future

The time-period until the end of the 20th century is, as mentioned before, a short one. It seems most probable that the participation of women in the Olympic Games, be it separately or jointly with men, is bound to increase in tune with the growing popularity of sports in most parts of the modern world. This in turn is related to the general concern over the growing volume of the Olympic Programme. At the 11th Olympic Congress, 1981, in Baden-Baden, some delegates considered the increase of Olympic women's sports as one of the potential causes of the Programme's expansion. The latter, no doubt, is to be kept under control, though not to the detriment of women! Their share in the Games accounts for less than 50 % in comparison to that of men. They are various ways of limiting the Olympic Programme without damage and without falling back on separatism which has lasted all too long.

Every woman and man ought to



be free to determine their goals in life. The striving to reach the limit is a natural human urge, noticeable in every sphere of human activity, sports included. "Citius, Altius, Fortius" is not an empty catchword. It reflects the unfading endeavour of doing better than has been done before - a spiritual victory and triumph of human will over abandonment to routine. Like men, women have the capacity of giving the best of themselves and sport, as well as participation in its management, offers them an excellent possibility for qualification in the pursuit of the humanly possible.

The short-term future ahead of us foretells not only interesting but most important events. Sports within a more consolidated Europe is bound to acquire new dimensions and possibilities - a prospect which requires close analysis of conditions, foresight and readiness to foster the positive and to prevent the negative during the possible transition period. "Sports for all" and fair-play education ought to be regarded as, I believe, the guiding line of action within the Olympic Movement, in regard to physical fitness as the natural ground for high-ranking performances and moral behaviour as a preventive measure against social evil.

"Updating", so often spoken of in connection with Olympic issues, is closely related to the stepping-up of women's full-fledged participation in the Games and Movement. Efforts should not be spared to translate this purpose into a tangible reality at the end of our eventful 20th century.



Women and sports in America's military: Going strong

by Tom Slear

The college coach met Tami Jo Purcell-Cowles just a few days late. When he approached her at the end of a high school softball game, she was already committed to entering the Navy shortly after graduation. "Too bad," he told her, "You're really good and I'm sure you could get a college scholarship".

Though disappointed at the time, Petty Officer 2nd class Purcell-Cowles has come to appreciate the ironic and unpredictable turns life often takes. When she enrolled in 1981, she didn't know anything about the Navy's extensive sports programme. The possibility that her commanders would actively encourage her to take some time off from work to compete seemed as probable as a midnight sunrise. She was unaware that she would eventually play roughly 100 games a year in and outside the Californian naval air station where she would be assigned.

"When I joined the Navy, I thought I knew everything there was to know about softball because I had been playing it since I was 9 years old," she said this summer, just after playing for the Armed Forces all-star team that came in second at America's Class A championship. "But it's funny how it has worked out. I'm a much better player now. I'm getting better all the time, particularly with my knowledge of the game."

Purcell-Cowles' enlistment coincided perfectly with a growth spurt in the athletic opportunities for women in the military. Once relegated to afterthought pickup games, the women have now acquired a status equal to the men's. Most programmes are mirror images of each other.

"In the 50's and 60's, there was nothing else for the women than pickup softball and volleyball games, both very badly played", says Bill McNamara, the recently retired executive director of the United States Military Sports Association whose experience in military sports dates back to World War II. "If you had asked me about women athletes in the military as recently as 15 years ago (when McNamara was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and the director of the Armed Forces Sports Committee), I could have mentioned one, maybe two. Now, right off the top of my head, I can mention women pentathletes, powerlifters, and even someone who just won a bronze medal in Taekwondo at the Pan American championships."

Not surprisingly, opinions differ as to what brought about the drastic change. The origin certainly dates back to the early '70s, when America's attitude towards women's issues broadened considerably. Some of the change was voluntary, a lot of it was attained by court action, but the result in athletics was a gradual move towards a mentality that women deserved the same opportunities as the men at all levels, from elementary school soccer to post-graduate Olympic track-and-field.

Predictably, this revolutionary concept seeped into America's military. When the draft ended in 1973 and women registered as volunteers in the army, they were surprised

and then angered by the poor athletic offers opened to them.

As director of the Armed Forces Sports Committee, McNamara, along with the sports directors of the individual services tried to expand the women's programmes. At the time, the men could choose from a dozen interservice competitions, plus many more at the basic level.

The women had a choice of two at the top level—tennis and golf—and only slightly more at the base and unit level. Progress was slow, McNamara recalls. Ironically enough, a few of the higher ranking military women thought anything other than tennis or golf was simply "unladylike".

"We had to wait for those people to move on before we could make any progress", McNamara says. Since then, however, integration has continued unabated. At the unit level, women are competing in everything from racketball to water polo. If, for whatever reason, the opportunities are limited at a particular base, the women often team up with the men.

"If you are good enough," says Purcell-Cowles, "the guys don't mind at all."

In many sports, there are progressive championships, allowing a handful of women to travel throughout the country to compete against other elite military athletes. This process culminates in an interservice championship. In 1991, the services will sponsor nine such competitions: powerlifting, basketball, bowling, volleyball, racketball, track-and-field, softball, tennis and golf, just three less than for the men. (The men also have boxing, wrestling and soccer).

There are few, if any, inequities any more," says Charles "Buzz" Bennett, the director of the Armed Forces Sports Committee since 1986. "Athletics facilities, coaching, the chances to compete - it's almost identical for the men and the women and has been the last ten years."

For Diane Brown, the timing was perfect. After an average high school basketball career in the late '70s, she enlisted in the Air Force. Several months later, she was sent to

Italy after basic training and technical school in personnel administration. Within weeks, she was travelling throughout Europe, playing for her base basketball team.

By 1988, staff sergeant Brown, 27, was one of the top amateur players in the country. She was named the Most Valuable Player at the year's national Amateur Athletic Union championships while helping the Armed Forces all-star team win the title. The drastic improvement, she says, was mostly due to the opportunities the military provided to her: "I've had a structured, disciplined programme, much like I would have gotten in college, except I got it for many more years."

In the same way, Lauretta Miller's athletic career was reborn when she entered the military. After relinquishing her scholarship and dropping out of Kansas State University in 1985, she thought her competitive running career was over.

But she regained confidence shortly after enlisting in the Marine Corps. One of her bosses responded by giving her a couple of hours off during the duty day to train, and a representative from the Marine Corps' sports office arranged to introduce her to local college coaches. Norm Gordon, a proven winner at George Mason University in Virginia, agreed to work with her. The Marine Corps obliged by arranging her duties around Gordon's practice schedule. A short time later, Miller placed second at the 1988 Armed Forces cross-country championships to the Army's Lori Bearson, another runner whose athletic career was revived after she enlisted. The following February, Miller placed eighth at the CISM championships in Tunisia. Now she is out of uniform and attending George Mason on a scholarship.

"When I left Kansas State, I had no plan to go back to college or running", says Miller, an All-American last school year in cross-country and indoor and outdoor track". Now I'm working towards a degree in criminal law and even thinking somewhat of the 1992 Olympics. None of this would have happened without the Marine Corps."

Les femmes et le sport dans les forces armées américaines: un dur défi

Dans les années 50 et 60, le sport féminin se limitait pratiquement aux jeux de base-ball ou de volley-ball sans aucune préparation spécifique. En 1973, le Congrès américain votait une loi supprimant le service militaire obligatoire et autorisant l'engagement de militaires féminins. A cette époque, seuls le tennis, le golf et quelques autres sports étaient ouverts aux femmes. Conscient de cette aberrante inégalité, Bill McNamara, Directeur de l'Association Américaine de Sport Militaire, mit tout en œuvre pour élargir le programme des sports militaires féminins. Actuellement, neuf disciplines peuvent être pratiquées par les sportives; seuls le foot, la boxe et la lutte leur restent interdits. Cette évolution ne put se faire sans réticences, ni sans un changement profond des mentalités. Quelques exemples illustrent parfaitement cette percée des femmes dans le sport militaire. Engagées en 1981, Purcell-Cowles a fait depuis cette date, des progrès considérables en base-ball au point d'être sacrée actuellement meilleure joueuse de la spécialité et d'avoir contribué à la conquête de la deuxième place des championnats nationaux avec son équipe interarmes.

Au terme de son entraînement de base, Diane Brown, engagée dans l'armée de l'air est mutée pour une base d'Italie; elle est aussitôt intégrée dans l'équipe de basket de la base. Plus tard, elle est nommée sergent et en 1988, elle fait partie de l'équipe qui remporte le championnat de l'armée de l'air et est sacrée meilleure joueuse de l'année.

Engagée dans les Marines (Fusillers Marines), Lauretta Miller y trouve l'occasion de s'entraîner régulièrement à la course à pied. Elle se classe deuxième aux championnats interarmes en 1988. L'année suivante, elle se classe huitième aux championnats du CISM (Tunisie). Actuellement démobilisée, elle poursuit des études universitaires en droit pénal et se prépare pour les prochains Jeux Olympiques. De son propre aveu, tout n'eût pas été possible sans les Marines.

The second session of the Executive Committee of Douala.

After organizing the Executive Committee session in 1983, Douala hosted the Executive Committee for the second time in 1990. The city is the economic center of Cameroon with a harbour giving on to the Atlantic ocean and a population of approximately one million inhabitants out of a total population of over 11 million people. Cameroon is the crossroads of the black continent. Located at the bottom of the Gulf of Guinea, it is the stopping-off place between West and Central Africa. This privileged geographical position makes it a center of history. As soon as antiquity, Cameroon had contacts with the Mediterranean world: Egypt, Fessan, Lybia, Chad. With all its natural resources, Cameroon was the ideal country for the major successive migration streams from the north: the Sudanese, the Peuls, the Bantus.

This accounts for its cultural wealth and the still very lively folklore. Most of all, though, the Cameroon people offered us their warm hospitality and did everything possible to make a success out of this Executive Committee session that will stand out in the history of CISM thanks to the successful organization and the important decisions that were taken.

CISM expresses its warmest thanks to the President of the Republic, Paul Biya, to the Minister of Defence, Edouard Fouamane Akamé, to Général de Division Pierre Semengué (Armed Forces Chief of Staff) and to Mr Pokossy Doumbé, Delegate of the Government by the Urban Community of Douala for welcoming its members and for trusting our organization.

We also wish to thank Colonel Jacques Moukori Mbappé, Vice-President for Africa who made it possible to work in the best possible conditions with the support of the Chief of delegation of Cameroon, Colonel Samuel Ndigbo Nzie and the much appreciated collaboration of Squadron Leader Malbourn Kalkaba.

Text: W. Libbrecht

Photographs: Cameroon delegation



6- السيد فومان أكامي الوزير المفوض للرئاسة المكلف بالدفاع يرحب برئيس السيزم اللواء جون دوقيه.

Mr Edouard Fouamane Akamé, Deputy Minister President in charge of Defense greets General Jean Dugué, President of CISM

M. Edouard Fouamane Akamé, ministre délégué à la présidence, chargé de la défense souhaite la bienvenue au président du CISM, le Général de Division Jean Dugué.

El. Sr. Edouard Fouamane Akamé, Ministro Delegado à la Presidencia, encargado de la defensa, descanda la bienvenida al Presidente del CISM, el General de División Jean Dugué

الشعب الكامروني .

إن اللجنة التنفيذية لعام 1990 ستكون تاريخاً في سجلات السيزم . مرحى وشكراً جزيلاً للكامرون.

النص : المقدم ليبركت

الصور : الوفد الكامروني

المنطقة الجنوبية للبلاد واكتشاف المناظر الفلاحية فيها وجمال الشواطئ الرملية بكريلي على حدود غينيا. الكان وقع ختامه بمشهد من الرقصات الفلكلورية المحلية.

لاقى أسبوع العمل هذا صدى واسعاً في الصحافة المسموعة وامكوبة والمرئية مما يؤكد على حيوية

على الأقل حظاً.

ستبقى كل هذه الاجراءات حبراً على ورق إذا لم يتحمل كل واحد مسؤوليته على مستواه القومي والجهوي والقاري.

إنني أشكر دول أوروبا وأمريكا الشمالية للدعم الفعال الذي قدمته للسيزم بتنظيم بطولاتنا ودوراتنا في التكوين الفني والتدريبي .

إنني أوجه نداء ملحاً ، من هنا بدوالا ، للدول الافريقية والآسيوية وأمريكا اللاتينية لكي تطور نشاطات مشتركة على المستوى الجهوي والقاري بدعم فني ومالي من السيزم طبعاً.

هذه السياسة للسيزم المنطلقة من مبدأ الصرامة والتفتح هي ثمالة للنسياسة التي بنتهجها بلدكم الكامرون برئاسة السيد بول بيا رئيس الجمهورية الذي أرجو أن تبلغوه عبارات امتناننا وعميق احترامنا.

عاش الكامرون وقواته المسلحة ، عاش المجلس الدول للرياضة العسكرية وشكراً.

أثناء نفس الحفل تم توسيم رئيس وكتاب عام السيزم من قبل كاتب الدولة للدفاع ، كما سلم رئيس السيزم لهذا الأخير الوسام الرفيع المنوح لرئيس الدولة السيد بول بيا ووسام فارس أمر للسيد ادوار فومان أكامي الوزير المفوض عن الرئاسة المكلف بالدفاع.

تم أيضاً توسيم أهم السلطات العسكرية الكامرونية خلال نفس الحفل .

في المساء ، أعدت مأدبة ختامية كبيرة صمّت من جديد المشاركين الذين دعوا من الغد لزيارة

الدورة الثانية للجنة التنفيذية بدوالا

La 2^e session du comité exécutif de Douala

Texte : W. Libbrecht
Photos : Délégation camerounaise

Déjà organisateur du comité exécutif en 1983, Douala a à nouveau accueilli la session du comité exécutif de 1990. Elle est la capitale économique du Cameroun avec son port lui donnant accès à l'océan atlantique et une population avoisinant le million d'habitants pour une population totale de plus de onze millions. Le Cameroun est la charnière du continent noir. Situé au fond du Golfe de Guinée, il est le passage obligé entre l'Afrique occidentale et l'Afrique Centrale. Cette situation géographique privilégiée en fait un carrefour de l'histoire. Dès l'antiquité le Cameroun est en contact avec le monde méditerranéen : Egypte, le Fessan, la Lybie, le Tchad. Par ses richesses naturelles, le Cameroun sera le territoire idéal pour tous les grands courants de migration venant du Nord en vagues successives, les Soudanais, les Peuls, les Bantous. Ceci explique sa richesse culturelle et son folklore actuel toujours très vivant.

Mais avant tout le peuple camerounais nous a offert sa chaleureuse hospitalité et a mis tout en œuvre pour faire de ce comité exécutif une réussite qui fera date dans l'histoire du CISM tant par le succès de son organisation que par les décisions importantes qui y furent prises.

Le CISM adresse sa gratitude au Président de la République Paul Biya, au Ministre de la Défense, Edouard Fomane Akamé, au Général de Division Pierre Semengué (chef d'Etat-Major des Forces Armées) et à Monsieur Pokossy Doumbé, Délégué du Gouvernement auprès de la Communauté Urbaine de Douala pour l'accueil qui a été réservé à tous ses membres et la confiance qu'ils ont témoignés à notre organisation.

Tous nos remerciements vont également au Colonel Jacques Moukori Mbappé, vice-président pour l'Afrique qui avec l'appui du chef de la délégation du Cameroun le Colonel Samuel Ndiogo Nzie et la collaboration très appréciée du Chef d'escadron Malboum Kalkaba ont permis que les travaux se déroulent dans les meilleures conditions.



Le président et le secrétaire général du CISM sont décorés par le secrétaire d'Etat à la défense
Condecoración del Presidente y del Secretario General del CISM por el Secretario de Estado a la Defensa

The President and the Secretary General of CISM are decorated by the Secretary of State for Defence

La cérémonie d'ouverture fut particulièrement fastueuse avec pour cadre la base navale de Douala située dans la presqu'île de Youpwe face à l'océan atlantique. Devant un parterre de personnalités administratives, politiques et militaires, le délégué du gouvernement auprès de la communauté urbaine de Douala, Monsieur Pokossy Doumbé, en tant que premier magistrat de la ville prit la parole pour souhaiter la bienvenue aux membres du CISM.

Le Président du CISM, le Général de Division Jean Duguet, après avoir souligné le rôle important joué par le Cameroun au sein du CISM, donna directement les grands thèmes des futurs travaux du comité exécutif. « Nous sommes ici à Douala pour rechercher et promouvoir des actions de solidarité au profit des pays les moins avancés ». S'attardant sur les effets de la situation économique et politique mondiale, le président déclara « Le comité exécutif de Douala étudiera une solution concrète pour pallier les effets, sinon les causes de ces conflits. Les temps sont venus de réviser certaines conceptions égalitaires sources d'inégalité. »

Le Ministre Fomane Akamé s'attarda sur les efforts du Cameroun en faveur de la paix internationale et de la promotion du sport. Il releva la contribution du Cameroun au sein du CISM et souligna le souci du Chef de l'Etat du développement harmonieux des jeunes par la pratique des sports.

Dès le lendemain les travaux du comité exécutif débutèrent après un large tour d'horizon du président et des vice-présidents du CISM. Les principales décisions sont reprises ci-après.

EXPANSION

Lors d'une réunion de travail SKDA-CISM à Bruxelles en octobre dernier une volonté mutuelle s'est exprimée en vue de réaliser l'unification du sport mondial militaire. Certains pays membres du SKDA ont déjà à présent demandé leur adhésion au CISM (Hongrie, Tchécoslovaquie) et les autres pays membres du SKDA seront invités lors de la prochaine assemblée générale à Arusha.

PARTENARIAT

Le comité exécutif a donné son accord pour accueillir les firmes Orangina, Diners Club, Somati comme nouvelles firmes partenaires. Le partenariat fait l'objet d'un nouveau texte statutaire à insérer dans le règlement des procédures. Le comité exécutif approuve la stratégie et les différentes actions menées dans le cadre du sponsoring tout en demandant d'associer les présidents de CTP et les pays organisateurs d'événements majeurs du CISM en vue de leur préaccord.

INFORMATION

La proposition d'extension de la commission en vue d'avoir au minimum un représentant par continent est acceptée. Les projets à court et moyen terme sont approuvés (réalisation d'un kit portable pour exposition, dossier de relations avec la presse, dossier d'informations, briefing standardisé) ainsi que la participation au salon des sports de Bruxelles. Les thèmes centraux pour le magazine Sport International ont été approuvés.

SPORTS

Les calendriers mondiaux ont été présentés pour la période de 1990 à 1997. Il est insisté sur le fait de respecter ses engagements en matière d'organisation de championnat sous peine de perdre son image de crédibilité envers les fédérations internationales ainsi qu'envers les mass-media et les sponsors.

Les calendriers régionaux et continentaux pour 1991 compteront plus de 100 manifestations. Des amendements aux règlements sportifs sont approuvés par le comité exécutif dans les disciplines suivantes ; basket-ball, cyclisme, judo, pentathlon militaire, orientation, PAIM, ski.



Le comité exécutif lors d'une session de travail
El comité ejecutivo durante una sesión de trabajo
The Executive Committee during a working session

Les comités techniques permanents : de nouveaux présidents doivent être élus pour les sports suivants : basket-ball, cyclisme, escrime, judo et semaine de la mer.

La composition de la commission permanente des sports est approuvée tandis qu'une commission de discipline sportive est créée.

Le thème sportif retenu pour l'assemblée générale sera « sport et éducation ».

ACADEMIE

Le programme des stages pour la période de 91-94 est approuvé ainsi que les journées d'études et les participations à des congrès. L'Allemagne se voit attribuer le prix de solidarité créé par l'académie. La nouvelle structure de l'Académie présentée à Warendorf sera soumise à l'approbation de l'assemblée générale moyennant une définition claire du statut du président de la commission permanente de médecine sportive.

FINANCES

La commission présente un budget 1990 clôturé avec un excédent d'environ 1.000.000 FB dû à des recettes et donations à caractère exceptionnel.

La vérification des comptes 1990 effectuée par un organe extérieur sera poursuivie en 1991.

L'étude réalisée en vue d'adapter la cotisation annuelle sur base du PNB par habitant a amené le comité exécutif à adapter le taux de la cotisation à celui de la contribution des pays respectifs au budget de l'ONU et à fixer trois catégories de cotisation : 31 pays, ceux dont la contribution au budget de l'ONU est minimale c'est-à-dire 0,01 %, avec une cotisation de 50 % soit 110.000 FB, 20 pays avec une cotisation inchangée soit 220.000 FB, 31 pays avec une cotisation augmentée de 50 % soit 330.000 FB.

Un budget révisé pour 1991 est présenté.

L'immeuble abritant le siège du CISM a été transféré à l'association internationale du CISM.

STATUTS

Le projet final du règlement des procédures (1^{re} partie) sera envoyé en document préparatoire en vue de l'approbation lors de la 46^e assemblée générale. La phase finale sera la fusion du règlement des procédures (1^{re} et 2^e parties) en un document d'ensemble.

ELECTIONS

La date du 1^{er} février 1991 a été arrêtée pour le dépôt des candidatures aux postes qui seront vacants à l'assemblée générale :

- le vice-président pour l'Asie
- 2 membres pour l'Amérique
- 1 membre pour l'Afrique
- 1 membre pour l'Asie
- le trésorier général

A l'issue des travaux, la cérémonie de clôture présidée par le Secrétaire d'Etat à la Défense, Monsieur Amadou Ali réunissait à nouveau toutes les autorités civiles et militaires dans les installations de la base navale de Douala.

Le Président du CISM ne cacha pas sa satisfaction dans son discours de clôture : «... Les travaux du comité exécutif réuni à Douala marquent toute une évolution

dans l'application de notre devise de solidarité, gage de paix : l'amitié par le sport.

En effet, le comité exécutif de Douala recommande à la Tanzanie, conformément à cette devise fraternelle, d'inviter à notre prochaine assemblée générale qui se tiendra à Arusha en mai prochain, tous les pays membres du CISM, en particulier l'Irak et le Koweït.

Dans le même esprit d'amitié et de solidarité, le comité exécutif de Douala recommande l'accueil de tous les pays du Comité Sportif des Armées Amies — le SKDA — qui était composé par une vingtaine de pays dont ceux du pacte de Varsovie, en leur conférant, conformément aux statuts du CISM, le statut de nations invitées — sans exclusives.

La troisième mesure de solidarité proposée par le comité exécutif de Douala sera également un repère dans l'histoire de notre mouvement sportif international.

En harmonie avec la politique de différenciation du taux de participation des pays de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, le comité exécutif recommandera d'abaisser de 50 % le montant des cotisations des pays les moins nantis, en demandant aux pays de niveau de vie le plus élevé de prendre ce déficit à leur charge. Cette nouvelle marque d'amitié et de compréhension renforcera notre solidarité dans une conjoncture économique précaire qui frappe essentiellement les plus déshérités...

Au cours de la même cérémonie, le président et le secrétaire général du CISM étaient décorés par le secrétaire d'Etat à la Défense tandis que le président du CISM remettait à ce dernier la décoration de Grand Cordon décerné au chef de l'Etat, Monsieur Paul Biya et celle de Commandeur à Monsieur Edouard Foumane Akamé, Ministre délégué à la Présidence chargé de la défense.

Cette semaine de travaux a bénéficié d'un très large écho dans la presse parlée, écrite et télévisée témoignant du dynamisme du peuple camerounais.

La comité exécutif 1990 fera date dans les annales du CISM.

Bravo et grand merci au Cameroun.



Le président et le secrétaire général du CISM entourent les secrétaires d'Etat à la Défense et les autorités militaires décorées de l'ordre du CISM

Where are the Kenyan women runners?

With the kind permission of the International Olympic Committee magazine

By Mike Boit

After returning from several years of study in the United States, Dr. Mike Boit is now the head of the Physical Education Department at Kenyatta University in Nairobi. He has been one of the most successful and popular athletes on the international circuit and his accomplishments include an Olympic bronze medal at 800 metres in 1972 and the African Record 3'49"45 in the Mile.

Where are the Kenyan women runners? What happened to Petticoat Princess? At the 1974 Commonwealth Games, 15 year old Sabina Chechibii, running on raw talent alone, clocked 2'02" in the 800 metres final. That year, another girl of comparable age, Mary Decker (now Slaney) of the USA? ran 2'01"8 for the same distance. Decker, despite the inevitable ups and downs of any running career, has endured in the sport and is running even better and setting records 15 years later. But what of Chechibii, the young Kenyan dubbed the Petticoat Princess, who ran so brilliantly in Christchurch? Like others before and after her, she became another lost talent, succumbing to the seemingly inevitable barriers to female Kenyan athletes: a social role that precludes sport for an adult woman.

A look at the list of Kenya's world class athletes shows that it is a men's list only. Included are such notables as Kip Keino, Wilson Kiprugut Chumo, Naftali Temu, Amos Biwot, Henry Rono, John Ngugi, Paul Kipkoech, Joseph Chesire, Peter Rono and many others. The fact that these men have excelled in major competitions, in spite of lack of modern scientific coaching, indicates an innate ability for running in our people. It would seem logical that Kenyan women would have this same ability. However, no Kenyan woman has set a world record, won a world championship, won an Olympic medal or even been ranked in the top ten in the world in any running or jumping event. Clearly, the athletic talent of Kenyan women has been untapped.

The key element separating Kenyan men and women in the development of their ability in competitive sport is the status of women in Kenyan society. In other words, poor performance among Kenyan women in athletics is essentially a perpetuation of their low status in society. Until the fundamental problems of social attitudes and practices, as well as low expectations are addressed, any form of encouragement for women to participate on an international level in competitive sports will be fruitless.

Male bastions

Kenyan society expects women to be homemakers. Child-rearing, cooking, cleaning, and washing are exclusively the responsibilities of women. In the rural areas, these tasks are accomplished without running tap water. Women in rural areas also ply a key role in subsistence agriculture, as most own and tend small vegetable gardens. In addition, a rural woman's responsibilities quite often will include the care of the domestic animals (sheep, goats and cows). Most Kenyan husbands do not ask for less and Kenyan girls are raised with these roles in mind. Boys, on the other hand, are raised to play a more aggressive and competitive role. Traditionally, competitive sport has been exclusively a man's enterprise. This not only applies to Kenya, but is common phenomenon world wide. In Africa, however, this problem of gender roles affecting sport seems especially serious.

A second problem, one of the root causes of the low social status of women, is the system of bride price or dowry. In a pastoral economy, the parents of the bride acquired wealth through the dowry system. Throughout the ages, this practice was often abused by selfish parents seeking an exorbitant number of cattle as a dowry. With the introduction of a cash economy, the tradition is still subject to abuse by parents who now ask for outrageous amounts of cash for their daughters. This not only creates ill-feeling between the in-laws but it also makes a wife more of an economic object than a partner in a joint venture. This low regard for women must certainly work against any improvement or development of their social status.

Even worse than the system of dowry is the practice of polygamy which is common among the older generations.

Although the idea of monogamy may sound foreign to many Africans, polygamy is undesirable in a modern society. Most young educated men do not like the idea of many wives and many children, particularly in view of the pressing high cost of living.

The one means through which many women can achieve a higher social status is education. However, unfortunately, a third major problem is that most girls in developing countries do not have the same access as boys to higher education. At primary level, the numbers of boys and girls enrolled in Kenyan schools is comparable. However, several factors militate against girls receiving opportunities for high school and university education. In primary school, Kenyan girls are generally enthusiastic about competitive sports. By high school age, however, the stereotypic prejudices begin to take their toll and the disappearance of girls from the sporting fields becomes the norm.

Social norms

On an individual level, a devastating problem is teenage pregnancy. Girls who become pregnant seldom go back to school afterwards, making an abrupt end to both education and sports. Marriage is next on the list for preventing girls from achieving their potential in higher education and/or competitive sports. In addition to those factors, if there is a shortage of funds for tuition, most families will give the boys priority.

Girls are also discouraged, indirectly, through, low expectations which prevent most of them from pursuing courses which would lead to prestigious jobs. In Kenya, it is a generally held belief that women are good for secretarial jobs only. This attitude prevents most women from aspiring to





power position jobs. Girls in school are easily put off by such popular Kenyan educational slogans as "Man Power Combination" representing mathematics, physics and chemistry which implies that the courses are meant only for boys. In addition, women who do attempt to venture into business have a hard time obtaining loans. Since in Kenya most women do not own property they must have their husbands co-sign any documents.

Kenyan women generally do not expect more from life than a low status job or marriage. To an African woman, marriage spells the end to a sporting career as few husbands have the tolerance to allow their wives to neglect their domestic duties and continue with sports. To prepare an athlete to achieve his or her highest potential is a long-term project which requires years of participation and hard work. Most Kenyan girls get married soon after high school, some of them through the encouragement of parents. Given this lack of expectations, it cannot be surprising that Kenyan women do not exhibit the mental drive to excel which is a requirement for success in sport. Instead, most, including the talented ones, will follow the way of the Petticoat Princess - early pregnancy, marriage and an end to athletics.

The impediments preventing Kenyan women from developing their potential in society, education, and sport are deep-rooted and do not readily lend themselves to easy and quick solutions. How can the social status of women be improved? How can the girls' enrolment at high school be raised to be commensurate with that of boys? What can be done to help girls have a longer and more purposeful participation in sport? And how can the disturbing problem of teenage pregnancy be at least minimized?

Educating for change

Fortunately, there are some changes taking place. The abolishment of circumcision for women six years ago was a positive step for the dignity of women which must enhance their place in Kenyan society. Three years ago, inheritance laws favouring the sons of a family were also abolished.

This change will be a factor in increased property ownership for women and should eventually lead to women assuming high positions and becoming new role models for other women. As positive role models are a critical factor in the development of aspirations, this should lead to an increase in the general expectations of women in Kenya. Meanwhile, the issue of the dowry system remains debatable in view of the established traditions, but there is no question that the practice of polygamy must be done away with.

Education is the main area where big gains can be made in a relatively short period of time. An organized campaign for women's education needs to be established. One place to start is with the question of sex education. This is a very sensitive and controversial issue which most educators in Kenya do not even want to discuss. The traditional sex education by the grandparents is no longer practised nor are the strict regulations regarding the relationships between boys and girls enforced by our present society. It has been reported in the literature that the onset of the secondary sex characteristics in girls comes four months earlier every ten years. A combination of diet and such biological changes has lowered the average age of the first menstrual period. It is not surprising that youngsters nowadays are confused and this is probably one of the reasons for escalating teenage pregnancies. The taboo scares without adequate reasons will no longer satisfy our curious youth and parents have failed miserably on this very serious and sensitive issue.

Redefining the woman's place

Once a teenager becomes pregnant, she is ostracized by society and often by her family. She is forced to abandon her education and, if she is participating, her sports. For the majority of girls, this will create a curse throughout their lifetime. Most people, and especially the church, think of sex education as a licence to create a promiscuous society. However, in consideration of the needless suffering which so many youngsters go through, it is clear that there is an urgent need to provide a solution through the church as well

as the schools and that the question of sex education must be considered seriously. Sex education, formal or informal, must be priority for girls, to counteract the risks posed by the above-mentioned biological changes, and for boys to build respect for women. Hopefully, effective sex education would reduce the problem of children having children, allow more girls to continue their education and thereby help to increase the status of women in Kenyan society. This would be a key step in the development of Kenyan women's sport and athletics in particular. It would also go a long way to helping curb the population explosion and the spread of venereal disease which are acute problems facing our country.

It would be erroneous to assume that the low status of women is a problem in Africa only. It has been noted that the contemporary social status of women, even in the industrialized countries is still characterised by restrictive influences of prejudices and taboos. Through scientific studies, it has become common knowledge that women are biologically robust and more than capable of training for the physical strength and stamina required in athletic events.

Solidarity

In May 1987, the IAAF Development Department and Women's Committee organized a special seminar in Nairobi which covered all aspects of the participation of women in athletics. For the first time, women from all over Africa came together to exchange experiences and discuss the real roots of the problems they faced. It was clear that technical and coaching considerations are very minor compared to the social problems which African women face. A most positive result of the IAAF Women's Athletics Seminar was the recognition of a growing feeling of community among women who must face and overcome their problems in society and sport together. The efforts of the IAAF to develop women's athletics through this seminar and the work of the Development Department must be applauded.

I have discussed the factors, mainly low status and teenage pregnancy, which prevent Kenyan women from reaching their highest potential in society, education and athletics. I would also like to take this chance to make a couple of specific suggestions which I feel would help to improve the performance of Kenyan sportswomen and could be applied to other developing countries as well. The majority of successful Kenyan sportsmen come from the military and police forces, where institutionalized sports coaching is obtainable. However, these institutions do not recruit a large number of women. There is, therefore, a need to provide institutionalized training for women after high school. This could be achieved through the establishment of clubs and a national sports institute. In addition, there is an urgent need to encourage women to take up coaching and sports administration careers. Finally, all potentially talented women should be given special incentives and encouragement.

5th World Military Handball Championship 22nd September - 1st October 1990 Ilorin, Kwara State - Nigeria

Text by: Squadron Leader P.U. Iweze
African Representative at the
CISM Permanent General Secretariat

"A worthwhile Experiment".

I have decided to caption the recently concluded 5th world military handball championship in Ilorin, Kwara State of Nigeria, a "worthwhile experiment" because it was one of the few occasions where championships of this magnitude have been staged outside the big cities like Lagos and Bauchin with adequate facilities.

The main reason for hosting the championship in Ilorin was to diversify sporting activities throughout the states and consequently make it possible for such states to have facilities for international competitions. The determination and dedication of the Governor of Kwara State, Colonel A.J. Kazir and the Organizing Committee for the championship headed by Brigadier I.O. Williams (now Major General) resulted in a very successful staging of the competition which has proved that the experiment was worthwhile.

Before going into the details of the Organization and competition proper, I would like to give the historical background of Handball in Nigeria to portray the Armed Forces contribution to its development.

History

The game of Handball was first introduced into Nigeria about 1963 when Nigeria was preparing for the first all Africa Games in Congo Brazzaville in 1965. It was not played seriously until 1972 when Nigeria was getting set to host the 2nd all Africa Games in 1973. As a hosting nation, Nigeria was obliged to provide facilities and of course to include Handball in the list of events to be competed for.

To ensure a formal and systematic development of the sport, the Handball Association of Nigeria was established in 1972 and charged with the responsibility for developing the game of Handball from the grassroots to the national level in Nigeria.

Before that time, Handball was already popular among many African nations especially the French and Arabic speaking countries. It is equally important to note that though not popular, Handball was not completely new in Nigeria. It was already being played in all the units of the Nigerian Army.

When the need arose in 1972 for Nigeria to raise a Handball team for the 1973 All Africa Games, the National Sports Commission knew where to turn to for potential handballers. Lt-Colonel Issa Ahmed (later Colonel Issa Ahmed) of the Nigerian Army was invited to prepare a team to represent Nigeria at the Games. That was how the

Handball Association of Nigeria was formed and Colonel Ahmed became its first chairman. The very first crop of Handball players male and female were all from the Nigerian Army.

It is also pertinent for the records to state that at the conclusion of the 2nd All Africa Games in 1973, the African Handball Confederation was formed and predictably Colonel Issa Ahmed of Nigeria was elected the very first Secretary General of the body. Nigeria consequently became a member of the International Handball Federation (IHF) that same year.

Since the formation of the Association in 1972, the leadership had been from Colonel Issa Ahmed to Brigadier I.O. Williams now a Major General to Colonel Godfrey Nebo and Police Commissioner Nuhu Aliyu.

The game of Handball is now played all over Nigeria by male and female of all ages. There are national competitions all year round for all age categories starting from age 12. Mini handball was first introduced to Nigerian youths in the elementary schools in 1981. Today, Handball has become a popular game played by various age groups in all the 21 states of Nigeria including Abuja, the Federal Capital territory.

The Handball Association of Nigeria has since its inception prepared teams to participate in many African Continental champion-

ships such as the African Club winners Cup competition, African nations Cup Competitions and all Africa Junior championship where Nigeria has won many laurels.

Three Nigerian club sides-Imo Lions (male), Niger United (male) and Imo Grasshoppers (Female) won gold, bronze and gold respectively at the 10th All Africa Club Championship in Cotonou, Republic of Benin, while the junior ladies team won gold at the 5th All Africa junior championships in Tunisia the same year.

At the annual Coppa Interamina International Competition in Italy which embraced players from all the continents, Nigeria's under 12 boys and girls performed creditably by winning laurels at the age group competition.

At the Commonwealth level, Nigeria is a formidable force to be reckoned with in Handball. She had since the inception of the Commonwealth under 18 in 1985 won both boys and girls trophies in three sessions. Because of this impressive record, the President, Commander in Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, General I.B. Babangida in April 1989 agreed to sponsor the cash prizes of the winners to the tune of 7,350 (N102,900) biennially.

Having provided the platform for the growth of the Handball in Nigeria, the ability of the Nigerian Armed Forces to host the 5th world Military Handball championship was not in doubt. Only in 1989, the

Nigerian Armed Forces hosted the 2nd West African military Handball championship. In that competition, it fielded both male and female teams. The experience gained from that exercise guided the meticulous planning of this global championship which the Nigerian Armed Forces were taking part for the first time.

The organization and competition proper of the 5th world military Handball championship

The championship was preceded by the 3rd African Working Group meeting which was attended for the first time by all the Liaison Offices in the continent.

13 countries out of the original 23 entries participated in the championship which is one of the largest participation in CISM competition for some time now.

All participants were air lifted from Lagos to Ilorin by the Nigerian Air Force C130. Accommodation for the athletes was at the Kwara hotel in Ilorin while the officials were accommodated at the Satellite Guest house and for all intents and purposes everyone was satisfied.

The championship was declared open by the Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Nyako, who represented the President, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, General Ibrahim B. Babangida at the Ilorin Sports Complex.

In the opening address, the President promised that not only will Nigeria play a key role in reviving military sports within West Africa

but that, it would also become one of the Centres for Worldwide and Continent-wide military activities.

In furtherance of the Presidents Commitment to CISM, steps are being taken to create a viable continental organization by bringing all the Liaison Offices together in a Continental body by 1991/92. As a first step, the WALO Secretariat has been authorised to move from Lagos to Abuja to set up an international headquarters with officers from the three official language groups of West Africa.

It must be noted from the final classification that Germany once again demonstrated her supremacy by winning the championship (males) for a record 5 consecutive times. The winner of the female category, Cameroon, also gave a very impressive performance.

Media Coverage

The media coverage was very ably handled by Wing Commander Amc Usifoh. The Official CISM Representative, Colonel Moukori Mbappé, had a very impressive coverage of his press conferences where he consistently enlightened the Nigerian public on the activities and ideals of CISM.

Finally, the 5th world military Handball championship hosted by Nigeria could be classified as one of the best organized and executed programme.

The closing ceremony was performed by the Hon Minister of Defence, general Sani Abacha with a capacity crowd of over 6000 as was the case with the opening ceremony.

**BRAVO NIGERIA!
BRAVO CISM!**



5^e championnat mondial militaire de hand-ball 22 septembre - 1^{er} octobre 1990 Ilorin, Etat du Kwara - Nigéria

Texte: Squadron Leader P.U.Jweze
Représentant africain au
Secrétariat Général Permanent du CISM

« Une expérience enrichissante »

J'ai décidé de qualifier ce 5^e championnat de hand-ball qui s'est déroulé récemment à Ilorin, Etat du Kwara « d'expérience enrichissante » car il s'agissait là d'une des rares occasions données de voir un championnat d'une telle envergure se dérouler ailleurs que dans les grandes villes telles que Lagos ou Bauchi dans des conditions adéquates.

C'est principalement pour diversifier les activités sportives dans tous les Etats et par conséquent pour permettre à ceux-ci de disposer d'aménagements adéquats pour les compétitions internationales que Ilorin a accueilli ce championnat. La détermination et le dévouement du gouverneur de l'Etat du Kwara, le Colonel A.J. Kazir et du comité organisateur du championnat sous la conduite du Brigadier I.O. Williams (maintenant Major Général) ont permis la réussite du championnat et démontré que l'expérience en valait la peine.

RESULTATS MASCULIN

Résultats du premier tour (groupes A - D)

Groupe A

Allemagne - Ghana	36-16
Allemagne - Benin	39-22
Allemagne - Tanzanie	35-14
Ghana - Benin	20-38
Benin - Tanzanie	23-07
Tanzanie - Ghana	22-20

Groupe B

Belgique - Togo	23-20
Pays-Bas - Belgique	19-14
Togo - Pays-Bas	16-25

Groupe C

Zimbabwe - Nigeria	13-50
Italie - Zimbabwe	45-05
Nigéria - Italie	23-25

Classement groupe A

1. Allemagne
2. Benin
3. Tanzanie
4. Ghana

Classement groupe B

1. Pays-Bas
2. Belgique
3. Togo

Classement groupe C

1. Italie
2. Nigéria
3. Zimbabwe

Groupe D

Mali - Cameroun	14-35
Cameroun - Guinée	31-15
Guinée - Mali	21-19

Classement groupe D

1. Cameroun
2. Guinée
3. Mali

Résultats du second tour (groupes E - F)

Groupe E

Guinée - Pays-Bas	17-27
Allemagne - Nigéria	50-22
Guinée - Allemagne	16-30
Nigéria - Pays-Bas	20-35
Nigéria - Guinée	25-13
Allemagne - Pays-Bas	34-16

Groupe F

Belgique - Cameroun	18-17
Italie - Benin	25-19
Cameroun - Benin	20-17
Belgique - Italie	19-17
Benin - Belgique	13-19
Italie - Cameroun	18-19

Classement groupe E

1. Allemagne
2. Pays-Bas
3. Nigéria
4. Guinée

Classement groupe F

1. Belgique
2. Cameroun
3. Italie
4. Bénin

Pays participants: (13) Allemagne, Belgique, Bénin, Cameroun (*), Ghana, Guinée (*), Italie, Mali, Nigéria (*), Pays-Bas, Tanzanie (*), Togo, Zimbabwe (*) avec participation féminine

Pays observateur: (1) Sénégal

Représentant officiel: Colonel J. Moukori Mbappé (Cameroun)

Président du CTP: Commandant A. Fall (Sénégal)



Résultats du tour final

Poule des finalistes

Nigéria - Benin	19-20
Italie - Guinée	29-17
Allemagne - Cameroun	27-17
Belgique - Pays-Bas	26-16
Nigéria - Guinée	23-15
Benin - Italie	21-22
Cameroun - Pays-Bas	27-24
Allemagne - Belgique	29-17

Poule de classement

Tanzanie - Togo	16-27
Zimbabwe - Ghana	14-41
Ghana - Tanzanie	22-25
Togo - Mali	35-19
Mali - Ghana	28-20
Zimbabwe - Tanzanie	12-28
Togo - Zimbabwe	44-08
Mali - Tanzanie	23-28
Zimbabwe - Mali	11-32
Ghana - Togo	17-28

Classement

1. Allemagne
2. Belgique
3. Cameroun
4. Pays-Bas
5. Italie
6. Benin
7. Nigéria
8. Guinée

Classement

1. Togo
2. Tanzanie
3. Mali
4. Ghana
5. Zimbabwe

Classement final

1. Allemagne
2. Belgique
3. Cameroun
4. Pays-Bas
5. Italie
6. Benin
7. Nigéria
8. Guinée
9. Togo
10. Tanzanie
11. Mali
12. Ghana
13. Zimbabwe

RESULTATS FEMININS

Nigéria - Guinée	07-25
Cameroun - Tanzanie	21-15
Nigéria - Cameroun	10-30
Guinée - Tanzanie	23-29
Tanzanie - Nigéria	25-10
Cameroun - Guinée	29-15

Classement

1. Cameroun
2. Tanzanie
3. Guinée
4. Nigéria



Report on the 1st CISM sports medicine clinic 15 - 30 August - Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

by Colonel Y. Abdallah,
CISM Chief EALO
CISM Representative

This clinic was the first sports medicine clinic sponsored by CISM for the members of Eastern and Southern Africa. The clinic took place between 15-30 August, 1990, at the Ardhi Institute of the University of Dar Es Salaam.

Among the member countries of the zone and the countries invited to the clinic, only Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and the host country Tanzania sent candidates.

A team of instructors was appointed, including medical doctors and specialists under the conduct of Médecin en chef Léon, member of the CISM Academy.

A total of 39 doctors attended the clinic from a maximum of 30 given by the Academy. The sessions took place smoothly without any administrative obstacles and all the lecturers and students enjoyed the interaction.

The lectures started on August 16. However, due to the extraordinary national conference of the ruling party which took place in Dar Es Salaam from August 16 to 18, our official opening ceremony had to be postponed to August 20. Secondly, Dr Léon was not to arrive in Dar Es Salaam until the evening of August 18. The opening ceremony was conducted by Pr P. Sarungi, director general of the Muhimbili Medical Center and chairman of the Tanzania Sports Medicine Association. The official closing ceremony was conducted by H. Jackson Makweta, Minister of State for Defence and National Service.

In the absence of Major General R.L. Makunda, EC member and chief of the Tanzanian delegation, Colonel Abdallah, second delegate and chief of EALO took over his duties and at the same time acted as CISM Representative.

A cultural day was planned on Sunday, August 26 when the students and Dr Léon were taken to sea on a commercial boat to visit a



Col. Dr. C. Léon giving his comments during the closing ceremony of the Sports Medecine Clinic.

small island off the coast of Dar Es Salaam. In the evening, the visitors were entertained with cultural dances and a cocktail party.

At the end of the clinic, all the participating students and officials were awarded certificates of participation in the first CISM regional sports medicine clinic.

The students were not given their qualification certificates as Dr Léon had not brought them with him. The Secretariat in Brussels will forward them to the successful students. At the final reception hosted by the Minister of State for Defence and National Service,

Dr Léon was presented some Tanzanian gifts for the students.

Both the opening and closing ceremonies were publicized in the newspapers and on the radio. The activities of the clinic with all the lectures were filmed on video-cassettes.

This clinic was the first ever to be conducted for the doctors from the Armed Forces of the East African CISM members. The students were keen and excited. This knowledge was necessary for the development of the athletes of this part of the world. More of these courses will be required for the trainers and sports administrators. The officials insisted on having at least one clinic organized by the CISM Academy every year; the region is indeed one of the less developed in technical and scientific sports advancement in the whole of CISM. There is a lack of facilities and technical know-how. CISM's duty is now to get places for those doctors who have done well in the clinic to study for a higher diploma in sports medicine so that the region may eventually become self-sufficient.



9th World Military Cycling Championship Arnhem (The Netherlands)

11-17/01/90

Text by the Dutch delegation

The 9th World Military Cycling Championship took place from 11 till 17 September 1990 in the surroundings of Arnhem in the Netherlands; a place well known in military history from "Operation Market Garden" and "A bridge too far". The championship was organized at the Airforce Electronics and Technical School and Deelen Airbase with the indispensable help of the civilian cycling club "De Adelaar" (The Eagle). With ten CISM-member nations and four invited nations (USSR, Poland, GDR and Rumania) and a total of over 250 athletes and officials it quite a special event.

Program

During the Opening Ceremony, which was attended by the Minister of Defence, Mr. A.L. ter Beek, His Excellency gave a special welcome to the invited nations and expressed the hope that these countries could become full member of CISM in the near future.

The Study Day, organized at the Institute of Physical Education of the Hague was of a high scientific standard and at the same time very practical on the subject: "Information-flow in testing and training of cyclists".

The audience was specially impressed by the computer-program which could give individual training-advice based on the performed tests.

The excursion went to the "Open Air Museum", where a lot of architectural history of the Netherlands is shown. There was also the possibility for the participants to demonstrate their skills in old-world folkgames.

Just before the Closing Ceremony on Sunday there was a performance of the Military Cyclists Music Band, playing music while riding on service-bicycles in uniforms of the thirties.

Competition

The first event was the Team Time Trial on Thursday, September 13th. Twelve countries participated in this competition in which the team of the German Democratic Republic, who started as favourite, turned out to be the best, with well-known athletes like Falk Boden and Dan Radtke they ended first, with Poland on second and Italy on third place. In the CISM Championship Italy won the gold medal and the champions-sweaters, Austria the silver and France the bronze medal. The average speed of the winners was in the first of the two laps just over 50 kms/hr, in total just below 50 kms/hr.

Saturday, the day of the Cyclo Cross, was the day of the Belgian team and their trainer, Eric de Vlaeminck. From the beginning Chris David dominated the group and he finished after 50 minutes and one lap over two minutes before number two, a Belgian and the number three you can guess another Belgian. Only 8 of the 37 participants ended in the same lap as the winner. France ended on fourth, fifth and sixth place.

On Sunday 16 September the last and most important event, the Individual Road Race took place on Deelen Airbase. The teams of the low-lands were hoping for rain and wind on the easy course, but luckily for over one thousand spectators the sun was shining and there was almost no wind at all. As a result of this the bunch stayed together. Attempts by the Polish, Italian and French team to escape were defeated. In the final sprint Walter Catignola (Italy) finished first, just before Frank Augustin (GDR) and Tristan Hoffman (Netherlands). In the CISM championship Hoffman shifted to second place and Raul Perez (Spain) won the bronze medal.

During the closing banquet the prizes for the total team classification, beautiful Delft Blue vases,

Le 9ème championnat militaire mondial de cyclisme s'est déroulé du 11 au 17 septembre dans la région de Arnhem aux Pays-Bas, endroit bien connu dans l'histoire militaire grâce à «Operation Market Garden» et «A bridge too far». Le championnat fut organisé à l'Ecole Electrotechnique de la force aérienne et de la base aérienne de Deelen avec l'aide indispensable du club cycliste civil «De Adelaar» (L'Aigle). La participation de dix pays membres du CISM et de quatre nations invitées (URSS, Pologne, RDA et Roumanie) pour un total de plus de 250 athlètes et responsables sportifs fit de cette manifestation un événement tout à fait particulier.

13 pays participants:

Allemagne (RF), Allemagne (RD) (*), Autriche, Belgique, Espagne, Etats-Unis, France, Iran, Italie, Pays-Bas, Pologne (*), Roumanie (*), URSS (*)
(*) pays non membre

Représentant officiel:

Contre-Amiral A. Ledesma (ARG)

Président CTP:

General de Brigade A. van den Bosch (HOL)

Nombre de participants:

247
athlètes: 157
officiels: 90
total: 247

were handed to the Chiefs of mission of Italy (first), France (second) and Poland (third).

9^e championnat mondial de cyclisme

Résultats

1. Epreuve contre la montre par équipe (8 pays membres participants)

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Italie (Peron, Colbalchinin, Rebellin) | 1h20'14"96 |
| 2. Autriche (Langl, Pijinecera, Kostel, Lammer) | 1h20'58"58 |
| 3. France (Ackermann, Teyssier, Coualan, Bartot) | 1h21'30"83 |

2. Epreuve de cyclocross (6 pays membres participants)

Classement individuel

1. David Ch. (BEL) 53'51"
2. Clarysse D. (BEL) 55'53"
3. Baelen C. (BEL) 56'12"

Classement par équipe

1. Belgique 6 pts
2. France 15 pts
3. Pays-Bas 3 pts

3. Epreuve sur route (9 pays membres participants)

Classement individuel

1. Castignola W. (ITA)
2. T. Hoffman (HOL)
3. Perez R. (ESP)

Classement par équipe

1. Pays-Bas 41 pts
2. Italie 54 pts
3. France 62 pts



Mathew Simms des Etats-Unis sur un mountain-bike converti au cours du cyclocross.
Mathew Simms of the USA on a converted Mountain Bike during the Cyclo Cross.



Cérémonie de remise des prix du «Open Championship Team Time Trial»
République Démocratique Allemande, Pologne, Italie
Prize-giving ceremony of the "Open Championship Team Time Trial".
German Democratic Republic: 1st place, Poland: 2nd place, Italy: 3rd place



Son Excellence, le ministre de la Défense, M. A.L. ter Beek passe en revue les pays participants au cours de la cérémonie d'ouverture.
His Excellency the Minister of Defence, Mr. A.L. ter Beek, inspects the participating countries during the Opening Ceremony.



Walter Catignola (Italie) finished first in the Individual Road Race.
Walter Catignola (Italie) termina premier dans la course individuelle sur route.

Arnhem, Pays-Bas 11-17 septembre 1990

29^e championnat mondial militaire d'escrime

Berne (Suisse)

16 au 23 septembre 1990

13 pays participants: Allemagne (RF), Autriche, Belgique, Chili, Danemark, Finlande, France, Italie, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Suède, Suisse

Participation féminine: Belgique, Danemark, France, Pays-Bas, Suisse

Représentant officiel: Colonel K. Scharenberg (FRG)

Président CTP: Colonel R. Burkhalter (SUI)

Nombre de participants: athlètes: 100

officiels: 55

total: 155



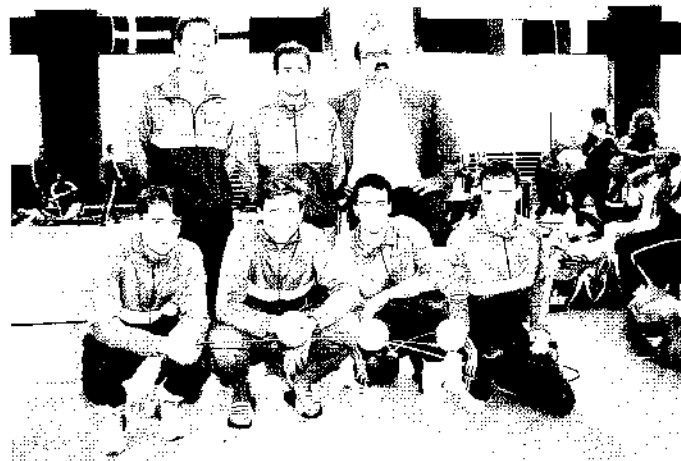
Entrée des nations, pour la proclamation des résultats, au château de Thoune.

Entry of the nations, for the price giving ceremony, at Thun Castle.



Les suisses observent l'assaut de leur camarade Dagmar Halbherr.

The swiss girls watching the assault of her team member Dagmar Halbherr.



L'équipe suisse épée, avec la vainqueur individuel Olivier Jaquet (avant, 2. de droite).

The Swiss epee-team, with the individual winner Olivier Jaquet (front, 2nd from right).

LA VIE AU CISM



Le Chef SFA Brigadier Eugénie Pollack félicite le champion du monde sabre, Laurent Coudrec (F).
One star General Eugénie Pollack, head of the Swiss Armed Forces women's corps, congratulates the sabre world champion Laurent Coudrec (F).



Lt-Colonel Jürgen Mittermaier (au milieu), membre du CTP escrime du CISM, félicite le Commandant des concours, Colonel EMG Hans Hartmann.

Lt-Colonel Jürgen Mittermaier, member of the PTC fencing, congratulates the commander of the championships, general staff Colonel Hans Hartmann.



Résultats

Discipline

Classement individuel

Classement par équipe

Fluret/masculin

1. Becker Th. (FRG)
2. Puccini A. (ITA)
3. Wendt J. (AUT)

1. FRG (Endres, Becker, Erdö)
2. AUT (Gödl, Wendt, Tschinkel)
3. ITA (Numa, Puccini, Gambini)

Sabre/masculin

1. Coudrec I. (FRA)
2. Lucchina D. (ITA)
3. Hradez J. (AUT)

1. FRA (Waller, Coudrec, Flamet)
2. ITA (Lucchina, Caserta, Scardini)
3. AUT (Hardez, Mauritz, Schreider)

Epée/masculin

1. Jaquet O. (SUI)
2. Strohmeyer A. (AUT)
3. Bonkat G. (FRG)

1. SUI (Jaquet, Pfefferle, Straub)
2. AUT (Strohmeyer, Knehs, Birnbaum)
3. FRG (Stephan, Bonkat, Graunke)

Fluret/féminin

1. Kellerhals I. (SUI)
2. Tuduri I. (FRA)
3. Halbherr D. (SUI)

1. SUI (Kellerhals, Blanc, Halbherr)
2. FRA (Tuduri, Martaud, Gaubard)
3. HOL (Schnetkamp, Hillegenheken, Mos)

Epée/féminin

1. Tuduri (FRA)
2. Halbherr D. (SUI)
3. Le Bon L. (BEL)

1. FRA (Tuduri, Comes-Duvois, Martaud)
2. SUI (Kellerhals, Blanc, Halbherr)
3. BEL (Maes, Le Bon, Vermote)

Challenge des Nations

1. Allemagne (RF) 60 pts
2. Autriche 58 pts
3. Italie 54 pts

1990 Year of Expansion

Dr. H. Vervaecke
Lt-Colonel E. Genot

The 1990 championships were marked by:

- a stabilization of the number of participating countries,
- a record organization of anti doping controls,
- a record organization of excellent regional activities under the authority of the Liaison Offices.
- a record organization of study days under the authority of the Permanent Technical Committees.
- a record of non member countries present at the CISM championships.

The following non member countries were present at world and regional events:

Australia, Angola, Cap Verde, Czechoslovakia, Gambia, Germany DR, Great Britain, Guyana, Hungary, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Palestine, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Swaziland.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNING BODIES: MEETINGS

The following official CISM meetings were organized in 1990:

- One General Assembly (Zambia).
- Two sessions of the Executive Committee (Zambia and Cameroon).
- One joint meeting of Africa Liaison Office Chiefs, Academy Board of Directors, Permanent Commission for Sport (Belgium).
- One joint meeting of the Permanent Commission for Sport and the Academy Board of Directors (Germany FR).
- Two meetings of the Permanent Commission for Finance (Zambia and Belgium).
- Two meetings of the Permanent Commission for Partnership (Zambia and Belgium).
- One meeting of the Permanent Commission for Statutes (Belgium).
- Three meetings of the Permanent Commission for Sport (Belgium, Zambia and Germany FR).
- Two meetings of the Permanent Commission for Information (Zambia and Belgium).



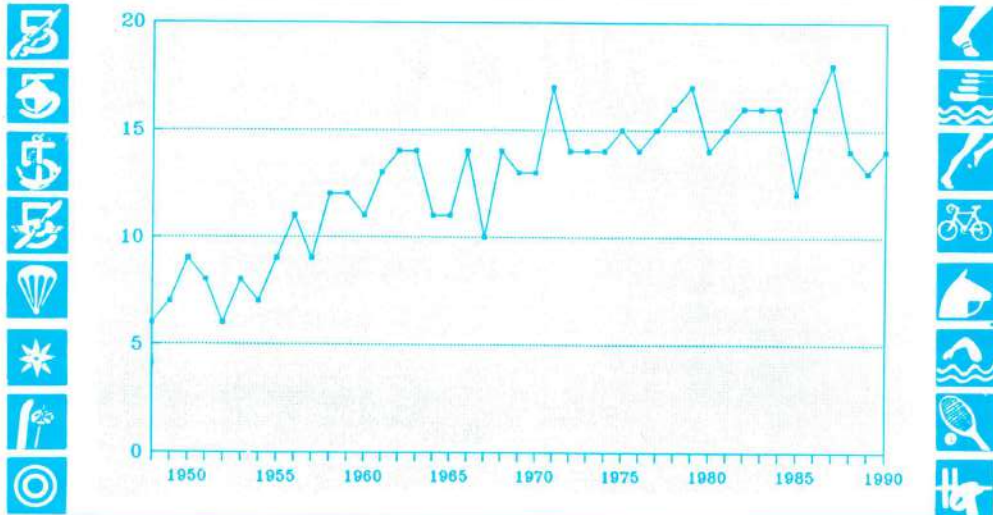
- Two meetings of the Academy Board of Directors (Belgium and Germany FR).
- One meeting of the "CISM House Association"

ORGANIZERS OF THE 1990 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

ORGANIZATION BY CONTINENT, 1981 TO 1990

YEAR	EUROPE	AFRICA	AMERICA	ASIA	TOTAL
1981	7	2	3	3	15
1982	9	2	3	2	16
1983	9	1	4	2	16
1984	10	3	2	1	16
1985	5	1	4	2	12
1986	10	3	2	1	16
1987	12	0	3	3	18
1988	9	1	3	1	14
1989	7	1	5	0	13
1990	10	2	2	0	14
TOTAL	88 59%	16 11%	31 20%	15 10%	150

COMPARATIVE CHART OF ORGANIZED WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (1948 - 1990)



STATISTICS ON 1990 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Participation chart

Participation	Number of countries						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10 championships or more	5	3	7	7	6	4	5
between 5 and 9 championships	10	10	8	8	11	8	7
between 2 and 4 championships	23	19	22	26	18	22	24
one championship	13	26	18	16	18	16	19
Total	51	58	55	57	53	50	55

Popularity of championships

Participation	Number of championships						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
20 participating countries or more	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Between 10 and 19 countries	7	8	11	12	10	8	10
With 8 to 9 countries	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Less than 8 countries	3	0	1	2	0	1	0
Total	16	13	17	18	15	13	14

Women teams in the championships

	First introduced	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Cross-country	(1980)	4	3	3	8	10	5	8	9	5
Parachuting	(1979)		3	3	4	5		5		6
Shooting	(1982)	2	2	4		3	4	9	6	
Swimming	(1982)	2			4					
Orienteering	(1985)				2					
Volleyball	(1985)				2		4			
Skiing	(1986)					3	3	6	4	6
Fencing	(1981)	4				4	5	3	3	5
Judo	(1986)					3	5	3	4	3*
Sea week	(1987)						1			
Track and field	(1989)								4	3*
Handball	(1990)									4
Number of teams		12	8	10	20	28	27	34	30	31
Number of championships		4/16	3/16	3/16	5/12	6/16	7/18	6/14	6/14	7/14
Number of sports		5/23	5/23	5/23	7/23	9/23	10/23	10/23	11/23	12/23

* This championship was not recognized as a world championship since less than four teams participated.

32nd SKIING WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

SEEFELD (AUSTRIA) from 19 to 24 March 1990



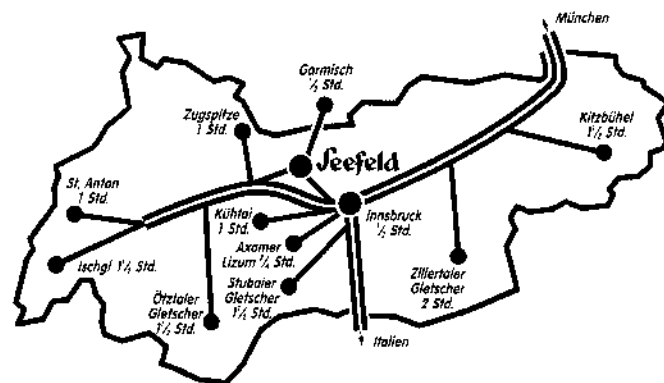
SUMMARY REPORT

- 14 participating countries: FRG, AUT, BEL, CAN, CHI, USA, FIN, FRA, ITA, HOL, NOR, SWE, SUI, ROM.
- 2 observer countries: DEN, MAR.
- 6 countries with a women's team: CAN, USA, FRA, NOR, SWE, ROM.
- Number of athletes: 179
- officials: 117
- total: 296
- Official Representative: Lt-General Cl. Rees (USA)
- PTC President: Lt-Colonel J. Cavallé (FRA)
- Results in CISM NEWS: 1990/4
- Organization: perfect
- Technical conditions: excellent
- Refereeing: excellent
- Newspaper coverage: excellent
- Television coverage: perfect
- Spectators: 1500 (with admission free)
- PTC meeting: one (22/03/1990)
- Anti-doping control: 17 tests: all negative

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The championship had a remarkable forum of olympic and world athletes. The performances in almost all the disciplines were comparable to top level civilian championships of the top level and a fair-play atmosphere was noted throughout the whole championship.
- Several amendments were proposed to the skiing regulations.
- All officials and teams were lodged in hotels in the city of Seefeld. This arrangement stimulated the interest of tourists who were vacationing in Seefeld. On the other hand, separating the teams among various hotels did reduce the interaction among athletes from the participating nations. CISM needs to discuss the balance among publicity of CISM (and his events), civilian sponsorship, and friendship through sports. It is recommended that where teams are separated for publicity or sponsorship, special arrangements be made for the informal exchange among the participants during non-competition hours. Ideas include a CISM Club and special social events for all athletes.
- At the 1991 world championship, a new formula for ski triathlon will be used as a trial.
- The International Federations were represented by:
 - Mr. H. Hovi, International Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon (UIPMB).
 - Mr. H. Adams, and Mr. H. Herbert International Skiing Federations (FIS).
- The chief of the Romanian mission indicated strong interest in Romania's membership in CISM.

LIVE IN CISM



39th CROSS COUNTRY WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP BORDEN (CANADA) from 7 to 12 May 1990



SUMMARY REPORT

- 21 participating countries: FRG, KSA, BEL, BOT, BDI, CAN, DEN, UAE, ESP, USA, GRE, ITA, KUW, MAR, NGR, OMA, HOL, POR, QAT, SWE, TOG. ALG (PTC President)
- 1 observer country:
- 5 countries with a women's team: BEL, CAN, USA, MAR, SWE.
- Number of athletes: 221
- officials: 104
- total: 325
- Official Representative: Brigadier General G. Gärdin (SWE)
- PTC President: Commandant M.O. Metref (ALG)
- Results in CISM NEWS: 1990/5
- Organization: excellent
- Technical conditions: very good
- Refereeing: excellent
- Newspaper coverage: very good
- Television coverage: very good
- Spectators: 1000 (military and civilian personnel of the base)
- PTC meeting: one (8/5/1990)
- Study hour: heath problems during physical exercise
- Anti-doping control: 12 tests: all negative

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The doping control was conducted for the first time at cross country championships.
- The Canadian delegation organized for the first time a CISM championship and is to be congratulated for the extremely well executed organization. There was no negative sign of being the first championship in Canada ever.
- The Moroccan team dominated the 1990 event capturing all gold medals in the team events and one gold, three silver, and one bronze in the individual events.

**19th JUDO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
DAKAR (SENEGAL) from 1
to 9 June 1990**

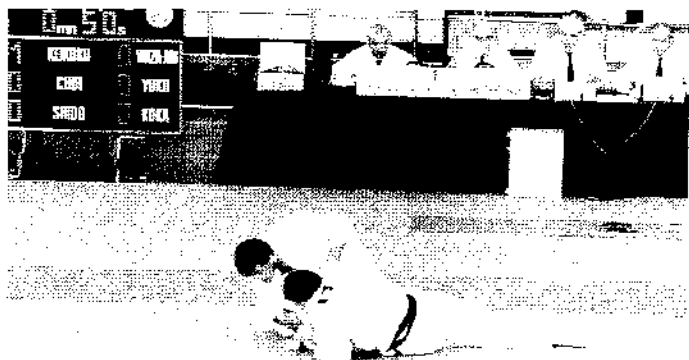


SUMMARY REPORT

— 10 participating countries:	FRG, AUT, BEL, BUR, KOR, FIN, FRA, HOL, GUI, SEN.
— 3 countries with a women's team:	BEL, HOL, KOR.
— Number of athletes:	95
— officials:	64
— total:	159
— Official Representative:	Major General J. Duguet (FRA)
— PTC President:	Colonel J. Herzog (AUT)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/8
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereeing:	good to very good
— Newspaper coverage:	excellent
— Television coverage:	excellent
— Spectators:	3000
— PTC meeting:	one (4/6/1990)
— Study day: Topic	Nutritional aspects of Judokas and spe- cific pathology
Lecturer:	MD C. Leon (FRA)
Attendance:	40 people

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- Colonel J. Herzog will retire at the end of 1990. A successor has to be appointed at the 46th General Assembly.
- A special effort is requested towards the nations to send their female participants to the championships as well.
- CISM offered two chronoscores to Senegal, Germany one tatami and France offered to some nations the air transport to Dakar.
- The representative of the International Judo Federation (IJF) was Colonel L. Baguena (Spain).
- One should note the excellent collaboration with the Senegalese Judo Federation who contributed largely to the success of the championship.
- Fair-play and friendship were dominant factors in the championship, mainly also thanks to the outstanding refereeing.
- The organizing committee is specially thanking Japan and Germany FR for handing over competition tatamis.



**23rd ORIENTEERING WORLD
CHAMPIONSHIP
SETERMOEN (NORWAY) from 24
to 30 June 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 15 participating countries:	FRG, AUS, AUT, BEL, DEN, UAE, ESP, FIN, FRA, IRL, LUX, NOR, HOL, SWE, SUI.
— 1 observer country:	POR.
— Number of athletes:	102
— officials:	52
— total:	154
— Official Representative:	Colonel S. Borgvald (SWE)
— PTC President:	Colonel H. Ruud (NOR)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/6
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	very good
— Refereeing:	very good
— Newspaper coverage:	good
— Television coverage:	good
— Spectators:	1500
— PTC meeting:	one (28/6/1990)
— Anti-doping control:	10 tests: all negative

**16th VOLLEYBALL WORLD
CHAMPIONSHIP
PORDENONE (ITALY) from 17
to 31 July 1990**

SUMMARY REPORT

— 10 participating countries:	FRG, BEL, CAN, FRA, GRE, HOL, IRN, ITA, USA, SAU.
— Number of athletes:	120
— officials:	89
— total:	209
— Official Representative:	Colonel J. Moukori Mbappe (CMR)
— PTC President:	Colonel Yang Xi (CHN)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/6
— Organization:	very good
— Technical conditions:	very good
— Refereeing:	good
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— Television coverage:	good
— Spectators:	30.000
— Study day: Topic	Technical aspects of volleyball Prof. A. Pavlica (Italy)
Attendance:	20

**20 th PARACHUTING WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
ALTENSTADT (GERMANY FR)
from 17 to 27 July 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 28 participating countries:	FRG, ANG, AUT, BEL, BDI, CHI, DEN, UAE, ESP, USA, FIN, FRA, HUN, IRQ, ITA, LBA, MAL, MAR, OMA, HOL, POL, ROM, SWE, SUI, TCH, THA, TOG, URS.
— 3 observer countries:	NGR, TUN, GDR.
— 6 countries with a women's team:	USA, FRA, MAR, HOL, SUI, THA.
— Number of athletes:	166
— officials:	116
— total:	282
— Official Representative:	Colonel A. Al Nuaimi (UAE)
— PTC President:	Lt-Colonel E. Grätzer (SUI)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/7
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereering:	excellent
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— Television coverage:	good
— Spectators:	5000
— PTC meeting:	two (19 and 24/6/90)
— Study day: Topic	cut-away failure and mental training (see hereunder)
Attendance:	88 participants from 31 nations
Anti-doping control:	10 (7 men and 3 women): all negative

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The following nations of eastern europe have participated (out of competition) in or sent observers to the championship: Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic.
- One record was broken in style jumping by Sergeant Lauer (FRA): 5.56 sec.
- For the first time in CISM Parachuting, doping control was organized.
- There is a growing interest on parachuting in the African countries: Morocco, Egypt, Mauritania, Tunisia, Togo, Nigeria,... This is to be encouraged.
- A participation of SKDA-nations is to be expected in the coming World-championships. The fareast countries e.g. Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, China and the Philippines are also preparing teams to participate on a world-level.
- In the relative work, which was introduced in the championship in 1980, the men's team have now reached a high performance level. The women teams also have improved in all disciplines. The results of our military championship are of the same standard as the performance in civilian.



**35th TRACK AND FIELD WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
KAJAANI (FINLAND) from 24 to 31 July 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 26 participating countries:	FRG, GDR, AUT, KSA, BRN, BEL, BOL, KOR, EGY, USA, FIN, FRA, GRE, IRL, ITA, KUW, LUX, NGR, PAK, HOL, QAT, SEN, SWE, THA, TUN, UGA.
— 1 observer country:	BUR.
— 3 countries with a women's team:	BEL, USA, THA.
— Number of athletes:	277
— officials:	101
— total:	378
— Official Representative:	Lt-Colonel Fr. Pilot (LUX-SG)
— PTC President:	Lt-Colonel G. Gola (ITA)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/6
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	perfect
— Refereering:	excellent
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— Spectators:	6400 spectators
— Study day: Topic:	The Finns-Extraordinary sports enthusiasts
Lecturer:	by T. Ilkka (Fin)
Attendancre:	140 people
— Anti-doping control:	25 tests: one positive

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The performances of the athletes were of a very high international standard. Five records were broken, including one asian record (on 100 m run). The performances of T. Boye from Senegal in 800 m and 1500 m were remarkable.
- The sports field was an 8-track covered stadium wich meets international standards and which was upgraded by the city of Kajaani.
- The new regulations contributed to attain a large number of participating countries.
- The organizing committee's high level of technical competence, consonant with Finland's ancient traditions in track and field, was most appreciated.

38th MILITARY PENTATHLON WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

From 30 July
to 8 August 1990

SUMMARY REPORT



— 15 participating countries:	FRG, AUT, BEL, BRA, CHN, DEN, ESP, IRL, ITA, NOR, HOL, SWE, SUI, TUR, VEN.
— 7 observer countries:	NGR, POL, TCH, GDR, KSA, UAE, IRN.
— Number of athletes:	91
— officials:	97
— total:	188
— Official Representative:	Colonel A. Zechner (AUT)
— PTC President:	Colonel H. Seitz (FRG)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/7
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereeing:	excellent
— Newspaper coverage:	poor
— Television coverage:	good
— Spectators:	10.000
— PTC meetings:	two (31/7 and 4/8/ 1990)
— Study day: Topic:	— What is military pentathlon — The road to a high performance sport — Training of mili- tary pentathlon
— Anti-doping control:	12 tests:

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The audience at the study day appreciated the interesting and instructive lectures and the practical demonstrations.
- One world record was equalised.
- Amendments to the regulations were proposed in order to include female participation.
- After some scandinavian attempts in recent years, the 1991 military pentathlon world championship night include a female program.
- Beside the technical aspects, this championship was also characterized by generosity and obligingness of the host to a numerous amount of unofficial guests.
- Military athletes participating in CISM championship are often accompanied by "fans", mostly family members. Their number is growing year by year.



35th PAIM WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP KARLSBORG (SWEDEN) from 16

to 24 August 1990



SUMMARY REPORT

— 8 participating countries:	BEL, BRA, FIN, FRA, HOL, NOR, ESP, SWE.
— 2 observer countries:	IRQ, SEN (Official Representative).
— Number of athletes:	44
— officials:	29
— total:	73
— Official Representative:	Lt-Colonel J. Potin (SEN)
— PTC President:	Colonel P. Kanninen (FIN)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/7
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereeing:	excellent
— Newspaper coverage:	excellent
— Television coverage:	good
— Spectators:	300
— PTC meeting:	one (18/801990)
— Anti-doping control:	4 tests: all negative

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The new UIT (International Shooting Federation) pistol targets were used and the new point tables for shooting and swimming were used.
- Three records were broken.
- Today, there are 9 to 12 nations in the PAIM family.



32th FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP: PRELIMINARY ROUND

The participating nations during the preliminary round of the 34th football championship are:

America	Africa	Asia	Europe
Argentina	Botswana	Iraq	Germany FR
Brasil	Cameroon	Iran	Belgium
Canada	Guinea Rep.	Jordan	France
United States	Morocco	Pakistan	Italy
Surinam	Nigeria		Luxembourg
	Tanzania		Netherlands
			(¹)
	Zambia		Turkey
	Zimbabwe		
5	8	4	7 = 24

(¹) Organizer of the final round.



**9th CYCLING WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
SHAARSBERGEN (NETHERLANDS)
from 10 to 17 September 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 13 participating countries:	FRG, GDR, AUT, BEL, ESP, FRA, USA, HOL, IRN, ITA, POL, ROM, URS.
— Number of athletes:	157
— officials:	90
— total:	247
— Official Representative:	Rear-Admiral A. Ledesma (ARG) Brigadier General A. Van Den Bosch (HOL)
— PTC President:	
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/8
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereeing:	excellent
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— Spectators:	3000
— PTC meeting:	one (14/9/1990)
— Study day - micro symposium	
Main topic:	Testing and training of cyclists (see hereunder)
Attendance:	25 people
— Anti-doping control:	12 tests: all negative

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The atmosphere and friendly attitude of all officials and athletes were exemplary.
- The FIAC (International Amateur Cycling Federation) was represented by Mr. W. Roosenburg (Netherlands).
- The Dutch delegation to CISM organized a mini-symposium, lasting one full day on several actual topics in Cycling. This event took place at the Institute of Physical Education in The Hague (Netherlands) and was sponsored by five local sponsors. The topics were:
 - Maximal exercise of cyclists by Joop Poulus (Netherlands).
 - Flywheel weight and rotational energy by Adri Van Diemen (Netherlands).
 - Positions and efficiency of cycling by Adri Van Diemen (Netherlands).
 - Information processing by Jim Van Dam (Netherlands).
 - From endurance power to more speed by Jos Geysel (Netherlands).



**29th FENCING WORLD
CHAMPIONSHIP
BERN (SWITZERLAND) from 16
to 23 September 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 13 participating countries:	FRG, AUT, BEL, CHI, DEN, FIN, FRA, ITA, LUX, HOL, POR, SWE, SUI.
— 5 countries with a women's team:	BEL, DEN, FRA, HOL, SUI
— Number of athletes:	100
— officials:	55
— total:	155
— Official Representative:	Colonel K. Scharenberg (FRG)
— PTC President:	Colonel R. Burkhalter (SUI)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/8
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereeing:	excellent
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— PTC meeting:	two (19/9 and 20/9/ 1990)
— Number of athletes	275
officials	91
Total	366
— Anti-doping control:	9 tests (3 per disci- ple, men only): all negative

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- Colonel R. Burkhalter (Switzerland), PTC President since 1980, will retire mid 1991.
- The PTC unanimously proposed Major Attila Hauser (Switzerland) as the new PTC President. Major Hauser is a former pentathlete and still an active fencer, he is member of the executive board of the Swiss Fencing Federation.
- The PTC is satisfied with the positive evolution of regional fencing championships.
- Cdt. P. Thirioux, PTC member since 1980, will retire end of 1990.
- The PTC and all participating missions unanimously accept that the sabre competition will in future take place with electrical equipment. The ladies championship will be organized in sword, foil and epee.
- The organization of the championship was of high standard and had an outstanding quality. Modern computer installation was used.
- The public relations commission (section communication) was in contact with 80 newspaper agencies. In addition five press officers and 10 photo agencies were permanently on the competition site. A daily service was held for the whole Swiss Press Media through sport informations.

**36th BASKETBALL WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
DIJON (FRANCE) from 5 to 18 September 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 15 participating countries:	FRG, BEL, CAN, CHN, KOR, UAE, USA, FRA, GRE, GUI, ITA, NGR, HOL, TAN, CHA.
— 2 observer countries:	MAD, LUX (Official Representative).
— Number of athletes:	180
— officials:	85
— total:	265
— Official Representative:	Lt-Colonel Fr. Pilot (LUX-SG)
— PTC President:	Colonel J. Foley (USA)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1990/8
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereering:	excellent
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— Television coverage:	good
— Spectators:	20000 in total
— PTC meeting:	two (14/9 and ^{ooo} /9/ 1990)
— Study day: Topic:	Tactical evolutions and video demonstrations of the last world championship in Argentina by M. Dao (France) and M. Jordane (France).
Attendance:	25 people

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS

- The excellent collaboration with the city of Dijon and the basketball clubs of the region was very much appreciated by all participants. This symbiosis is to be encouraged.
- The level of the competition was very high. Fifty-four matches were played—all in the spirit of good basketball and good friendship.
- For the first time in CISM Basketball history, anti-doping testing was conducted.
- Based on this year's experience, 15 teams playing a 10-day championship is about the maximum the host nation and participating missions can support. If this amount increases, it may be best to change in the future the basketball program to continental preliminary rounds.
- The International Federation (FIBA) was represented by Robert Blanchard.
- In order to develop a program of coaching instructions, a professional coach will be invited to the championship in order to be available for consultation with team coaches. This concept will be tested at the 1991 world championship.
- Raymond Dundley from the United States was adjudged player of the championship.

**5th HANDBALL WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
ILORIN (NIGERIA) from 22 September to 2 October 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 13 participating countries:	BEL, BEN, FRG, CMR, GHA, GUI, HOL, ITA, MLI, NGR, TAN, TOG, ZIM.
— 1 observer countries:	SEN (PTC President)
— 4 countries with a women's team	CMR, GUI, NGR, TAN.
— Official Representative	Colonel Moukori Mbappe (CMR)
— Number of athletes	275
— officials	91
— Total	366
— PTC President:	Commander A. Fall (SEN)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1991/1
— Organization:	good
— Technical conditions:	good
— Refereering:	good
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— Television coverage:	good
— Spectators	40.000

- This is the first time in CISM handball history that women's competitions were scheduled.



**14th WRESTLING WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
WASHINGTON DC (UNITED STATES)
from 1 to 10 December 1990**



SUMMARY REPORT

— 11 participating countries:	AUT, BEL, FIN, FRG, FRA, GRE, ITA, KOR, TUR, USA, ZAI.
— 1 observer countries:	TUN (PTC President).
— Number of athletes:	104
— officials	40
— Total	164
— Official Representative:	Commodore H. Cooper (CAN)
— PTC President:	Colonel A. Oueslati (TUN)
— Results in CISM NEWS:	1991/1
— Organization:	excellent
— Technical conditions:	excellent
— Refereering:	very good
— Newspaper coverage:	very good
— Television coverage:	very good
— Spectators:	Numerous
— PTC meeting:	one (6/12/90)
— Study day: Topic:	Nutricion of athletes