

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTE

EXECUTIVE BOARD

EB13/NGO/11 ✓
5 October 1953

Thirteenth Session

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

RESTRICTED

INFORMATION ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Name of organization

Fédération Internationale Médico-Sportive*

2. Address of Headquarters

Professor G. La Cava
Secretary-General
Foro Italico
Rome
Italy

3. Addresses of all Branch or Regional Headquarters

Professor Albert Govaerts,
President of the F.I.M.S.
26, rue Jacques Jordaens
Brussels
Belgium

4. Membership

(a) Total number of persons

(b) Do these persons pay directly or are the subscriptions paid by affiliated organizations?

Fees of National Delegates (see (d) below) are paid by their own associations.

Collaborating members pay their fees directly.

Guest members pay no fees.

(c) List affiliated organizations, giving their country, and the total number of persons belonging to each

Société Médicale Belge d'Education Physique (Belgium)
Société Médical Française d'Education Physique (France)
Société Médicale Roumaine d'Education Physique (Roumania)
Société Modicale Néerlandaise d'Education Physique (Netherlands)
The Research Board for Correlation of Medical Science and
Physical Education (England)

* No adequate English translation has yet been given of the name of this organization.

Fédération Nationale des Médecins Sportifs de la Hongrie (Hungary)
Fédération Nationale Italienne des Médecins Sportifs (Italy)
Section Médico Sportive de la Société Médicale Serbe (Yugoslavia)
The Médico-Sportive National Associations of:

Germany	Japan
Argentina	Luxembourg
Austria	Switzerland
Brazil	USSR
Spain	Czechoslovakia
Finland	Venezuela
Iran	

The exact membership of these associations is not known.

(d) Note various types of membership, such as associate members, with numbers and pertinent facts

The F.I.M.S. has two categories of membership. The first consists of the active members which constitute the F.I.M.S. administrative body. These members are the national Federations or Associations of "médecine sportive" in all countries, represented by national delegates and meeting in General Assembly.

The second category consists of "co-opted members" selected by the General Assembly from among eminent scientists or technicians who have contributed to the progress of "médecine sportive".

5. General purposes of the organization

The Federation considers the remedial and preventive value of physical training of primary importance if a proper standard of universal health is to be achieved and maintained, especially in Europe in view of the influence of the war on the health of the young population as evidenced by the increase in structural deformities, tuberculosis, etc., following on years of malnutrition and privation. The Federation aims at co-ordinating the activity of all national associations in the international field of research; to this end it organizes every two years international scientific Congresses to encourage exchange of ideas, information and experiences among the "médecins sportifs" of the world. (See 6 below)

6. (a) What is the primary function of the organization and (b) secondary functions?

(a) Scientific study of the morphological and functional characteristics of the individual in conjunction with various physical exercises (gymnastics, games, sports); of the biological reactions of a healthy or sick body when submitted to exercise and competition; to find their utmost physiological capacities and attendant pathological changes. On the basis of data collected in this way, to establish the conditions which make for fitness to practice each of the various sports, the principles and technique of medical examinations for participation in sports, and the extent to which such exercises can be employed as hygienic or therapeutic measures. To define the diagnosis and therapy of organic and functional changes of a medical and surgical nature which may be involved.

(b) To implement the following recommendations:

1. That instruction of teachers of physical training should be undertaken by the University.
2. That the ordinary medical curriculum should embrace an obligatory instruction of physiology as applied to physical training and sports.
3. That a special advanced course should be organized for the benefit of post-graduates desirous of specializing in the above domain. A certificate of competence should be issued, as in other branches of medicine.
4. That teaching bodies entrusted with the training of physical training teachers and sports instructors should be established by University teachers and qualified physicians.
5. A scientific investigation into the range of human muscular activity.
6. The stimulation of scientific research into the physiology of movement.
7. The study of hygiene as applied to sport, sports establishments and sports installations (international enquiry into sports installations and into the diet of an athlete. The dangers of recourse to drugs and stimulants in the hope of enhancing performance.)

8. The international organization of the processes of medical control of athletes, centralization of results obtained in each country.
 9. The collection, centralization and diffusion of a scientific and practical bibliography concerning physical training and sport.
 10. The organization of International Congresses for physicians, teachers, physical trainers and sports instructors.
 11. Investigation into the problems of legal responsibility in the question of physical training and sport.
 12. Investigation into the pathology of physical training and sport-prevention and treatment.
 13. Enquiry into practical and social possibilities of physical training in the school, the factory, the office, the family and during the hours of leisure.
7. Deleted.
8. Does the organization advocate any special health measures or procedures?

In this connexion, the F.I.M.S. advocates the adoption of special health measures or procedures to guarantee a better performance in sports events and also for the protection of the health of those engaging in sports.

In particular, "médecine sportive" advocates the specialized preventive control of athletes which should continue during training up to the events, and after.

Since in a number of sectors sports activities have taken on a professional character, "médecine sportive" also covers medical protection and control of sports professionals for the purpose of providing the public with a guarantee as to the quality of the sports events (by preventing participation by inadequate candidates) and also in order to protect athletes from the danger of exceeding the limits of their physical powers which often causes irreparable damage thus producing individuals who are injured in body and spirit and therefore socially useless.

9. Can officially designated representatives speak authoritatively for the membership on matters concerned with the stated purposes of the organization?

Yes.

If so, on what subjects?

On all questions concerning the F.I.M.S. programme.

10. Specific interest with reference to the work of the World Health Organization

The Federation is interested in furthering the aims and purpose of WHO, particularly those set forth in Article 2 (i) (k) (l) (n) (q) (r) (v) of the Constitution.

11. Officers

Executive Committee:

Honorary President:	Prof. P. Chailley-Bert, Paris
President:	Dr. Albert Govaerts, Professor in the University of Brussels
Vice-President:	Professor Louis Merklen, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Nancy
	and Professor Jiri Kral, Prague
Secretary-General:	Professor G. La Cava, Rome
Treasurer:	Professor P. Combemale, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Lille
Members:	Dr. H. Brandt, Geneva Dr. A. Fornoza, Madrid Dr. V. Smolaka, Belgrade Dr. W. Tegner, London

These officers are not remunerated.

12. Structure. (a) Policy making bodies such as Conference, Governing Body, Executive Committee, (b) frequency of meetings, with date of the last meeting of each, (c) voting procedure, (d) affiliation with other organizations, including international organizations

The Executive Committee meets annually and determines the general policies of the F.I.M.S; the General Assembly meets every two years.

Voting by secret ballot.

13. Finances

Source of revenue; members' fees; individual aid by members of the Committee.

14. History

In 1928 at St. Moritz, at the time of the winter Olympic Games, a group of specialized doctors founded an Association which later took the name of

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE MEDECINE SPORTIVE.

Congresses organized by the F.I.M.S:

1. 1928 Amsterdam (Olympic Games)
2. 1933 Turin
3. 1934 Chamonix
4. 1936 Berlin
5. 1937 Paris
6. 1939 Belgium
7. 1948 Prague
8. 1950 Italy
9. 1952 Paris

It was in 1946 that the F.I.M.S. was reorganized after the war. It drew up statutes which guaranteed its absolute independence of political and technical bodies.

The Prague Congress established the guiding principles of the Executive Committee. The "médecine sportive" programme was defined as follows:

- (a) scientific study of the morphological and functional characteristics of the individual as related to the various physical exercises, gymnastics, games and sports;
- (b) study of biological reactions of healthy organs of sick persons subjected to physical exercise and competition;
- (c) deduction of physiological limits and pathological consequences (aetiology, pathogenesis);
- (d) establishment, on the basis of the data collected, of:
 - (i) criteria of aptitude and inaptitude for each sport;
 - (ii) the principles and technique of "médico-sportif" examinations;
 - (iii) the extent to which each physical exercise may be employed as a therapeutic medium;

- (e) establishment of criteria for diagnosis and therapy of organic and functional deterioration which may result.

Representatives of 24 nations accepted this definition. In addition it was decided to found an international Review devoted to scientific problems of human effort to replace or supplement reviews which had previously had the monopoly in this field:

"Le Travail humain" in France

"Arbeitsphysiologie" in Germany

An Editorial Committee was planned comprising eminent scientists in specialized branches. Important scientific reports were considered and new requests for affiliation to F.I.M.S. were received.

The VIIth International Congress took place in Italy (Florence) in 1950. This Congress was particularly successful; 240 physicians representing 17 nations participated. Simultaneously with the Congress, the General Assembly of the F.I.M.S. met and approved the new statutes which, accepting as active members only national Associations of "médecine sportive", conferred on F.I.M.S. its truly democratic and international character.

The IXth Congress was held in Paris on 30-31 May and 1 June 1952, at the Sorbonne, where subjects of importance and value were discussed.

On 10 May 1953 a successful international meeting was held in Rome on the subject of "médecine sportive".

The Federation is recognized by the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences with which it is in official correspondence.

The International Olympic Committee in its meeting of 12 February 1952 at Oslo recognized the usefulness of the Federation and the valuable assistance it could give to sport, and decided to recognize it officially.

15. Activities

See 6 (a) and (b).

The Federation also acts as technical adviser to principal International Sports Federations.

16. Publications

"Studi di Medicina e Chirurgia dello Sport"

"Libretto de Valutazione Medico-Sportiva"

17. Documentation

"Definizione e Compit della Medicina dello Sport"

"L'Allenamento"

"Spunti di medicina legale applicata allo sport: le lesioni da pugilato"

"Le mécanisme pathogénique des altérations cérébrales causées par le pugilat et ses rapports avec l'usage des gants"

"L'Apophysite Epineuse Cervicale des Lutteurs"

(Copies of the statutes and copies of the publications listed in 16 above held by the WHO Secretariat)

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Thirteenth SessionORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉEB13/NGO/11.Add.1
23 October 1953

ORIGINAL : ENGLISH

RESTRICTED

INFORMATION ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fédération Internationale Médico-Sportive

The following information is given to amplify question 4 (a) --
Membership.

(a) Total number of persons: 20,000

CONSEIL EXECUTIF

Treizième SessionEB13/NGO/11.Add.1
23 octobre 1953

ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

RESTRICTED

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

Fédération internationale médico-sportive

Le renseignement qui suit complète la réponse à la question 4 (a) sous
la rubrique "Membres" :

a) Nombre total d'adhérents : 20.000