



Modern Pentathlon, Biathlon and Olympism



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Preface



The International Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon is a multi-sport organisation. As such, it is the only one of its kind to administer a sport, the Modern Pentathlon, on the Programme of the Olympic Games, and another sport, the Biathlon, on the programme of the Winter Games.

Modern Pentathlon

The man who took the initiative of creating this remarkable, complete sport is none other than the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who was also responsible for the re-establishment of the modern day Olympic Games.

He was keenly aware of the need to include a difficult, poly-athletic event on the Olympic Programme, which would embrace a certain number of different sports. He announced this idea officially in 1909 and Modern

Pentathlon made its first appearance on the Programme of the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912. Since then, the Modern Pentathlon has appeared on every Olympic Games programme. From 1912 to 1948, it remained an IOC sport ; its administration was taken over by the UIPMB upon the foundation of the latter in London on 3rd August 1948.

Modern Pentathlon is made up of the following sporting events :

1. Horse Riding

Show jumping over a 600 m course with 15 obstacles. In this competition, the rider's equestrian skills are put to the test. He must demonstrate his horsemanship, and his ability to adapt himself to the temperament of the horse in order to achieve the best possible results, as well as giving proof of his courage and brilliance.

2. Fencing

The competitor encounters all the other participants in a "poule unique". This event, which usually lasts more than twelve hours, non-stop, calls for excellent physical form and, what is perhaps more important, will-power, determination, and a sense of tactics.

3. Swimming : 300 m free-style

This event represents first and foremost a test of the athlete's physical strength and his adaptability in the water.

4. Pistol or revolver shooting

This event is mainly intended to highlight the athlete's concentration and control of his nerves.

5. Running : 4,000 m cross country

This event is a very tough test of the athlete's physical condition and will-power, of his endurance and his strength, but also of his capacity to plan his race. It is an arduous event, coming after three days of exhausting sports performances.

The training and competition for the Modern Pentathlon not only produces athletes with exceptional physical capacities but also, most importantly, athletes with a quick intelligence. It is interesting to note that this very tough sport has attracted the interest of young women to such an extent that the first Women's World Championships in Modern Pentathlon took place in Great Britain in 1981.

The Winter Biathlon

Between the years 1930 and 1940, proposals aimed at introducing multi-sports events into the programme of the Winter Games were put forward. At St. Moritz, the "Winter Pentathlon" appeared on the programme as a demonstration sport. It consisted of fencing, shooting, and horse-riding, as in the Olympic Games, but a 20 km cross country ski-ing event and an Alpine

ski-ing event replaced the swimming and running events. The IOC was not satisfied with this combination, however, and the "Winter pentathlon" was not recognised as an Olympic sport.

The President of the IOC, Avery Brundage, remained in favour of the creation of a multi-sport event for the Winter Games and after many years of trials and negotiations, the Biathlon was introduced for the first time on the programme of the Winter Games at Squaw Valley in 1960. The first two world championships in the biathlon took place in 1958 and 1959 at Saalfelden (AUT) and Courmayeur (ITA).

The first version of the Biathlon consisted of a 20 km cross country ski-ing event with four heavy calibre shooting competitions - three in the prone position at distances of 250, 200 and 150 m, and one in a standing position at a distance of 100 m.



Two Olympic champions who are at present top officials of the Union : Wille O. Grut, winner at the 1948 London Games, in the race as his team leader Sven Thofelt, who was Olympic Champion in the modern pentathlon 20 years earlier looks on.

To facilitate organisation (and as a security measure), this rule was changed fairly rapidly so that all the shooting competitions were held at the same distance. From 1977 onwards, the small bore weapon was adopted and the targets, like the distances, were reduced as a result.

The Biathlon is a very, very demanding sport. The athletes must naturally be in perfect physical condition, but they must also be able to master the shooting events when they are in an overexcited state following a difficult race. They must succeed in balancing their speed on the ski run, which makes their pulse beat and leaves them breathless, while at the same time maintaining the steady hand essential for shooting.

In conclusion, it is a very tough test both of physical form and steady nerves

*Sven Thofelt
President of the UPMB*

L'Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne et de Biathlon (UIPMB)

(International Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Union)

General Information

Year founded: 1948.

President in office: Brigadier General Sven Thofelt * (SWE).

Secretary General in office: Colonel Wille O. Grut * (SWE).

Treasurer in office : Colonel Thor B. Henning (SWE).

Adresses :

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B.P. 55. 13602 Aix-en-Provence Cedex.
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2) in France : 420 588 - F (UIPMB).

* See biographical notes.



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Principal Members of the Executive Board

1. Sven Thofelt (SWE), President
2. Igor Novikov (MS), delegated Vice-President
3. Emile Janot (FRA), Executive Vice-President
4. Robert Gallezot (FRA), Executive Vice-President
5. Wille O. Grut (SWE), Secretary General
6. Thor B. Henning (SWE), Treasurer



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Part I

History of the UIPMB Origin and Foundation



The pancratium represented the ultimate test of the Pentathlon at the Ancient Games.

At the Ancient Olympic Games, the Pentathlon, or five combat sport, was one of the most famous events.

The Olympic Games were re-established in modern times by Pierre de Coubertin, who advocated a general, non-specialized system of physical education, like that endorsed by his masters in Ancient Greece. From 1894 onwards he strove to introduce a new pentathlon, (adapted, obviously, to his modernised

concept of sport), to the programme of the modern Games.

To understand the logic in the choice of the five suggested sports, Coubertin liked to quote the adventure of the liaison officer whose horse is brought down in enemy territory ; he defends himself with his sword, protects himself with his pistol, swims across the river before racing along the last part of his route on foot.

For a long time, his project was turned down. It was not until 1909 that his IOC colleagues accepted his proposal. He wrote in his "Mémoires" : *"this time, however, the grace of the Holy Sporting ghost enlightened my colleagues and they accepted an event to which I attached great importance: a veritable consecration of the complete athlete, the modern pentathlon."* He explained in the "Olympic Review" of 1911, *"this pentathlon is certainly destined to play a major role, perhaps even of becoming the predominant event in Olympiads to come. The man capable of taking part, even if he does not come out the winner, is a true athlete. a complete athlete. There is no doubt that such a programme will tempt the ambitions of young people":*

In a lecture given in 1967 to the International Olympic Academy at Olympia. Peter Wilhelm Henze¹ evoked the long discussions which took place in 1911 at the 13th IOC Session at Budapest on the rules for modern pentathlon. The Swedes, who had already introduced the event suggested by Coubertin in their army, proposed a rule according to which the competitor had to bring his own horse. Coubertin demanded that the horses be furnished by the organising committee and drawn by lot at the last moment. He explained why in the following terms : *"The Swedish concepts is essentially aristocratic, and is meant for officers and gentleman-riders. Although fairly willing to swim and shoot, for a cavalry officer, for example, to run across country on foot, would almost amount to debasement! This is the silliest of prejudices and one which I would gladly see uprooted by the pentathlon. On the other hand, a whole new category emerges. These are the habitués of athletic sports who frequent the shooting stand, the swimming pool of the arms room quite frequently and who, for the most part, have never had their own horses and have only been able to mount rented horses. Too often, horse riding itself remains foreign to them. This is a deplorable state of affairs which must end. The question of popular horse-riding must be resolved. Obviously, this will not be achieved by the rules of modern pentathlon but a similar institution could help a lot, especially if the democratic concept dominates in the end."*

Thus, modern pentathlon had, on the one hand to give the athlete a versatile training and on the other hand, to democratize sport. Despite all efforts, regular soldiers remained privileged participants for another thirty years or so.

Up until 1948, the International Olympic Committee administered modern pentathlon itself, through a special commission.

However, the growth in the practice of sport was such that a clear need arose for an increased number of international competitions throughout the Olympiad. This is why, during the celebration of the XIVth Olympiad, a conference was held on 3rd August 1948 at Sandhurst (GBR), at which it was decided to set up a "Federation of Modern Pentathlon", which was made up of 15 member federations.

In order to avoid any conflict with the international federations involved in modern pentathlon, the IOC sent a telegram to the FIP asking for an appellation other than "federation" to be used.

The new body complied with the request of the IOC Executive Board and named itself the "International Union of Modern Pentathlon" (Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne). The first world championships in modern pentathlon were organised the following year in Sweden while the winter pentathlon was already striving in vain to be recognized by the IOC.

Later, a winter biathlon, combining cross country ski-ing and shooting achieved rapid success in Scandinavia as well as Austria and Germany.

In 1957, the UIPM proclaimed itself responsible for the winter biathlon, the first world championships in which took place the following year at Saalfelden near Salzburg (AUT).

The IOC agreed to include this new event in the programme of the Winter Games organised in 1960 at Squaw Valley (USA).

Thus in 1967 a "B" was added to the initials "UIPM" to form the present title of "International Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon".

¹ Honorary President of the National Modern Pentathlon Federation of the Federal Republic of Germany

¹ BEL, BRA, CHI, ESP, FIN, FRA, GBR, HUN, ITA, MEX, SUI, SWE, TCH, URU, USA.

Subsequent development through Congresses

I. 3rd August 1948 - Sandhurst (GBR) :
delegates from 15 countries.

- Official foundation of the International Union of Modern Pentathlon (UIPM).
- Organisation of 1st world championships is planned for 1949.
- Polysport event is planned for the winter games.

II. 14th October 1949 - Stockholm (SWE) :
delegates from 9 countries.

- Competition rules and statutes are adopted.
- Count Oxenstierna (SWE), Olympic Champion in the modern pentathlon in 1932, a naval captain, is elected treasurer of the Union. He succeeds one of his predecessors on the list of Olympic winners. his fellow-countryman, Bo Lindman.

1949 : First Executive Committee

PT : Commandant Tor Wibom* (SWE).

VPT : Brigadier Leslie Wieler (GBR).

S : Commandant Sven Thofelt * (SWE).

T : Lieutenant Colonel Bo Lindman (SWE).

III. 4th September 1950 - Berne (SUI) :
delegates from 9 countries.

- World Championships will not be held during Olympic years.

IV. 19th October 1951 - Hälsingborg (SWE) :
delegates from 14 countries

- The definition of a winter modern pentathlon is studied.



1948 : The Sandhurst Military Academy near London, the UIPMB was founded here.

V. 18th July 1952 - Hämeenlinna (FIN) :
delegates from 23 countries.

- Classification by addition of places obtained in the five events is replaced from 1954 onwards by a systems of points allocation corresponding to different performances recorded.

VI. 3rd December 1953 - Rocas de Santo Domingo (CHI) : delegates from 11 countries

- The second edition of the Union's statutes comes into force.

VII. 8th October 1954 - Budapest (HUN) : delegates from 12 countries

- All international competition must be approved by the UIPM.

VIII. 27th October 1955 - Macolin (SUI) : delegates from 21 countries

- Introduction of winter biathlon.
- Classification by points becomes obligatory.
- Discussions take place on the possibility of setting up a women's event in modern pentathlon.

IX. 17th November 1956 - Melbourne (AUS) : delegates from 15 countries.

- As it governs both a winter sport and summer sport, the Union decides to recognise two federations per country, one for the modern pentathlon, the other for the winter biathlon.
- Competition rules for the biathlon are approved. This sport appears on the 1960 Olympic programme.
- Junior world championships in modern pentathlon, reserved for the under twenties, are set up.

X. 22nd October 1957 - Stockholm (SWE) delegates from 17 countries.

- It is decided that, except in the case of force majeure, changes to rules and statutes can only come into force in the year following the celebration of the Olympiad.

XI. 11th October 1958 - Sandhurst (GBR) : delegates from 21 countries.

- The Xth anniversary of the UIPM is celebrated on the site of its foundation.

XII. 24th October 1959 - Hershey (USA) delegates from 15 countries.

- Following a decision by the IOC a maximum of 60 pentathletes can participate in the

Olympic Games. The selection criteria enable the greatest possible number of national teams to be accepted.

XIII. 19th August 1960 - Rome (ITA) delegates from 24 countries.

- Sven Thofelt * and Wille O. Grut*, both Olympic Champions, become President and Secretary General respectively of the Union.

XIV. 22nd August 1961 - Moscou (URS) : delegates from 21 countries

- Minimum performances to be imposed in order to be able to participate in the Olympic Games.
- Aid project set up to develop modern pentathlon in Asia and Africa.

XV. 17th October 1962 - Mexico (MEX) : delegates from 19 countries

- Establishment of an official list of classifications for the selection of participants in world and Olympic competitions.
- Measures adopted to reduce organisational costs for the equestrian event: distance reduced from 5,000 to 2,500 m ; horses to be used for two courses.

1962 : To improve the administration of the two sports under its control, the UIPM decides to hold two congresses each year ; one for the modern pentathlon and the other for the biathlon.

Members of the Administration Board in 1962

PT : Sven Thofelt * (SWE)

VPT: Leslie Wieler (GBR).

S: Wille O. Grut * (SWE).

T: Olof Héderén (SWE).

Ms: Edgar Fried (AUT). A. de Castro Filho (BRA), W. Rose (USA), Volevi Popius (FIN), R. Legrain Eiffel (FRA), Miklos Bordas (HUN), Roberto Curcio (ITA), Manuel Valle Alvarado (MEX), Walter Siegenthaler (SUI), Arsenij Sokolov (URS).

Modern Pentathlon Congresses

XVI. 21st September 1963 - Macolin (SUI) : delegates from 22 countries

- Distance for the equestrian event is once again reduced to 1,000-1,500 m.

XVII. 7th-8th October 1964 - Tokyo (JPN) : delegates from 23 countries

- New scoring rules proposed by the Secretary General are approved.

XVIII. 17th September 1965 - Leipzig (GDR) : delegates from 22 countries

- Candidates for the organisation of the world championships to guarantee in future that all the member federations of the Union can obtain visas for their representatives.
- The Leslie Wieler Challenge, created in honour of the Union's vice-president who died the previous year, is awarded henceforth to the best junior pentathlete of the year.
- Mr. Edgar Fried (AUT) becomes vice-President.

XIX. 4th November 1966 - Melbourne (AUS) delegates from 17 countries.

- A European Cup for Clubs is set up.
- Unanimous accord on the introduction of anti-doping controls.

XX. 7th September 1967 - Jönköping (SWE) : delegates from 20 countries.

- Two technical committees are set up together with a Medical and an Information Committee.

XXI. 8th-9th October 1968 - Mexico (MEX) delegates from 15 countries

- UIPMB emblem is changed to include the symbols of the six sports practised by its licence-holders.
- Penalty time is introduced for each obstacle knocked down by the riders and the length of the equestrian course is reduced to 1,000 m.

XXII. 19th September 1969 - Budapest (HUN). delegates from 22 countries

- Admission of four competitors per team for the world championships.

XXIII. 20th July 1970 - Warendorf (FRG) : delegates from 20 countries

- Approval of rules for veterans (40 years and over).

XXIV. 7th October 1971 -San Antonio (USA) delegates from 22 countries

- Rules for women's modern pentathlon are established.

XXV. 1st-2nd September 1972 - München (FRG) : delegates from 28 countries

- The amount of the annual subscription for member federations is fixed at Fr.s. 400.- except for newly affiliated federations, who pay a subscription of only Fr.s. 40.- for the first four years.

XXVI. 9th September 1973 - London (GBR) delegates from 22 countries

XXVII. 5th September 1974 -Moscow (URS) :

- "Solidarity" plan amongst the members of the Union is finalised. A seminar for trainers and future leaders is to be organised in 1976 in Italy.

XXVIII. 14th November 1975 -Mexico (MEX) : delegates from 24 countries

- The President presents the formula for the "handicap start" making the final event in the modern pentathlon, the cross country, more interesting, by making the first person to cross the finishing line overall winner of the entire modern pentathlon competition.

XXIX. 11th and 12th July 1976 - Montreal (CAN) delegates from 27 countries

- Publication of 7th edition of the statutes.
- A women's competition is planned at the time of the 1977 world championships.
- A representative of each team may now be present at the official inspection of horses.

XXX. 5th October 1977 - San Antonio (USA) delegates from 27 countries

- 50 national modern pentathlon associations are now affiliated to the Union.
- The principle of the system of qualification competitions and the official list of placings of pentathletes for the selection of partici-

pants in the world championships is confirmed (Ranking list).

XXXI. 23rd August 1978 - Jönköping (SWE) : delegates from 26 countries

- Women's World Cup is set up.

XXXII. 10th August 1979 - Budapest (HUN) delegates from 25 countries.

- The IOC's rules against doping are applied.

XXXIII. 14th and 15th July 1980 - Moscow (URS) delegates from 21 countries.

- The total of 4,500 points constitutes the minimum performance expected from candidates at World and Olympic events.

- The organising federations for the world championships are now able to choose the starting system for the last of the five events, the cross country: either the traditional method, that is, following the inverse order of placings, or the handicap start.

- The equestrian course is once again reduced to 600 m and the speed imposed on riders is brought from 400 to 350 metres a minute. Horses which do not prove satisfactory during selection must be eliminated.

- The European Cup for Clubs will now only take place every two years, alternating with the European individual championships (one athlete per federation).

XXXIV. 7th September 1981 - Zielona Gora (POL) : delegates from 23 countries.

- The introduction of a new target for the shooting events, with narrower zones, is envisaged. The final decision will be taken in 1984.

XXXV. 3rd October 1981 - Rome (ITA) delegates from 28 countries.

- During the Olympic Games and the World Championships, the five events in the modern pentathlon will henceforth be concentrated over four and not five days; the shooting event, and the final event, the cross country, will take place on the same day with as short an interval as possible between them ; this measure is intended to avoid recourse to doping in shooting.

- The handicap start to be used for the first time at the Olympic Games in 1984 at Los Angeles.

XXXVI. 1st August 1983 - Warendorf (FRG) delegates from 27 countries.

The introduction of a team competition, quite apart from the individual competition, in the form of a relay, is under study.

Report presented by the organisers of the next Olympic Games is approved.

Winter Biathlon Congresses

I. 2nd March 1962 - Hämeenlinna (FIN) : delegates from 10 countries.

II. 2nd February 1963 - Seefeld (AUT) : delegates from 12 countries.

III. 2nd February 1964 - Seefeld (AUT) delegates from 15 countries.

- Creation of the relay race.

- No world championship to be organised during Olympic years.

IV. 18th and 20th February 1965 - Elverum (NOR) delegates from 13 countries.

- Adoption of doping rules.

- Maximum age for juniors : 21 years.

V. 3rd February 1966 - Garmisch-Partenkirchen (FRG) delegates from 15 countries.

- The 4 x 7.5 km relay becomes the second Olympic event in the Biathlon.

- The Junior World Championships are set up.

VI. 15th February 1967 - Altenberg (GDR) : delegates from 14 countries.

VII. 1st February 1968 - Grenoble (FRA) : delegates from 16 countries.

- Approval of a ruling for biathlon with small bore weapons.

VIII. 25th February 1969 - Zakopane: delegates from 15 countries.

- New rules for Biathlon are distributed.

- The small bore weapon is recommended for young people. It is hoped that international competitions will be organised with this type of weapon.

IX. 18th February 1970 - Östersund (SWE)
delegates from 15 countries.

- The advantages of the small bore (economy, security, shooting stands which are easier to install, etc.) ensure the popularity of events using this type of weapon. The substitution of the small bore weapon for the big bore type is envisaged for the first time.

X. 4th March 1971 - Hämeenlinna (FIN)
delegates from 15 countries.

XI. 5th February 1972 - Sapporo (JPN) :
delegates from 14 countries.

- Creation of Junior World Championships with small calibre weapons.

XII. 28th February 1973 - Lake Placid (USA) :
delegates from 15 countries.

- Introduction of the 10 km sprint on the World Championship programmes.
- Institution of the title of International Biathlon Judge.

XIII. 25th February 1974 - Minsk (URS) :
delegates from 16 countries.

- Discussion follows on the respective advantages of the large and small bore weapon.

XIV. February 1975 - Anterselva (ITA) :
delegates from 21 countries.

XV. 7th February 1976 - Seefeld (AUT) :
delegates from 20 countries.

- From 1st January 1978 onwards, the small bore is adopted for all the Union's official competitions.
- Rules for the summer biathlon are presented.

XVI. 25th February 1977 - Lillehammer (NOR) :
delegates from 16 countries.

- The creation of a World Cup is planned.
- Breakable targets are introduced.
- The 10 km sprint is added to the Olympic programme.

XVII. 28th February 1978 - Hochfilzen (AUT) :
delegates from 28 countries.

- 40 "winter biathlon" members are now affiliated to the Union.

XVIII. 27th January 1979 - Ruhpolding (FRG) :
delegates from 24 countries

The first women's world championships are planned, once a minimum of ten federations are able to participate in them.

Anti-doping rules are adopted

XIX. 12th and 14th March 1980 - Sarajevo (YUG)
delegates from 20 countries.

- New diameters for targets : 40 mm for the prone position. 110 mm for the standing position.

XX. 17th February 1981 - Lahti (FIN)
delegates from 20 countries

- Introduction of the Women's World Championships.

XXI. 12th February 1982 - Minsk (URS)
delegates from 20 countries

XXII. 24th February 1983 - Anterselva (ITA) :
delegates from 21 countries.

The General Assemblies of the UIPMB

I. 2nd September 1972 - München (FRG) :
delegations from 28 countries

II. 27th and 28th September 1976 - Rome (ITA) :
delegates from 30 countries.

III. 2nd and 3rd October 1980 - Monte-Carlo (MON)
delegates from 34 countries

IV. 29th and 30th October 1984 - Monte-Carlo (MON).

Successive Presidents

1948-1949 : Thor Wibom * (SWE)
1949-1960 : Gustaf Dyrssen * (SWE)
Since 1960 : Sven Thofelt * (SWE)

Successive Secretaries General

1948-1960 : Sven Thofelt * (SWE)
Since 1960 : Wille O. Grut * (SWE)

Biographical Notes

Tor Wiborn, President of the UIPMB from 1948 to 1949.

Born in Stockholm (SWE) in 1886, a brilliant athlete, excellent horseman (he was still riding when over eighty) and a crack marksman, he was first an artillery officer (1906 to 1926) before becoming a successful businessman.

He was Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the Swedish Military Sport Federation, and also responsible for the modern pentathlon section. Honorary Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee from 1929 to 1946, he led the Swedish modern pentathlon team at the Olympic Games between 1920 and 1932. In 1928, the IOC entrusted him with the post of Honorary Secretary General of its Modern Pentathlon Committee. He carried out this function for twenty years before becoming the founding President of the UIPMB. He died on 1st March 1975.

Gustaf Dyrssen. President of the UIPMB from 1949 to 1960, member of the IOC from 1952 to 1970. Honorary IOC member from 1970 until his death in 1981.

Gustav Dyrssen was born on 24th November 1891 in Stockholm (SWE). A career soldier (he retired in 1957 with the rank of Lieutenant General), he held a brilliant list of prizes, not only as a pentathlete, (national champion in 1914 and 1922, Olympic champion in 1920, second in 1924), but as a fencer-national

champion in 1927, 1932, and 1952 (at the age of 61!) and a member of the national team which finished second in the Olympic Games in 1936.

He was President of the Swedish Fencing Federation (1936-1940), the National Association for the encouragement of sport (1947-1961) and vice-President of the Organising Committee for the Equestrian Games of the XVth Olympiad in 1956.

Sven Thofelt, President of the UIPMB since 1960, having been elected Secretary at its foundation in 1948, and member of the IOC from 1970 to 1976, Honorary member of the IOC since 1983.

Sven Thofelt was born on 19th May 1904 in Stockholm (SWE). A top sportsman throughout an exemplary military career, which he ended in 1964 with the rank of Brigadier General. He is well known in all sporting circles, not only as an Olympic Modern Pentathlon Champion in 1928, but also as a diploma holder at the Los Angeles Games in 1932 (4th place), and in Berlin in 1936 (once again 4th). In addition, having won the silver medal in the team competition in the fencing in Berlin, he obtained a bronze medal in the same event twelve years later in London in 1948, twenty years after his first Olympic medal. He also holds eleven national titles : one in swimming, four in fencing and six in modern pentathlon.



In 1932 in Los Angeles: In the Swedish delegation we can distinguish from the right Johan Oxenstierna, Olympic champion in 1932 who later became Treasurer of the UIPMB. Bo Lindman, the Olympic champion in 1924 who also became Treasurer, Tor Wiborn, first President of the UIPMB. Sven Thofelt. Olympic champion in 1928 and at present President of the Union and Almgren, member of the Swedish team (substitute).

His career as a sports administrator is no less impressive; member of the board of the Swedish Fencing Federation from 1935, President of this federation in 1968, member (1962) then President (1968-1976) of the Council of the Swedish Olympic Committee, President of the Swedish "Gold Club", which brings together all the Swedish Olympic Champions with the aim of helping the rapid growth of the national Olympic movement, and a high-ranking official with the General Association of International Sports Federations and the International Assembly of winter sports federations.

In 1980, this dazzling career was crowned by the awarding of the Pierre de Coubertin International Fair Play Trophy.

Wille O. Grut, UIPM Secretary (1960-1976). Since 1976 he has held full responsibility for the UIPMB Secretariat which manages the two disciplines governed by the Union.

Born 17th September 1914 in Stockholm (SWE). His father was the architect who designed the stadium built in Stockholm for the 1912 Olympic Games. His military career (he is a Colonel) began with the "Royal Sea Artilleriregemente", the same unit as Lilliehock, Dyrssen, Lindman and Thofelt, all Olympic champions in the Modern Pentathlon,

Having taken part in the Olympic swimming events in 1936, W. Grut followed the tradition and in turn won the Olympic Modern pentath-

lon title in 1948. He carried off this title with a total number of 16 places obtained in five events (1st, 1st 5th, 1st 8th), a performance as yet unequalled.

His list of prizes also includes five national titles in modern pentathlon, 25 national titles in free-style swimming, one water-polo title and a second place in the Winter Games at St. Moritz (1948) in the demonstration events in the winter pentathlon, made up of a 10 km cross country race, a shooting competition, a downhill ski-ing event, a fencing contest and an equestrian event. He was head of the national modern pentathlon team from 1948 to 1952, and from 1957 to 1960. In 1960 he succeeded General Thofelt as Secretary of the UIPM.

Thor B. Henning, UIPMB Treasurer since 1976.

Born on 2nd January 1922 in Sweden. A talented swimmer, he was national champion in three disciplines : 4 x 100 m relay free-style, life-saving, and water-polo. From 1940. to 1948 he was selected for the Swedish water-polo team. From 1948 onwards. he competed as a pentathlete, with equal success. The zenith of his sports career came in 1950. when his team won the world championship. He was a professional soldier, and rose to the rank of Colonel. From 1960 to 1972 he was an official of the Swedish Modern Pentathlon Association and he succeeded Colonel Hederen as Treasurer of the UIPMB in 1976.

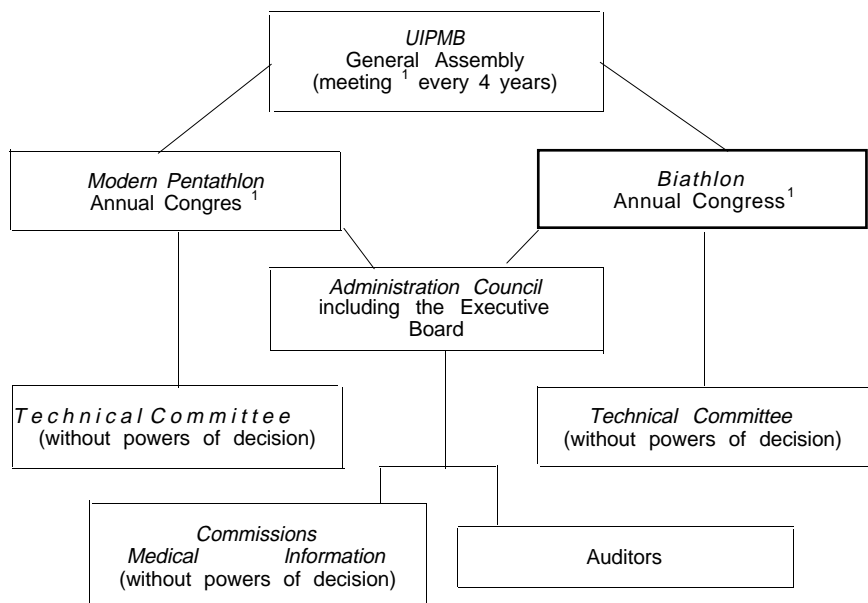
Helsinki in 1952 : Gustaf Dyrssen (on the right). Olympic champion in 1920, President of the UIPMB, congratulates Lars Hall, the first civilian, a carpenter, who became Olympic champion in the modern pentathlon



Part II

The administration of the UIPMB

Organisation Chart



¹Ordinary

The **Statutes** currently in force were approved by the General Assembly meeting in Monte Carlo in 1980.

- **The Main Objectives** of the Union are to establish the competition rules for the two sports, supervise the strict application of the statutes and regulations, control the preparation for and progress of Olympic, world or continental events in these sports.

Member Federations

Today, the UIPMB recognises national federations in 56 countries : 50 for modern pentathlon and 40 for biathlon.

In 37 of these countries both modern pentathlon and biathlon are practised, in 15 only

modern pentathlon and in 5 others, biathlon only.

Evolution of the number of affiliated federations

	PM ¹	B ²	T ³
1948:	17	-	17
1952 :	21	-	21
1956:	26	-	26
1960:	28	-	28
1964:	36	8	44
1968:	36	14	50
1972 :	37	21	58
1980:	50	40	75
1976:	42	33	90
1983:	50	40	90

¹ For the Modern Pentathlon.

² For the Biathlon

³ Total.

The affiliated federations

With recognised National Olympic Committees

NOC ¹	Pentathlon	Biathlon	Year affiliated	NOC ¹	Pentathlon	Biathlon	Year affiliated	NOC ¹	Pentathlon	Biathlon	Year affiliated
ALG	x	x	1952	ESP	x	x	1948	NOR	x	x	1964
FRG	x	x	1952	USA	x	x	1948	NZL	x	x	1976
AND	-	x	1976	FIN	x	x	1948	HOL	x	x	1964
ARG	x	x	1948	FRA	x	x	1948	PER	x	-	1976
AUS	x	x	1952	GBR	x	x	1948	POL	x	x	1960
AUT	x	x	1948	GRE	x	x	1972	POR	x	-	1952
BRN	x	-	1980	HUN	x	x	1948	GDR	-	x	1964
BEL	x	x	1948	IRN	x	x	1972	ROM	x	x	1956
BER	x	-	1976	IRL	x	-	1980	SEN	x	-	1980
BRA	x	-	1948	ITA	x	x	1948	SWE	x	x	1948
BUL	x	x	1964	JPN	x	x	1960	SUI	x	x	1948
CAN	x	x	1976	KUW	x	-	1976	TPE	x	x	1972
CHI	x	x	1948	LIB	x	-	1976	TCH	x	x	1948
CHN	x	x	1980	LIE	x	x	1972	TUN	x	-	1956
CYP	x	x	1976	MLT	x	-	1976	URS	x	x	1952
KOR	x	x	1964	MAR	x	x	1960	URU	x	-	1948
CUB	x	-	1956	MEX	x	-	1948	VEN	x	-	1956
DEN	x	x	1956	MGL	x	-	1976	YUG	-	x	1976
EGY	x	-	1976								

¹ According to the list in the IOC Olympic Directory

Principal members of the Executive Board

- **The General Assembly** decides on the aims of the Union. It is convened in ordinary session every four years, in principle in the autumn after the Olympic Games. Extraordinary meetings are organised when a new President as to be elected between two ordinary sessions or if at least one third of the member federations request one. The affiliated federations, represented by a maximum of two delegates for each sport administered, and the members of the Administration Council attend this assembly. Each federation has one vote for each sport administered. The Assembly alone can decide on any changes to the statutes

- **The Congresses**

Each year, at the time of the respective world championships, an ordinary biathlon congress and an ordinary modern pentathlon congress is held. These congresses make decisions on questions of exclusive concern to the sport

which they represent. Each congress studies possible modifications to the competition rules, in principle, once during each Olympiad.

- **The Administrative Council** of 16 members, elected for four years, and the members of the Executive Board, constitute the responsible authority between two meetings of the general assembly. Elections take place during the Biathlon and Moderne Pentathlon Congresses held during the Olympic years. Each congress elects eight members. Each member has one vote.

- **The members of the Executive Board** are also elected for four years but by the general assembly. In addition to the President, it is made up of a deputy vice-President, two executive vice-Presidents with one vote each, one for Biathlon and the other for Modern Pentathlon and, a Secretary general and a Treasurer who do not have voting rights.

- **The President** directs and represents the Union. He supervises the strict execution of decisions and supervises the activities of the Secretary General and the Treasurer.

- **The deputy Vice-President**, the President's assistant, seeks among other things, to improve working methods and the general administration of the Union.

- **The Executive Vice-Presidents** are each responsible for one of the Union's sports and in particular the activities, development and the budget necessary for this sport. They preside over the Jury of Appeal during the Games, World and Continental Championships.

- **The Regional Vice-Presidents** strive to encourage the development of the two sports in the geographical zones which have been attributed to them.

- **The Secretary General** deals with administrative affairs and sees to the rapid execution of the decisions taken by the Union's authorities.

- **Members of the current Administration Council**

PT : Sven Thofelt * (SWE)

Deputy VPT : Igor Novikov (URS)

Executive VPTs : Emile Jarrot (FRA) for Modern Pentathlon and Robert Gallezot (FRA) for Biathlon.

SG : Wille O. Grut * (SWE).

T : Thor B. Henning * (SWE).

Deputy SG : Dieter Krickow (FRG).

Chairman of the information Committee : Vladimir Cerny (TCH).

Assistant T : Heikki Hovi (FIN).

Regional VPTs : Keiji Nomura (JPN, for the Far East), Air Vice Marshal Badie W. M. Gabra (EGY, for the Middle East), General Roberto Curcio (ITA, for North Africa), General Rios de Hoyos (MEX, for Central America), Major Sergio Sparta (BRA, for South America) and Neville Sayers (AUS, for Oceania).

- **The Committees** have the task of advising the responsible authorities. Although neither has decision making powers, both technical committees (one for the biathlon, the other for the modern pentathlon) must :

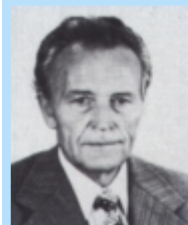
- a) draw up possible modifications to the competition rules
- b) propose technical delegates for the Olympic Games, World and Continental Championships



1



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12



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Other members of the Council

1. Keith H. J. Clark (GBR)
2. Roberto Curcio (ITA)
3. Heinz Eggebrecht (GM)
4. Eirik S. Finne (NOR)
5. Sandy Kerekes (CAN)
6. Kazimir Konarski (POL)
7. Imre Nagy (HUN)
8. Michael Possinger (FRG)
9. Alexandre Privalov (URS)
10. Guy Troy (USA)
11. George M. Wilson (USA)
12. Rend Ziegler (SUI)
13. Gunther Zwatz (AUT)

- c) give their comments, from a technical point of view, on proposals regarding competition rules
- d) organise training courses for coaches and judges
- e) prepare and control examinations for international referees
- f) provide technical articles for the information committee.

the medical commission and information commission deal with both sports.

Presidents of the committees and Commissions



Information Commission :
Vladimir Cerny (TCH).



Medical Commission : Dr Wolfgang Rockstroh (GDR).



Technical Committee - Biathlon : Ioan Muresanu (ROM).



Technical Committee - Biathlon : Kurt Hinze (GDR).

• Financing

Every four years the General Assembly decides the amount of the annual subscription paid by the member federations¹. The main resources come from the share allocated by the IOC from the revenues obtained from the television rights for the Olympic Games, the profits from the sale of entrance tickets to the world competitions, donations, sponsorships, etc.

¹ 400 Fr.s. in 1983

• Training and Improvement of Technical Officials

An examination conducted by a member of the Technical Committee leads to an international referee's licence in Modern Pentathlon. Following a written test, the candidate is judged on the spot at an international competition during which he has been assigned a particular function. Training courses under the aegis of the Union are under study.

For the Biathlon, an examination leading to an international referee's licence is normally planned for the time of the world championships or the Olympic Games. The first training course for international referees took place at Storlien (SWE) before the 1964 Winter Games. Coaches from seven countries took part. A training course for biathlon coaches was held in May 1981 at Bad Blankenburg (GDR).

• Awards made by the UIPMB

- *The UIPMB Medal of Honour*
- The title of *Honorary Member* may be awarded to someone who has rendered exceptional services to the Union.

The following persons have all received this title: Tor Wibom (SWE, †), Albert Pape (BEL, †), Johan-Gabriel Oxenstierna (SWE), Leslie Wieler (GBR, †), Walter Siegenthaler (SUI), Edgar Fried (AUT), Ole Jacob Bangstad (NOR), Peter C. Hains (USA), Olof Héderén (SWE, †), Joseph Defflorian (AUT), Errol Lonsdale (GBR), Shunji Fujii (JPN).

• Principal UIPMB Publication

The Bulletin, published in four languages (German, English, French and Russian) has appeared three times a year since 1962. The



Olle Héderén.

late Colonel Héderén (SWE), UIPMB Biathlon Secretary from 1960 to 1973, and later Valdimir Cerny (TCH) have been in turn responsible for this publication.

• Bibliography

Very few works have been published on the theme of Modern Pentathlon. The only one worthy of note is that by Frigyes Hegedis, who took part in the Olympic Modern Pentathlon events in 1948 at London.

It may be ordered from the following address : F. Hegedis, Lenin Körút 39, 1040 Budapest, Hungary.

The same situation applies in regard to the Biathlon. However, Arthur Stegen United States team coach for the 1980 Olympic Games, published a work entitled "Biathlon", issued by the United States Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association and the National Rifle Association.

It may be ordered from the following address : NRA. Book Service, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington D. C. 20026, United States.

• UIPMB films

- Technical film on the Olympic events at Moscow in 1980.
- 16 mm colour films on the World Championships in 1969 in Hungary and 1970 in Germany.
- Black and white film on the 1964 Olympic events at Tokyo.
- Films for use on training courses which may be ordered from the UIPMB Secretariat.

Modern Pentathlon Competitions

Technical aspects ¹

The rules for the five events (horse-riding, fencing, swimming, shooting, running) are fundamentally the same as the technical rules for these five sports. Baron de Coubertin's idea, as we see it, was to create a "complete athlete". The winner must be good in each of the events, rather than a "specialist" in one of them.

Horse-riding : The organiser provides the horses. They must all be equally capable of jumping the 15 obstacles on the 600 m course within the time allowed and without refusal. The speed required is 350 m a minute. The riders draw their horses by lot ; they then have 20 minutes for a warm-up in the paddock before the start, and are allowed to carry out a maximum of six practice lumps. A competitor who clears the 15 obstacles without faults scores 1,100 points. From this number penalty points are deducted for faults. The time is relatively unimportant since each second of extra time allowed costs only two penalty points. The penalty for knocking down a fence is 30 points, for a refusal, 40 points, and for a fall, 60 points.

Fencing: Each competitor encounters all the other in an "unique pool". The weapon used is the "épée". The bouts last three minutes. If no hit has been scored at the end of the time, both fencers lose. The bouts are judged on a single hit.

By winning 70 % of the bouts, 1,000 points are obtained. The value of a victory varies according to the number of competitors. The formula $(11 \times 100) : a$ is used (a being the number of bouts).

Shooting : The weapon is a 22 pistol or revolver and the target is the rapid-fire target specified by the UIT². at a distance of 25 m. The target bears oval zones which decrease in value from 10 (in the centre). The targets appear for exactly three seconds and re-appear after seven seconds. The shooting is organised in four series of five shots each. The competitors are allowed to make one shot each time a

target appears. Late shots count as misses. For 194 target points, the competitor scores 1,000 points. Each point on the target above or below 194 counts for plus or minus 22 points. As a result, the maximum number of points in each event is 1,132 for 20 shots placed in the figure 10 zone. A modified target is planned which will enable the precision of shots to be better distinguished.

Swimming : A 300 free-style event, organised by series without finals. By obtaining a time of 3'54". the competitors score 1,000 points. For half a second more or less, the score is plus or minus four points.

Running : A cross country race over a undulating 4,000 m course. The total climb varies from 60 to 100 m. The runners start individually. For a time of 14'15". the competitors score 1,000 points. Each second plus or minus adds or subtracts three points. Traditionally, the order of the start is decided by lot before the beginning of the first event. Competitors start at intervals of sixty seconds. Since 1978, a different and more exciting method has been used, called the "handicap start". The competitors start according to the order of classification after four events, the intervals of departure in seconds and tenths of seconds corresponding to the difference in points between each competitors. This means, of course, that the runner who reaches the finishing line first is the overall winner of the modern pentathlon competition. The runner who finishes second wins the silver medal and so on. In Los Angeles in 1984, the "handicap start" will be applied. and this will make our sport much more popular.

The winner in a modern pentathlon competition is the athlete who obtains the greatest number of points after five events. In the rare case of equality in the total number of points, the athlete who has won the greatest number of events is placed first. If they are equal here too, the result of the foot race decides the matter, and then the result of the swimming, shooting, fencing, and finally, horse-riding.

Example from the Olympic Games at Moscow in 1980

Rank	Name	NOC	Total	Horse-riding	Fencing	Shooting	Swimming	Running
1.	Starostin	URS	5568	1068	1000	1100	1216	1174
2.	Szombathelyi	HUN	5502	1100	1026	1088	1144	1144
3.	Lednev	URS	5382	1026	1026	1022	1104	1204
4.	Rasmusson	SWE	5373	936	922	1000	1332	1183
8.	Horvath	SWE	5229	1036	870	1132	1152	1039
9.	Kadlec	TCH	5229	1084	792	1088	1088	1177

Note: Horvath won the shooting event, Kadlec did not win any event. Consequently, Horvath took eighth place and Kadlec ninth.

The world and continental championships are decided and controlled by the Union. The organisation is entrusted to a member federation by the UIPMB Congress at least two years before the date of the competition³.

Equestrian event

When first introduced in 1912 by Pierre de Coubertin, Modern Pentathlon was practised by members of the armed forces only, for whom there were no problems in practising the five disciplines.



Montreal at the 1976 Olympic Games

When horses were replaced by motor vehicles in the armed forces, the rules had to be

adapted to the situation so that the equestrian event could be maintained. Nowadays, riding clubs and private owners are relied upon to provide the necessary number of horses.

Today the organisers of all Modern Pentathlon competitions, including the Olympic Games and the World Championships, are allowed to programme the riding event over two days, each horse competing twice a day.

Thus the number of horses required has been reduced to a minimum, and also the costs involved. Only 25 horses are required to run a successful Modern Pentathlon competition.

The four other events present no financial or technical problems for the Olympic Games Modern Pentathlon organisers. The arenas, equipment and officials are all the same as those required for the organisation of fencing, shooting and swimming on the programme of the Olympic Games. For the cross country running, any golf-course will do perfectly well.

Military competitors

It was originally said that Baron de Coubertin introduced Modern Pentathlon to the programme of the Olympic Games in order to attract the interest of the members of the armed forces.

Almost all competitors and all Olympic champions in Modern Pentathlon between 1912 and 1948 were army officers, but from 1952 onwards, this trend broke away completely.

Lars Hall, the only man over to win two gold medals in an Olympic Modern Pentathlon competition was a carpenter by profession and since 1952, no Olympic Modern Pentathlon Champion has been a member of the armed forces,

Official qualifying competitions

For technical reasons - mainly the length of the fencing day - the UIPMB has had to limit the number of participants to 66. This was achieved by the introduction of official qualifying competitions all over the world and the selection of the best pentathletes for participation in the Olympic Games and World Championships.

Each nation has the right to enter one duly qualified pentathlete in the Games and the UIPMB World Championships. The number of nations represented in the 1983 World Championships for Seniors was 27, the biggest ever.

The "handicap-start"

To be more attractive to the news media, especially television, the President of the UIPMB has introduced the so called "handicap start". It is applied in the last event, the 4,000 m cross country run. Runners start according to the order in which they stand after four events. The time interval between runners is decided in relation to the points scored, three points equalling three seconds.

This means that a field of 66 athletes will start over a period of some 12 minutes. The break between the last start and the first arrival is very short, about one minute, and then the competitors arrive.

The first athlete over the finish line is not the winner of the running event, but the winner of the entire Modern Pentathlon competition. This system will result in much drama, a fight to the bitter end, and easily understood by competitors who are not very well informed about Modern Pentathlon.

For television viewers, this is the ideal climax for an Olympic competition short and dramatic, with an immediate result.

In Los Angeles the handicap start will be applied in an Olympic Modern Pentathlon Competition for the first time. ABC will cover it from beginning to end, which has never happened before, as far as Modern Pentathlon is concerned, in any Olympic Games.

This will be extremely helpful in giving Modern Pentathlon a world-wide popularity, now a criteria for all modern Olympic sports.

W. G.

¹ This chapter was written by Mr. Wille O. Grut, Secretary General of the UIPMB

² International Shooting Union.

³ The same applies for the Biathlon.

The Modern Pentathlon

Among the most coveted medals in the Olympic Games, and rightly so, are those for the prestigious Modern Pentathlon. Here is an event that is truly Olympic in every sense of the word, requiring ability in five exhausting events of five different sports. It has also the distinction of having been invented by the Baron de Coubertin himself. The winner is a real champion and becomes one of the heroes of the Games.

The Modern Pentathlon was added to the Olympic program at the Games of the V Olympiad in Stockholm in 1912 and, as a participant in those Games, I saw it for the first time. One of the competitors on the United States team was a man who was later to become the famous General Patton, who met an untimely end in World War II. In those days most contestants were military men. Gradually more and more civilians have taken part, however, and, of course, this should be encouraged.

Avery Brundage, December, 1972

Modern Pentathlon at the Olympic Games



G. Lillehök



B. Lindman



G. Dyrssen



S. Thofelt



W. Grut

Events of the Programme

The Modern Pentathlon has appeared as an individual event on the Programme of the Olympic Games without interruption since 1912.

The team event has existed since 1952. So far, no women's event has been held.

List of Olympic Winners

Individual event

- 1912 Gustave Lilliehöök (SWE). 27 places
- 1920 Gustave Dyrssen * (SWE), 18 places
- 1924 Bo Lindman (SWE), 18 places
- 1928 Sven Thofelt * (SWE). 47 places
- 1932 Johan-Gabnel Oxenstierna (SWE). 32 places
- 1936 Gotthard Handrick (ALL), 31.5 places
- 1948 Wille O. Grut * (SWE). 16 places
- 1952 Lars Hall (SWE), 32 places
- 1956 Lars Hall (SWE). 4843 pts
- 1960 Ferenc Nemeth (HUN), 5024 pts
- 1964 Ferenc Török (HUN), 5116 pts
- 1968 Björn Ferm (SWE). 4964 pts
- 1972 Andras Balczó (HUN), 5412 pts
- 1976 Janus.2 Peciak-Pyrcak (POL), 5520 pts
- 1980 Anatoly Starostin (URS), 5568 pts

Team events

- 1952 HUN (Gabor Benedek. Istvan Szondt. Aladar Kovacs) 166 places.
- 1956 URS (Ivan Deriougine. Igor Novikov, Alexandre Tarassov) 136905 pts
- 1960 HUN (Andras Balczó, Imre Nagy, Ferenc Nemeth) 14 863 pts
- 1964 URS (Igor Novikov, Albert Mokeyev, Viktor Mineev) 14 961 pts
- 1968 HUN (Andras Balczó, Istvan Mona, Ferenc Torok) 14 325 pts
- 1972 URS (Boris Onischenko. Pavel Lednev. Vladimir Shmelev) 15 968 pts
- 1976 GBR (Adrian Parker, Robert Nightingale, Jeremy Fox) 15 559 pts
- 1980 URS (Anatoly Starostin. Pavel Lednev. Evgeny Lipeev) 16 126 pts



P. Lednev

Participation by NOC from 1912 to 1980

NOC	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Pam	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Angeles	1936 Berlin	1946 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1966 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow
FRG	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	-	3	3	3	5	3	-
ARG	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
AUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1
AUT	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	-	2
BEL	-	-	4	3	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
BRA	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	3	4	1	-	-	-	-
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	5	4	6	5	3	4
CAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-
CHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CUB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
DEN	4	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	-
EGY	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	6	2	-	-	-
ESP	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
USA	1	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-
FIN	-	1	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
FRA	2	4	4	3	1	3	3	4	1	3	-	3	4	3	4
GBR	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4
GRE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUN	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4

NOC	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Angeles	1936 Berlin	1348 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1912 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ITA	-	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	4	4	1
JPN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	3	3	-
MAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MEX	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	-	2
NOR	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NZL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HOL	1	-	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
POL	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	4
POR	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOR	x	x	x	x	x	-	x x	x	-	-	1	2	4	-	-
ROM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	4
SWE	12	7	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
SUI	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	-	4	-	1	4	1	-
TCH	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	4
TUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
URU	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* JAM: In 1960, some Jamaican athletes look part under the colours of the West indies

USSR' Before 1952 Russia 1912=5

x Germany up until 1948 1912 = -, 1920 = -, 1924 = -, 1926 = 3, 1932 = 3, 1936 = 3



Moscow 1980 Horvath, Maracsko, Szombathelyi (HUN. 2nd), Lipeer, Starostin, Lednev (URS. 1st), Rasmussen, Horvath, Pettersson (SWE, 3rd).

Participation by event during the last three Olympic Games

	Munich		Montreal		Moscow	
	Athletes	NOCs	Athletes	NOCs	Athletes	NOCs
Individual event	59	20	47	17	43	17
Team event	-	19	-	13	-	12

Senior World Championships

The Championships have been organised annually since 1949 with the exception of Olympic years.

Edition	Place	Year	Participants		
			Federations	Athletes	Teams
1.	Stockholm (SWE)	1949	7	21	7
2.	Berne (SUI)	1950	7	19	6
3.	Halsingborg (SWE)	1951	9	27	9
4.	Santo Domingo (CHI)	1953	9	23	7
5.	Budapest (HUN)	1954	12	34	11
6.	Macolin (SUI)	1955	17	48	15
7.	Stockholm (SWE)	1957	15	38	11
8.	Aldershot (GBR)	1958	14	39	12
9.	Hershey (USA)	1959	13	39	13
10.	Moscow (URS)	1961	14	42	14
11.	Mexico (MEX)	1962	17	47	15
12.	Macolin (SUI)	1963	20	54	16
13.	Leipzig (GDR)	1965	17	43	12
14.	Melbourne (AUS)	1966	11	31	10
15.	Jönköping (SWE)	1967	20	60	20
16.	Budapest-(HUN)	1969	17	45	12
17.	Warendorf (FRG)	1970	17	51	17
18.	San Antonio (USA)	1971	16	40	12
19.	London (GBR)	1973	18	49	15
20.	Moscow.(URS)	1974	19	52	16
21.	Mexico (MEX)	1975	16	47	15
22.	San Antonio (USA)	1977	20	49	14
23.	Jonkoping (HUN)	1978	23	59	17
24.	Budapest (HUN)	1979	26	67	20
25.	Zielona Góra (POL)	1981	21	55	15
26.	Rome (ITA)	1982	22	58	17
27.	Warendorf(FRG)	1983	27	69	23

Individual winners

- 1949 Tage Bjurefelt (SWE), 19 places
1950 Lars Hall (SWE), 19 places
1951 Lars Hall (SWE), 22 places
1953 Gabor Benedek (HUN), 22 places
1954 Bjorn Thofelt B. (SWE) I, 4634,5 pts
1955 Constantin Saljnikov (URS), 4453,5 pts
1957 Igor Novikov ² (URS), 4769 pts
1958 Igor Novikov (URS), 4924 pts
1959 Igor Novikov (URS), 4847 pts
1961 Igor Novikov (URS), 5217 pts
1962 Eduarde Sdobnikov (URS), 4647 pts
1963 Andras Balczo (HUN), 5267 pts
1965 Andras Balczo (HUN), 5302 pts
1966 Andras Balczo (HUN), 5217 pts
1967 Andras Balczo (HUN), 5056 pts
1969 Andras Balczo (HUN), 5515 pts
1970 Peter Kelemen (HUN), 5220 pts
1971 Boris Onichenko (URS), 5206 pts
1973 Pavel Lednev (URS), 5413 pts
1974 Pavel Lednev (URS), 5302 pts
1975 Pavel Lednev (URS), 5056 pts
1977 Janusz Peciak-Pyciak (POL), 5485 pts
1978 Pavel Lednev (URS), 5498 pts
1979 Robert Nieman (USA), 5483 pts
1981 Janusz Pecrak-Pyciak (POL), 5662 pts
1982 Daniele Masala (ITA), 5680 pts
1983 Anatoly Starostin (URS), 5506 pts



Helsinki 1952 : The victorious Hungarian team with from right to left, Kovacs., Benedek, Szondi and the team captain.

List of team winners

- 1949 SWE (Tage Bjurefelt, Gosta Garden. Lars Hall), 97 places
1950 SWE (Lars Hall, Bertil Haase, Thor Henning). 88 places
1951 SWE (Lars Hall, Torsten Lindqvist, Sume Wehlin), 87 places
1953 SWE (Torsten Lindqvist, P. H. Nilsson, Lars Hall), 142 places
1954 HUN (Istvan Szondy, Gabor Benedek, Karoly Tasnadi), 12 984 pts
1955 HUN (Aladar Kovacsi, Istvan Szondy, Geza Ferdinandy), 12 407 pts
1957 URS (Igor Novikov, Alexander Tarasov. Nikolai Tatarinov), 13 538 pts
1958 URS (Igor Novikov, Alexander Tarasov. Nikolai Tatarinov), 14 146 pts
1959 URS (Igor Novikov. Alexander Tarasov, Nikolai Tatarinov), 13 802 pts
1961 URS (Igor Novikov, Ivan Deriuguine. Boris Pakhomoy), 15 220 pts
1962 URS (Eduarde-Sdobnikov. Igor Novikov, Valery Pichushkine), 13 204 pts
1963 HUN (Andras Balczo. Ferenc T&ok. Istvan Mona), 15 316 pts
1965 HUN (Andras Balczo. Ferenc Torok. Istvan Mona), 15 495 pts
1966 HUN (Andras Balczo, Ferenc Torok. Istvan Mona), 15 502 pts
1967 HUN (Andras Balczo. Ferenc Torok. Istvan Mona), 14 237 pts
1969 URS (Boris Onichenko. Viatcheslav Bjelov, Stasis Chaparmrs), 15 730 pts
1970 HUN (Peter Kelemen. Andras Balczo. Pal Bake), 15 483 pts
1971 URS (Boris Onichenko. Leonid Ivanov. Serguei Lukianenko). 15 006 pts
1973 URS (Pavel Lednev, Vladimir Shmelev. Boris Onichenko). 15 879 pts
1974 URS (Pavel Lednev. Vladimir Shmelev, Boris Onichenko). 15 673 pts
1975 HUN (Tamas Kancsal. Tibor Marachko. Sznetsizlaw Sacics), 14 703 pts
1977 POL (Janusz Peciak-Pyciak. Stavomir Rotkiewics, Zbigniew Pacelt), 16 029 pts
1978 POL (Janusz Peciak-Pyciak. Stavomir Rotkiewics. Zbigniew Pacelt). 16 053 pts
1979 USA (Paul Nieman, Mike Burley, John Fitzgerald). 15 969 pts
1981 POL (Janusz Peciak-Pyciak, Jan Ole-sinski. Zbigniew Szuba). 16 408 pts
1982 URS (Anatoly Starostin. Timour Dosymbetov, Evgeny Lipeev), 16 082 pts
1983 URS (Anatoly Starostin. Evgeni Zinkovky, Aleksci Kaphlanov), 16 014 pts

¹ One of the UIPME President's four sons.

² At present deputy vice President of the UIPMB

Junior World Championships

These Championships have been held annually since 1965, with the single exception of the year 1968.

Edition	Place	Year	Participants		
			Federations	Athletes	Teams
1.	Leipzig (GDR)	1965	9	21	5
2.	Bratislava (TCH)	1966	9	26	8
3.	Aldershot (GBR)	1967	8	24	8
4.	Budaöest (HUN)	1989	14	39	12
5.	Fontainebleau (FRA)	1970	16	41	11
6.	Uppsala (SWE)	1971	13	40	10
7.	Vittel (FRA)	1972	11	33	11
8.	Berlin West	1973	11	34	8
9.	Moscow (URS)	1974	17	58	15
10.	Montreal (CAN)	1975	16	51	12
11.	Zielona Gora (POL)	1976	21	55	16
12.	San Antonio (USA)	1977	14	49	12
13.	Jonkipping (SWE)	1978	17	61	15
14.	La Haye (HOL)	1979	19	64	16
15.	Madrid (ESP)	1980	22	57	17
16.	Berlin West	1981	22	63	20
17.	London (GBR)	1982	19	55	17
18.	Costa de Caza (USA)	1983 (October)			

List of individual winners

1965	Janos Bodnar (HUN), 4994.5 pts	1968	No competition
1966	Peter Kelemen (HUN), 5277 pts	1969	HUN (Láslo Pethö, Gyorgy Borlay, Zsigmond Villanyi), 15 270 pts
1967	Joerg Tscherner (GDR), 4923 pts	1970	URS (Petr Gorlov, Yuri Togobetski, Viktor Monakhov), 15 144 pts
1968	No competition	1971	HUN (Gabor Plank, Gyorgy Vass, Tamas Szombathelyi), 14 981 pts
1969	Laslo Pethö (HUN), 5127 pts	1972	HUN (Gabor Plank, Tamas Szombathelyi, Sandor Balla), 15 180 pts
1970	Zsigmond Villanyi (HUN), 5262 pts	1973	FRA (Alain Cortes, Dominique Colladant, Daniel Chaudieres), 14 844 pts
1971	Boris Mossolov (URS), 5272 pts	1974	URS (Mikhail Galavtin, Raivo Russman, Oulnis Poutninch), 15 462 pts
1972	Gabor Plank (HUN), 5156 pts	1975	HUN (Lajos Dobi, Arpad Deri, Nandor Ungar), 15 600 pts
1973	Dominique Colladant (FRA), 5003 pts	1976	URS (Evgeny Lipeev, Andrei Tarev, Alexander Zaporozanov), 15 582 pts
1974	Mikhail Galavtin (URS), 5285 pts	1977	URS (Vasilii Nefedov, Evgeny Lipeev, Victor Sichev), 15 785 pts
1975	Lajdis Poutninch (URS), 5316 pts	1978	URS (Anatoly Starostin, Vasilii Nefedov, Sergei Wasilchenko), 15 881 pts
1976	Lajos Dobi (HUN), 5342 pts	1979	URS (Anatoly Starostin, Evgeny Lipeev, Alexei Khaplanov), 15 911 pts
1977	Vassili Nefedov (URS), 5393 pts	1980	URS (Anatoly Starostin, Alexei Khaplanov, Yuri Khorischko), 16 648 pts
1978	Anatoly Starostin (URS), 5337 pts	1981	URS (Anatoly Starostin, Alexei Khaplanov, Yuri Khorischko), 15 964 pts
1979	Christian Sandow (FRG), 5484 pts	1982	URS (Yuri Khorischko, Igor Shvartz, Victor Rokin), 16 312 pts
1980	Alexei Kaphlanov (URS), 5678 pts		
1981	Anatoly Starostin (URS), 5470 pts		
1982	Yuri Khorishko (URS), 5494 pts		

List of team winners

1985	HUN (Janos Bodnar, Miklos Palvolgyi, Pal Bake), 14 795 pts
1966	HUN (Peter Kelemen, Pal Bakb, Gyorgy Jakab), 15 212 pts
1967	URS (Vladimir Kravtsov, Vladimir Drukov, Serguei Lookyanyenko), 14 316 pts

The Women's World Championships

Edition Place	Year	Participants		
		Federations	Athletes	Teams
1. London (GBR)	1981	9	36	7
2. Compiègne (FRA)	1982	14	30	10
3. Goteburg (SWE)	1983	16	47	12



Anne Ahlgren.

Virginia Swift is considered to be the first woman pentathlete to be named by the UIPMB. This occurred at a demonstration event in 1977 in San Antonio, during the Men's World Championships. From 1978 to 1980 the three Women's world cup competitions brought victory to Wendy Skipworth (GBR), Kathy Tayler (GBR) and Wendy Normann (GBR) respectively and they were won three times by the team from Great Britain. Since 1981, the Women's World Championships have taken place annually.



Kathy Tayler

List of Individual Winners

1981 Anne Ahlgren (SWE)
 1982 Wendy Normann (GBR)
 1983 Lynn Chornobrywy (CAN)

List of Team winners

1981 GBR (Wendy Normann, Sarah Parker, Kathy Tayler)
 1982 GBR (Wendy Normann, Sarah Parker, Kathy Tayler)
 1983 GBR (Sarah Parker, Teresa Purton, Victoria Sowerby)

Major International Competitions

Events	1	1984	1985	1988	1987	1988
Olympic Games (M) ²	4	Los Angeles				Séoul
World Championships (M)	1 ³		x	X.	X	
World Championships (J)	1	X	X	X	X	X
World Championships (F)	1	X	X	X	X	X
European Cup for Clubs (M)	2		X		X	
Ind. European Championships (M)	2	X		X		X

¹ Intervals Of recurrence : (1) every year. (2) every two years. etc

² M : Men. F: Women. J : Juniors.

³ Except during Olympic years.

A World cup is under study.

Part IV

The Biathlon Competitions

Technical Aspects¹

According to the President of the UIPMB, the origin of this modern winter sport goes back to prehistoric man who, in winter, went out to hunt on skis in order to feed his family and prevent them from dying of hunger.

Nowadays, the competitors run along a prepared track with a small bore rifle on their backs and only stop to shoot in a prone or standing position at a small target 50 m away. Three biathlon events appear on the Programme of the Winter Games :

- a) the individual event over 20 km with four shooting competitions, twice in each position. The target has a diameter of 40 mm when the shots are made from a prone position and diameter of 110 mm when they are made from a standing position. There are five targets and the competitors fire five shots in each event. If a target has not been hit after the fifth shot, a penalty of 60 seconds is imposed.
- b) a 10 km sprint with two shooting competitions (five shots against five targets), once in a prone position, and once in a standing position.
- c) 4 x 7.5 km relay race, each member of a team shooting twice (prone and standing) but with the opportunity to continue to a maximum of 8 shots if all the targets have not been hit after the fifth shot. In the sprint and the relay, the competitors must cover a "penalty circuit" of 150 m for each target which has not been hit, once the shooting is over.

In sprint and relay, the targets disappear once they are hit, which makes this a very spectacular event for spectators and television viewers,

For the juniors, the same rules apply as for the seniors. However, a 15 km event with three shooting sessions (two in the prone and one in the standing position) is substituted to the seniors' 20 km. The relay team includes 3 men (compared to seniors' 4).

The Women's biathlon is now practised; the relevant rules have been fixed by the UIPMB. There are three events :

- a 10 km individual race
- a 5 km individual sprint
- a 3 x 5 km relay.

The first Women's World Championships will take place in 1984.

In conclusion, the difficulty in becoming a perfect competitor in the biathlon lies in the ability to shoot extremely well when one is exhausted by a race in which time is all important. It is a very tough test, technically easy to organise.



The Winter Pentathlon

Taking its inspiration from the Modern Pentathlon at the summer Games, a Winter Pentathlon appeared among the demonstration events at the 1946 Winter Games at St Moritz. 14 pentathletes took part. 4 SWE, 4 GBR, 4 SUI, 1 AUT, 1 FIN. The Swede Gustav Lindh made a name for himself by taking first place in shooting and in horse-riding, second in the 10 km cross country ski-ing event, 4th in the fencing and 6th in the downhill ski-ing. Runner up was Wille O. Grut, present Secretary General of the UIPMB.

¹This chapter was written by Wille O Grut, Secretary of the UIPMB.

The Biathlon at the Winter Olympic Games

Events on the programme

The biathlon appeared for the first time at the 1960 Winter Games, held at Squaw Valley (USA).

Programme evolution

	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984
10 km individual						•	•
20 km individual	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Relay 4 x 7,5 km			•	•	•	•	•

Participation by NOC from 1960 to 1980

NOC	Squaw Valley 1960	Innsbruck 1964	Grenoble 1968	Sapporo 1972	Innsbruck 1976	Lake Placid 1980
FRG	3	4	5	2	6	6
ARG	-	-	-	-	-	3
AUT	-	4	5	-	5	5
BUL	-	-	-	-	2	2
CAN	-	-	5	-	-	-
CHI	-	-	-	-	-	5
USA	4	5	6	6	6	5
FIN	4	4	6	6	6	6
FRA	-	-	6	5	6	5
GBR	1	1	-	6	6	4
ITA	-	-	-	6	6	4
JPN	-	2	4	6	5	4
MGL	-	4	2	-	-	-
NOR	3	4	6	6	4	5
POL	-	4	6	5	4	-
GDR	4	4	5	5	6	4
ROM	-	5	5	5	4	-
SWE	4	4	6	5	5	-
SUI	-	4	-	-	5	2
TCH	-	-	3	6	5	4
URS	4	4	7	7	4	4
YUG	-	-	-	-	-	1

Participation by events during the last three Winter Games

	Sapporo		Innsbruck		Lake Placid	
	Athletes	NOC	Athletes	NOC	Athletes	NOC
10 km	-	-	-	-	39	19
20 km	54	15	52	19	45	18
Relay	-	13	-	15	-	16

List of Olympic Winners



F. Ullrich

10 km

1980 - Frank Ullrich (GDR), 32'10"69

20 km

- 1960 Klas Lestander (SWE), 1 h. 33'21"6
- 1964 Vladimir Melanin (URS), 1 h. 20'26"8
- 1968 Magnar Solberg (NOR), 1 h. 13'45"9
- 1972 Magnar Solberg (NOR), 1 h. 15'55"50
- 1976 Nikolai Kruglov (URS), 1 h. 14'12"26
- 1980 Anatoli Aljabiev (URS), 1 h. 08'16"31



N. Kruglov

4 x 7,5 km

- 1968 URS (Alexander Tikhonov, Nikolai Pousanov, Viktor Mamatov, Vladimir Goundartsev), 2 h. 13'02"4
- 1972 URS (Alexander Tikhonov, Rinnat Safine, Ivan Biakov, Viktor Mamatov), 1 h. 51'44"92



A. Tikhomov.



M. Solberg.

- 1976 URS (Alexandre Elizarov, Ivan Biakov, Nikolai Kruglov, Alexander Tikhonov), 1 h. 57'55"64
- 1980 URS (Vladimir Alikin, Alexander Tikhonov, Vladimir Barnachov, Anatoli Aljabiev), 1 h. 34'03"27

Senior World Championships

These Championships have taken place annually since 1958 with the exception of the Olympic years.

Edition	Place	Year	Participants		
			Federations	Athletes	Teams
1.	Saalfelden (AUT)	1958	7	28	6
2.	Courmayeur (ITA)	1959	8	30	7
3.	Umea (SWE)	1961	11	41	10
4.	Hlmeenlinna (FIN)	1962	10	40	10
5.	Seefeld (AUT)	1963	12	47	12
6.	Elverum (NOR)	1965	13	48	12
7.	Garmisch-Partenkirchen (FRG)	1966	14	54	13
8.	Altenburg (GDR)	1967	13	59	13
9.	Zakopane (TCH)	1969	13	82	14
10.	Ostersund (SWE)	1970	15	82	14
11.	Hameenlinna (FIN)	1971	15	93	13
12.	Lake Placid (USA)	1973	10	41	10
13.	Minsk (URS)	1974	17	99	14
14.	Anterselva (ITA)	1975	18	91	16
15.	Lillehammer (NOR) ¹	1977	11	45	11
16.	Hochfilzen (AUT) ²	1978	27	96	23
17.	Ruhpolding (FRG)	1979	24	82	20
18.	Lahti (FIN)	1981	20	78	20
19.	Minsk (URS)	1982	20	70	17
20.	Anterselva (ITA)	1983	22	101	18
21.	Ruhpolding (FRG)	1985			
22.	Oslo (NOR)	1986			
23.	Lake Placid (USA)	1987			

¹ Last large calibre Championship

² First small bore Championship

List of Winners

10 km

1974 Juhani Suutarinen (FIN), 37'42"43
 1975 Nikolai Kruolov (URS), 35'27"7
 1977 Alexander Tikhonov (URS), 32'47"8
 1978 Frank Ullrich (GDR), 32'17"44
 1979 Frank Ullrich (GDR), 40'35"37
 1981 Frank Ullrich (GDR), 33'08"57
 1982 Erik Kvalfoss (NOR), 33'03"26
 1983 Erik Kvalfoss (NOR), 31'12"03

20 km

1958 Alos Wiklund (SWE), 1 h 33'44"
 1959 Vladimir Melanin (URS), 1 h 41'05"
 1961 Kalevi Huuskonen (FIN), 1 h 32'1 1"
 1962 Vladimir Melanin (URS), 1 h 23'30"
 1963 Vladimir Melanin (URS), 1 h 32'06"6
 1965 Olav Jordet (NOR), 1 h 23'34"9
 1966 Jon Istad (NOR), 1 h 38'21"8
 1967 Viktor Mamatov (URS), 1 h 28'34"1
 1969 Alexander Tikhonov (URS),
 1 h 22'46"2

1970 Alexander Tikhonov (URS),
 1 h 23'42"1
 1971 Dieter Speer (GDR), 1 h 18'20"2
 1973 Alexander Tikhonov (URS),
 1 h 26'30"20
 1974 Juhani Suutarinen (FIN), 1 h 12'04"74
 1975 Heikki Ikola (FIN), 1 h 13'52"3
 1977 Heikki Ikola (FIN), 1 h 10'51"8
 1978 Odd Lirhus (NOR), 1 h 05'26"39
 1979 Klaus Siebert (GDR), 1 h 07'40"13
 1981 Heikki Ikola (FIN), 1 h 13'07"29
 1982 Frank Ullrich (GDR), 1 h 07'17"03
 1983 Frank Ullrich (GDR), 1 h 05'00"09

By Teams¹

1958 SWE (Adolf Wiklund, Olle Gunneriusson, Sture Ohlin), 6 h 23'58"
 1959 URS (Vladimir Melanin, Dimitri Sokolov, Viktor Pchenitin), 5 h 10'27"

¹ Classification established by adding the times of all four or from 1959 onwards. Of the first three in each team in the 20 km event.

- 1961 FIN (Kalevi Huuskonen, Paavo Repo, Antti Tyrvainen), 4 h 45'38"
 1962 URS (Nikolai Puzanov, Valentin Pshenitsyn, Vladimir Melanin), 4 h 12'38"
 1963 URS (Vladimir Melanin, Nikolai Mescherjakov, Valery Pshenitsyn), 4 h 45'56"7
 1965 NOR (Olav Jordet, Ola Waerhaug, Ivar Nordkil), 4 h 18'00"9

4 x 76 km relay

- 1965 NOR (Ola Waerhaug, Ivar Nordkil, Olav Jordet, Ragnar Tverten), 2 h 02'34"
 1966 NOR (Iva; Nordkil, Olav Jordet, Jon Istad, Ragnar Tverten), 2 h 19'53"9
 1967 NOR (Ola Waerhaug, Olav Jordet, Jon Istad, Ragnar Tveiten), 2 h 52'41"5
 1969 URS (Alexander Tikhonov, Viktor Mamatov, Wladyslaw Gundarcew, Rinat Safin), 1 h 57'55"1
 1970 URS (Alexander Tikhonov, Rinat Safin, Alexander Ushakov, Viktor Mamatov), 2 h 07'49"
 1971 URS (Alexander Tikhonov, Nasim Muhitov, Rinat Safin, Viktor Mamatov), 2 h 09'42"
 1973 URS (Gennadi Kovalev, Rinat Safin, Yun Kolmakov, Alexander Tikhonov), 2 h 27'02"29
 1974 URS (Alexander Ushakov, Alexander Tikhonov, Yuri Kolmakov, Nikolai Kruglov), 2 h 02'48"75
 1975 FIN (Henryk Flojt, Simo Halonen, Juhani Suutaniren, Heikki Ikola), 1 h 55'10"6
 1977 URS (Alexander Elizarov, Alexander Ushakov, Nikolai Kruglov, Alexander Tikhonov), 1 h 48'10"8
 1978 GDR (Manfred Beer, Klaus Sieber, Frank Ullrich, Eberhard Roesch), 1 h 37'47"65
 1979 GDR (Manfred Beer, Klaus Sreber, Frank Ullrich, Eberhard Roesch), 1 h 54'48"56
 1981 GDR (Mathias Jung, Mathias Jacob, Frank Ullrich, Eberhard Roesch), 1 h 42'37"86
 1982 GDR (Mathias Jung, Mathias Jacob, Frank Ullrich, Bernd Helmin), 1 h 39'45"28
 1983 URS (Sergei Buligin, Algemantas Schalna, Juri Kaschkarov, Peter Miloradov), 1 h 36'48"5



H. Ikola

The Biathlon World Cup

This cup, which is reserved for seniors, has been competed for since 1979. The classifications are drawn up following the results obtained on 10 and 20 km in the five different competitions programmed throughout the winter.

- 1979 1. Klaus Siebert (GDR), 143 pts
 2. Frank Ullrich (GDR), 136 pts
 3. Vladimir Barnashov (URS), 128 pts
 1980 1. Frank Ullrich (GDR), 148 pts
 2. Klaus Siebert (GDR), 146 pts
 3. Eberhard Roesch (GDR), 133 pts
 1981 1. Frank Ullrich (GDR), 140 pts
 2. Anatoli Aljabiev (URS), 130 pts
 3. Kjell Soebak (NOR), 128 pts
 1982 1. Frank Ullrich (GDR), 146 pts
 2. Mathias Jacob (GDR), 143 pts
 3. Kjell Soebak (NOR), 137 pts
 1983 1. Peter Angerer (FRG), 143 pts
 2. Erik Kvalfoss (NOR), 136 pts
 3. Frank Ullrich (GDR), 134 pts

The Junior World Championships

These Championships have taken place every year since 1967.

Edition	P/ace	Year	Participants		
			federations	Athletes	Teams
1.	Altenburg (FRG)	1967	8	24	8
2.	Ostersund (SWE)	1968	8	24	8
3.	Zakopane (POL)	1969	10	30	7
4.	Ostersund (SWE)	1970	9	27	9
5.	Hämeenlinna (FIN)	1971	10	27	8
6.	Linthal (SUI)	1972	10	31	10
7.	Lake Placid (USA)	1973	8	31	8
	Formi di Sopra (ITA) ¹		9	34	8
8.	Minsk (URS)	1974	10	42	10
9.	Anterselva (ITA)	1975	10	38	10
10.	Minsk (URS)	1976	10	38	10
11.	Lillehammer (NOR)	1977	12	28	6
12.	Hochfilzen (AUT)	1978	17	57	13
13.	Ruhpolding (FRG)	1979	17	65	15
14.	Sarajevo (YUG)	1980	17	66	16
15.	Lahti (FIN)	1981	16	54	13
16.	Raubichi (URS)	1982	17	52	13
17.	Anterselva (ITA)	1983	15	44	10
18.	Chamonix (FRA)	1984			
19.	Ruhpolding (FRG)	1985			
20.	Falun (NOR)	1986			
21.	Lahti (FIN)	1987			
22.	Chamonix (FRA)	1988			

¹ Small calibre

List of Winners

10 km

1974 Stefan Thierfelder (GDR), 38'30"80
 1975 Vladimir Alexandrov (URS), 36'56"7
 1976 Klaus Siebert (GDR), 36'11"61
 1977 Serguei Levinskii (URS), 35'21"
 1978 Kjell Soebak (NCR), 35'11"56
 1979 Sergei Tchuravlivov (URS), 42'02"20
 1980 Bernd Hellmich (GDR), 35'39"14
 1981 Ralf Goethel (GDR), 34'42"60
 1982 Ralf Goethel (GDR), 34'44"
 1983 Juri Kaschkarov (URS), 31'54"4

15 km

1967 Tor Svendsberget (NOR), 1 h 10'34"
 1968 Tor Svendsberget (NOR), 59'25"4
 1969 Alexander Uszakow (URS),
 1 h 08'01"3
 1970 Georgi Buranov (URS), 1 h 05'46"8
 1971 Jan Tshaur (URS), 56'41"2
 1972 Jan Tshaur (URS), 1 h 19'25"3
 1973 Jan Szpunar (POL), 1 h 12'04"07
 1974 Serguei Khokhulja (URS), 50'06"35
 1975 Andreas Richter (GDR), 58'02"3

1976 Nikolai Prowolotsky (URS),
 1 h 10'46"40
 1977 Frank Ullrich (GDR), 50'15"1
 1978 Andreas Hess (GDR), 51'12"26
 1979 Thomas Klinauer (GDR), 51'45"77
 1980 Peter Anger (FRG), 51'51"92
 1981 Harri Eloranta (FIN), 56'45"25
 1982 Juri Kashkarov (URS), 52'35"98
 1983 Andre Sehmisch (GDR), 51'06"18

3 x 7,5 km relay

1967 POL (Josef Gasienica, Andrzej Fiedor,
 Andrzej Rapacz), 2 h 16'13"7
 1968 URS (Alexander Tikhonov, Yuri Kro-
 kosevich, Alexander Prizker), 1 h
 23'00"6
 1969 URS (Wieczeslaw Tolkaczow, Adgan
 Tagirow, Alexander Uszakow), 1 h
 39'59"3
 1970 NOR (Knut Lovasen, Bjorn Sirijod,
 Tommy Bjornadal), 1 h 45'29"7
 1971 URS (Alexander Bogdanov, Jan
 Tshaur, Georgi Buranov), 1 h 38'43"3
 1972 POL (Stanislav Karpel, Ludwik Zieba,
 Jan Szpunar), 1 h 47'27"8

Major International Competitions

Events	1	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Olympic Games (M) ²	4	Sarajevo	-	-	-	Calgary
World Champ. (M) ³	1	-	Ruhpolding (FRG)	Oslo (NOR)	Lake Placid (USA)	-
World Champ. (J) ²	1	Chamonix (FRA)	Ruhpolding (FRG)	Falun (NOR)	Lahti (FIN)	x
World Champ. (F) ²	1	Chamonix (FRA)	Egg am Etzel	Falun (NOR)	Lahti (FIN)	x
World Cup (M)	1	x	x	x	x	x
Alpine Cup	1					
Nordic Champ.	1					
CISM Champ. ⁴						
University Games ⁵						

¹ Period Of recurrence : (1) every year. (2) every two years. etc.

² M=Men's. F=Wanen's. J=Junior.

³ With the exception of Olympic years.

⁴ International Council for Military Sport.

⁵ International.

- 1973 POL (Stanislav Obrochta, Ludwik Zieba, Jan Szpunar), 2 h 11'09"15
- 1974 FIN (Keijo Kuntola, Osmo Miannista, Erkki Antila), 1 h 33'19"84
- 1975 GDR (Frank Ullrich, Andreas Richter, Gerhard Moller), 1 h 30'14"9
- 1976 GDR (Olaf Weisflog, Klaus Siebert, Jijrgen Grundler), 1 h 40'30"93
- 1977 NOR (Teije Krokstad, Kjell Soebak, Odd Lirhus), 1 h 27'39"9
- 1978 GDR (Mathias Jung, Wolfgang Schuetze, Andreas Hess), 1 h 26'48"14
- 1979 GDR (Mathias Jung, Wolfgang Schuetze, Thomas Klinger), 1 h 29'38"
- 1980 FRG (Walther Pichler, Thomas Grebner, Peter Angerer), 1 h 18'05"48
- 1981 GDR (Steffen Lindau, Frank-Peter Roetsch, Ralf Goethel), 1 h 21'27"57
- 1982 GDR (Ralf Goethel, Frank-Peter Roetsch, Holger Wick), 1 h 22'27"32
- 1983 GDR (Jiirgen Wirth, Andre Sehmisch, Mark Dietz), 1 h 15'50"3

Small calibre Championship

15 km

- 1973 1. Igor Gruzdev (URS), 57'24"07

Relay

- 1973 URS (Serguei Belolipetski, Alexandre Elizarov, Igor Gruzdev), 1 h 34'52"25

Women's World Championships

The first Women's World Championships will take place from 27th February to 4th March 1984 at Chamonix (FRA). The subsequent championships are planned for 1985 at Egg am Etzel (SUI), Falun in 1986, and Lahti in 1987.

Part V

Olympic Awards obtained

UIPMB personalities who are holders of the Olympic Order :

Silver medal

- 1979 Gustav Dyrssen (SWE), see biographical notes.
- 1982 Sven Thofelt (SWE), see biographical notes.

Bronze medal

- 1980 Walter Siegenthaler (SUI), Honorary member and former Vice-President of the UIPMB.

Prix de la Reconnaissance Olympique

- 1972 Egard Fried (AUT) for his many years of service both to his NOC as Secretary General and to the UIPMB as a Vice-President.