CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DU SPORT MILITIAIRE
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL


To the President CISM.
To the Members of the Executive Committee.
To the Members of the Organising Commissions.
To the Heads of the National Commissions.
To the Chief of the General Secretariat.

Mr. President,

Today, 19th of February 1989, we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the creation of the International Military Sports Council.

Twenty years ago, at Rome, President, five nations assembled under the chairmanship of Commissioner H. DESSUS (France),

I was fortunate enough to be among the founding members of this great association.

I sincerely wish to congratulate you on the occasion of this anniversary.

Their purpose is to pay tribute to all the Directors of Organisations who have served in our Association through their capacity of being the driving force of five continents.

I wish to thank you for your efforts and your dedication to this Organisation.

In behalf of the Directors of Organisations and the Members of the Executive Committee, it is in the name of the President of the Organising Committee, to wish you all the best of luck and success in your activities for the benefit of our organisations.

I must include, as well as yours, the members of our National Commissions.

Let us hope that we can count on you to support our association and that the second part of our celebration is to visit our National Commissions.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

President Secretary General.
CISM... its challenging past and promising future

by R. MOLLET
CISM Permanent Secretary General (Belgium)

The British, French, and Belgians preserved this precious heritage and described the word « Friendship » on the base of the KENTSHE Trophy, an award annually vied for by their military soccer teams.

Then came World War II. Military physical training sided with sports.

And so, all over the world, soldiers learned to play.

Sports games indiscriminately brought a aura of lively cheerfulness to the training camps, the Pacific ocean beaches, and the landing strips, as well as the prisoner camps and hospitals.

Toward the end of 1945, inspired by General PERSHING’s friendly initiative, Colonel GM McNAIRNEY established sports contacts between the Allied Forces.

THE ALLIED FORCES SPORTS COUNCIL thus came into being with participation by all the allied nations.

Concrete events were scheduled and implemented. In BERLIN’s fabulous Olympic Stadium, Track & Field resumed its secular traditions. Sole competitor for Czechoslovakia, ZATOPEK role his motorcycle in for a last minute arrival, delayed the start of the race and ran his way to 497000 meters in 14' 32".

 취임, 수페르비, 빈, 브뤼셀, 오스텐드 were the sites of the first military championships. The U.S.S.R. applied for the first Football Championship in Moscow, on 1st May 1947.

But, once again, clouds were gathering on the international horizon.

Cret by one, Russia, the United States, England, and Poland withdrew from the Allied Forces Sports Council.

With a sense of loss, the remaining organizations realized that, all too soon after its formulation, a great concept was about to collapse. Was this brand new sports fellowship really doomed? No — for France took over.

On 16th February 1948, the Interallied Council was no more — the Interallied Council came to life. The chairman of the new organization was introduced by General LEADER H DE BRUS (France).

While the second fencing Championship was drawing to an end in Nice, a conference was held at the Palais de la Mediterranée, with delegations from France, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Norway in attendance. The group was carefully studying the French proposed wording of the « International Military Sports Council » draft Statutes. Among the participants, Lt R. MOLLET (Belgium), who was to become CISM’s Secretary General.

A rational calendar of events was soon outlined. General DREYSEM, one of Sweden’s most brilliant sports figures, brought in Sweden’s membership. Turkey and Italy followed suit and, within a short period of time, the organization regained its initial 12 nation membership.

Meanwhile, sports events followed each other with consistently successful outcomes.

From the one-digit figure of 5 in 1948, the number of CISM member nations had soared to 45 in 1968, while 16 additional entries are expected in the near future.

Such unquestionable success may lead one to wonder what main paths CISM has chosen to trend on its journey forward.

Pentathlons

Military Sports

The second World War called for the fulfilling of an endless number of batallions. It also revealed the need for new type fighters, i.e. the soldier-athletes, the fighter pilot, the parazooper, the ranger, the combat swimmer.

This carefully selected personnel required merciless training in order to achieve full effectiveness. And thus, in turn, resulted in new training techniques centered on two basic factors: man and terrain.

It stands to reason that this new trend would attract the interest of young military sports leaders. A series of innovations was to follow: Military Pentathlon, Astronautical Pentathlon, Naval Pentathlon, and, in their trail, the Ski Patrol, Combat Swimming, and Shooting Championships.

This program nucleus was to become one of CISM’s pooled accomplishments. In 1947, stimulated by a Dutch concept, Commandant H DE BRUS (France) launched the Military Pentathlon. In 1968, France’s Captain PETIT staged a test trial of his Astronautical Pentathlon in Vicq. In 1952, Navy Captain VOGA- TORO (Italy) submitted his project for a Naval Pentathlon.

A new route had been mapped...
This type training implies one basic dual requirement, namely the availability of both time and means. It also calls for deep modifications in the social and sports doctrinal concepts. We believe that in the very near future, sports will split into two main ramifications.

There will be, on the one part, sports in the concept of competitive performance... and the tremendous daily effort it requires; on the other, sports for the masses, a means of recreation to fill the leisure hours of the workers who, by virtue of shorter work schedules, automatisation, and week-ends, can now enjoy outings into the country, to the river or the mountains.

The 20,000 young men who, over the past twelve years, participated in our championships constitute our greatest reward.

While military-type events were being established, sports championships gained in popularity within the Armed Forces of CISM member nations. A new concept emerged:

**The period of military service may serve as an all-important phase in the sports training of Youth**

Since the primary goal of the Army is to form a strong combat element, it is but logical that physical fitness and any well-rounded military instruction program...

Why not, then, further enhance this military mission of sports by strongly supporting the ministerial departments and other agencies tasked with the conduct of youth and general sports activities? The Armed Forces are in a most favorable position to accomplish such a mission insuch an extent that their action reaches all high-sounding young men at a point in time in which they can produce most beneficial results. They are further served by their full control over the scheduling of both optional or compulsory training sessions.

**Support by the authorities**

CISM has received high diplomatic recognition throughout the world, with a number of athletic events personally blessed by heads of state. The example was set by H. M. the King of Greece, who presided the opening of the International Military Track & Field Championship in Athens. H. M. the King of Belgium personally presented the trophy awarded in his name to the winners of the Cross Country event. The President of the Portuguese Republic opened the International Soccer Finals in Lisbon, in 1956. During the Military Ski Championship in Oslo, H. R. H. Crown Prince Olav informally chatted with the contestants prior to donning his own skis to re-home the difficult patrol run.

**The creation of CISM Academy**

At the March 1951 General Assembly in Cape Town, the Council sanctioned a proposal by Captain MOLLET (Belgium) and Captain PETIT (France) to devote a larger part of its activities to the question of physical training, without, however, detracting from the actual sports endeavor. The merits of this new trend were evidenced by the remarkable success of Research Days in Monaco, International Clinics at Boun (Sweden), Mafra (Portugal), and Forina (Italy). In the fascinating field of naval personnel training, the clinics held at Nancy (1952) and Florence (1954) brought forth fruitful exchanges of views which triggered the establishment of new doctrines in certain countries.

The initial impulse had been given. Important clinics will henceforth follow: Tokyo (Japan), Nunsfell (Norway), Paris...

What is the object of a research body?

Sports had altered its philosophy — and we know that innovations, research, and evaluations always carry more weight when related to the highest echelon. The impact ultimately reaches the masses through a process of chain reaction. It therefore appeared advisable that CISM attempt to identify the most significant aspects of this evolution with a view to establishing a compatible line of action.

This was accomplished through clinics where our member nations’ best teachers imparted their knowledge to our most promising students.

Several new aspects emerged in turn.

Revision of the order of precedence in the various training goal concepts.

Stamina has, once and for all, supplanted the technique on which it had been placed.

A backward glance reveals that coaches and leaders succeeded in concentrating on the ‘game-as such’, then on the technical aspect, and finally on the tactical facet of sports. Now, however, priority goes to physiological and psychological influences.

The development of physiological methods leads to a high degree of stamina. Coordination and a continuous effort to consolidate the work of the physiologist...
medical expert, coach, and athlete, are the key to success.

The past couple of decades were marked by the creation of what could be called: human laboratories: HARVARD, FREIBURG, MOSCOW, I.N.S., and Joinville have generated remarkable theories.

Athletes and coaches are facing daily riddles concerning both body and mind, which they are very often unable to solve.

The solution came gradually, by means of the following equations:

- Athlete alone
- Athlete + coach
- Athlete + coach + medical expert
- Athlete + coach + medical expert + human lab

"Sport International"

A reflection of CISM activities

Conscious of the fact a publication, modest as it may be, can be considered a grand stand as well as a link, CISM created its own news medium in 1958. It is published in both official languages—French and English.

Currently circulated in more than 40 countries, it is more specifically designed for the military and sports circles, in which it is received with keen interest.

In 1962, the original "CISM Magazine" was entitled "Sport International" an apt verbal illustration of its ever increasing readership.

The expansionary process

In 1959, Lahore was the site of the General Assembly — CISM's first forum on the Asian continent. At the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, our organization had its own "CISM Village.

That same year marked by our first event in Latin America, namely the International Military Pentathlon held at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

In 1961, Brigadier General R. HATCH (United States) succeeded the Founding Chairman, Colonel H. DEBUS (France), whose one-year tenure resulted in the establishment of a solid organization, ready to enter a further expansionary phase. Highlighting its implementation was the successive creation of Lisbon Offices in Rio de Janeiro for Latin America, Tunis for Africa, Seoul for the Far East, and Beirut for the Middle East.

In the meantime, new entries appeared on the Calendar of Events. The first Parachuting Championship, under France's sponsorship, was an outright success.

Also, the XVIIIth General Assembly meeting in Mexico City decided to include Spanish and Arabic as additional official languages.

The XXVth General Assembly, hosted by Morocco, was attended by numerous observers from African nations.

In December 1964, CISM moved into its own "house" which became the headquarters for the Secretary General.

In 1965, the XXVIth General Assembly was held in Tokyo (Japan), an event resulting in the membership of several Far Eastern nations.

CISM then decided to launch a new trend: the study and implementation of technical assistance for the benefit of one and all.

Concurrently, it became associated with prominent civilian sports organizations.

Its international vocation asserted itself and its action was felt in numerous fields of endeavor.

CISM prides itself in three main achievements: its sports program, the Pentathlon, and the Academy. However, its greatest pride lies in the tradition of courtesy, friendly sportsmanship, and mutual respect which have become its hallmarks. Athletes, military personnel, officials, referees, and delegates attending our events all wear, on their left sleeve, the sky-blue CISM badge. It is the BADGE OF FRIENDSHIP.

Opening ceremony of the XXVIth General Assembly:
H. E. M. Mahjoubi Abdenour, Morocco's Minister of Defense.
MEMBER COUNTRIES

The five founder countries

BELGIUM - DENMARK - FRANCE - LUXEMBOURG - THE NETHERLANDS

THE MEMBER NATIONS PANOPLY OF HONOR

INVITED COUNTRIES

Each year, by secret ballot, the General Assembly selects the nations to be invited upon recommendation by either the Executive Committee or other member nations. Nations currently invited are as follows:

1. AFGHANISTAN 6. CANADA 11. ECUADOR 16. SENEGAL
2. SAUDI ARABIA 7. CHILE 12. JAPAN 17. URUGUAY
3. BOLIVIA 8. COLOMBIA 13. LIBYA 18. VENEZUELA
4. CAMBODIA 9. CONGO (Kinshasa) 14. MALTA
5. CAMEROON 10. CONGO (Brazzaville) 15. PARAGUAY

The five founder countries

BELGIUM - DENMARK - FRANCE - LUXEMBOURG - THE NETHERLANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member countries</th>
<th>Affiliation date</th>
<th>Actual Chief of Delegation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALGERIA</td>
<td>December 3rd 1955</td>
<td>Colonel H. BOUMEDIERE</td>
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<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>May 31st 1956</td>
<td>General F. RIQUELHE</td>
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<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>July 15th 1956</td>
<td>Brigadier General J. F. JUTGENEDORF</td>
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<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>February 16th 1948</td>
<td>Major A. L. PIETERS</td>
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<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>May 1954</td>
<td>Colonel MOACYR DE OLIVEIRA PAIVA</td>
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<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>February 16th 1948</td>
<td>Colonel A. LOHMANN RIECH</td>
</tr>
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<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
<td>December 3rd 1947</td>
<td>His Excellency, the Minister of National Defence</td>
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<td>FINLAND</td>
<td>February 8th 1954</td>
<td>Major KALEVI ROMPPO</td>
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<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>February 16th 1948</td>
<td>Commandant GEORGES BESSON</td>
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<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>January 7th 1959</td>
<td>Colonel J. G. DR. H. BACH</td>
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<td>GREECE</td>
<td>March 3rd 1953</td>
<td>Colonel MANOSIS KONSTANTINOS</td>
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<td>IRAQ</td>
<td>June 21st 1953</td>
<td>Colonel IBRAHIM A. AL SAHRI</td>
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<td>IRELAND</td>
<td>October 19th 1957</td>
<td>Colonel MOHAMMAD RABI</td>
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<td>ITALY</td>
<td>July 3rd 1954</td>
<td>Le Colonel J. L. STEWART</td>
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<td>IVORY COAST</td>
<td>July 1st 1952</td>
<td>Colonel DANTIBERGAMASCHI</td>
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<td>JORDAN</td>
<td>November 17th 1953</td>
<td>Lieutenant MARTIN ASKLEY</td>
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<td>KOREA</td>
<td>October 9th 1954</td>
<td>Major General CHUNG SUNG MYO</td>
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<td>KUWAIT</td>
<td>September 5th 1954</td>
<td>Major Colonel MOHAMMAD A. AL BADER</td>
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<td>LEBANON</td>
<td>January 17th 1952</td>
<td>Commandant TAY ABU DARGHAM</td>
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<td>LUXEMBOURG</td>
<td>February 16th 1948</td>
<td>Major RENE M. SCHMITZ</td>
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<td>MOROCCO</td>
<td>January 5th 1962</td>
<td>Colonel S. MESSAAB</td>
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<td>NIKARADA</td>
<td>November 19th 1959</td>
<td>Major General BRIGITZ RICCI ARNAUDEZ</td>
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<td>Major General F. E. LAGRASSE</td>
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<td>PAKISTAN</td>
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<td>PIRU</td>
<td>March 8th 1961</td>
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<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>October 9th 1956</td>
<td>General ERNESTO S. MALA</td>
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<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>October 9th 1954</td>
<td>General FRANCISCO HUAKEN</td>
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<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>October 16th 1951</td>
<td>General D. MATIAS SAGARDOY ALLO</td>
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<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>March 14th 1962</td>
<td>Colonel A. A. KLAMER</td>
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<td>SWEDEN</td>
<td>August 25th 1948</td>
<td>Brigadier General SVEN THOREL</td>
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<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
<td>February 25th 1963</td>
<td>Colonel Brigadier JACQUES RILLET</td>
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<td>SYRIA</td>
<td>September 18th 1952</td>
<td>Major General PINIETI</td>
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<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>October 9th 1966</td>
<td>Special Colonel PRAKASH POOJANATNIRAK</td>
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<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>November 28th 1953</td>
<td>Colonel NAHOUDINO ZALIVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC</td>
<td>May 25th 1950</td>
<td>Colonel HAKKI SINGH</td>
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<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>June 6th 1951</td>
<td>Brigadier General M. ALI EL DEEB</td>
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<td>VIET-NAM</td>
<td>October 9th 1956</td>
<td>Colonel F. DON MILLER</td>
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<td>TRINIDAD</td>
<td>September 18th 1952</td>
<td>Major General BRIGITZ RICCI ARNAUDEZ</td>
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<td>COSTA RICA</td>
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In its twenty years of existence, CISM has had but three Presidents—not to include the present incumbent, Air Commodore M. M. PIRACHA whose recent election dates back to 1967.

One must bear in mind that, in order to be fully effective, the leadership of a still young and constantly expanding international organization must span over a prolonged period of time.

The fact that our Founding President, Colonel H. DEBRUS, was able to remain at the head of our organization for nearly ten years was decidedly beneficial in that it permitted smooth channeling and implementation of the initial impulses and fundamental concepts. The seed of what is known as the "CISM Spirit" was thus able to root and blossom out. It is based on friendship, understanding, and the sense of honor.

Colonel Henri DEBRUS (France)
Founding President

Vice-President of the International Military Sports Council, Squadron Leader Henri DEBRUS was no newcomer to sports when, in 1948, he proposed the foundation of CISM.

An all-around athlete and physical education coach, he played soccer and basketball, competed in rowing and running events, handled the tennis racket and dabbled at Modern Pentathlon before finally settling for equestrian sports.

On his records, two titles, among others: Algers, Le Caire.

His Staff Officer training endowed him with cartesian concepts which marked CISM's initial make-up, that of a simple and functional organization.

In his capacity as Head of the French Armed Forces Central Service, Colonel DEBRUS followed step by step the problems encountered by physical fitness and sports in their rapid and multifaceted development of postwar days.

He wove his philosophy of military sports with conviction and clarity. Let us listen to him:

"The International Military Sports Council rests on two fundamental principles, the first being that "sports activities are a military must," the second that military service may represent a determinant phase in the sports training of youth."

Major THORBURN (Sweden)

When Colonel H. DEBRUS left CISM to assume a commanding function in Indochina, he was quite naturally succeeded by Major A.W. THORBURN, Sweden.

A revered adept of tracing and of rough military disciplines — the hallmark of the Nordics — he ensured the leadership at the right time, for our organization was then finalizing the concepts of its Prerequisites.

Thus, too, CISM needed a breather after its initial spurt of growth.

Major Thorburn made it a productive period of consolidation by reviewing the original Statutes and revising the regulations.

1948-1953
Chef d'Etatmajor H. DEBRUS (France)
1953-1956
Major A.W. THORBURN (Sweden)
1956-1964
Colonel H. DEBRUS (France)
1964-1967
Brigadier General R. HATCH (U.S.A.)
1967-
Air Commodore M.M. PIRACHA (Pakistan)

Brigadier General R. HATCH (United States)

Upon his return from Indochina, Colonel H. DEBRUS resumed the Presidency and selected, as Vice-President, a young and enthusiastic Brigadier General of the United States Air Force.

When Colonel DEBRUS resigned, in 1961, his successor was Brigadier General HATCH, then Director for Personnel, U.S. United States Air Force in Europe. A reserve officer, he once was sports reporter with the Associated Press and Director General of the National Safety Engineers.

As outstanding Quite and golf player, and an enthusiastic skier, one of his characteristics was a keen interest in all sports activities.

During the six years under his presidency, CISM made spectacular strides: the organization established itself firmly in Latin America, Africa, and the Far East. Created liaison offices, and opened a "house" (CISM House), while the Academy enlarged its scope of activities.

Worthy successor of the Founding President, General HATCH staunchly stood by his conviction that "the chief protagonist of sports events is the athlete. All our care, all our efforts must be geared toward enhancing his technical and mental capabilities."

Air Commodore M. M. PIRACHA (Pakistan)

As far back as 1956, then Wing Commander M. M. PIRACHA was his country's delegate to CISM. He very rapidly blended into the great CISM family and earned unanimous regards through his dedication and judicious interventions.

Within a short period of time, he became the well-bred and respected spokesman for numerous newly entered countries which looked to CISM for an answer to their sports development problems and guidance in their keen desire to progress. Successfully member of the Executive Committee, and Vice-President, he was unanimously elected President in Madrid, in 1967.

Air Commodore PIRACHA served for many years as Head of the Personnel Department of the Pakistan International Airlines. His managerial talents will undoubtedly prove most beneficial to CISM, as will his deep attachment to our organization.
The spectrum of CISM’s activities clearly reflects the doctrinal impulses of its leaders. It must be stressed, within this context, that the annual sports activities fall into four main categories:

1. Championships featuring contests created by CISM and which center on the «military training» aspect: these are the pentathlons, Ski Week, Shooting, Parachuting, and Orienteering.
2. Championships in classical sports, whether individual or team performance.
3. Clinics and Research Days, as conceived by CISM Academy.
4. Working Parties, General Assemblies, Executive Committee meetings, conferences of the Academy, Directing Committee, technical reunions of the specialized committees.

This wide-scope calendar, on which each year is marked by new entries, offers some interesting items:
- Each year, an estimated average of 2,000 officers, NCOs, and enlisted men participate in the championships.
- To date, CISM has organized 300 championships, with participation in excess of 30,000 contestants.
- For the young champions in the Service: our championships provide high caliber contests adapted to their current abilities.

Our sports events undoubtedly represent an important phase in their progress toward the athletic acme. Little wonder, hence, that CISM’s Prize List includes the names of champions who have fulfilled their promise of fame.

In twenty years, CISM has organized

**MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIPS**

19 Military Pentathlons
14 P.A.I.M. events
12 Ski Weeks
5 Shooting championships
4 Modern Pentathlons
2 Parachuting events
1 Orienteering event.

**SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Individual performances
21 Track and Field championships
19 Swimming championships
17 Cross-Country championships

Combat sports
20 Boxing championships
17 Epee championships
4 Wrestling championships
2 Judo championships

Team performances
22 Soccer championships
15 Basketball championships
4 Volleyball championships

**WORKING PARTIES AND RESEARCH DAYS**

22 General Assemblies
42 Executive Committee
23 Clinics, Research Days and medical congresses.
Members of Honor

General McNamara (U.S.A.)
Founder of the Allied Forces
Sports Council (A.F.S.C.) (1962)

H. M. King Olaf of Norway (1962)

After only a few years of existence, the International Military Sports Council was greatly privileged in receiving the enlightened and understanding support of Chiefs of State and High Ranking Officials. Except for very rare occasions, the majority of our championships enjoyed the sponsorship of eminent personalities and saw their opening ceremonies enhanced by the presence of prominent officials.

Beyond this proof of interest — a highly appreciable one in itself, for it denotes the high level of our activities — CISM has, on numerous occasions, been the recipient of direct assistance.

Our organization had little to offer in return but its deep and genuine gratitude. A concrete token of this heartfelt appreciation is the award of the title of Member of Honor and the presentation of CISM's highest decoration: the Medal of Honor.

On the occasion of this anniversary, we once again convey our respectful gratitude to our Members of Honor.
CISM EXPANSION

THE LIAISON OFFICES

CISM was born in Western Europe. While the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland were originally represented on the International Military Sports Council, political divergences soon reduced the number of member nations to a mere five — the Founders.

The first expansionary movement encompassed the North European (Sweden) and Mediterranean areas (Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt), while, at a very early stage, Argentina’s pioneering incentive heralded the adhesion of the Great South American Continent. Africa — a logical course of events — joined later.

And later still, the Far East.

As far back as 1961, aware of the multiple drawbacks stemming from the distances separating numerous countries from our organization’s center of gravity, CISM’s leaders considered the possibility of establishing a form of relay point on each continent with a view to channeling its impulses and ideas.

In their concerrners’ mind, the projected relay points were designed for a two-fold operation — collecting and consolidating the suggestions and proposals of the various nations in a given geographical area, then routing them on to CISM.

During his opening address at the 227th General Assembly, Division General D.M. SARGADROY, Chief of the Spanish Delegation, defined the merits of «Liaison Offices» as follows:

- One CISM is advancing with a firm stride, gaining ground every day. It is continually expanding, welcoming new members, and winning new followers and supporters through the efforts of our Liaison Offices in Latin America, Africa, the Far East and, probably in the near future, in the Middle East. They renew and strengthen our impulses which might otherwise suffer a substantial loss in clarity and impact as a result of the distances involved. Then, in turn, they record and transmit the needs and wishes voiced in the areas under their jurisdiction.

GENERAL SECRETARIATE

R. MOLLET

119, avenue Franklin Roosevelt
Brussels 5 — Belgium

LATIN AMERICA

AFRICA

FAR EAST

MIDDLE-EAST

RIO DE JANEIRO

BRASIL

1961

1963

1965

1967

1963

1965

1967

1967

Air Force Colonel

MOACRY de OLIVEIRA

PAIVA

Aven. Rio Branco

Palacio Morro

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

Colonel E. BALLY

Secretary of State

for National Defense

Tunisia

Tunisia

Seoul

Korea

BEIRUT

LEBANON

Combat School

 Buccaneer

AIRFORCE COLONEL

MOACRY de OLIVEIRA

PAIVA

Aven. Rio Branco

Palacio Morro

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

Colonel E. BALLY

Secretary of State

for National Defense

Tunisia

Tunisia

Seoul

Korea

BEIRUT

LEBANON

Combat School

LIAISON OFFICES - RULES - ARTICLE 30

(1) The General Assembly may adopt proposals by the Executive Committee, create Liaison Offices which are directly initiated by the General Assembly. The Chief of the Liaison Office is designated by the country which accepts this responsibility. The office shall be held by a person who is not a member of the Executive Committee.

(2) The Liaison Officer’s term of office is renewable every 4 years.

(3) The Chief of the Liaison Office is — ex officio — a member of the Executive Committee. He has no right to vote.

(4) The function of the Liaison Office is:

- to disseminate CISM’s ideals in the area under its jurisdiction;
- to organize and implement the regional CISM Calendar;
- to circulate, explain and apply general directives issued by the General Assembly;
- to provide technical advice and forward reports on CISM’s findings to member nations in the area under its jurisdiction.

The results of the stages and crimes are of special importance.

- to carry out special missions as directed by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and the Secretary General;

(5) With a view to ensuring maximum effectiveness, the Chief of each Liaison Office is authorized to appoint the following assistants:

- Secretary-General;
- Secretary in charge of general affairs and planning;
- Secretary in charge of technical matters (championships, training, etc.);
- Secretary in charge of communication;
- Secretary in charge of information;
- Secretary in charge of logistics.

(6) The Government of a country having accepted the responsibility for a Liaison Office is committed to undertake:

- the official expenses of the Chief of and from CISM meetings;
- the cost of operating the office.

The liaison office may, at any time, seek financial assistance from CISM within the limits of funds provided for this purpose.
CISM RECORDS

The next few pages are designed to acquaint our readers with champions who have distinguished themselves at CISM events while serving in the Armed Forces. We might add that none of them have since then achieved world fame.

Several world records were bettered during CISM championships, such as, among others, the 100 meter dash by Marchionin and Williams, in Berlin, 1938 (3.9 s), and Szymczyk's (U.S.A.) dose throw in Brussels, 1963 (88.2 m).

Equally noteworthy are some remarkable performances in the Pentathlon, as illustrated by Sweden's Björkland and Friberg on the Military Pentathlon Olympic Course (390 m, 20 events).

And lastly... let us point out the overall merits of our championships, in that they bring together talented athletes in the same age bracket, potential candidates to face on the track of world class.

E. Babcock and O. Barlachs
win international recognition at CISM championships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>WILLIAMS at MURCHISON</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>10'3</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 m</td>
<td>L. BERRUTI</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>26'8</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUTFELD</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>35'7</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 m</td>
<td>F. TURCOTTE</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>47'2</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 m</td>
<td>R. KLASAN</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1:48'4</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>La Coruna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>R. VOLLREICH</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>3'52''5</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 miles</td>
<td>V. DEACON</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>6'40''3</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>La Coruna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 200 m relay</td>
<td>TURCOTTE</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1:35'2</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 400 m relay</td>
<td>MACHARA</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>3:08'4</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Salamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High jump</td>
<td>W. SCHRÖDER</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>1.88 m</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>La Coruna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long jump</td>
<td>HORN</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1.88 m</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole vault</td>
<td>H. EBERHARD</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4.06 m</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Salamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot put</td>
<td>SYLVESTER</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>18 m 30</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discus</td>
<td>SYLVESTER</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>60 m 32</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Javelin</td>
<td>FEISCHER</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>81 m 42</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammer</td>
<td>THUN</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>88 m 35</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Sylvester (U.S.A.)
Victhrow in action; a world record breaking down

Guy Perillo; once CISM Salamon champion

(Following p. 22)
CISM HOUSE

Since 1964, CISM owns its own «house» at 119 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt in Brussels. These are the cheerful and pleasant surroundings in which the Secretariat operates and holds its meetings.

All CISM members enjoy a cordial welcome.

CISM House has a sports library which members may use at will.
### CISM RECORDS (continued)

#### MILITARY PENTATHLON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>BJORLUND</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>22106</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstacle Course</td>
<td>J. KREDER</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>5722</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenade throwing Precision</td>
<td>CANTARELLI</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>122 pts</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>ASKERUnger</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>88.55 m</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming 80 m with obstacles</td>
<td>S. BARNABE</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>28'9&quot;</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-country</td>
<td>PEDERSEN</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>22'39&quot;</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### MODERN PENTATHLON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>PETTER</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>25'117</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming 500 m Freestyle</td>
<td>ST. GOIT</td>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>21'18</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### NAVAL PENTATHLON (Sea Week)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life-Saving Contest</td>
<td>BOURGEOIS</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>4'05&quot;</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstacle Race</td>
<td>KUHLEN</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2'50&quot;</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamanship</td>
<td>MARLESSI</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>4'25&quot;</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Swimming Contest</td>
<td>BAK MEMO</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1'50&quot;</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### P.A. I. M.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precision Fire (Pistol)</td>
<td>ANDERSSON</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>38/208</td>
<td>1964</td>
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#### SHOOTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precision Fire (Rifle)</td>
<td>MARKKANEN</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>26/205</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapid Fire (Pistol)</td>
<td>BLAVERNE</td>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>26/208</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Fire (Pistol)</td>
<td>V. YLONEN</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>68/596</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Fire (Rifle)</td>
<td>J. LUNDRO</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>68/596</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapid Fire (Rifle)</td>
<td>E. KERVINEN</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>68/700</td>
<td>1963</td>
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### CISM SWIMMING RECORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>Free style</td>
<td>KROON</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>59'6&quot;</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 m</td>
<td>Freestyle</td>
<td>FERMI</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>43'5&quot;</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>Breaststroke</td>
<td>MONSIEURRE</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>58'12&quot;</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 m</td>
<td>Breaststroke</td>
<td>MENONIDES</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2:41'7&quot;</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>Backstroke</td>
<td>CARRERA</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1'03&quot;4</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 m</td>
<td>Backstroke</td>
<td>MONZON</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2'17&quot;9</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>ARESEKU</td>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>1'03&quot;7</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 m</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>FOSSATI</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2'10&quot;6</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 m</td>
<td>Individual 4 x 100</td>
<td>FERMI</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>4'06'7</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100 m Relay 4 x 100</td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>4'33&quot;</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100 m Relay 4 x 100</td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>4'34&quot;</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100 m Relay 4 x 100</td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>4'33&quot;</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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A new CISM record! Olympic and CISM champion.

CISM SWIMMING RECORDS

Impressive trophy, happy winner: F. Onimottoli.

G. Fossati (Daily) record of 200 m butterfly.
Background

The Academy of the International Military Sports Council (ACISM) was founded on 8th September 1951, in Cannes, following unanimous approval by the Xth General Assembly of a report presented by R. MOLLET, Secretary General.

ACISM is a scientific and pedagogic agency; devoting its efforts for the benefit of CISM, it serves as a technical committee placed at the disposal of the organization.

From the time of CISM's inception — and by virtue of periodic gatherings of specialized officers at international military sports events — the physical fitness and sports training of instructors, airmen, and sailors were studied and discussed in the spirit of Article 1 of the Statutes which stipulates that the goal of our Council is "to encourage military sports by all appropriate means and to foster a friendly relationship between the Armed Forces as well as the nations".

During the Aeronautical Penacholhs (1938 and 1949, 1950 at ARAGHON, 1951 at NAMUR, and 1952 SOESTERBERG), Air Force officers and medical experts concentrated on the airmen's military and sports training. Conversely, the topic at an informational clinic held at NANCY centered on the training of Air Force physical fitness coaches.

— In 1952, CISM's Research Days on the medical aspect of sports, held at MONACO under the sponsorship of the French Delegation, were devoted to the practical study and discussion of military training, rescue, resuscitation, and survival at sea.

That same year, sports training in the infantry became the focal point of study at military meetings in AARAU.

— The research was resumed in 1953, at NANCY.

— CISM's first international clinic was organized by the Swedish Delegation in 1954, at BODEN, for a comparative study of various physical fitness and sports training methods. Concurrently, at LIVORNO's Naval Medical School, the Italian Delegation sponsored several "Sports and Medicine" Days devoted to the physiological aspect of swimming and underwater diving, as well as accident prevention in sub-surface activities.

— The second international clinic was organized by the Portuguese Delegation at the MAFARA Infantry and Cavalry School. The topic of discussion was military physical training, with emphasis on hand combat and obstacle clearing.

It is at this meeting that officers and medical representatives of various nations requested the creation of a specialized council to assume responsibility for the preparation and technical supervision of clinics and Research Days and ensure prior compilation of data relating to military physical fitness and sport activities.

— The third international clinic was sponsored by the Italian Delegation at FORMIA, and organized in compliance with the requests voiced at MAFARA. Thus, for the first time, specialized officers and medical representatives were not only able to prepare the discussions on athletic training but, in addition, benefited from the attendance of qualified international coaches and of several U.S. military champions. In this context, we will cite, among others, sponser WILLIAMS, world recordman in the 100 meter dash (10.6 sec) at the CISM Championship in BERLIN, 7 August 1959.

1961 : Paris Clinic

Another clinic... but a different one, for its topic has retained its interest to this day.

THE DUAL ROLE OF SPORTS TRAINING:
MILITARY AND NATIONAL

While all previous clinics were designed for young officers and NCOs specializing in physical fitness, this one was staged for the benefit of general officers and commanders holding important positions at Headquarters, Military Schools, and high commands, who may, by virtue of their functions, be faced with questions relating to sports.

The task at hand was, in fact, to convince the officers slated to play a role in the organization of their country's Armed Forces of the many merits of sports.

The selected topic stressed the role of sports in the training of the modern soldier, the mission of military sports from the national standpoint, and its contribution to the physical and moral welfare of a nation's youth.

The opening ceremony, presided over by Mr. MESSMER, Minister of the Armies, was held in the main conference room at La Sorbonne, Thursday, 15 July at 10 hours. The event was closed on the premises of UNESCO, 20 July at 15 30 hours, under the presidency of Mr. HERZOG, High Commissioner for Youth and Sports.

The clinic was hosted by the National Sports Institute (I.N.S.) and the Teaching College of Physical Education (E. N. S. E. P.).

It inevitably follows that CISM has attempted to draw from this vast source of knowledge and experience — men dedicated to the progress of sports, striving to develop improved training methods, and some of whom are engaged in the formulation of a sports doctrine.

The General Assembly decided to schedule Research Days in conjunction with each annual championship, the topic of
discussion to vary, of course, in function of the nature of the event. There followed an uninterrupted sequence of Research Days on themes such as:
— Track & Field (Herreraço and Brussels);
— Tendinitis (Tunis);
— The problems of Boxing (Tunis);
— Fencing (Copenhagen and Palermo);
— Judo (Witness);
— The Sports Union (La Spezia).
This, however, does not mean that the idea of large-scale international clinics has been abandoned. In 1976, France will resume the cycle of its technical sessions, the initial one being devoted to an assessment of "Sports and Military Training Methods."

The above represents but a terse digest of the work accomplished by our Academy, an institution where the man in the field, the medical expert, the leader, the champion, and the researcher brush elbows, exchange ideas and complement each other's knowledge.

CISM is steadily intensifying its efforts in this area, less spectacular and perhaps more exacting than the others, it nevertheless stands second to none in terms of actual results.

For, behind every sports event, behind the success of the Olympic Games and their secular myth now rendered hazy through the centuries, behind the much symbolizing universal brotherhood, behind the crowds filling the hundred-door stadium, lie long preliminary studies, long hours of meritocr training, and ... creative genius.

CISM ACADEMY * ACISM

ACISM is a scientific and pedagogic agency dedicated to research in all aspects of physical fitness and sports training (doctoral, medical, technical, military, and social). It further assumes the responsibility for disseminating data on its undertakings.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ACISM is staffed as follows:
— A Directing Committee comprised of 6 permanent members:
  — A Chairman and a Secretary General, the incumbents being the
    President and Secretary General of CISM, respectively;
  — A Director who ensures liaison between the section heads and
    coordinates their operations.
— Three Section Heads:
  1st: Doctrine and Research,
  2nd: Medical Aspect of Sports,
  3rd: Methods and Technique.

— REGULAR MEMBERS
Each member nation may appoint three regular (military) members, with the proviso that one of them be a medical expert and another a technical specialist in matters of physical fitness and sports.

— SPECIAL MEMBERS
Each member nation may designate three special members (civilian or military), selected for their competence in the area of either physical fitness, or sports, or medicine.

— MEMBERSHIP in the capacity of correspondent
Each member nation may appoint any number of correspondents, selected among recognized specialists (national coaches, sports reporters, etc.).

All the members (regular, special, and correspondents) are appointed by their respective countries. The Secretary General and the three Section Heads are chosen among Academy members and officially appointed by CISM's General Assembly.

Members of Merit

1955
† Lt-Colonel E. M. FRAYEY
Lt-Colonel H. M. CHASSIN
Lt-Colonel H. M. ELDER
 Lt-Colonel G. DYRESEN

1955
Lt-Colonel R. BONIFORTI

1954
Commandant E. PETIT
Captain G. VECATURO (I. NAVY)

1956
Major ARNE THORBURN - Président du CISM
de 1931 à 1956
Général J. B. SCHIEPPERS

1960
† Lt-Colonel J. A. G. de LEEUW
Lt-Colonel A. A. DE ALMEIDA ANDRADE
Commander J. C. H. ROE
Général GIUL MABAZZI KHAN
Colonel N. M. von ARGEN
Commander B. LIND of HAGEBY
Colonel-Medicin N. PAPAPOLIO
Captain A. TRALLORI (I. NAVY)
General PIRIOZ
Colonel R. ACENZIONI

1961
Colonel V. SWEDENBORG
General J. AGULLA
Colonel G. KOKVIN

1962
Lt-Colonel S. HOSKINS
Lt-Colonel L. VONDELLEN

1963
Major General W. CLUININGHAM
Major General KUN CHANG YU
 Brigadier General L. RAZOOGI
Colonel M. MOULASSAL
Lt-Colonel H. HOLLER
Major J. WELTER

1964
Lt General A. RAHMAN AMIN
General M. BELLOTTI
Commander B. GANDER
Colonel E. GROEN
Lt-Colonel F. LAVANGA
Lt-Colonel R. F. DE WIER

1965
Brigadier General PARK DOO SUN
Major General J. S. LAWEN
Lt-Colonel E. J. TORISEN
Commander C. E. JOHNSON
Lt-Colonel J. VASSOS
Commander B. G. GANDINI
Lt-Colonel C. HORN
Lt-Colonel G. CARTOSS
Lt-Colonel H. KANDER
† Colonel H. P. BOORGARDS
† Colonel O. MOURA BRANCA
† Lt-Colonel O. KARARCHER
Major General YOON, TARK KYONG

1966
Brigadier General A. SULLAMAN
Lt-Colonel J. WALSH
Captain A. J. PAVAN (BR. NAVY)

1967
General F. POTTIET
Majourer H. BEN AMMAR
Lt-Colonel H. HAMOULI
General PARK HEE DONG
Lt-Colonel P. VERMEULEN
Lt-Colonel P. SOLNIES
Lt-Colonel G. MASSOLI

Belgium
France
The Netherlands
Sweden

Italy
France
Italy
U.S. A.

U.S. A.
U.S. A.
U.S. A.

U.S. A.
U.S. A.
U.S. A.
U.S. A.
U.S. A.
U.S. A.

Pakistan
Sweden
Sweden
Greece
Italy
Iran

U.S. A.
Belgium

carem: Membres Merit: Members of Merit
THE ARMED FORCES AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

To say that it would be difficult to organize the Olympic Games without assistance from the Armed Forces has become a trite statement.

In order to validate this contention, we are presenting a brief digest of the military contribution to the Games in Rome, Innsbruck, Grenoble and Mexico.

The Italian Armed Forces assigned a special unit — the Raggruppamento Olimpico Militare — to support the Olympic Games Organizing Committee. Staffed by 4,500 officers, NGOs and enlisted men, from various services, this unit was placed under the command of General Calvi, the Support Group consisted of two distinct elements: General Services and Sports Services.

A mere glance at the following figures will give an idea of the scope of military assistance made available to the Games:
- 12 telephone and telegraph offices
- 70 radio stations
- 358 telephones
- 100 kilometers of telephone cable
- 14 teletype machines
- 1,200 pigeons
- 12 hermit pigeons
- 60 truck carriers
- 123 buses
- 176 jeeps
- 197 cars
- 375 motorcycles
- 450 tons of fuel

... and let us not forget the CISM Village, so wonderfully organized under the supervision of Colonel Poccini.

The following statistical data indicate the percentage of military personnel on the Olympic teams of CISM member nations:

The statistics were established on the basis of a survey and information provided by the various delegations at the Olympic Village. The military won their fair share of medals.

Let us mention, for instance: Lino Bertuti of the intrebrothers (Italy), E. Crook (USA), the US Modern Pentathlon Team, R. Schienerzy (France), C. Arnaud (France), N. Nieder & D. Bragg (USA), Massa di Pascoli (Italy) and many others.

STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CISM Member Countries</th>
<th>Athletes</th>
<th>Military Personnel</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
<td>158</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>133</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. K.</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,614</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
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</table>

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

The organization of Olympic Games was a national undertaking which drew on the experience of other nations. Here too, the help of the Army was solicited. What was not anticipated is that such assistance would become of paramount importance, and that due to circumstances:

There were several phases:

1) Winter 1962–1963

In August 1962, the Olympic Commission made a request to the Austrian Ministry of Defense for military assistance. A force of 200 men was tasked with preparing all the sites: project directing removal of low vegetation, clearing and grading grounds, installation of cables and erection of initial structures at the Olympic arena.

2) Winter-1963

In January 1963, at the conclusion of the pre-olympic contest, the Austrian Defense Ministry appointed the staff in charge of coordinating Army assistance. It included, inter alia, all Austrian liaison with the Games Organizing Committee, the超级 group of the military contingent assigned to the project, and military groups assigned to the Games.

Additional support element included a detachment assigned to the Olympic Village, an helicopter squadron, and an armed party.

In February 1963, during the pre-Olympic contest, the Army detailed 300 men to review the Games, freeing the Games for public participation. The Army had prior experience for the Games.

3) Summer-Fall 1963

As the tasks became more diversified, each detachment acquired a specialty and from May to November, 400 soldiers were detailed to the project.

4) Assistance to the Games per se

1,800 officers, NGO’s and soldiers are now stationed at Innsbruck. Classification was based on the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chairmen, special assistance, head of groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Officers, special assistance, police, firemen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Officers, special assistance, police, firemen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mentioned the Army provides the Olympic Village with 800 beds, 1,500 sheets, 2,000 blankets.

As can be judged from the foregoing, the Army contribution was indeed simple.

THE VALUE OF THE MILITARY EFFORT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GAMES

During the Olympic Games in Rome, a Japanese delegation studied in detail the Olympic Unit of Rome which was created by the Italian Army.

Detailed plans were to be executed in 1963 when a "Headquarters for Olympic Assistance" was established at the General Staff of the Japanese Army.

The various tasks were divided among Army, Navy and Air Force: transportation, communication, shooting range, sailing and Modern Pentathlon facilities.

The strength of the Olympic Unit:

- 1,000 men of which 2,000 were sailors,
- 300 cars,
- 12 planes,
- 300 various implements for communication, radio, telephone, etc.

The Olympic Group was directed by an Army Official, assisted by numerous Senior Officers.
A Staff, 8,000 men, it's... OPERATION "OLYMPIC GAMES"

Field activities will encompass seven primary areas: selecting and maintaining of the sports facilities, installation of communications networks, responsibility for transportation of personnel and equipment, responsibility for security and traffic measures, personal preparation for athletes to ensure proper conditioning, and the overall supervision of the event. The latter, in turn, will embrace all aspects of the Olympic Games, from the selection of the sites, the preparation of the courts, the installation of the communications systems, the transportation of personnel and equipment, and the overall supervision of the event. The latter, in turn, will embrace all aspects of the Olympic Games, from the selection of the sites, the preparation of the courts, the installation of the communications systems, the transportation of personnel and equipment, and the overall supervision of the event.

When the leaders of such names as Jean-Claude Killy, Karl Schranz, Charles Cesar, Billy Kidd, etc., all of whom are eminent examples of Olympic champions, there was no thought of the tremendous efforts involved in the preparation of these Winter Olympic Games and their immediate impact on the world. The efforts of thousands of people, devoted to their individual efforts in this large undertaking, have been all geared toward the success of the Games. The success of the Games, in turn, will embrace all aspects of the Olympic Games, from the selection of the sites, the preparation of the courts, the installation of the communications systems, the transportation of personnel and equipment, and the overall supervision of the event. The latter, in turn, will embrace all aspects of the Olympic Games, from the selection of the sites, the preparation of the courts, the installation of the communications systems, the transportation of personnel and equipment, and the overall supervision of the event.

PERFECT SLOPES

Let us revert to a few months back, to the beginning of the planning of the Olympic Games. The date is October 15, 1967. The importance of the subject should be a fact, for a full five months before the opening of the Games, the planning of the sites, the preparation of the courts, the installation of the communications systems, the transportation of personnel and equipment, and the overall supervision of the event. The latter, in turn, will embrace all aspects of the Olympic Games, from the selection of the sites, the preparation of the courts, the installation of the communications systems, the transportation of personnel and equipment, and the overall supervision of the event.

COPPERATION OF THE MEXICAN ARMY IN SPORT EVENTS

The Ministry of National Defence: through the General Director of Physical Education has offered to the Mexican Sports Confederation to fully collaborate in the development of the Games of the Youth which, every year, take place in different towns of the Republic. All services of superintendence, transmissions, hygiene and transports will be supervised and directed by members of the National Army, and will join in a common effort to give an impulsion to Mexican sport.

The Mexican Army, in its turn, has addressed itself to the National Sports Federation and to State Governors to ask them to cooperate in the promotion of sport events in the various bodies of the Army.
CISM AND ITS RULES

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 1
The International Military Sports Council is an international organization whose members are the Armed Forces of the various countries.

ARMS AND PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 2
The aim of CISM, while setting a good example in each country, is to encourage military sports in every way which may seem appropriate and to develop friendly relations between the Armed Forces of the various countries.

The International Military Sports Council aims to attain this end:
(1) In establishing between the Armed Forces permanent relations for the exchange of ideas and encouraging research in matters of physical education and sport.
(2) In entrusting the member nations with the organization of different meetings of military sport, organized under its aegis.
(3) In ensuring that the organization of such meetings is financed by the members.
(4) In encouraging generally and in supporting all measures designed to establish and reinforce good friendly relations between the Armed Forces and to further understanding between nations and based for each on love of its own country and respect for that of others.

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 4
(1) Affiliated Nation: A nation admitted to CISM membership in conformity with the Statutes and able to participate in its activities. Each nation receives the right to vote during the day of its membership.
(2) Associated Nation: All a affiliated nations who has lost its right to vote becomes an associated nation.

AFFILIATION

ARTICLE 7
(1) Any invited country which accepts the obligation outlined in the present Statutes can join CISM.
(2) The Executive Committee can invite a nation to join CISM only after decision of the General Assembly.
(3) No invitation can be sent to a country whose international existence has not been officially recognized by all the associated nations.
(4) The decision to invite a nation to join is made by a three-quarters majority, under the conditions outlined in article 22.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTION AND OPERATION

ARTICLE 22
(1) The General Assembly is the supreme authority of CISM. The delegations representing the several nations affiliated in CISM form the General Assembly. Each delegation is normally composed of three delegates, members of the Executive Committee, Secretary General, Treasurer and Chief of Information not included. The General Assembly may decide to bring to light the number of delegations when it is justified by the structure of the Armed Forces of the country concerned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 20
The General Assembly elects from among its members by an absolute majority (see article 22) an Executive Committee composed of seven members:
- the President;
- the 1st Vice-President;
- the 2nd Vice-President;
- five members.

The President, the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Executive Committee are respectively the President and the Vice-Presidents of CISM.

ACADEMY

ARTICLE 29
(1) CISM sponsors a research organization called "Academy".
(2) The Academy of CISM consists of:
- ordinary members;
- extraordinary members;
- Council of Scientists;
- Council of Presidents, with coordinating the action of the sections;
- corresponding members.

LIAISON OFFICES

ARTICLE 32
(1) The General Assembly, when propounded by the Executive Committee, creates Liaison Offices which are directly subservient to the General Secretariat. The Chief of the Liaison Office, is designated by the country which accepts this responsibility. The rule outlined in article 28 applies to the Liaison Office.
(4) The function of the Liaison Office is:
- to disseminate CISM's ideals in the area under its jurisdiction;
- to organize and implement the regional CISM Calendar;
- to circulate, explain, and apply general directives issued by the General Secretariat;
- to act, in the area under its jurisdiction, at the request of the Academy's findings to member nations in the area under its jurisdiction. The results of its single and joint efforts are of special importance;
- to carry out special missions as directed by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and the Secretary General.

COMPETITIONS - SPORTS REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 33
CISM Competitions: is considered any competition organized within the limits of the current Statutes and which groups at least six nations.

ARTICLE 35
Only military personnel on active duty in the Armed Forces can take part in the competitions organized by CISM or under its auspices. He can only be called to take part into the Armed Forces in order to participate in a CISM competition. Exceptions can be made by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 37
(1) In the CISM competitions the rules governing each sport are applied, except if otherwise decided by the General Assembly.

FINANCES - BUDGET

ARTICLE 37
(1) Membership dues deposited to CISM's Bank Account each year, prior to 1 July. All exceptions must be authorized by the Executive Committee.
(2) A percentage of gross profit realized from the events organized by CISM, after deduction of all mandatory taxes. This percentage, which is set at 30% for Soccer (final tour) must be paid within a threemonth period following the event.
The CISM Technical Brochures

In the course of the last years, the « Study Days » of CISM have multiplied.
Usually held during the championship, they group the « men of the field » and the « men of the laboratory ». These clinics encounter a growing success.

In order to disseminate the conclusions, we have compiled the results of the studies in « Technical Brochures ».

I should like to point out the two last issues to our readers. The Brazilian Delegation has published booklet nr. 5 under the title « Sporting activities in tropical climate - An experimental solution, training in altitude ».

This most original and thoroughly documented work written by Captain Lamartine P. da Costa, takes as thesis the utilisation of altitude as « training load ».

We give, in extenso in this number, the interesting conclusions of that work.

In booklet nr. 6 altitude is still in question, but in a very different way.

Mexico is nearing very quickly. Many experiments have been conducted in several countries. Our Study Days of Tunis were designed to consolidate the various observations. Thanks to Colonel Doctor Tataraelli and to Medical Doctor Commandant Vrilac we are able to present an interesting synthesis.

The Sports Unit

1) The Contribution by the Armed Forces to highly competitive sport is justified by the concern and the duty of sharing the increasingly important and complex effort made by countries for the benefit of their best athletes. In fact, due to the increasing development of sports programmes and the phenomenon of physiological acceleration of the youth, athletes join the military service when they are already well known and prepared.

For such reasons, the Armed Forces have the mission of:

- protecting the athletes so that the important work already accomplished by the club is not jeopardized;
- improving the athlete's condition through the application of the most up-to-date training and dietetic methods.
in addition, to orient officers and non-commissioned officers towards sports of a high technical level or implying a long organic training.

2) The Sports Unit presents a great number of possibilities for an adequate fulfilment of these missions:
- time available,
- discipline,
- educational aspect,
- introduction of new methods,
- rational diet,
- formation of coaches and trainers,
- complete medical control,
- cooperation with civilian organizations.

The following negative factors should be mentioned:
- difficulties in meeting the operational requirements of an unit,
- difficulty in ensuring the military formation of officers and non-commissioned officers.

3) The Armed Forces have to discover boys gifted for certain sports which can be started at the conscription age.

4) The contribution by the Armed Forces to high competition sport — through the establishment of a sports unit or another selective system — has an important psychological repercussion on the young man who finds himself in a favorable and beneficial environment and on his family or social environment as well.

A considerable propaganda will result in favor of the Armed Forces.

5) It seems advisable that the Armed Forces be requested to furnish an important contribution by training athletes in sports of a high technical level such as shooting, modern pentathlon, bob, and in sports « of endurance » such as the marathon where the average age of competitors is high.

6) Medical control can be easily conducted by the Armed Forces through:
- a most complete control (concentration of athletes and modern equipment);
- study and research:
  - scientific cooperation : e.g. the altitude problem;
  - national contribution (statistics, tests, etc.).

7) Type of Sports Unit:
- integration of sport training in the operational formation (Northern Countries);
- simplified military formation, but total and intensive training.
THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION

William "Bill" McNAMARA is on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), at the United States Department of Defense. He has held the position of CISM Chief of Information since 1963, in addition to numerous activities in the field of Physical Fitness. Ranging from academic conferences to comic strips, his very diversified and correspondingly effective methods of operation have gradually acquainted the world with CISM's name, programs, and goals.

Mr. W. G. McNAMARA
Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Public Affairs)
Pentagon
Room 215780
Washington 25 D.C.

THE TREASURER

Commandant d'Aévation A. LAMBERT is on active duty with the Belgian Air Force Staff. He has been CISM's Treasurer since 1961. His great specialty: organize CISM General Assemblies in their most minute detail.

Commandant d'Aévation A. LAMBERT
CISM Treasurer-Archivist
Parc des Nations
119, av. Franklin Roosevelt
Brussels 5
CISM account No. 477.685 to Banque de Commerce.
6, Place Royale, Brussels.

THE SECRETARIAL STAFF

It is comprised of:

- Major J. LETHEN (Germany). Assistant to the Secretary General.
- Mr. W. SCHLEUSNER, our talented illustrator and CISM's jack of all trades.
- Miss P. DE KEMPENBERG, Secretary.
We invite you to join the CISM Alumni Club.

From its very beginning 14 years ago, the Conseil International du Sport Militaire has strived to inspire better mutual understanding and development of friendly relations among its member nations around the world. The healthy benefits of these aims have been enjoyed by more than 25,000 military athletes and a sizeable number of the world's outstanding sports leaders who have engaged in varied CISM sponsored sports events.

Unfortunately, many of CISM's early athletes, young soldiers and officers who formed new friendships on the sports fields of CISM, have lost contact with their fellow athletes and with CISM activities in general.

As CISM continues to expand in both membership and sports endeavors, many athletes who once carried the CISM banner remain unformed of the achievements and progress of the organization since their own active days of participation.

CISM has recognized this void and has proposed the creation of its CISM Alumni Club dedicated to maintaining the host of international friendships established through CISM. Membership is open to all individuals who have participated in any type of CISM activities.

CISM offers a challenging opportunity to military athletes and sportsmen from all walks of life to make a continuing contribution to better understanding among the people of the world through active participation in this organization of sportsmen.

By joining us in the CISM Alumni Club each of you can further contribute toward the common goal of men of good will, better world understanding and improved international relations — the ideals of CISM.