

REPORT FOR THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY SPORTS AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL AND WORLD SPORT.

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I. Short historical verification

Ever since the antiquity “ the Phenomenon Sport “ has played an important role for the improvement of man, the building of relations and norms of behavior among particular individuals, groups of people, tribes, nations. The Olympic movement is significant for the important role of sport, for his social importance and influence over millions of people from the antiquity to these days. The Olympic movement has lighted the torch, has provoked (encouraged) and created precondition for establishing dozens of international sports organizations.

These international sports organizations give their contribution for attracting millions of people to go in for sports, for their physically and spiritual improvement, for expanding friendship and co-operation between nation. One of these organizations with indisputable contribution for reaching these aims is the international council for military sport(CISM), established as you know on 18.02 1948 in Nice, France, by France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Netherlands, which are considered as the countries founders of CISM, whose strategic motto is “ Friendship through sport “. In historical plan I want to notice that in the conditions of the past century , when the world was separated in two camps, in 1958 equally with CISM was established the Sports Committee of Friendly Armies(SCFA) under the motto “ Sport for one peaceful world”.

SCFA was established by 12 countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the Ex-democratic German Republic, China, Korean National Republic, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and USSR. These two organizations existed equally no matter that their aims have been the same. In order to fulfill the motto “Friendship through sport”, military athletes are these who have left behind politicians and diplomatists. It is historical fact that military athletes from CISM and SCFA first has started to work for their union in the eighties of the past century. The history is long and I won’t stop myself on it. As a result of the work of the group of a few officers from the both organizations, who started working for their union it goes so far that the leaderships of the both organizations has met themselves and signed a protocol for co-operation and unification of the organizations. Then has followed meetings in Brussels, Moscow, where on the 10th of April 1991 the leaderships of the both organizations signed “ Protocol Contract” for the unification of the organizations. The same year in April and May in Tanzania on the 46th General Assembly of CISM, and Damask , Syria on the 30th Conference of SCFA , countries members have rectified the contract for unification of CISM and SCFA by saving the existing name of CISM. In the moment CISM is one of the big international sports organizations with about 130 countries members, with their specific national structures for military sport, with indisputable general contribution for the national and world sport..

II. Structures of the military sport in the countries members of CISM

By their contain and aims they can be divided in three types (of course as the terminology is unified) :

1. Countries which has “ Military Sports Clubs “(MSC) or Military Sports Federations (MFS), for top level sport, and in some cases for sport for all, which develop a few, in some countries they reach 30 – 40 types of sport, of Olympian and nonolympian sports. They are based on departmental (military) principle and in some countries in military – territorial principle, i.e. participation of civil individuals is allowed.

“ Military Sports Clubs “(MSC) include :

- Army sports schools, which contain athletes, who serve in army;
- Childish-adolescent-student) sports schools, which are potential reserve of top sport’s clubs.
- Usually they take part with their own teams in internal priorities, and the best in the national teams of their country and the competition of CISM. These structures were typical for the former members of SCFA.

2. Countries that have military sports centers (MSC) intended for one or more sports where the skillful athletes complete their duty (typical for Germany and some other countries):

- participate in national competitions and in many cases in the national teams of the country and competitions and championships of CISM.
- often their training is run in collaboration with other national federations.

3. Countries that don’t have similar structures but form sports clubs or teams in the corresponding military units that represent the armed forces in the national competitions and competitions of CISM.

In some countries, the distinguished military athletes are allowed to participate in non-military teams.

On the basis of these structures, the member countries of CISM form teams to participate in the championships of the organization.

Here, I want to emphasize that the structural changes that are under way in the armies of many of the countries, namely the transition to professional armies, reduction in numbers, and others, would require a new approach on our part in order to preserve the positions, authority, and contribution of CISM for the national and world sports.

The people that work at CISM face the dilemma of what the future of our organization is. This is a very important matter and should be discussed in detail separately.

I would like to share that, without top level sports and contribution to the national and world sports, CISM would lose its authority and prestige in front of the world sports society, the media, the partner companies and others. In other words, we should think how to adapt to the new circumstances and to keep the position of CISM.

III. The role and contribution of CISM for the national and world sport

Briefly:

The role and contribution of the military athletes from CISM are indisputable

A large percent of the athletes that participate in the national teams of the countries that take part in the world championships and Olympiads are military athletes.

Facts:

On the basis of statistical information collected in SCFA until 1988, every third medallists from the winter and summer Olympic Games is a military athlete.
This can be seen form the following tables:

A. During the Winter Olympic Games that took place between 1960 and 1988, military athletes won various medals as follows: Table A (Appendix 1)
Just from the last Olympiad in Salt Lake City the medals were as follows: gold – 31, silver – 30, bronze – 39. Altogether, the medals were 100.

Таблица А Medals won by CISM athletes during the Winter Olympic Games between 1960 - 1988

MEDALS	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	Summ
	Sqwo Waley	Innsbruck	Grenoble	Sapporo	Innsbruck	Lake Placed	Sarajevo	Calgary	
Gold	2	11	13	19	26	14	23	24	132
Silver		3	3	1	5	19	21	18	70
Bronze		4	3	5	8	11	6	10	56
Summ	2	18	19	25	39	44	50	52	258

B. During the summer Olympic Games held between 1960 and 1992 the medals won by military athletes were as follows: Table B (Appendix 1)

The medals form the Games in Sydney are the following: gold – 72, silver – 59, bronze – 62, altogether – 193.

This statistical information shows the important role and contribution of the military sport in the world of sports.

Таблица В Medals won by military athletes during the Summer Olympic Games between 1960 - 1992

DALS	Rome	Tokyo	Mexico	Munchen	Montreal	Moscow	Los Angelis	Seoul	Общо
ld	21	39	30	55	45	79	9	67	345
ilver	22	42	40	44	53	70	8	49	329
ronze	19	38	47	47	55	98	13	60	377
mm	62	120	117	146	153	247	30	176	1051

Even more representative of this is:

- That the military top level sports and the military sport in general play an important role to stimulate and attract young people to participate in sport activities. The military athletes are good example for young people and for positive attitude to armed forces.

- That the top level sports and sports for all in CISM contribute for development of sport for everybody and higher physical ability of the nation.