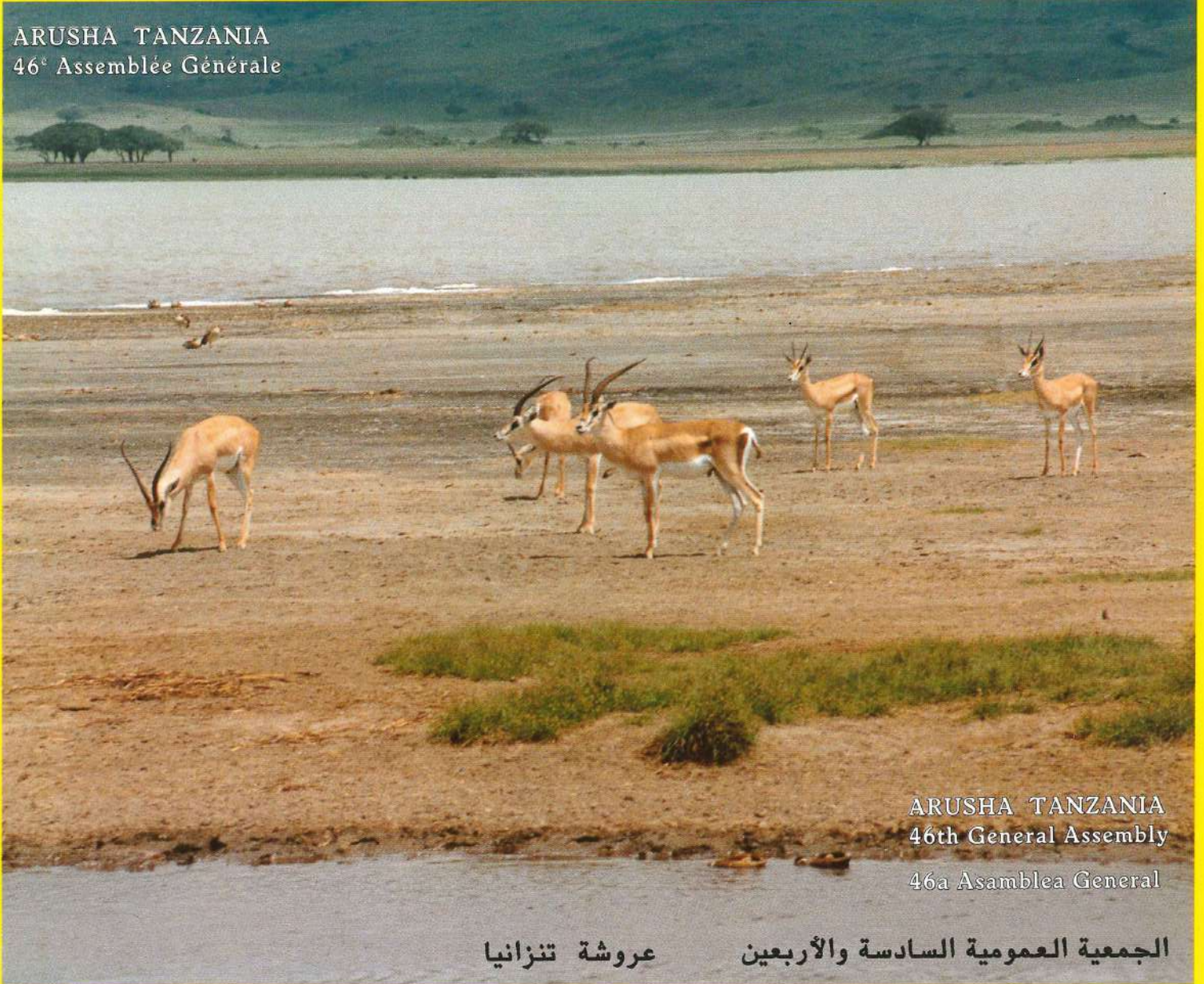


# Sport



## INTERNATIONAL

ARUSHA TANZANIA  
46<sup>e</sup> Assemblée Générale



ARUSHA TANZANIA  
46th General Assembly  
46a Asamblea General

الجمعية العمومية السادسة والأربعين عروشة تنزانيا

**Les championnats du monde :**  
Parachutisme, judo, taekwondo, volley-ball  
Football

**World championships :**  
Parachuting, judo, taekwondo, volleyball  
Soccer

**Thème central :** Notre galerie des vedettes

**Main theme :** Our gallery of stars

**Tema centra :** Nuestra galeria de las estrellas

**الموضوع الأساسي :** صالتنا لعرض النجوم



# SPORT International

N° 87 / SEPTEMBRE - SEPTEMBER 1991

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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.





*Pushing oneself forward, reaching the top is the future champion's objective. If he succeeds, each of his achievements is given wide publicity and contributes to his reputation and glory.*

*So, willy-nilly, the champion is put on a pedestal. His slightest actions are observed by his fans. As a result, he shoulders a heavy responsibility. Many champions are fully aware of the fact; others, I'm afraid, are to a much lesser degree.*

*The impact of the champion on young people is more important than he can imagine. The adolescent feels an overflowing energy when he tries to identify himself with his idol. Which young racing cyclist hasn't dreamed of one day being like Eddy Merckx or Bernard Hinault? Which young athlete hasn't cherished the hope of following the footsteps of Gammoudi, Roelonds or Zatopek? In order to reach his goal, he is ready, like the champion, to tie himself down to a rigid life-style and a strict diet, and to submit to hard training. So a young one, who is closely followed, will find in this sports environment the opportunity to progress from the viewpoint of health, willpower and psychological balance.*

*In the field of social relations, the champion's example may also have a significant educational value. The Olympic games or the great championships are sometimes the scenes of friendly gestures which leaves an impression on peoples' minds: a fencer who helps a fallen opponent back to his feet, a football player who kicks the ball out of play so that his injured opponent could be treated... Gestures of fair play are numerous. This educational role falls on the sports star but, of course, also on his environment.*

*The champion's responsibility is very heavy, for the disillusion of the young is terrible when the idol fails. The example of the champion who is found guilty of doping or who allows himself to be carried away by acts of violence may have perverse effects on young people.*

*The attraction exerted by the champion is not limited to only young people. The champion sets off a chain of reactions. He attracts the masses, arouses the interest of the media and he is surrounded by sponsors. The latter stand surely for the stars' financial success and thus indirectly promote sports in general. Because without money, organized practice of sports has become inconceivable. Money is necessary to create, maintain, and improve sports infrastructures.*

*All these achievements will enable not only tomorrow's champions, but also the mass of athletes to practice their sport under the best conditions.*

*In short, the responsible champion should have a positive impact on the physical and moral health of young people and also should be an incentive to the masses!*

**Lt-Colonel François Pilot.**

**P**ercer dans la masse, atteindre les sommets, c'est l'objectif que se fixe le futur champion. S'il réussit, chacune de ses performances est aussitôt connue du grand public et contribue à sa réputation, à sa gloire.

Qu'il le veuille ou non, le champion se trouve ainsi sur un piédestal. Ses moindres faits et gestes sont suivis par ses fans. Cette situation lui fait endosser une lourde responsabilité. Nombreux sont les champions qui en sont conscients; quelques-uns, hélas, le sont moins.

L'impact du champion sur la jeunesse est plus important qu'il ne l'imagine. L'adolescent sent monter en lui une énergie débordante quand il cherche à s'identifier à son idole. Quel est le jeune cycliste qui n'a rêvé d'être un jour l'égal d'Eddy Merckx ou de Bernard Hinault? Quel est le jeune athlète qui n'a nourri l'espoir de courir sur les traces d'un Gammoudi, Roelonds ou Zatopek? Pour atteindre son but, il est prêt, comme le champion, à s'imposer une discipline de vie et des règles draconiennes d'alimentation, à se soumettre à un entraînement exigeant. Un jeune bien suivi trouvera donc dans ce milieu sportif l'occasion de s'épanouir sur le plan de la santé, de la volonté, de l'équilibre psychique.

Dans le domaine des relations sociales, l'exemple du champion peut aussi avoir une valeur éducative significative. Les jeux olympiques ou les grands championnats sont parfois le théâtre de gestes d'amitié qui restent ancrés dans les mémoires: un escrimeur relevant son adversaire glissé au sol, un joueur de foot mettant le ballon hors du jeu pour que l'on apporte les soins à l'adversaire blessé... Les gestes de fair-play sont légion. Ce rôle éducatif revient à la vedette sportive mais aussi, bien sûr, à son entourage.

La responsabilité du champion est terriblement lourde car la désillusion du jeune est énorme lorsque son idole faille. L'exemple du champion reconnu coupable de doping ou se laissant aller à des gestes de violence peut avoir des effets pervers sur la jeunesse.

Le pouvoir d'attraction du champion ne se limite pas à la seule jeunesse. Le champion déclenche des réactions en chaîne: il attire les foules, suscite l'intérêt des médias et s'entoure de sponsors. Ces derniers sont les garants du succès financier des vedettes et sont ainsi indirectement promoteurs du sport en général. Car on ne peut plus concevoir la pratique organisée du sport sans argent. Il en faut pour créer les infrastructures sportives, les entretenir, les améliorer.

Toutes ces réalisations permettront ainsi aux champions de demain, mais aussi à la masse des sportifs, de pratiquer leur discipline dans les meilleures conditions.

En bref, le champion responsable devrait avoir des répercussions favorables sur la santé physique et morale des jeunes et être l'étincelle qui fait bouger les masses!

**Lt-Colonel François Pilot.**



# La Galerie des Vedettes

Major Jan Wanderstei

C'est une entreprise difficile et délicate que d'établir la liste des meilleurs athlètes ayant participé aux championnats du CISM depuis le début en 1948.

Pour y arriver, il faudrait le nombre de médailles obtenues, ou mieux, faire un classement par points. On n'obtiendrait cependant pas encore un classement objectif des champions du CISM car il faudrait tenir compte du nombre de pays, du nombre d'athlètes par pays, de la discipline sportive, du nombre de championnats organisés dans chaque discipline et des différents modes de sélection au sein des forces armées !

Tous les championnats du CISM sont organisés à un niveau international. Avec les nouveaux pays membres, il faut s'attendre dans l'avenir à une amélioration des performances de nos athlètes ; de nouvelles élites figureront dans la galerie des vedettes. Vous trouverez dans cette édition et dans les prochaines une biographie de nos meilleurs athlètes. Ils ne seront pas présentés dans un ordre de priorité mais bien sur base d'informations reçues des chefs de délégation. Nous sommes persuadés que chaque pays membre du CISM a au moins un athlète qui peut être considéré comme vedette du CISM. Si nous recevons suffisamment d'informations concernant vos athlètes, nous serons fiers de les présenter à nos lecteurs de Sport International à travers le monde.

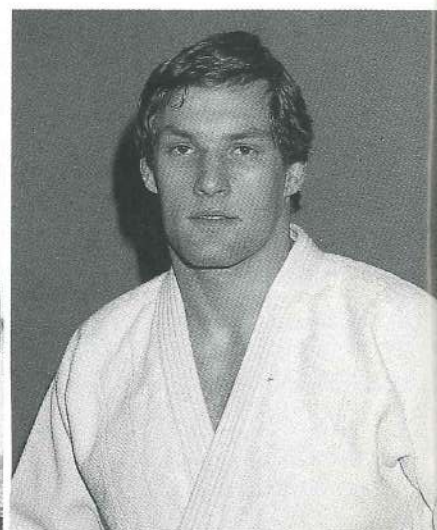
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Hartmut Nienaber



Mohamed Gammoudi



Peter Seisenbacher

*It is rather difficult to determine the greatest athletes that ever competed in CISM world championships since the beginning of the first event in 1948.*

*In order to find out the most successful or outstanding athletes, we might be able to count the number of medals they won or better still get an average of their scores. However, due to extenuating circumstances such as, the number of participating athletes, participating countries, sports disciplines, the number of championships organized, and the different armed forces selection systems, it is rather difficult to make an objective classification of CISM champions.*

*CISM organizes most of its sports disciplines at the international level. In the future, with our new member nations, the performance of our athletes will continue to increase and new CISM top athletes will find their places in our «Gallery of Stars». This edition and the following one will give you a synopsis of the biographies of the most famous and outstanding CISM athletes. We will not present these athletes in the order of classification. The list will be compiled based on when we received the information on the athlete from the chief of delegation. We are sure that every CISM member country at least has one athlete that could be considered as a «CISM Star». If we receive sufficient information on our top athletes, we will be proud to present them to our world-wide Sport International readers.*

## The Gallery of Stars

## LA GALERIE DES VEDETTES

**Discipline:**  
Athlétisme

**Nom, prénom:**  
Cdt. GAMMOUDI Mohamed

**Nationalité:**  
Tunisien

**Date de naissance:**  
11/02/1938

**Résidence:**  
GAFSA

**Situation familiale:**  
Marié, 2 enfants

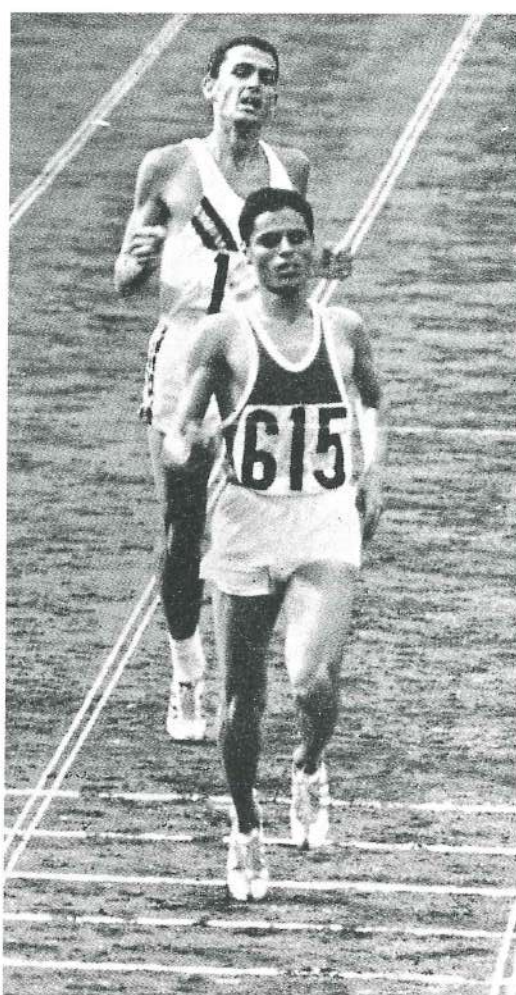
**Profession:**  
Chef de la section d'Athlétisme Militaire

**Participation champ. CISM:**

1962,1963,1964,1965,1966,1967,  
1968,1969,1970.  
1962 Deux médailles d'Or en 5.000 et 10.000m.  
1963 Médaille d'Or en 10.000m.  
1964 Médaille d'Or en 5.000m. et Médaille d'Argent en 10.000m.  
1965 Trois Médailles d'Or en 5.000m.-10.000m. et en Cross  
Country.  
1966 Deux Médailles d'Or en 5.000 et 10.000m.  
1967 Médaille d'Or en Cross Country  
1968 Trois Médailles d'Or en 5.000M;-10.000m. et en  
Cross Country. Médaille de bronze en 1.500m.  
1969 Deux Médailles d'Or en 5.000 et 10.000m.  
1970 Deux médailles d'OR en 5.000 et 10.000m.  
— Médaille d'Argent en 1.500m.  
— Médaille de Bronze en Cross Country. Détient le record du  
10.000m. du CISM en 28'40"6 depuis 1966

**Palmarès civil:**

1963 Jeux Méditerranéens à NAPOLI, Médailles d'Or 5.000 et  
10.000m. Jeux d'Amitié Africaine à Dakar, Médaille d'Or en  
5.000m.  
1964 Jeux Olympique de TOKYO, Médaille d'Argent 10.000  
1965 Championnat Grande Bretagne Londres, Médaille d'Or en  
Six Miles.  
1966 Championnat Grande Bretagne Londres, Médaille d'Or en  
Six Miles.  
1966 Trophée du Meilleur Sport Mondial de l'Année.  
1967 Jeux Méditerranéens de Tunis, Médaille d'Or 5.000 et  
10.000m.  
1968 Jeux Olympique de MEXICO, Médaille d'Or 10.000m. et  
Champion du Cross  
des Nations à Tunis (Or)  
Champion Maghrebain à TRIPOLI (Or)  
1971 Jeux Méditerranéens à IZMIR, Médaille d'Argent en 5.000m.  
1972 Jeux Olympique de MUNICH, Médaille d'Argent en 5.000m.



**Décorations, titres, distinctions:**

Membre du Comité Olympique Tunisien  
Vice-Président de la Fédération Tunisienne d'Athlétisme  
Délégué du CISM  
Vice-Président de le l'Ass. Sportive Militaire de Tunis  
1989 Grand officier de l'Ordre du Mérite du CISM

## LA GALERIE DES VEDETTES

### Sports discipline:

Track and Field



### Name and surname:

Joao Carlos DE OLIVEIRA

### Nationality:

Brazilian

### Date of birth:

28th April 1954

### Residence:

Ponte Grande — Guarulhos — SP — Brazil

### Occupation:

Lieutenant (ret.)  
Deputy in Sao Paulo, Brazil

### Participation in CISM championships:

1975 1st place Triple Jump, Long Jump, 4x100m and 100m contest. He broke the Brazilian Record of the 100m. with the wonderful time of 10'1", that is still the Armed Forces and Brazilian Record.

In 1976, he set up the actual CISM Triple Jump record with the mark of 17,38m.

### Decorations, titles, distinctions:

In 1985, he received, in Colombia, the title of the Best Athlete of Latin America and was elected for the House of Deputies of the State of Sao Paulo.

In 1987, he received the title of "One of the Ten Best Athletes in the World"

Among his best titles we can detach:

- Armed Forces Record Holding
- CISM Record Holding
- Pan American Champion (two times)
- World Champion (three times)
- World record Holder, from 1975 to 1985: 17m89.

Have the following decorations:

- "Commenda Rio Branco"
- "Medalha do Pacificador"
- "Medalho de Anchieta"
- "Troféu Estácio de Sá"
- "Ordem do Mérito Militar (Cavaleiro)-1982"
- "Cruz do Mérito Desportivo"-1981

### Civilian awards:

In 1974, he obtained the best South American marks in the following contests:

- Triple Jump: 16,56m.
- Long Jump: 7,84m.
- 4x100m. contest: 39,4"



1976 In Montreal Olympic Games, 3rd place at the Triple Jump with 16,48m;

In Italy, he got the great mark of 8,36m at the Long Jump contest, that became the Rieti Meeting record and the South American Record.

1977 and 1978, he obtained many first place. We should Stress the following competitions, where he obtained the Triple Jump Gold Metal:

- World Cup Dusseldorf, German (1977)
- Parma Meeting, Italy (1978)
- Firenze, Italy (1978)
- Berlin Meeting, German (1978)
- Sürst Meeting, German (1978)

1979 He obtained the Gold Medal at the Pan American Games at the Triple Jump contest and won this contest in many other National championships.

1980 He attended the World Track and Field Championship, in Roma, Italy, obtaining the Gold Medal at Triple Jump and the Moscow Olympic Games, where he won the Bronze Medal at that contest.

### Sports discipline:

Military pentathlon

### Name and surname:

NIENABER Hartmut

### Nationality:

German

### Date of birth:

11 March 1952

### Residence:

Munich

### Civil status:

1 child

### Occupationm:

Leader and trainer of German national team of military pentathlon; master sergeant.

### Participation in CISM championships:

1973, 1974\*, 1975, 1976\*, 1977\*, 1978\*, 1979\*, 1980\*, 1983\*, 1984\*, 1985, 1986\*, 1987\*.

(\*) CISM world champion

### Decorations, titles, distinctions:

1980 The golden honorary cross of the German army  
1985 Silver laurel leaf presented by the President of the German Federal Republic  
1986 Gold Star of Merit of CISM



### Athletes comments:

*Regarded from my present view as trainer, the years as athlete were the most outfilled years of my life. there was no dull phase in attractive sport, which demands concentration, power, skill and endurance.*

*Especially valuable was the friendship in this sport.*

*I particularly want to thank my trainer W. Oberndörfer who followed me through the active years and with his special skill helped me to my great achievement.*

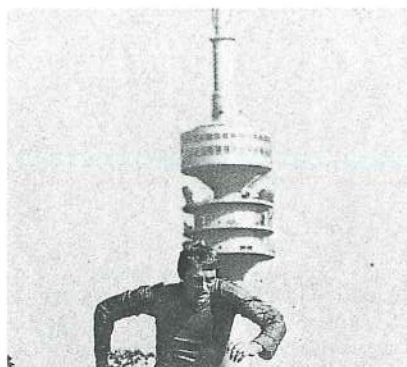
*For the future I wish more publicity and worldwide interest for this many sided sport, especially in the German army.*

## THE GALLERY OF STARS

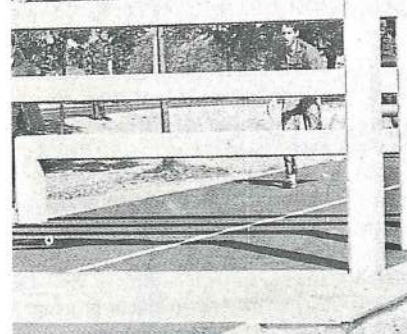
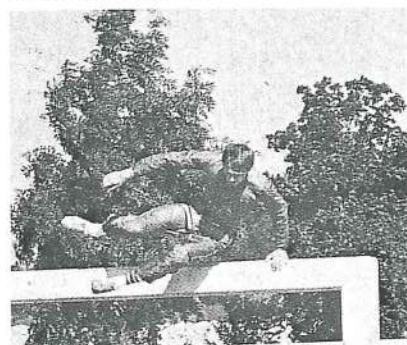
## LA GALERIE DES VEDETTES



**Peter Seisenbacher**



**Hartmut Nienaber**



**Sports discipline:**  
Judo (-86 kg)

**Name and surname:**  
SEISENBACHER Peter

**Nationality:**  
Austrian

**Date of birth:**  
26th March 1960

**Residence:**  
Vienna

**Civil status:**  
Secretary General of the Austrian Sportshep.

**Occupation:**  
Goldsmith  
Staff Sergeant (reserve)

**Participation in CISM championships:**

1981 1st  
1982 1st  
1984 1st (and All-Cat)  
1984 1st  
1987 1st  
1988 1st

**Decorations, titles, distinctions:**  
CISM-award

**Civilian sports awards:**  
European Championship  
1980 2nd  
1983 2nd  
1984 3rd  
1985 3rd  
1986 1st



World Championship  
1985 1st

Olympic Games  
1984 1st  
1988 1st

## LA GALERIE DES VEDETTES

# **"Karibu" to CISM in Tanzania**

## **46th General Assembly with the theme of solidarity**

### **The World Unification of Military Sports by unanimous vote**

#### **Tanzania land of hospitality**

Tanzania hosted the 46th General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council from 28 through 11 May 1991 which, this year, attracted 64 countries from all over the world.

The meetings were held at the Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC).

Being the major city for the surrounding tourist attractions, Arusha and especially its conference centre, for 15 days, were like a beehive in full activity.

#### **Lodging**

Mount Meru Novotel was full of delegates; participants who could not find accommodation in this hotel stayed at the "New Arusha" hotel.

#### **Participation**

64 countries took part in the deliberations of the Assembly (this number is a record in the history of CISM) including 52 members, 4 invited to join CISM (Angola, Australia, India and Swaziland) and 8 observers (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and USSR). In addition, 16 Presidents of Permanent Technical Committees and 11 representatives of partner firms also participated in this international meeting.

#### **Laying of the wreath and the Executive Committee**

During the opening ceremony of the Executive Committee, the members of the latter as well as the Tanzanian authorities including the Chief of Staff, Lt-General Tumainieli Kiwelu, laid a wreath at the Askari monument, in memory of the national heroes.

The first session of this Committee presided by General Jean Duguet, was honoured by the presence of Lt-General Tumainieli Kiwelu who, in his opening speech, recalled the concepts of unity and peace for CISM member nations and congratulated Tanzania for its contribution by hosting the 1991 General Assembly.

#### **Opening of the Assembly**

The opening ceremony of the General Assembly was held on 5 May at the Arusha Conference Centre in the presence of the official authorities and all the participants.

In his welcome speech, H.E. John S. Malacela, Prime Minister, said he felt very honoured to officially open this important Assembly and, in this regard, expressed his gratitude to the CISM representatives.

The ceremony was followed by a press conference to which the observer countries were invited in order to give them the opportunity to benefit from the information on CISM.

#### **Assembly with the theme of solidarity**

In his survey, the CISM President, General de Division J. Duguet, underlined that the theme for the 46th General Assembly was going to be solidarity under three aspects:

- Solidarity to reconcile the CISM countries involved in the Gulf war,
- Solidarity to welcome the SKDA member countries as nations invited to join CISM,
- Solidarity to allow less-privileged CISM member countries to remain in CISM despite their increasing economic difficulties.

#### **Major decisions**

It was indeed in the context of solidarity that the Assembly made a series of decisions.

The most important are listed as follows:

1. The admission, unanimously, of the entire SKDA countries by granting them the status of invited nations, namely: USSR, Angola, Afghanistan, Hungary, Vietnam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, North Korea, Cuba, Laos, Outer Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Rumania (Angola and Rumania were already on the list of invited nations).

All these countries will have to individually address their request for affiliation to CISM and as soon as they have paid the annual membership fee to the treasury, they will automatically become members.

Bulgaria, Soviet Union, and Angola having paid the membership fee during the General Assembly, are therefore members of our organization.

Cyprus was represented as an observer country and at the same time obtained the status of an invited nation.

This country paid the 1991 membership fee after the General Assembly and is, from now on, part of our sports movement.

2. The General Assembly modified the rate of the membership fee in favour of the less-privileged countries based on the fee paid to the United Nations Organization (UNO).
3. In order to carry out solidarity action towards the less-developed member countries of CISM, the Assembly accepted the ideas on sponsorship introduced by the Permanent Commission for Partnership and the Permanent General Secretariat. The CISM President insisted that the less-privileged countries should formulate their request for assistance in a more concrete way and send it to the Permanent general Secretariat.
4. The General Assembly also voted in favour of the new structure of the Academy as follows:

##### **Board of Directors**

- The President of CISM as President of the Academy
- The members of the Board of Directors:
  - The Secretary General of CISM
  - The President of the Permanent Commission for Sports
  - The President of the Permanent Commission for Sports Medicine
  - The President of the Permanent Commission for Finance
- A Secretary designated by the Secretary General.



## 46th General Assembly

### Creation of a new Permanent Commission for Sports Medicine

This new commission will be composed of medical doctors specialized in sports medicine in charge of the following tasks:

- Medical clinics and study days
- Medical congresses
- Regulations and anti-doping tests
- Research and application in the medical field
- Medical publications.

5. The delegations of the General Assembly accepted the updating of the Sports Regulations, the Statutes and Regulations of Procedure.

### The main sports topic

On the day dedicated to the Permanent Commission for Sports, Colonel A. Zechner, President of this Commission, made a report on the main topic: «Sport and Education».

### The ladies' programme and the cultural programme

In order to pay special attention to the wives of the delegates, the organizing committee had planned a very attractive programme for them.

In order to give the participants the opportunity to benefit from the tourist attractions of the region, the Tanzanian delegation organized an unforgettable cultural day in the Ngorongoro crater where various wild animals live together in harmony.

The participants were exhausted by such an excursion but very happy that they had the opportunity to explore one of the seven wonders of the world.

Following this wonderful souvenir of Tanzania, a very pleasant surprise was reserved for the evening of the next day. It was a dinner followed by a lively folkloric show by a very talented team of artists who sang and performed dances from countries all over the world to pay tribute to all the participants.

### Gesture of friendship

Colonel H. Seitz (FRG), PTC President for military pentathlon, suddenly left Arusha suffering from a disc hernia. The first medical aid was given by our CISM medi-

cal team, Dr Fayala (TUN) and Dr Léon (FRA).

Before his repatriation to Germany, Secretary of State for Defence, Honorable Amram Mayagira, paid him a friendly visit.

### The sponsor "Deutsche Aerospace" and the CISM partner firms

Deutsche Aerospace, a new CISM sponsor firm, sent an excellent team to organize the sponsorship of the opening dinner with the collaboration of the Tanzanian delegation.

This new firm was introduced to the "CISM family" by Mr Ramthun, Vice-President for External Relations, in the absence of Mr Karl Dersch, member of the Board of Directors.

This dinner was enhanced by the presence of the Prime Minister and first Vice-President of Tanzania who, in his speech welcomed all the guests in his country and extended his thanks to the representatives of Deutsche Aerospace for their solidarity action.

In the speech he addressed to the guests, Mr Ramthun mentioned that the 46th General Assembly was taking place "in the era of an easing up East-West-conflict and when the social and industrial development of the southern hemisphere is an urgent task of the North and an important basis for future peace in the world". He added that "An accompanying phenomenon of this development are the sports activities of the countries.

In sports is anticipated what in the future must determine the relation between industrial and developing countries: the international equality of rights of nations, that is expressed by the equality of chances in the questions of world politics".

The new sponsor took the rare opportunity of displaying its activities centered on the manufacturing of high technology equipment. This exhibition stimulated the interest of numerous delegates both during this presentation and the display boards set up in the conference centre.

Out of the eight partner firms that attended the Assembly (Adidas AG, Balsam, Browning, Bullit Systems, INSA, Pieters Medical Productions, Polytronic and Somati), five presented their company by means of an exhibition stand at the conference centre and all of them had the opportunity to take the floor during the General Assembly to introduce their firm to the CISM member delegations.

This experience was highly appreciated by the delegations present who could make good facts with the partners.

### Closing and awards

During the closing ceremony, which also took place at the conference centre, the Minister of State, Defence and National Service, Honorable Amran H. Mayagila (MP), did a review of the military troops. The CISM flag was lowered and handed over by Major General R.L. Makunda, Chairman of the organizing committee of this Assembly, to the CISM President. In turn, the President handed it over to Brigadier Essam Idarose, delegate of Egypt that will organize the next General Assembly.

Finally, General J. Duguet proceeded to the awards ceremony. The Grand Cordon of the CISM Order of Merit was bestowed to His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Commander in Chief of the National Defence Forces.

The Grand Officer of the CISM Order of Merit was attributed to several personnel, namely

- Honorable Amran H. Mayagila (MP), Minister of State, Defence and National Service,
- General Han Fudong (China), Vice-President for Asia who retired after more than 10 years of devotion to CISM. The entire Assembly stood up to applause and say goodbye to General Han Fudong who was very deeply moved.
- Major General Rowland L. Makunda (Tanzania), Chairman of the organizing committee of the 46th General Assembly,
- Colonel John E. Moler (United States), Chief of delegation (out going),
- Colonel René Burkhalter (Switzerland), PTC President for fencing (out going).

For the first time in the history of CISM, a "solidarity trophy" was awarded. The Federal Republic of Germany was awarded this trophy for its efforts of solidarity for 1990. The Director of the Academy, Colonel H. Fayala MD handed it over to Colonel Böxkes, Chief of delegation for Germany.

The Minister of State, Defence and National Service, Honorable Amran H. Mayagila (MP) declared the General Assembly closed on 11 May 1991.

*Kwa heri tutaonana tena Cairo mwakani. (1)*

**Malika Moussa  
Lt-Colonel Willy Fleischer  
Major Jan Wanderstein**

(1) Goodbye and see you soon in Cairo.

## The partner firms and the sponsor



Adidas

Adidas



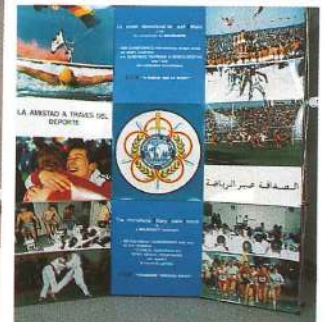
Insa

Insa

Deutsche Aerospace Representative of D.A. Mr Ramthun (middle),  
Général de Division J. Duguet (right) and Major General R.L. Makunda (left)



Portable kit for exhibitions



Kit portable pour exposition

Deutsche Aerospace Son représentant M. Ramthun encadré du Général  
de Division J. Duguet et du Général Major R.L. Makunda.

Polytronic

Polytronic



Balsam

Balsam

## Les firmes partenaires et le sponsor



1

2

3

5

4

1. Welcome to the new members of the former SKDA

2. Colonel Dr Fayala hands over the "Solidarity Trophy" to Colonel Bökkes

3. General Han Fudong (in the middle), Vice-President for Asia, is retiring

4. Closing session: thanks to Tanzania

5. Gesture of friendship: Minister of Defence, H.E. Amran Mayagira, pays a visit to Colonel Seitz

# 46ème Assemblée Générale

# 46a Asamblea General

الجمعية العمومية السادسة والأربعين



«Karibu» en Tanzanie



46th General Assembly

"Karibu" in Tanzania

«كاريبو» السيزم في تنزانيا



"Karibu" en Tanzania

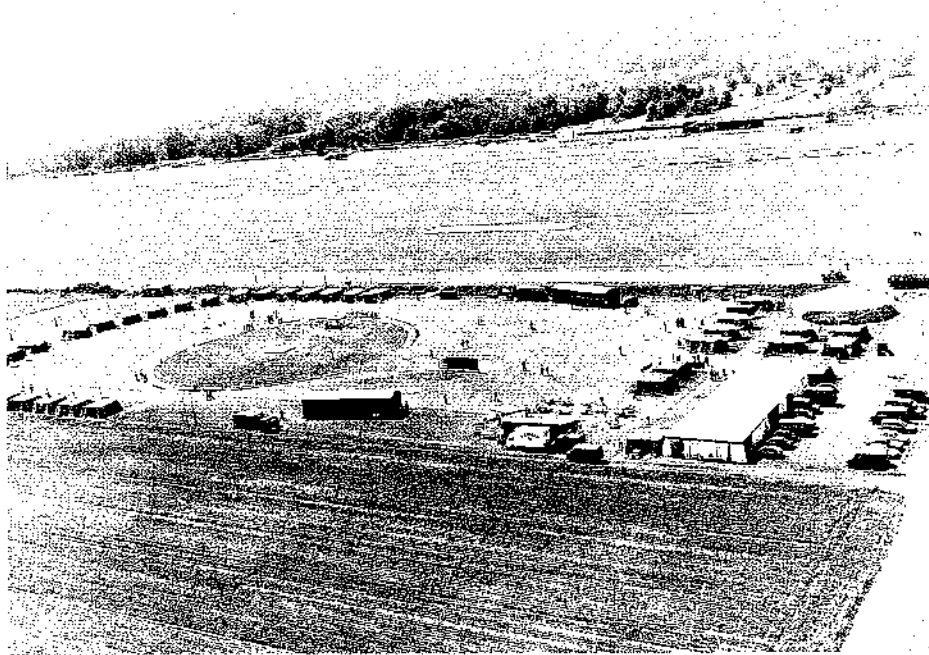
- |   |   |
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| 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 3 |

1. Le hisser du drapeau du CISM pendant la cérémonie d'ouverture
2. Discours du Premier Ministre, S.E. John S. Malecela, lors de la séance inaugurale
3. Les dames aussi sont occupées
4. Le Général Duguet et le Général Tumaini Kiwelu lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture
5. Le centre de conférence d'Arusha

Le Premier Ministre, S.E. John S. Malecela, procède à la revue des troupes.

# The 21st World Military Parachuting Championship

Pisa - Italy 20-30 June 1991



Vue de la zone d'atterrissage de Tassignano

View of the landing zone - Tassignano



bring this contest up to an ever high standard. Participating for the first time, Ireland was quite inexperienced but at the end of the competition its progress was quite obvious.

The members of the jury who were under the leadership of Captain Slecht from Germany were not offered the slightest opportunity to discover the sights of Tuscany. From dawn to dusk, they were at the competition area to judge each jump. There were no complaints made and the jury of appeal did not have to intervene, which is the best evidence of the excellence work by these individuals. There was a total of 25 members; in fact not large enough to have a fair share of the tasks (several countries showed up without a referee).

Captain Slecht did not once get excited, and he successfully completed his job with exemplary competence; he even had time to give us some explanations.

During the accuracy jump, despite the electronic means, five referees had to be present to constantly keep an eye on the wind-force, to control the way the target is hit and to follow the starting phase in the air. In addition, the referees also had to do the same at the secretariat and onboard the aircraft. The disciplines of "relative jump" and "style jump" were followed by five referees and one reserve referee on their video screens. To be considered a foul, a movement or an attitude which would be in contradiction with the regulations, have to be noticed by three referees. So, in the field of "style" not turning according to the proper axis is penalized in time. As to relative jumps, marks are not carried out completely.

Tuscany, Pisa, Tassignano will remain engraved in memory of the 21st World Championship participants. With its incomparable past and its beautiful nature, this region hosted high-level sports events. These days were also fruitful as far as solidarity and bonds of friendship are concerned.

Every day, from dawn to dusk, 141 athletes from 26 nations and dozens of officials gathered in the sports area to contest the places of honour in a spirit of fraternization and fair play.

For the first time, Deutsche Aerospace sponsored a CISM-championship; it was a success right away.

For accuracy, the competition started off in an enthralling manner. At the end of the eight jumps planned, four athletes were equally placed with a penalty of one centimetre. After a first jump-off, the suspense remained undiminished. At the second jump-off, Lichterte, the Belgian athlete, seemed to best master the situation and won the final victory, thanks to a perfect jump. By winning the gold medals and the relative jumps, the athletes from Schaffen proved that Belgian military parachuting is of a very high standard.

Parachuting is a prestigious sport in the Soviet Union. In this respect, its athletes didn't leave the slightest possible doubt. Their first participation was a complete success. As to style and accuracy combined, Lanskov and Uliev made us to understand that their gold and silver medals would probably not be the last achievement of the new CISM member nation.

Despite strong competition, the French maintained a firm hold and the French team emerged above the others in the international classification with regard to accuracy and style combined.

Among the other sports events, let us mention the new world record of Spain in the area of relative jumps and the performance of Stearms, the American athlete (accuracy and style) and the French female athlete (style). The female Thai team also achieved an outstanding performance with its victory in the area of combined. The countries which didn't make it to the podium also distinguished themselves by their performance. Countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Yemen which took part as nations "outside the competition", will

# 21ème Championnat du Monde Militaire de Parachutisme

Pise — Italie 20 — 30 juin 1991

Major Jan Wanderstein



Cheryl Stearns (USA)  
Championne du monde en précision  
et combiné  
*World champion in accuracy and combined*

La Toscane, Pise, Tassignano resteront des souvenirs impérissables pour tous les participants à ce 21ème championnat du monde. Dotée d'un passé culturel incomparable et gratifiée d'une nature ravissante, cette contrée connut des moments sportifs de très haut niveau. Ces journées furent également riches sur le plan de la solidarité et des liens d'amitiés.

Chaque jour, de la fine pointe de l'aube à la tombée du crépuscule, 141 athlètes en provenance de 26 nations et des dizaines d'officiels se rassemblaient dans la zone de compétition pour se disputer les places d'honneur sur le podium dans une ambiance de fraternisation et de fair-play.

Pour la première fois, Deutsche Aerospace accordait son sponsoring à un championnat du CISM; d'emblée ce fut un succès.

En précision, la compétition connut un déroulement captivant. Au terme des huit sauts prévus, quatre athlètes se retrouvaient ex-aequo avec une pénalité d'un centimètre. Après un premier jump-off, le suspens demeurait entier. Au second jump-off, le Belge Lichterte semblait le

mieux maîtriser la situation et remportait la victoire finale grâce à un saut impeccable. En remportant les médailles d'or aux sauts relatifs, les athlètes de Schaffen donnaient la preuve que le parachutisme militaire belge se situe à un très haut niveau.

En Union Soviétique, le parachutisme est un sport prestigieux; à ce sujet, leurs athlètes ne laissèrent pas planer le moindre doute. La première participation fut un succès. En style et en combiné (précision et style), Lanskov et Uliev laissèrent entendre que leurs médailles d'or et d'argent ne seraient sans doute pas les dernières dans l'escarcelle du nouveau membre du CISM.

En dépit de la forte concurrence, le bastion français demeurait inébranlable et l'équipe française émergeait au classement interpays en saut de précision et en combiné.

Parmi les autres faits sportifs, citons le nouveau record du monde de l'Espagne en sauts relatifs et les prestations de l'athlète américain, Stearns (précision et combiné) et de la Française Sterbick (style). Prestations remarquables également de l'équipe féminine thaïlandaise avec sa victoire en combiné. Les nations qui ne prirent pas place sur le podium se firent aussi remarquer par leur valeur. Des pays, comme la Tchécoslovaquie, la Pologne, la Roumanie et le Yémen qui prirent part comme nations « hors concours », porteront à l'avenir cette compétition à un niveau encore plus élevé. Pour sa première participation, l'Irlande fit son apprentissage mais ses progrès en fin de compétition furent évidents.

Ceux qui n'eurent pas la moindre chance de découvrir les beautés de la Toscane, ce furent les membres du jury sous la conduite du Capitaine allemand Slecht. Des premières lueurs au coucher du soleil, ils étaient présents dans la zone de compétition pour y juger chaque saut. Aucune plainte ne fut déposée et le jury d'appel n'eut pas à intervenir, ce qui constitue la meilleure preuve de l'excellence du travail.

Ils étaient au nombre de 15. En fait, trop peu pour répartir équitablement le travail (plusieurs pays se présentèrent sans arbitre).

Sans s'énerver le moins du monde, le Capitaine Slecht mena tout à bonne fin avec une compétence exemplaire; il trouva même le temps de nous prodiguer quelques éclaircissements.

Lors des sauts de précision, malgré les moyens électroniques, cinq arbitres doivent être présents pour tenir à l'oeil en permanence la force du vent, contrôler la manière de toucher l'objectif et suivre en l'air la phase d'attaque. En outre les arbitres doivent aussi se trouver au secrétariat et à bord des aéronefs.

Les disciplines « relatif » et « style » sont suivies par cinq juges et un juge réserve sur leurs écrans vidéo.

Pour être considérés comme fautifs, un mouvement ou une attitude qui seraient en contradiction avec le règlement doivent être constatés par trois arbitres. C'est ainsi qu'en « style », le fait de ne pas tourner suivant l'axe correct est sanctionné par des pénalités de temps. En « relatif », les points ne sont pas accordés lorsque la figure est considérée comme non entièrement exécutée.



Lichterte (Belgique), médaille d'or en précision  
*Lichterte (Belgium), Gold medal in precision*



Toscana, Pisa, Tassignano constituyen recuerdos imperecederos para todos los que participaron en este 21o campeonato mundial. Esta comarca, que goza de un pasado cultural incomparable y de una naturaleza encantadora, experimentó momentos deportivos de altísimo nivel. Estas jornadas desembocaron también en el establecimiento de muchos vínculos de solidaridad y de amistad.

Cada día, de la madrugada hasta el crepúsculo, 141 atletas procedentes de 26 naciones y decenas de oficiales se juntaron en la zona de competición con el objetivo de subir al podio en un ambiente de fraternización y de "fairplay".

Por primera vez, "Deutsche Aerospace" era el socio comercial de un campeonato del CISM. Fue un éxito de entrada.

La competición se desarrolló de manera cautivante. Después de los ocho saltos previstos, cuatro atletas terminaron ex aequo con una penalidad de un centímetro. Después de un primer "jump-off", el suspenso no decaía. Durante el segundo "jump-off", el belga Librecht pareció mejor dominar la situación y consiguió la victoria gracias a un salto impecable. Con sus medallas de oro en los saltos relativos, los atletas de Schaffen demostraron que el paracaidismo belga es de alto nivel.

En la Unión Soviética, el paracaidismo es un deporte prestigioso. A este respecto, sus atletas pusieron un término a todas las dudas. Su primera participación fue un éxito. En estilo y en combinado (precisión y estilo) Lanskov y Uliev dieron a entender que sus medallas de oro y de plata sin lugar a dudas no serían las últimas en llenar la bolsa del nuevo miembro del CISM.



Accuracy

Précision

A pesar de la fuerte competencia, el baluarte francés siguió siendo inexpugnable y el equipo francés emergió en la clasificación interpaíses en salto de precisión y en combinado.

Entre los demás hechos deportivos, cabe citar el nuevo récord mundial de España en saltos relativos y las prestaciones del atleta norteamericano Stearns (precisión y combinado) y de la francesa Sterbick (estilo). Prestaciones destacables también por parte del equipo femenino de Tailandia que ganó el combinado. Las naciones que no tuvieron representantes en el podio también demostraron todo su valor. Además, gracias a países como Checoslovaquia, Polonia, Rumania y Yemen, que participaron en calidad de países "fuera de serie", esta competición alcanzará en el futuro un nivel todavía más alto. En su primera participación, Irlanda hizo su aprendizaje pero, al final de la competición, sus progresos ya eran obvios.

Los miembros del jurado, que encabezaba el Capitán alemán Slecht, no tuvieron la oportunidad de descubrir las bellezas de Toscana. Del amanecer hasta el atardecer estaban en la zona de competición con el fin de juzgar cada salto. No se presentó ninguna denuncia y el jurado de apelación no tuvo

que intervenir lo que constituye la mejor prueba de la excelencia del trabajo. Los jueces eran 15 y, a decir verdad, no bastaba para repartir el trabajo de manera equitativa (varios países vinieron sin árbitro).

Sin nunca ponerse nervioso, el Capitán Slecht lo llevo todo a cabo con una competencia ejemplar. Incluso consiguió darnos unos esclarecimientos.

En lo que atañe a los saltos de precisión y pese a los medios electrónicos, cinco árbitros son permanentemente necesarios para observar la fuerza del viento, controlar la manera de tocar el objetivo y seguir en el aire las fases de ataque. Además, los árbitros también tienen que estar en la secretaría y a bordo de los aeronaves.

Cinco jueces y un juez de reserva asisten a las disciplinas "relativo" y "estilo" por medio de pantallas videos. Se considera falta un movimiento o actitud contraria al reglamento con tal que la noten tres jueces. Así es como en "estilo", el hecho de no girar siguiendo el eje correcto se sanciona por penalidades de tiempo. En "relativo", no se conceden los puntos cuando se considera que la figura no ha sido totalmente ejecutada.

## 21o Campeonato Mundial Militar de Paracaidismo

Pisa - Italia  
20 - 30 de junio de 1991

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# PARACHUTE SYMPOSIUM ON CUT-AWAY FAILURE

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## **CISM Academy study day Meeting on 21 July 1990 during the Parachuting World Championship in Altenstadt, Federal Republic of Germany**

### **Summary of Briefings (Dr. R. MAIRE)**

The meeting was organized by Lt Colonel E. GRATZER, President of the CISM Permanent Technical Committee Parachuting, with the assistance of Colonel SCHRAMM and Captain H. SCHLECHT of the Airborne Operations and Air Transport School in Altenstadt (Germany). The delimitation of the briefing topics, the selection of the speakers and the scientific management of the meeting was the responsibility of Dr. J. KOZEL and Dr. R. MAIRE. The meeting was attended by approximately 80 persons from 30 Nations. The briefings, which were held in the German language, were translated into English and French by simultaneous interpretation. Detailed programme was as follows:

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#### **Programme of the CISM Parachute Meeting**

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Welcome/Opening Dr. J. KOZEL, CISM ACademy  
Sports EXPert in MOD GE

#### **Cut-Away Failure**

Introducing the Subject/ Dr. R. MAIRE, Medical Officer  
Statistics/Practical Cases AeCS/VP CIMP-FAI  
The Medical Approach Dr. R. BESENTHAL,  
Oberfeldarzt; Psychiatrist,  
Neurologist Sports Surgeon  
The Psychological Approach Prof. Dr. H. EBERSPÄCHER,  
Psychologist  
The Psycho-Physiological Mrs S. BAUMANN  
Approach lic phil I  
The Practical Approach from Dr. W. DMOCH, Oberfeldarzt  
the point of View of the (Réserve); surgeon, Psychiatrist  
Free Fall Parachutist Free-Fall Parachutist  
The material Approach U. FRISCHKNECHT Hauptmann  
Parachuting Expert

#### **Mental Training**

Viewpoint of the Sports Prof. Dr. H. EBERSPÄCHER  
Psychologist Psychologist  
Application in the Preparation B. SCHORI, lic phil I  
for Contests Sports Psychologist  
Application to Prevent  
Cut-Away Failure

#### **Cut-Away Failure**

Possible Solutions to the Problem

Dr. R. MAIRE

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#### **Opening (Dr. J. KOZEL):**

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Dr. J. KOZEL welcomed the participants and then immediately turned to the subject proper by giving a definition of Cut-away Failure. The parachutist who, after having activated the main parachute, realizes that the main parachute fails to deploy properly or gives other problems preventing its normal functioning, has to jettison, as a first step, his main parachute and to activate without delay, as a second step, the reserve parachute. The term "cut-away" refers to the dropping or separation of the main parachute. The term "cut-away failure" is used to describe a situation where, after the main parachute has been jettisoned, the reserve parachute is not activated, resulting almost always in a fatal accident.

Parachuting instructors and other parachute experts again and again face such accidents with a feeling of inability and helplessness.

Dr. KOZEL furthermore emphasized attention to the importance of the second topic, "mental training" for competitions and for preventing accidents.



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## **Introducing the Subject: Statistics, Concrete Examples (Dr. R. MAIRE):**

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The speaker explained the objective of the symposium and then presented two examples of cut-away failure: both cases are typical of various aspects of cut-away failure. The problem may occur with both experienced and less experienced parachutists. Psychological factors have certainly played a role in both cases: in case n 1 an earlier unfortunate parachuting emergency may have been of importance; furthermore, the lack of time in view of a relatively low altitude in case n 1 should be mentioned or at least the lack of appreciation of the altitude and hence the time situation, which factor also applied to case n 2. In addition, the parachute material itself was an element in the accident chain - namely in case n 2 the arrangement of the handles on the one hand and the lacking familiarity of the parachutist with his parachute system on the other; in case n 1, fitting of the Reserve Static Line (RSL), a device that automatically activates the reserve chute, might possibly have prevented the accident. Since psychological and material aspects are of primary importance in cut-away failure, the speakers were selected accordingly.

In the second part of this briefing, accident figures were presented which I shall, however, not enumerate here in detail. The proportion of parachute accidents among the overall number of aeronautical accidents was 8.5% in 1985 according to statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany. Between 1973 and the summer of 1990, 105 fatal parachute incidents occurred in the Federal Republic of Germany, amounting to an annual rate of 6.2. In Switzerland a total of 42 fatal parachute accidents occurred between 1960 and 1989, with the fatal rate amounting to 2.1 per year for the last few years. Worldwide, one out of approx. 70,000 jumps is fatal (in the United States of America there was 1 fatal accident per approx. 60,000 in 1989, and in the United Kingdom the figure was 1 per approx. 125,000 which meant the lowest accident rate). Worldwide, and also in Switzerland, accident figures went down in recent years. Cut-Away Failure probably is the main cause in more than half of all fatal accidents. The figures from the United Kingdom indicate that it may very well be possible to reduce accident rates still further, even worldwide. "We hope that with today's conference we can help solve the problem of cut-away failure and hence do something towards reducing the number of accidents of this kind". With these words the speaker concluded his briefing.

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## **The Medical Approach (Dr. R. BESENTHAL):**

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The speaker had no doubt that the psychiatric-psychological aspect ranked first in explaining cut-away failures. He then discussed the question whether it was all the same possible that acute illnesses might play a role. To that end, he presented examples from everyday clinical life (no parachuting accidents), such as a sudden epileptic attack where a brain tumour was discovered later on or a sudden attack of vertigo in a person with a then still unknown multiple sclerosis etc. The relevance of such events for our problem must be regarded as insignificant. Dr. BESENTHAL concluded his briefing with the question which he deliberately left unanswered: "Wouldn't it be reasonable to discuss in individual cases whether suicide is of importance for those "inexplicable" accidents and incomprehensible failures?"

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## **The Psychological Approach (Professor Dr. H. EBERSPÄCHER):**

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The speaker expressed his opinion that five psychological models were eligible for explaining the phenomenon of cut-away failure: suicide, fright, attack of panic, stress and routine.

1. **Suicide:** Cut-away failure might be diagnosed as a disguised form of suicide. If this is a possibility at all, it will certainly be of importance in a minority of such accidents.
2. **Fright:** Fright is considered a momentary reaction to unexpected and sudden intense stimuli. The action preceding a frightful event is interrupted for a short time. Cataplexy may occur, at least however disturbed organization of actions.
3. **Attack of panic:** Panic may be initiated by physiological changes. Recent panic research has increasingly focused on three situations accompanying panic attacks which might be helpful in explaining cut-away failure:

- Hyperventilation syndrome with a reduced pCO<sub>2</sub> value at rest
- Vestibular disorders
- Cardiovascular instability evidenced by momentary tachycardia.

Hyperventilation in particular with adverse effects on reaction might well be an important factor, since it is used by many sportsmen as a simple psycho-regulative technique for overcoming anxiety and stress. Vestibular disorders may be attributable to rotation about the vertical axis when the canopy of the main parachute has only partly opened. As a result of the jump or especially in case of an emergency the body may react with a high pulse rate which could be felt as intense heart beat and may affect the reaction of the jumper in an adverse manner.

4. **Stress:** The experience of a threat produces stress. When reacting to stress or panic situations, disturbed organization of actions must be expected.
5. **Routine:** Routine tends to produce a feeling of self-confidence, which is experienced by both beginners and experts. A large number of successful jumps will gradually lead the expert to believe that a "malfunctioning" of the material and/or human errors are rather unlikely to occur. Due to their favourable experience, experts tend to assume that nothing will happen to them with the result that their preparations for an emergency are not always as thorough as they should be. Towards the end of his briefing the speaker presented research approaches for a psychological examination of the cut-away failure problem. By interviewing jumpers - both beginners and experts -, by observing their behaviour and actions and by establishing physiological parameters prior to, during and after jumps, the psychological requirement profile is to be analyzed and subsequently used as a basis for developing and applying appropriate mental training methods for parachutists.

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## **The Psycho-Physiological Approach (Mrs S. BAUMANN):**

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A model was presented offering a psycho-physiological explanation of the cut-away failure problem. The model was originally developed to explain dreams. It integrates findings from experimental psychology, behavioural sciences, psychopharmacology, electro-physiology and from developmental studies. It perceives the brain as an information processing system which coordinates behaviour (thinking, feeling, motorics, physiology) in inter-action with reality.

To put it in a nutshell, behaviour is the result of information processing in the brain. Newly arriving signals are correlated to information already stored in the brain, with the kind of processing depending on the temporary "functional" state of the brain. The memory is considered to be a continuum of memory locations. "Higher-level" memory locations mean an advanced stage of development or increased attention or agitation; the "highest"



memory level corresponds to the state of panic. Low-level memory locations cannot be read by "higher-level" ones. A parachutist who experiences a malfunctioning of his main chute is in a state of stress or panic. An individual in such a state has access to the "highest" memory levels only. The strategies of these memory locations "only" allow this individual to execute preventive programmes, e.g. to flee, which may be quite reasonable on the ground but not in the air.

The knowledge required to execute the emergency procedure is, however, stored in a "lower-level" memory location and hence cannot be read in a state of panic. The consequence is a cut-away failure.

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### **The Practical Approach from the Point of View of the Free-Fall Parachutist (Dr. W. DMOCH):**

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When still at an early age the speaker was perplexed and fascinated that a parachutist was sometimes labelled as a "potential suicidal", as a person suffering from a "neurotic form of fallen illness" or an "irritated relationship to the community" or as someone obsessed by a death wish. An active jumper himself, he undertook, after having obtained his degree as a specialist in psychiatry, a comprehensive study in which he investigated several jumpers' associations and clubs, part of them comprising as many as several hundred members, interrogating them in part by questionnaires only, many of them, however, by way of psychoanalytical interviews. The results of these studies were now presented by him. It would, however, be beyond the scope of this paper to discuss them in detail here.

Overall, the study revealed that neurotic motives were relatively rare incentives for going in for jumping, although they can be found more frequently among purely civilian jumpers than among military than parachutists. Only in 14 out of 64 civilian parachutists and in 4 out of 107 military parachutists were safety-relevant failures found to be due to neurotic motivation. Statements of the kind that parachutists follow an unconscious death wish cannot be confirmed as a rule. The individuals characterized by such impulses do not last long in the military airborne milieu but stand a much better chance in the milieu of a private club not very strict in safety matters. But even in civilian clubs some internal self-control exists that should not be disregarded.

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### **The Material Approach (U. FRISCHKNECHT):**

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On account of his more than 10-year experience as head, Para Centro Locarno, where approximately 30,000 parachute jumps are made annually, the speaker has a wealth of experience which allows him to analyze the cut-away failure problem in great detail and in particular under practical, realistic aspects. Based on the analysis of the parachuting incidents that occurred at the Para Centro, Mr FRISCHKNECHT is convinced that a clear, unmistakable, all-embracing and, above all, drill-practised emergency procedure to release the reserve chute is the prime safety prerequisite.

Example: Emergency procedure to release the reserve chute:

1. Look at cut-away pillow and reach cut-away pillow with right hand
2. Look at reserve ripcord and reach reserve ripcord with left hand
3. Separate cut-away pillow from Velcro and pull - right arm fully stretched
4. Pull reserve ripcord - left arm fully stretched. Giving some concrete examples the speaker demonstrated how this simple procedure, if correctly executed, always functions properly.

Moreover, the technical aids "Reserve Static Line" (RSL) and "Automatic Activation Device" (AAD) were presented. In the case of the RSL the static line connecting the main risers to the reserve parachute release system automatically executes the otherwise manual function of "pulling the reserve ripcord". At Para Centro Locarno it is a principle not to make any training jumps without the AAD. At a specific altitude the AAD initiates chute opening. Experience has shown, however, that these AADs are no better than their maintenance. Well functioning AAD-equipped overall systems can only be found in armies and strictly controlled professional parachute centres.

As a follow-up to his briefing Mr FRISCHKNECHT presented several parachute models including RSL and AAD systems.

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### **Mental Training: Applications as a Preventive Measure Against Cut-Away Failure (B. SCHORI):**

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The main part of the briefing was devoted to mental training for application in the preparation for contest, which aspect is, however, not dealt with in this abstract. Towards the end of his deliberations the speaker talked of possible application of mental training to manage the Cut-Away Failure problem.

There is an optimal activation level for managing any specific challenge or requirement. The less automated a movement pattern is the lower the activation level should be in order to enable a person to successfully meet the requirement. From this follows the recommendation that the emergency procedure should be consolidated and automated under realistic conditions ("modelled training").

Mental training of the emergency procedure:

1. Describe all operations (movements) of the emergency procedure;
2. Develop central points (key elements) in the execution of the emergency procedure;
3. Rhythm: Mark the central points (key elements) with symbols (short formulas) and bring them into a rhythm of motion;
4. Mental training: Regularly, train mentally the rhythm of motion of the emergency procedure, now with vivid imagination in a relatively relaxed state in various positions.

# Le 17ème Championnat du Monde Militaire de Volley-Ball

Marc Vandenplas

## Les Grecs ont découvert l'or des Rocheuses !

Une fin de printemps ensoleillée au pied des Rocky Mountains (les Rocheuses dans le texte), tellement bien chantées par l'enfant du pays, le célèbre John Denver. C'est ce que nous ont proposé les organisateurs du 17ème championnat militaire de volley-ball, disputés du 3 au 8 juin 1991 à Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs: une ville de l'état du Colorado, surplombée par Pikes Peak, maillon très connu — on y dispute la plus renommée des courses de côte au monde — de l'une des plus grandes chaînes montagneuses d'Amérique du Nord. Petite ville certes mais très connue sur le plan sportif car c'est ici, sur ce plateau haut de ses 2000 mètres, que les meilleurs athlètes US viennent peaufiner leur préparation au centre d'entraînement du Comité Olympique Américain.

C'est ici également que, profitant des bienfaits de l'altitude, Evelyn Ashford et Calvin Smith avaient battu, au cours d'une chaude journée du début des années 1980, deux retentissants records du monde sur 100 mètres.

Mais Colorado Springs c'est également un carrefour militaire important: la base aérienne Peterson qui est l'un des centres de contrôle de l'espace aérien militaire américain ainsi que le Quartier Général du Commandement de l'Aviation Aérospatiale. Ajoutez-y la base de la 4ème division d'infanterie mécanisée ainsi que la célèbre «Air Force Academy» et vous comprendrez mieux pourquoi Colorado Springs a acquis ses lettres de noblesse militaire !

Des championnats de volley-ball aux Etats-Unis ce n'est pas un retour aux sources mais c'est en tout cas un pèlerinage dans ce qui fut la Mecque du volley planétaire pendant l'espace de deux Olympiades: celles de 84 et 88. L'époque bénie des Buck, Timmons, Dvorak tous issus de la célèbre filière du beach volley, pratiqué sur le sable californien et pépinière de l'équipe nationale américaine.

Au pays des chercheurs d'or, c'est la Grèce qui a trouvé le bon filon au nez et à la barbe des Chinois et des Italiens, pourtant donnés favoris dans cette ruée.

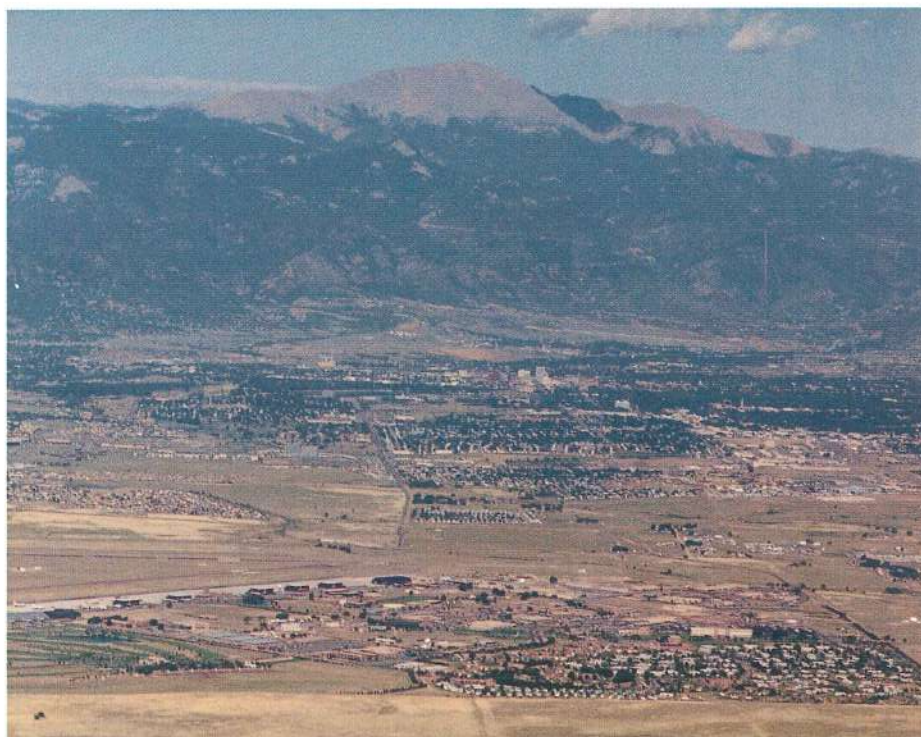
## La victoire d'une équipe

C'est dans le superbe cadre de l'Air Force Academy que se sont disputés ces 17èmes Championnats du monde militaires de volley-ball: «Un cadre assurément magnifique, explique le Colonel Pilot, représentant officiel du CISM. Les compétitions ont eu lieu dans la salle multisports dernier cri qui peut contenir jusqu'à 4.000 spectateurs. Les installations sont tout à fait superbes. Contigu à la salle, le stade de football, américain of course, accueille 30.000 spectateurs lorsque l'Academy rencontre le gratin des collèges et universités américains. Piscine, patinoire où se disputent les rencontres de hockey sur glace, piste d'athlétisme, etc.... complètent ce superbe complexe sportif où l'apprentissage et la pratique de la compétition se font dans les meilleures conditions possibles.»

Les conditions techniques exemplaires — logement et nourriture parfaits étaient distribués à Peterson Air Force Base — et une organisation excellente ont contribué à faire de ces championnats un succès

sportif mais malheureusement pas populaire: mille personnes seulement pour une finale de haut niveau et peu de spectateurs pour les journées initiales.

Le niveau général de cette compétition de volley-ball a été de très bonne qualité. De nombreux internationaux ont foulé le plancher de l'Air Force Academy, chaque équipe étant composée de joueurs de la division la plus haute de leur championnat respectif: «L'équipe que l'on pensait inabordable a finalement terminé troisième, explique le Colonel Pilot. L'Italie en effet avait rappelé à Colorado Springs deux membres de l'équipe nationale italienne qui préparait à San Diego son match de ligue mondiale contre les Etats-Unis. Pasinato et Bernardi, puisqu'il s'agit d'eux sont deux membres à part entière de l'équipe nationale italienne qui est la première au monde actuellement. En dépit de ces deux individualités et de joueurs appartenant au meilleur championnat au monde, les Italiens, faute de présenter une équipe soudée, ont terminé troisièmes. Ce sont le collectif et un contre très efficace qui ont permis à la Grèce de l'emporter finalement face à une équipe chinoise très solide elle aussi.





Very animated action during the ladies game USA - Canada

Phase très disputée pendant le match féminin USA - Canada

### Visite au centre olympique d'entraînement US

Très attendue par tous les dirigeants aux championnats de volley, la visite du Centre Olympique d'entraînement US devait amener les chefs de mission à pénétrer au sein d'un des lieux mythiques du sport international. Avec peut-être le secret espoir pour certains de découvrir la potion magique destinée à former un futur champion olympique: « Cette visite a été très intéressante. Car je me suis rendu compte, devait dire en guise de conclusion le Colonel Pilot, que finalement en Europe et ce, au niveau des installations militaires, nous n'avons pas à rougir des infrastructures sportives. Je n'hésite pas à dire que Warendorf et Fontainebleau ont actuellement des meilleures infrastructures que Colorado Springs.

Je ne parle pas de l'encadrement mais de la qualité des pistes d'athlétisme, du complexe sportif et divers autres lieux d'entraînement. Il était certes impressionnant de voir le nombre d'athlètes et d'équipes de haut niveau qui s'entraînent dans ce centre mais je peux vous dire que nos athlètes militaires de Warendorf et de Fontainebleau bénéficient de meilleures conditions d'entraînement que les élites US au centre de Colorado Springs qui a besoin d'un sérieux lifting. »

Placez Warendorf à 2000 mètres d'altitude, greffez-y le printemps du Colorado en y soustrayant peut-être les orages du soir et vous obtiendrez un centre d'entraînement à la fois fonctionnel et paradisiaque.

Il n'est jamais interdit de rêver!



Greek team, world champion

Equipe de Grèce, championne du monde



Chinese team, silver medal

Equipe de Chine, médaille d'argent

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# The 17th Volleyball Military World Championship

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## The Greeks have discovered the gold of the Rockies!

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A sunny late spring at the foot of the Rocky Mountains (the Rockies in the text), home of the famous John Denver, who sang highly of this area. This was the setting offered to us by the organizers of the 17th volleyball military championship held in Colorado Springs from 3 to 8 June 1991.

Colorado Springs : a town in the State of Colorado, dominated by Pikes Park, a wellknown link of one of the biggest mountains chains in North America, where the most famous mountainclimbing contest in the world is held. It is certainly a small town, but very well known in the field of sports, since it is here, on this 2.000 meter high plateau, that the best US athletes put the finishing touches to their preparation at the American Olympic Committee training centre.

It was also here that Evelyn Ashford and Calvin Smith, took advantage of the beneficial effects of altitude, beat two sensational 100m. world records, on a hot day at the beginning of the 80's.

But Colorado Springs is also known for its major military crossroads : Peterson Air Force Base, which is one of the American Military Aerospace Control Centres, and the Aerospace Aviation Command Headquarters, the 4th Mechanized Infantry Division Base, and the famous Air Force Academy. Now you will better understand why Colorado Springs has got its military patent of nobility!

A volleyball championship in the United States doesn't mean a return to basics, but it is a pilgrimage to what has been the Mecca of world volleyball within the space of two Olympiad : those of 84 and 88. The era of Buck, Timmons, Dvorak, all stemming from the famous beach volley, practised on the Californian sand and breedingground for the American national team.

In the land of the gold diggers, Greece has struck its luck under the nose of the Chinese and the Italians, though the latter started off favourably in this rush.

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## The Victory of a Team

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This 17th volleyball military world championship was held in the magnificent setting of the Air Force Academy : "The surroundings are magnificent indeed, explains Colonel Pilot, official CISM representative. The competitions took place in the State of the art multipurpose hall, which could hold up to 4.000 spectators. The facilities are simply superb. Next to the hall is the football Stadium American football of course hosts 30.000 spectators when the Academy meets the upper crust of the American Colleges and Universities. A swimmingpool, a skating ring where the ice hockey contests are being held, an athletics track, etc... complete this superb sports complex where competition and training can be held under the best possible conditions."

The excellent technical conditions board and lodging, all firstclass, were provided at Peterson Air Force Base and the outstanding organization contributed to make this championship a success . Unfortunately however, not many spectators were at the championship : only 1.000 people for an outstanding final and a few on the first day.

The overall standard of this volleyball competition was very high. Numerous international players trod the floor of the Air Force Academy and each team comprised of players from the highest division of their respective championships. "The team which was considered

inaccessible, says Colonel Pilot, finally ended up third. Italy indeed recalled to Colorado Springs two members of the Italian National team, which was preparing in San Diego for its world league match against the United States. Pasinato and Bernardi since they are the two players we're talking about are two fullyfledged members of the Italian National team, which is presently the first in the world. In spite of these two individuals and players of the world champions, the Italians, through lack of a closely knit team, ended up third. It is the team spirit and a very efficient counter attack which finally enabled Greece to get the upper hand over the Chinese team which was also very strong.

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## Visit to the US Olympic Training Centre

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Longawaited by all the dignitaries at the volleyball championship, the visit to the US Olympic Training Centre was to give the chiefs of mission the opportunity to enter one of the mythical places of international sports. Maybe with the secret hope for certain visitors to discover the magic potion needed for training a future olympic champion. "This visit was most interesting. For I have found, said Colonel Pilot by way of conclusion, that in Europe and in the area of military facilities, we haven't got to blush at sports infrastructure. I don't hesitate to say that Warendorf and Fointainebleau now have a better infrastructure than Colorado Springs. I am not talking about training, but about the quality of the athletics tracks, the sports complex and various other training facilities. It certainly was very impressive to see the number of high caliber athletes and teams training in this centre, but I can tell you that our military athletes in Warendorf and Fontainebleau enjoy better training conditions than the US elite at the Colorado Springs Centre which needs a serious facelift."

Put Warendorf at an altitude of 2.000, add the Colorado Springs weather, possibly subtracting the evening storms and you will get both a functional and paradisiacal training centre. Dreaming is not forbidden!

# XXth world judo championship

## Nîmes : A Popular and Media Success

Nîmes had certainly ordered the warm sun of the south of France to shine for this world championship, but unfortunately the sun did not appear. The aim was not to sun-bathe in late June, and since judo is in the first place an indoor sport after all, the drizzle and the cloudy skies which welcomed the 111 athletes and the some 65 officials at their arrival have in no way affected the success of the championship. For Nîmes, which is always well placed in its fight for the annual title and which is always envied as the most athletic town of France, had been entrusted with the organization of this world championship by the military authorities. This was not at all a daring bet, because it is a well-known fact that Nîmes is experienced in this kind of exercise which is nevertheless highly perilous. That does not alter the fact that a large number of spectators attended this competition which was held in the magnificent and impressive Costières Stadium. As far as the media success is concerned, it was achieved by the organizers who are past masters in the art of handling the media. In addition to a nice coverage in the local press, this championship got much publicity in "l'Equipe", one of the world references as far as the daily sports press is concerned.

Unfortunately this wonderful sports event was ruined in its early stage because of the sad news of the air crash in which several members of the Guinean judo team lost their lives. At the opening of the championship, a minute of silence was observed in memory of the deceased.

### First Soviet Participation and medals

The great sports event of this championship was undoubtedly the first official participation of a former SKDA country, namely the USSR. As we have said a first participation which attracted considerable attention since one title by Baudukin in less than 95 kg, and a silver medal were carried off by the Soviet team.

But the actual stars of the week were the German representatives with four titles and three other places of honor. The Koreans who are past masters in the martial arts with two titles and six places of honor also came to the fore.



V. Boudukin (URS), 1<sup>er</sup> médaille d'or soviétique dans les annales du CISM  
Lee Jae Yoon (KOR) Médaille d'argent  
Ch. Julve (FRA) Heyer (GER) Médailles de bronze

Nîmes avait certainement donné rendez-vous avec le chaud soleil du Sud de la France pour ces championnats du monde mais malheureusement le soleil n'était pas au rendez-vous. Le but n'était pas de bronzer en cette fin du mois de juin et, comme après tout le judo est avant tout un sport indoor, le crachin et le ciel gris qui ont accueilli les 111 athlètes et quelques 65 officiels à leur arrivée n'ont en rien affecté le succès de ces championnats. Car Nîmes, toujours très bien placée dans sa lutte pour le titre annuel et toujours très envié de ville la plus sportive de France, avait été chargée par les autorités militaires d'organiser ces championnats du monde. Pari nullement audacieux car, on le sait, Nîmes est rompue à ce genre d'exercice pourtant hautement périlleux. Toujours est-il qu'un nombreux et chaud public a assisté à ces compétitions qui ont eu lieu dans le superbe et impressionnant stade des Costières. Quant au succès médiatique il fut assuré par des organisateurs passés maîtres dans l'art de toucher les médias : outre une belle couverture dans la presse régionale, ces championnats ont bénéficié d'une belle retombée dans l'Equipe, une des références mondiales en matière de presse sportive quotidienne.

Malheureusement, cette belle fête sportive fut gâchée dès son début par la triste nouvelle de l'accident d'avion qui a coûté la vie à plusieurs membres de l'équipe de judo de Guinée à la mémoire desquels une minute de silence fut observée à l'ouverture des championnats.

### Première participation et médailles soviétiques

Le grand événement sportif de ces championnats fut sans conteste la première participation officielle d'un ancien pays du SKDA, l'URSS. Première participation, nous l'avons écrit, remarquée puisque un titre, par Boudukin en - de 95 kilos, et une médaille d'argent sont venus garnir l'escarcelle soviétique.

Mais les véritables stars de la semaine furent les représentants de l'Allemagne avec quatre titres et trois autres accessits. Les Coréens, passés maîtres dans l'art martial avec deux titres et six accessits se mirent également en évidence.

Marc Vandenplas.

## 20ème Championnat du Monde de Judo Nîmes: une réussite populaire et médiatique

# XX<sup>e</sup> CHAMPIONNAT du MONDE M JUDO - 1991

VILLE DE NIMES  
SPORTS



# Soccer World Championship

Arnhem - Schaarsbergen - 01/06 - 18/06/91  
Third Consecutive Title for Italy

Deux faits bien marquants ont caractérisé le tournoi: une météo exécrable et inhabituelle avec des averses incessantes et des rencontres d'un niveau technique très élevé. Les dieux du stade et ceux du ciel n'avaient pu établir une convention de bon aloi. Le soleil en vacances avait désigné dame pluie pour le remplacer.

Sur le plan sportif, ce championnat s'est hissé dans les plus hautes sphères. L'Italie, championne pour la troisième fois consécutive, a cependant tremblé avant d'atteindre la finale. Elle n'était pas maître de la situation car, si la France avait gagné contre les Pays-Bas avec deux buts d'avance, l'équipe de l'Hexagone aurait eu accès à la finale mais la France ne gagna que par 1-0. De son côté, l'Allemagne eut la situation bien en mains: un match nul au cours de son ultime rencontre contre la Turquie lui suffisait. La Turquie domina territorialement mais, parfaitement organisée, l'équipe allemande joua intelligemment la contre-attaque et inscrivit le but décisif à la 90ème minute. L'Allemagne s'affichait ainsi en équipe de tournoi: après un départ hésitant (2-2 contre le Zimbabwe), elle se retrouvait au sommet de sa condition en phase finale.

L'une des meilleures équipes du tournoi fut celle d'Iran de même que celle de Turquie. L'Iran aurait mérité une place sur le podium si le classement tenait compte de la qualité du jeu mais comme cela arrive si souvent en football, l'équipe ne fut pas récompensée en fonction de la valeur de ses prestations et perdit plusieurs rencontres de façon imméritée.

Les pays africains prouvèrent qu'ils étaient en progrès. Initialement déconcertées par les conditions météorologiques inattendues, la Zambie et la Guinée bouclèrent le tournoi avec des victoires et s'en retournèrent avec un sentiment de satisfaction.

Chez les Américains, le football suit aussi une courbe ascendante. Il suffirait d'appliquer une conception tactique plus efficace surtout sur le plan défensif. Ils pourraient alors rejoindre les ténors du ballon rond.

La finale disputée par l'Italie et l'Allemagne fut la pièce maîtresse du championnat. Après un début très tactique de part et d'autre, le jeu se libéra après le but inscrit par l'Allemagne en fin de première période.

La seconde mi-temps fut un festival de football offensif des deux équipes. L'Italie, en procédant par circulation rapide du ballon, se démarqua à 3-1. Les Allemands se montrèrent dignes de leur réputation et revinrent en phase finale à 3-3. Toujours l'égalité à l'issue des prolongations. Finalement les Italiens purent donner libre cours à leur exubérance au terme des coups de réparation.

Dans notre prochaine édition, nous consacrerons un reportage à l'équipe italienne, trois fois consécutivement championne du monde.

Les photos du championnat ne nous ont pas été transmises.

Even if it was constantly pouring down, it would not have affected the high technical quality of all the matches played during the 15 days. Italy, champion for the third consecutive time, was nevertheless in real trouble before reaching the final stage of this competition. Italy had no control of its destiny. If France had won against Holland by two goals difference, the French would have made it to the final round. Fortunately for Italy, France only won by a margin of one goal: 1-0.

The German team which also made it to the final had a more quiet trip: a draw would have been sufficient for at least a silver medal. The opposing team, Turkey, dominated the game as well as the spectators. Unfortunately, the Germans who were very organized and who are always dangerous in counterattacks scored the only goal of the game at the last second of the match. After a very hesitating start against Zimbabwe, the Germans were qualified for the final match.

Turkey and Iran were two of the best teams in the competition. Iran could have had a place on the podium if the ranking would only be based on the quality of football shown during the tournament: the team could have won several games they dominated but as you know, football is unpredictable.

The African teams did prove that they are constantly progressing. After finding it difficult to adapt to the rain and bad weather conditions, Zambia and Guinea finally won their last games. The players were satisfied with their performance.

The United States only suffered from lack of organisation in the defence but are really improving their level.

The final match played between Italy and Germany was the icing on the cake! After a very tactical start, the Germans scored the first goal just before half time. The second half was a festival of offensive football. Italy, thanks to the very fast passes played, was leading by 3-1.

The German team well known for its fighting ability came back with a tie: 3-3. The score remained a tie after overtime, and had to take freekicks to determine the champion. Italy exploded with joy for taking the title again.

The photographs of the championship have not yet been sent to us.

Major Jan Wanderstein



# Championnat du Monde de Football

Arnhem - Schaarsbergen - 01/06-18/06/91  
Troisième titre consécutif pour l'Italie



# Championnat du Monde Militaire de Taekwondo

Corée du Sud-Séoul Juin 14-19/1991

Major Jan Wanderstein

## Félicitations à la Corée du Sud

C'est au pays du Matin Calme, là où le taekwondo est une véritable religion, un art de vivre, là même où il est né, que les forces armées coréennes ont organisé des championnats absolument remarquables.

Des conditions de séjour parfaites, un lieu de compétition grandiose — le Gymnase Sang-Mu où eut lieu la compétition de lutte des Jeux Olympiques — ont permis à 119 athlètes de 17 pays (dont 4 non-membres: Grande-Bretagne, Myanmar, Malaisie et les Philippines) de concourir pour les médailles.

Un total de 10.500 personnes ont assisté aux compétitions, assistance importante mais néanmoins attendue: en Corée, chaque habitant a pratiqué le sport. Les grands vainqueurs de ces joutes furent ... les Coréens comme vous l'aviez bien entendu deviné. Se sont également distinguées les moins attendues Jordanie et Côte d'Ivoire.

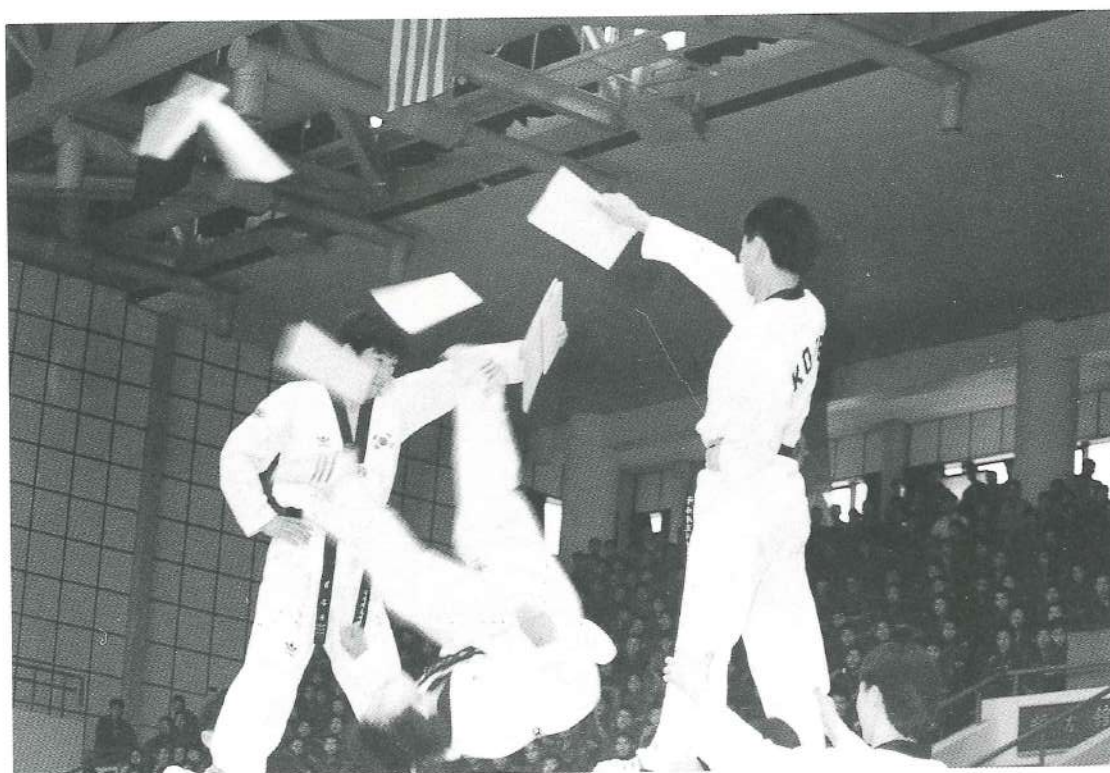


## L'amitié

Mais, et c'est le plus important dans le sport, le véritable gagnant fut le sport et ce sentiment d'amitié qui a prévalu tout au long de cette compétition.

Un exemple parmi tant d'autres: celui de cet athlète italien qui, plutôt que de l'emporter par disqualification, préféra octroyer à son adversaire thaïlandais une seconde chance à la pesée. Et que dire alors de l'attitude sensationnelle de l'équipe canadienne qui pouponna littéralement l'athlète belge venu sans coach. Avec au demeurant des conseils qui lui valurent une médaille!

Encore une fois félicitations à tous les athlètes; au Général Major Ban Soon Yul et son comité organisateur, sans oublier les valeureux officiels! Plus d'informations vous seront communiquées sur la discipline du taekwondo dans la prochaine édition de Sport International.



Opening ceremony  
Demonstration of taekwondo

Cérémonie d'ouverture  
Démonstration de taekwondo

# World Military Taekwondo Championship

South Korea-Seoul  
June 14-19/1991



Bantam (54-58 Kg).

1. Oh Yung Zoo (KOR), 2. Kouassi Guy Frank (CIV), 3. Mohamed Milad (LBA), Snwe Tun (MYA)

## Congratulations South Korea

The Korean Armed Forces organized an outstanding Taekwondo championship. The conditions of stay were quite ideal, and 119 athletes from 17 nations (four non members: Great-Britain, Myanmar, Malaya and the Philippines) competed for the medals in the Sang-Mu Gymnasium, where the 1988 Olympic wrestling competition was held.

A total of approximately 10.500 spectators attended the competition. The Korean team, dominated the competition. Jordan and Côte d'Ivoire won the other medals.

## Friendship

An Italian athlete could have disqualified an athlete from Thailand, but gave him a second weight session. This attitude is an excellent example of our motto of friendship through sports.

In the same token, the Canadian delegation helped a Belgian athlete who was all alone without a coach.

The athlete won a medal at the end of the competition.

The spirit of friendship could be felt throughout the competition.

Again, congratulations to the athletes,

Major General Ban Soon Yul and his organizing committee, and also to all the officials.

More information about taekwondo in the next edition.

، بدلاً من الحصول على النصر بسبب إستبعاد خصمه خارج البطولة ، فضّل أن يُعطى خصمه التايلاندى فرصة أخرى . هذا ، إلى جانب الإحساس العميق بكرم الأخلاق الذى أعطاه الفريق الكندى عندما احتضن الفريق البلجيكى الذى حضر دون مُدرب وأخذته تحت رعايته وأمطره بالنصائح الثمينة التى تساوى قيمتها ميدالية فى حد ذاتها !

لنتقدم بتهانينا مرة أخرى إلى كافة الرياضيين : إلى العميد مقدم بن سوون يول ولجنته المُنظمة ، دون أن ننسى الضباط القيمين !

سنقدم إليكم معلومات أكثر إسهاباً وتعلق بنظام تاكاواندو فى النشرة القادمة عن الرياضة الدولية .

بطولة رياضة التاكاواندو  
الحربية  
سيول - كوريا الجنوبية  
١٤ - ١٩ يونية ١٩٩١

تهانينا إلى كوريا  
الجنوبية

ببلاد ماث كايمى ، حيث تكون « التاكاواندو » عقيدة حقيقية ، فى نفس المكان التى وُلدت فيه ، قامت القوات المسلحة الكورية بتنظيم بطولات رائعة للغاية . شروط إقامة ممتازة على أكمل وجه ، مكان غاية فى العظمة لإجراء البطولة - ملعب سانج - مو للألعاب الرياضية حيث أقيمت بطولة الألعاب الأولمبية للمصارعة ، والتى أعطت الأمكانيات لعدد ١١٩ من الرياضيين الذين ينتمون إلى ١٧ بلد ( منهم ٤ من البلاد غير الأعضاء : بريطانيا العظمى ، مايانمار ، ماليزيا والفلبين ) بالإشتراك فى البطولة للحصول على الميداليات .

حضر البطولات عدد ١٠.٥٠٠ شخص ، وكان ذلك سبباً هاماً على الرغم من توقع حدوثه ، حيث أن كل شخص من السكان قد مارس الرياضة . هذا ، وكان الفائزون فى هذه البطولات هم ، حسب تخمينكم ،... الكوريين أنفسهم ، كما تفوق أيضاً أقل البلاد التى توقعنا فوزها ، ألا وهما الأردن وساحل العاج .

## الصدّاقّة

ولكن ، وهذا أهم شيء فى الرياضة ، كان الفوز الحقيقى فى هذه البطولة هو شعور الصداقة التى إتصف بها الجميع طوال مدة هذه المسابقة .

بهذه المناسبة ، فهناك مثل على ذلك من بين الأمثلة الأخرى ؛ هذا اللاعب الإيطالى الذى قام

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*WORLD MILITARY TAEKWONDO CHAMPIONSHIP*

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*CHAMPIONNAT DU MONDE MILITAIRE DE TAEKWONDO*

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# Trois Mois de Sport Fiches techniques

# Three Months Sports Technical Records

## XXIst world military parachuting championship 20/06 - 30/06, Piza (Italy)



### Participating countries (24) :

Italy, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, United Arab Emirates, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Netherlands, Poland (\*), Rumania (\*), Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia (\*), Thailand, Soviet Union, Yemen (\*\*).

(\* Inited nations : participation out of competition.

(\*\*) Inactive member nation : participation out of competition.

### Participating countries with a women's team (7) :

United States, France, Morocco, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand.

### Observing country (1) :

Nigeria

### Partner firm :

Deutsche Aerospace (DASA)

### Official CISM Representative :

Colonel Sven Borgvald (Sweden)

### PTC President :

Lt-Colonel Erich Grätzer (Switzerland)

### Number of participants :

athletes : 142(22 women)

officials : 88

total : 230

## Results

### Men

#### Individual accuracy

1. G. LICHTERTE (BEL)(\*) 1
2. R. HUSSEMANN (FRG) 1
3. A. SUPANUSON (THA) 1

#### Team accuracy

1. France 27
2. Italy 28
3. Thailand 32

#### Style

1. S. LANSKOV (URS) 19.87
2. S. ULIEV (URS) 20.23
3. E. LAUER (FRA) 20.34

#### Combined

1. S. LANSKOV (URS) 201.7
2. S. ULIEV (URS) 204.3
3. E. LAUER (FRA) 208.4

### Relative work

1. Belgium 59
2. Spain 58
3. Morocco 54

### Combined team

1. France 845.3
2. Soviet Union 855.2
3. United States 867.8

### Women

#### Individual accuracy Team accuracy

1. C. STEARNS (USA) 6
2. A. THEPTHEAN (THA) 6
3. O. NANTAROM (THA) 10

### Style

1. C. STERBICK (FRA) 23.81
2. C. STEARNS (USA) 24.23
3. I. CARJUZZA (FRA) 25.34

### Team accuracy

1. Thailand 34
2. France 58
3. United States 58

### Relative work

1. France 18
2. United States 16

### Combined

1. C. STEARNS 248.3
2. I. NICOLAS 267.0
3. I. CARJUZZA 277.4

(\* Winner of the challenge General Francis POTTIER.

## XVIIème championnat mondial de volley-ball 17th world volleyball championship

Les résultats de ce championnat ne nous sont pas parvenus.  
The results of this championship have not yet been sent to us.

## XXème championnat mondial militaire de judo Nîmes (France) - 17-25/6/1991

## 3rd Taekwondo Military World Championship Seoul (Korea) From 15 to 21 June 1991

### Pays participants : 13:

Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Brésil, Corée, Espagne, Finlande, France, Italie, Nigeria, Pays-Bas, Union Soviétique, Zimbabwe

### Pays observateurs : 2:

Zaire, Luxembourg (Représentant officiel)

### Participation féminine :

Pas prévue

### Représentant officiel :

Lt-Colonel François PILOT (Secrétaire Général)

### Président du CTP :

Capitaine Tom KEMPKENS (Pays-Bas)

### Nombre de participants :

Athlètes : 111  
Officiels 65  
Total : 176



### Résultats

#### Classement par équipe :

1. France
2. Corée
3. Allemagne, Autriche

#### Classement individuel :

##### Catégorie de poids

Nom	Nation	Nom	Nation
<b>Super-léger (- 60 kg)</b>		<b>Moyen (-86 kg)</b>	
1. NO YOON CHUNG	KOR	1. SMEETS A.	HOL
2. BIKINDOU G.	FRA	2. GROOS R.	BEL
3. EHRENZWEIG N. CATTEDRA M.	AUT ITA	3. HESPANA C. LEE YOUNG SOO	BRA KOR
<b>Mi-léger (- 65 kg)</b>		<b>Mi-lourd (-95 kg)</b>	
1. ALTENDORF J.	GER	1. BOUDUKIN V.	URS
2. JUN BYUNG CHUL	KOR	2. LEE JAE YOON	KOR
3. NECHAR N. KIM JONG OH	FRA KOR	3. JULVE CH. HEYER	FRA GER
<b>Léger (- 71 kg)</b>		<b>Lourd (+ 95 kg)</b>	
1. SPORLEDER R.	GER	1. BRUMMER J.	GER
2. ROSSO P.	FRA	2. DOUILLET D.	FRA
3. LEE BYUNG JUN LAATS P.	KOR BEL	3. MANZARI L. GERI A.	ITA ITA
<b>Mi-moyen (- 78 kg)</b>		<b>Toutes catégories</b>	
1. JUN MAN BAE	KOR	1. BRUMMER J.	GER
2. VARAEV C.	URS	2. DOUILLET D.	FRA
3. BUCHER M. FRENZ U.	AUT GER	3. MANZARI L. SMISL	ITA AUT

(\*\*) invited nation: Participation out of competition

### Participating countries

(17): Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Great Britain (\*), Iran, Italy, Jordan, Korea, Libya, Malaysia (\*\*), Myanmar (Burma \*), Philippines (\*), Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Soviet Union, Thailand, United States.

### Official Representative :

Colonel (BEM) Roger VANMEERBEEK (Belgium)

### PTC President :

Navy Commander Hae Ryong KIM (Korea)

### Number of participants :

athletes: 119  
officials: 71  
total: 190  
spectators: 11.000



### Results

#### FIN (-50kg)

1. KANG CHUL WOO (KOR)
2. MICHAEL (PHI)(\*)
3. SABARUDDIN (MAS)(\*)  
WIN KYAW (MYA)(\*)

#### FLY (50-54kg)

1. LIM CHANG SUP (KOR)
2. PILIA MASSIMO (ITA)
3. FERASS R. JAYYAUSE (JOR)  
AUG KYAW SOL (MYA)(\*)

#### BANTAM (54-58kg)

1. OH YUNG ZOO (KOR)
2. KOUASSI GUY FRANCK (CIV)
3. MOHAMED MILAD (LBA)  
SNWE TUN (MYA)(\*)

#### FEATHER (58-64kg)

1. KIM SOO (KOR)
2. ISERNIA NICOLA (ITA)
3. POUPOLO STEPHANE (BEL)  
YASER AL GHAZWI (JOR)

#### LIGHT (64-70kg)

1. YOUSEF MOH'D ABZAED (JOR)
2. ABDULAZIZ K. SWEAI (LBA)
3. KIM BYUNG CHUL (KOR)  
KHAMIS HAMED ABBAS (SUD)

#### WELTER (70-76kg)

1. REMARK PATRICE ABDULAYE (CIV)
2. ZAHEDIAHASHI HASSAN (IRN)
3. WEDAL A.S. HUREIRAT (JOR)  
JIN JUNG WOO (KOR)

#### MIDDLE (76-83kg)

1. YOON SOON CHUL (KOR)
2. ABRASI SEYED HOSSEIN (IRN)
3. AMMAR FAHED SBEIHZ (JOR)  
MARTIN KENNEALLY (CAN)

#### HEAVY (over 83kg)

1. NO SIN (KOR)
2. EVERARD WRIGHT (CAN)
3. EHAD FM. CABARITZ (JOR)

#### General classification :

1. KOREA	76 points	<b>Encouragement award :</b>
2. JORDAN	34	Thailand and Saudi Arabia
3. COTE D'IVOIRE	20	<b>Fair performance awards :</b>
4. ITALY	18	Italy and Libya
5. LIBYA	17	

(\*) non-member nation: Following the CISM rules (Art. 7.1.2) this nation can only participate with the unanimous consent of all other participating nations. Following (Art. 8.2.4.) non-member nations are not mentioned on the official result list and no official CISM awards and prizes are given to them.



## RESULTATS DU TOUR FINAL DU CHAMPIONNAT DE FOOTBALL - 1/-18/6/1991

**Pays participants (9) :** FRA, FRG, GUI, HOL, IRN, ITA, TUR, USA, ZAM  
**Représentant Officiel :** Colonel J. MOUKORI MBAPPE (CMR)  
**Président du CTP :** Lt-Colonel J. BRIDE (FRA)

PHASE 1				PHASE 2																																			
<p><b>Groupe A</b></p> <p>Pays-Bas - Iran : 2-0  Iran - USA : 4-3  Pays-Bas - USA : 8-1</p> <p><b>Classement</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pays</th> <th>Points</th> <th>Goals marqués</th> <th>Goals concédés</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Pays-Bas</td> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Iran</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. USA</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pays	Points	Goals marqués	Goals concédés	1. Pays-Bas	4	10	1	2. Iran	2	4	5	3. USA	0	4	12	<p><b>Groupe D</b></p> <p>Pays-Bas - Italie : 1-2  Italie - France : 1-1  Pays-Bas - France : 0-1</p> <p><b>Classement</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pays</th> <th>Points</th> <th>Goals marqués</th> <th>Goals concédés</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Italie</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. France</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Pays-Bas</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pays	Points	Goals marqués	Goals concédés	1. Italie	3	3	2	2. France	3	2	1	3. Pays-Bas	0	1	3
Pays	Points	Goals marqués	Goals concédés																																				
1. Pays-Bas	4	10	1																																				
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1. Italie	3	3	2																																				
2. France	3	2	1																																				
3. Pays-Bas	0	1	3																																				
<p><b>Groupe B</b></p> <p>Turquie - Guinée : 4-0  Guinée - France : 0-3  Turquie - France : 2-1</p> <p><b>Classement</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pays</th> <th>Points</th> <th>Goals marqués</th> <th>Goals concédés</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Turquie</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. France</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Guinée</td> <td>0</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pays	Points	Goals marqués	Goals concédés	1. Turquie	4	6	1	2. France	2	4	2	3. Guinée	0	7	0	<p><b>Groupe E</b></p> <p>Turquie - Iran : 2-2  Iran - Allemagne : 0-1  Turquie - Allemagne : 0-1</p> <p><b>Classement</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pays</th> <th>Points</th> <th>Goals marqués</th> <th>Goals concédés</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Allemagne</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Turquie</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Iran</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pays	Points	Goals marqués	Goals concédés	1. Allemagne	4	2	0	2. Turquie	1	2	3	3. Iran	1	2	3
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2. Turquie	1	2	3																																				
3. Iran	1	2	3																																				
<p><b>Groupe C</b></p> <p>Zambie - Allemagne : 2-2  Allemagne - Italie : 0-0  Zambie - Italie : 0-5</p> <p><b>Classement</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pays</th> <th>Points</th> <th>Goals marqués</th> <th>Goals concédés</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Italie</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Allemagne</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Zambie</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pays	Points	Goals marqués	Goals concédés	1. Italie	3	5	0	2. Allemagne	2	2	2	3. Zambie	1	2	7	<p><b>Groupe F</b></p> <p>Guinée - Zambie : 2-0  Zambie - USA : 3-2  Guinée - USA : 2-0</p> <p><b>Classement de la 7ème à la 9ème place</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pays</th> <th>Points</th> <th>Goals marqués</th> <th>Goals concédés</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Guinée</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Zambie</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. USA</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pays	Points	Goals marqués	Goals concédés	1. Guinée	4	4	0	2. Zambie	2	3	4	3. USA	0	2	5
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<p><b>CLASSEMENT FINAL</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Italie</li> <li>2. Allemagne</li> <li>3. Turquie</li> <li>4. France</li> <li>5. Pays-Bas</li> <li>6. Iran</li> <li>7. Guinée</li> <li>8. Zambie</li> <li>9. USA</li> </ol>				<p><b>PHASE 3</b></p> <p><b>5ème et 6ème places</b></p> <p>Pays-Bas - Iran : 2-1</p> <p><b>3ème et 4ème places</b></p> <p>Turquie - France : 1-0</p> <p><b>1ère et 2ème places</b></p> <p>Italie - Allemagne : 3-3  Après prolongations et tiré des penalties, victoire de l'Italie</p>																																			

We are looking forward to the following ...  
Voyons ce qui nous attend ...

Haber, lo que no espera, ...

World events : 1991			
World championship	Organizing country	Place	Dates
24th Orienteering	Sweden	Boraas	22/09-28/09
23rd Modern Pentathlon	Germany	Warendorf	01/10-08/10
36th PAIM	Brazil	Pirassununga	10/10-18/10
30th Fencing (*)	Hungary	Budapest	04/11-11/11
30th Shooting (*)	Nigeria	Kaduna	09/11-19/11
32nd Sea Week	Pakistan	Karachi	04/12-11/12
35th football	in the		01/09/1991
Preliminary round	continents		15/03/1993

Regional calendar : 1991				
Liaison office	Event	Country	Place	Dates
North Africa	Horsemanship Meeting office	Tunisia Tunisia	Tunis Tunis	September September
West Africa	Boxing clinic Volleyball	Ghana Nigeria	Accra Kano/Lagos	06/10-20/10 October
East Africa	Boxing clinic Meeting 4 offices	Zambia Tanzania	Lusaka	November
North America	Golf Cycling	United States United States	Ramstein Ramstein	09/09-07/10
Central America and the Caribbean	Swimming	Surinam	Paramaribo	01/09-07/09
South America	Festival of Cadets Shooting clinic Military Pentathlon clinic	Brazil Chile Peru	Rio de Janeiro Santiago Lima	30/08-08/09 30/09-13/10 November
North Europe	Shooting (pistol) Shooting (rifle) Meeting 2 offices	Austria Austria Belgium	Innsbruck Innsbruck-Linz Brussels	09/09-14/09 September 09/12-13/12
South Europe	Doctrinal clinic Field Hockey Shooting Course for international parachuting judges Shooting (pistol) Waterpolo Fencing Meeting 2 offices	France Belgium France Italy  Belgium France Belgium Luxembourg	Fontainebleau Hombek Fontainebleau Tirrenia  Florennes Fontainebleau Brussels Diekirch	16/09-22/09 23/09-27/09 23/09-28/09 25/09-01/10  07/10-11/10 21/10-26/10 26/10-29/10 09/12-13/12

Meetings			
Doctrinal clinic	France	Fontainebleau	16/09-21/09
P.C. for Statutes	Germany	Ramstein	17/09-18/09
P.C. for Partnership	Belgium	Brussels	29/09-30/09
P.C. for Information	Germany	Ramstein	10/10-11/10
P.C. for Sports	Bulgaria	Sofia	21/10-26/10
Executive Committee session	Zimbabwe	Harare	18/11-24/11