ARUSHA TANZANIA
46th General Assembly

الجمعية العمومية السادسة والأربعين

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

Thème central: Notre galerie des vedettes

Tema central: Nuestra galeria de las estrellas

World championships:
Parachuting, judo, taekwondo, volleyball
Soccer

Main theme: Our gallery of stars

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, Roelands or Zatopek? In order to reach his goal, he is ready, like the champion, to tie himself down to a rigid lifestyle 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 infrastructure.

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.
La Galerie des Vedettes

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 étoiles 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.

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
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 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 Maghrébin 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 l’Ass. Sportive Militaire de Tunis
1689 Grand officier de l’Ordre du Mérite du CISM
Sports discipline:
Track and Field

Name and surname:
João Carlos DE OLIVEIRA

Nationality:
Brazilian

Date of birth:
28th April 1954

Residence:
Ponte Grande — Guaruja — SP — Brazil

Occupation:
Lieutenant (ret.)
Deputy in São 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 upset 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 São Paulo.
In 1987, he received the title of "One of the Ten Best Athletes in
the World".
Among his best titles we can detect:
— Armed Forces Record Holder
— CISM Record Holder
— Pan American Champion (two times)
— World Champion (three times)
— World record Holder, from 1975 to 1985: 17m89.

Have the following decorations:
— "Comenda Rio Branco"
— "Medalha do Pacíficador"
— "Medalha de Anhêsis"
— "Título Esplêndido 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 con-
test, that became the first Meeting record and the South America
record.
1977 and 1978, he obtained many first place. We should Stress
the following competitions, where he obtained the Triple Jump
Gold Medal:
— World Cup Dusseldorf, German (1977)
— Parma Meeting, Italy (1978)
— Fontana, Italy (1978)
— Berlin Meeting, Germany (1978)
— Stuttgart Meeting, Germany (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 in
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

Occupation:
Lander and trainer of German national team of military pen-
tathlon, master sergeant

Participation in CISM championships:
(*) 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 Germ
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 out-
fitted years of my life. The was no dull phase in an attractive sport, which demands concen-
tration, power, skill and endurance.
Especially valuable was the friendship in this sport.
I particularly want to thank my trainer W. Oberndorfer 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
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 Sportshelp.

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
1983 2nd
1983 2nd
1984 3rd
1985 3rd
1986 1st

World Championship
1985 1st

Olympic Games
1984 1st
1988 1st
"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, Li-General Tumaini Kiwulo, 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 Li-General Tumaini Kiwulo 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 sport 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 idea of a 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 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.
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 Arau-sha suffering from a disc hernia. The first medical aid was given by our CISM medical team, Dr. Fayala (TUN) and Dr. León (FRA).

Before his repatriation to Germany, Secretary of State for Defence, Honorable Amran Mayaglia, 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. Ramthan, Vice-President for Internal Relations, in the absence of Mr. Karl Dorsch, 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. Ramthan 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, Basam, Brownings, Buft System, INSA, Ilelies Medical Productions, Polytron and Somalia), 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 contacts 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. Mayaglia (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 El Darwez, 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 Mayaglia (MP), Minister of State, Defence and National Service,
- General Han Fu Dong (China), Vice-President for Asia who retired after more than 10 years of devotion to CISM. The entire Assembly stood up to applaud and say goodbye to General Han Fu Dong who was very deeply moved,
- Major General Rowand 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 Rene 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 Boxke, Chief of delegation for Germany.

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

Kwa heri tutaonana tena Cairo mwakanani. (1)

Malika Moussa
Lt-Colonel Willy Fleschel
Major Jan Wanderstein

(1) Goodbye and see you soon in Cairo.
The partner firms and the sponsor

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

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

Les firmes partenaires et le sponsor
1. Welcome to the new members of the former SKDA

2. Colonel Dr Payala hands over the “Solidarity Trophy” to Colonel Buxkes

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 Mayiga, pays a visit to Colonel Seitz
46ème Assemblée Générale

46th General Assembly

«Karibu» en Tanzanie

"Karibu" in Tanzania

1. La décoration de l'hôtel de l'UNEP pendant le séminaire environnemental.

2. Conférence des émissaires à l'hôtel de l'UNEP en Tanzanie.

3. Les délégations sont réunies.

4. Le secrétaire général de l'UNEP, Prof. John J. Rama, avec la délégation d'Afrique.

5. La délégation de conférence d'Afrique.
The 21st World Military Parachuting Championship

Pisa - Italy 20-30 June 1991

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, Lichtene, 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 Schafften 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 Ulkov 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 Stearns, 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 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 these 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.
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 gratifié 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 retrouvèrent ex-aequo avec une pénalité d’un centimètre. Après un premier jump-off, le suspense 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 Schaffan donnaient le prétexte 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 laisseront pas planer le moindre doute. La première participation fut un succès. En style et en combiné (précision et style), Lansky et Ulièv 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 basique français demeurait inébranlable et l’équipe française émergeait au classement interpays en saut de précision et en combiné.

Parmi les autres faits sportifs, cisors 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 Starbick (style). Prestations remarquables également de l’équipe féminine thaiandaise avec sa victoire en combiné. Les nations qui ne prêtaient 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 prétend part comme nations « hors concours »; porteraient 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’œil 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 écrans vidéo.

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

Pour être considérés comme faits, 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.
Toscana, Pisa, Tassignano constituyen recuerdos imprecisos para todos los que participaron en este 21o Campeonato Mundial de Paracaidismo. Esta comarca, que goza de un pasado cultural incomprensible 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" en 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 en el podio con una penalidad de un centímetro. Después de un primer "jump-off", el suspenso no cesaba. 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 Schafffnqued demonstraron que el paracaidismo belga es de alto nivel.

En la Unión Soviética, el paracaidismo es un deporte prestigioso. A este respecto, sus atletas pisaron un término a todas las dudas. Su primera participación fue un éxito. En estilo y en combinado (precisión y estilo) Lanskoy 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.

A pesar de la fuerte competencia, el balutante francés siguió siendo inexpugnable y el equipo francés emergió en la clasificación evolución 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 su valor. Además, gracias a países como Checoslovaquia, Polonia, Rumania y Yemen, que participaron en calor 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, aunque era injusto, no bastaba para reponer el trabajo de manera equitativa (varios países vinieron sin árbitro).

Sin nunca ponerse nervioso, el Capitán Slecht lo llevó todo a cabo con una competencia ejemplar. Incluso consiguió darse 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.
PARACHUTE SYMPOSIUM ON CUT-AWAY FAILURE

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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Cut-Away Failure

Dr. R. MAIRE, Medical Officer
Aero/VP CIMP-FAI
Dr. R. BESENTHAL,
Oberfeldarzt; Psychiatrist,
Neurologist Sports Surgeon
Prof. Dr. H. EBERSPÄCHER,
Psychologist
Mrs S. BAUMANN
lic phil f

Dr. W. OMOCH, Oberfeldarzt
(Reserve); surgeon, Psychiatrist
Free-Fall Parachutist
U. FRISCHKNECHT Hauptmann,
Parachuting Expert

Opening (Dr. J. KOZEL):

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

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 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 1 should be mentioned or at least lack of appreciation of the altitude and hence the time situation, which factor also applied to case 2. In addition, the parachute material itself was an element in the accident chain — namely in case 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 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 shall, however, not be enumerated 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, 100 fatal parachute incidents occurred in the Federal Republic of Germany, amounting to an annual rate of 0.2. In Switzerland, a total of 42 fatal parachute accidents occurred between 1980 and 1988, with the fatal rate amounting to 2.1 per year for the last few years. Worldwide, one out of approximately 70,000 jumps is fatal (in the United States of America there was 1 fatal accident per year, 60,000 in 1989, and in the United Kingdom, the figure was 1 per year, 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.

The Medical Approach (Dr. R. BESENTHAL):

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 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 "unexplainable" accidents and incomprehensible failures?"

The Psychological Approach (Professor Dr. H. EBERSPACHER):

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. Calapexy 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 pCO₂ value at rest
   - Vestibular disorders
   - Cardiovascular instability evidenced by momentary tachycardia.

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 "multifunctioning" 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.

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

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, electrophysiology and from developmental studies. It perceives the brain as an information processing system which coordinates behaviour (thinking, feeling, motives, physiology) in interaction with reality. To cut 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: "high-level" memory locations mean an advanced stage of development or increased attention or agitation; the "highest"
The Material Approach (U. FRISCHKNECHT):

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-trained 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.

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

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 "irrational 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.

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

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.
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.


C’est ici également que, profitant des biens privés de l’altitude, Evelyn Ashford et Calvin Smith avaient battu, au cours d’une chaude journée du début des années 1980, deux records de 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 États-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 du même nom qui peut contenir jusqu’à 4000 spectateurs. Les installations sont tout à fait superbes. Conçu à la moderne, le stade de football, américain of course, accueille 30 000 spectateurs lorsqu’il est en compétition, le grand 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 volleyball a été de très bonne qualité. De nombreux internationaux ont fouillé 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 inévitables et finalement terminer 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 États-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. 

Marc Vandenplas
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 certain 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, greffe-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!
The 17th Volleyball
Military World Championship

A volleyball championship in the United States doesn’t mean a return to basics, but it is a pilgrimage to where has been the Mecca of world volleyball within the space of two Olympiads: those of 84 and 88. The era of Buck, Timmons, Dvorak, all stemming from the famous beach volleyball, practiced on the Californian sand and breeding ground 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 favorably in this rush.

The Greeks have discovered the gold of the Rockies!

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 Peak, a well-known peak of one of the biggest mountain chains in North America, where the most famous mountain-climbing 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, the world sprinters, took advantage of the beneficial effects of altitude, beat two sensational 100-meter 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!

The Victory of a Team

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, where 30,000 spectators when the Academy meets the upper crust of the American Colleges and Universities. A swimming pool, a skating rink, and a gym where the basketball, ice hockey and football contests are being held, an athletics track, etc., complete this superb sport complex where competition and training can be held under the best possible conditions.

The excellent technical conditions of training and lodging, all first-class, 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 inscrutable, says Colonel Pilot, finally ended up third, after 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. Pesinato and Bernardi, since they are the two players we’re talking about, are two fully-qualified 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.

Visit to the US Olympic Training Centre

Long-awaited by all the dignitaries at the volleyball championship, the visit to the US Olympic Training Centre was to give the chief 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 Fontainebleau now have a better infrastructure than Colorado Springs. I am not talking about training, but about the quality of the facilities, 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 paraisontic 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 sunbathe 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 85 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 organisation 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 "Équipe", 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 Boudoukin 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.

Nîmes avait certainement donné rendez-vous avec le chaud soleil du Sud de la France pour des championnats du monde mais malheureusement le ciel 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 85 officiels à leur arrivée n'ont rien affecté le succès de ces championnats. Car Nîmes, toujours très bien placée dans sa lutte pour le titre annuel et toujours très envie de ville la plus sportive de France, avait été chargée par les autorités militaires d'organiser ces championnats du monde. Par ailleurs audacieux car, on le sait, Nîmes est rompue à ce genre d'exercice pourtant hautement périlleux. Toutefois est-il qu'un nombre très important de public assista 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 retransmission dans l'équipe, 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 Boudoukin 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
XXe CHAMPIONNAT du MONDE de JUDO - 1991

VILLE DE NIMES

SPORTS

COPIFAX
NIMES

TAPIS 1

Copieurs Télécopieurs
LANIER

66.38
Deux faits bien marquants ont caractérisé le tournoi: une météo exécetable 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 dans 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 inscriptit le but décisif à la 90ème minute. L’Allemagne s’affichait ainsi en équipe de tournant: 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 inimmédiate.

Les pays africains prouvèrent qu’ils étaient en progrès. Initialement déconcertés 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 ascensionnelle. 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.

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 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 be decided by a penalty. 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**


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 10500 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'avez bien entendu deviné. Se sont également distinguées les moins attendues Jordanie et Côte d'Ivoire.

---

**L'amitié**

Mais, 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 pousponna 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
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, Malaysia 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.

- 39 -
XX1st 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 (*), Romania (*), Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia (*), Thailand, Soviet Union, Yemen (**).

(*) Invited 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 Aerospatiale (DASA)

Official CISM Representative:
Colonel Sven Borgvall (Sweden)

PTC President:
Lt-Colonel Erich Gratzer (Switzerland)

Number of participants:
athletes: 142 (22 women)
officials: 88
total: 230

Results

Men
Individual accuracy
1. G. LICHTERTE (BEL) (*) 1
2. R. HUSSEMMAN (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. ULIJEV (URS) 20.23
3. E. LAUER (FRA) 20.34

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

Relative work
1. Belgium 59
2. Spain 59
3. Morocco 54

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

Women
Individual accuracy
1. C. STEARNS (USA) 6
2. A. THEPTHEAN (THA) 6
3. G. NANTAROM (THA) 10

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

Relative work
1. France 18
2. United States 18

Combined
1. C. STEARNS 248.3
2. I. NICOLAS 267.0
3. I. CARJUZAA 277.4

(*) Winner of the challenge General Francis POTIER

XVlleme 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

Pays participants : 13 :
Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Brésil, Corée, Espagne, Finlande, 
France, Italie, Nigeria, Pays-Bas, Union Soviétique, Zimbabwe

Pays observateurs : 2 :
Zaïre, 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 : 119
Officiels : 65
Total : 184

Résultats

Classement par équipe :
1. France
2. Corée
3. Allemagne, Autriche

Classement individuel :
Catégorie de poids

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<tr>
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<th>Nation</th>
<th>Moyen (-86 kg)</th>
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<tr>
<td>NO YOON CHUNG</td>
<td>KOR</td>
<td>1. SWEETS A.</td>
<td>HOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIKINDOU G.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>2. GROOS R.</td>
<td>BEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHRENZWEIG N.</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>3. HESPAÑA C.</td>
<td>BRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATTEDRA M.</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>LEE YOUNG SOO</td>
<td>KOR</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALTENDORF J.</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>1. BOUDUKIN V.</td>
<td>URS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN BYUNG CHUL</td>
<td>KOR</td>
<td>2. LEE JAE YOON</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NECHAR N.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>3. JULIE CH</td>
<td>FRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM JONG OH</td>
<td>KOR</td>
<td>HEYER</td>
<td>GER</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Moyen (+95 kg)</th>
<th>Nation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPORLEDER R.</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>1. BRUMMER J.</td>
<td>GER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSSO P.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>2. DOUILLET D.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE BYUNG JUN</td>
<td>KOR</td>
<td>3. MANZARI L.</td>
<td>ITA</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAATS P.</td>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>GERA</td>
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<table>
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<td>JUN MAN BAE</td>
<td>KOR</td>
<td>1. BRUMMER J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VARAEV C.</td>
<td>URS</td>
<td>2. DOUILLET D.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUCHER M.</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>3. MANZARI L.</td>
<td>ITA</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRENZ U.</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>SMISL</td>
<td>AUT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) invited nation: Participation out of competition

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

Participating countries
(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 : 129
Officials : 71
Total : 200
Spectators : 11,000

Results

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<tr>
<td>1. KANG CHUL WOO</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MICHAEL</td>
<td>(PHI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. SABARUDDIN</td>
<td>(MAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIN KYAW</td>
<td>(MYS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLY (50-54kg)</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. LIM CHANG SUP</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PILIA MASSIMO</td>
<td>(ITA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. FERRAS F JAYAUSE</td>
<td>(JOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG KYAW SOL</td>
<td>(MYS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANTAM (54-58kg)</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. OH YOUNG ZOO</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. KOLASSI GUY FRANCK</td>
<td>(CIV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. MOHAMED MILAD</td>
<td>(LIB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNWE TUN</td>
<td>(MYS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATHER (58-64kg)</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. KIM SOO</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ISERHIA NICOLA</td>
<td>(ITA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. POPOLO STEPHANE</td>
<td>(BEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YASER AL GHAZWI</td>
<td>(JOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGHT (64-70kg)</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. YOUSEF MOHD ABZAED</td>
<td>(JOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ABDULAZIZ K. SWEAI</td>
<td>(LIB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. KIM BYUNG CHUL</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KHAMIS HAMED ABRAS</td>
<td>(SUD)</td>
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<td>WELLER (70-76kg)</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. REMARK PATRICE ABDULAYE</td>
<td>(CIV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ZAHEDIHAAHBI HASSAN</td>
<td>(IRN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WEDAL A.S. HUREIRAT</td>
<td>(JOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIH JUNG WOO</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIDDLE (76-83kg)</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. YOON SOON CHUL</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. ABRASI SEYED HOSSEIN</td>
<td>(IRN)</td>
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<td>3. AMMAR FAHED SBEHIZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARTIN KENNEALLY (CAN)</td>
<td>(CAN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEAVY (over 83kg)</td>
<td>KOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. NO SYIN</td>
<td>(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. EVERARD WRIGHT</td>
<td>(CAN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. EMAH FM CABARITZ</td>
<td>(JOR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General classification :
1. KOREA : 76 points
2. JORDAN : 34
3. COTE D'IVOIRE : 20
4. ITALY : 18
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. 92.4) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groupe A</th>
<th>Phases 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pays-Bas - Iran : 2-0</td>
<td>Pays-Bas - Italie : 1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran - USA : 4-3</td>
<td>Italie - France : 1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pays-Bas - USA : 8-1</td>
<td>Pays-Bas - France : 0-1</td>
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#### Classement

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<td>Pays-Bas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
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#### Groupe B

| Turquie - Guinée : 4-0  | Guinée - France : 0-3  | Turquie - France : 2-1 |

#### Classement

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<th>Points</th>
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<th>Buts concédés</th>
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<td>Turquie</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinée</td>
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<td>7</td>
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#### Groupe C


#### Classement

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<td>Italie</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allemagne</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambie</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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### PHASE 2

#### Groupe D


#### Classement

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<td>Italie</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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#### Groupe E

| Turquie - Iran : 2-2  | Iran - Allemagne : 0-1  | Turquie - Allemagne : 0-1 |

#### Classement

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<th>Points</th>
<th>Buts marqués</th>
<th>Buts concédés</th>
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#### Groupe F

| Guinée - Zambie : 2-0  | Zambie - USA : 3-2  | Guinée - USA : 2-0 |

#### Classement de la 7ème à la 9ème place

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### PHASE 3

#### 5ème et 6ème places

| Pays-Bas - Iran : 2-1 |

#### 7ème et 8ème places

| Turquie - France : 1-0 |

#### 9ème et 10ème places

| Italie - Allemagne : 3-3  | Après prolongations et tiré des penalties, victoire de l'Italie |

### CLASSEMENT FINAL

1. Italie
2. Allemagne
3. Turquie
4. France
5. Pays-Bas
6. Iran
7. Guinée
8. Zambie
9. USA
### World events: 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World championship</th>
<th>Organizing country</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24th Orienteering</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Boraas</td>
<td>22/09-28/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd Modern Pentathlon</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Warendorf</td>
<td>01/10-08/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>36th PAIM</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Pirassununga</td>
<td>10/10-16/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th Fencing (*)</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>04/11-11/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th Shooting (*)</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Kaduna</td>
<td>09/11-19/11</td>
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<td>32nd Sea Week</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>04/12-11/12</td>
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<td>35th football</td>
<td>in the continents</td>
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<td>Preliminary round</td>
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### Regional calendar: 1991

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<td>Horsemanship</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Tunis</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>06/10-20/10</td>
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<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Kano/Lagos</td>
<td>October</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lusaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Ramstein</td>
<td>09/09-07/10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycling</td>
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<td>Ramstein</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Surinam</td>
<td>Paramaribo</td>
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<td>Central America and</td>
<td>Festival of Cadets</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>30/08-08/09</td>
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<td>Santiago</td>
<td>30/09-13/10</td>
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<td>South America</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>November</td>
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<td>Military Pentathlon clinic</td>
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<td>North Europe</td>
<td>Shooting (pistol)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Innsbruck</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Innsbruck-Linz</td>
<td>09/12-13/12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Brussels</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Europe</td>
<td>Doctrinal clinic</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Fontainebleau</td>
<td>16/09-22/09</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Field Hockey</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Hornbeek</td>
<td>23/09-27/09</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>Fontainebleau</td>
<td>23/09-28/09</td>
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<td>Course for international</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Tirrenia</td>
<td>25/09-01/10</td>
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<td>parachuting judges</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Diekirch</td>
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### Meetings

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<tr>
<td>Doctrinal clinic</td>
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<td>16/09-21/09</td>
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<td>P.C. for Statutes</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>17/09-18/09</td>
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<td>P.C. for Partnership</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>29/09-30/09</td>
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<td>P.C. for Information</td>
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<td>10/10-11/10</td>
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<td>P.C. for Sports</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>18/11-24/11</td>
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<td>Fontainebleau</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>16/09-21/09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramstein</td>
<td>17/09-18/09</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16/09-21/09</td>
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<td>Harare</td>
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<td>20/11-24/11</td>
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