Διδακτορικός Κύκλος
Σχολή Επιστήμης Φυσικής Αγωγής και Αθλητισμού
tου Δημοκρίτειου Πανεπιστημίου Θράκης

Παρουσίαση Διδακτορικής Διετριβής

tου Υποψήφιου Διδάκτορα
Επίλαρχου Αθηνόδωρου Ι. Μοσχόπουλου

Τίτλος
Η ιστορική εξέλιξη του Διεθνούς Συμβουλίου
Στρατιωτικού Αθλητισμού (=C.I.S.M.)

Τριμελής Συμβουλευτική Επιτροπή

Επιβλέπων: Ευάγγελος Αλμπανίδης, Καθηγητής Τ.Ε.Φ.Α.Α. - Δ.Π.Θ.
Μέλη: Αθανάσιος Αναστασίου, Καθηγητής Τ.Ε.Φ.Α.Α. - Α.Π.Θ.
Ιωάννης Μουρατίδης, Ομότιμος Καθηγητής Τ.Ε.Φ.Α.Α. Α.Π.Θ.
Σύντομο Βιογραφικό

- Απόφοιτος Σχολής Μονίμων Υπαξιωματικών (1999)
- Απόφοιτος Στρατιωτικής Σχολής Ευελπίδων (2004)
- Μεταπτυχιακός Τίτλος (M.Sc.) του ΔΜΠΣ «Ασκηση και Ποιότητα Ζωής», ΤΕΦΑΑ Δημοκρίτειον Πανεπιστημίου Θράκης στην κατεύθυνση «Παιδαγωγική και Δημιουργική Μάθηση» (2014)
Ανακοινώσεις σε συνέδρια


Δημοσιεύσεις


• Μοσχόπουλος, Αθηνάδωρος Ι., Αλεξανδρέης Ευάγγελος, Αναστασίου, Αθανάσιος & Μουρατίδης, Ιωάννης: «Οι «ΟΠΑΠΙΔΕΣ». Ένα Όραμα για Στρατιωτικούς Αγώνες Ολυμπιακών Διαστάσεων», Αθλητική Επιστήμη και Έννοιες Δυνάμεις, 5, (1), 2017, 16-22.

Η ιστορική εξέλιξη του Διεθνούς Συμβουλίου Στρατιωτικού Αθλητισμού (=C.I.S.M.)

Παρουσίαση Διδακτορικής Διατριβής
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Ιωάννης Μουρατίδης, Ομότιμος Καθηγητής Τ.Ε.Φ.Α.Α. - Α.Π.Θ.
“…and they were studying the practices of war for the sake of sports training, and the training of sports for the sake of war” (Philostratus, Gymnasticus, 43)

What is the connection between the armed forces and the science of physical education and sports? The answer is written in the magnificent work of Philostratus. Someone could easily suggest that, among others, Philostratus in his Gymnasticus highlighted the inevitable connection among the military, sports and sports science.
The purpose of this study was to map and investigate the "how" and "why" of the historical evolution of the Conseil International du Sport Militaire = C.I.S.M. since its inception up to now. For that purpose, we researched
a) the facts before the establishment of the institution
b) The Conditions affecting the establishment, the original organizational framework, its functions, and the changes that have taken place
(c) The Member States' accession procedures
(d) The Organization of the championships and their evolution
(e) The relations of C.I.S.M. with other international sports and political organizations
The methodology used was the interpretative method, not only to map the actions and events of the Council's history, but also to investigate in depth the conditions that influenced them, the "how" and "why", using as means internal and external criticism of sources of analytic history. In this regard, the oral testimonies of key members of the Council were also of great use.
Our Research Questions were

1) What is the historical evolution of the operating framework in the legal, organizational and operational aspect of C.I.S.M.?

2) How and why did C.I.S.M. contributed to the friendly relations between the armed forces of its member states through sport activities;

3) How was the relationship of C.I.S.M. with corresponding organizations of the Eastern bloc countries
4) How did C.I.S.M promote it? the physical education and sporting activities of the armed forces of its member countries;

5) How did C.I.S.M support it? in the name of friendship and solidarity with its less privileged member states?

6) What is the relationship of C.I.S.M. with International Organizations and International Athletic Federations?

All those questions arose from the 2nd article of the C.I.S.M. Statutes.
You may see the primary sources that we used on the slide

1) Minutes of the General Meetings from 1948 to the present day, 73 volumes.
2) Member States Thematic Files, 136 files
3) Thematic Folders non-member countries (countries not belonging to C.I.S.M.), 18 files
4) Transnational Agreement Protocols
5) Statutes, 9 issues
6) The Official Correspondence of C.I.S.M. Secretaries General, 12 files.
7) The Yearbooks (C.I.S.M. Handbook) from 1963 to the present, 31 volumes,
8) Digital recording of the results of military championships, from 1948 until today
9) Photographic Archive of C.I.S.M.
On that slide you may see our secondary sources.

1) Magazines by C.I.S.M., (CISM Magazine and Sport International) from 1958 to the present, 151 issues
3) C.I.S.M. championship and activity albums, 88 volumes
4) Sports and political newspapers, both domestic and foreign
5) Articles and books
6) Personal Interviews and Testimonies from former Presidents (Duguet, Zechner, Gola)
   - Thompson Oral Interview Protocol
The additional material that we studied, is depicted on that slide.

1) Books written by the founders of C.I.S.M.
2) Older versions of military regulations for military physical education from different countries,
3) C.I.S.M. different dates,
4) Souvenirs of delegations from different Member States to the General Secretariat,
5) C.I.S.M. Tournament Posters
6) Older versions of C.I.S.M.
For classification purposes, the study period was divided into 5 periods. These periods were named after eminent personalities, whose influence was strong during these periods.
The first attempts to organize military sports began with the end of World War I. This fact does not impress us, since, during the 20th century, humanity is shifting from mercenary armies to conscript armies. The deaths carried out on the corpses of the dead soldiers revealed their very poor health as well as their poor physical condition was due to lack of exercise. That’s why in 1919, the American General Pershing promoted and organized the Inter-Allied Games, and the European armies organized the Kentish Challenge Football Cup, in order to promote sports as a means of preparation for a war to come.
The same happened after the end of WWII, by another American General. General Joseph McNarney established the Allied Forces Sports Council, in order to promote sports activities among the Allied Forces.
The AFSC organized the 2nd Inter Allied Games in Berlin, in 1946 and a series of championships in several sports.
Nevertheless, the AFSC was not meant to last long. The war was over, so the troops stationed in central Europe started to return home, the financial support was less for the armies, many countries departed from the AFSC due to the beginning of the Cold War and there was a lack of political will to continue with the AFSC. During the fencing tournament of 1948, in Nice, France, the then President of the Council, Henri Debrus informed the remaining countries that the AFSC was ready to be transformed to CISM.
In this slide we can see the founding countries of CISM, as long as the founding members.
The fact that CISM was a development of the AFSC is also evident from the insignia it used. More specifically, its emblem was similar to the AFSC and its flag was the same as the AFSC. After 1953, due to the UN's adoption of the dove with the olive branch as a symbol of peace, the CISM has changed its flag to the flag carrying its insignia.
The first slogan of the CISM was "CISM, an open door", first established in 1958 by its first President, Henri Debrus.
Some biographical milestones of Henri Debrus.

Colonel Henri Debrus (1908-1993)

French Cavalry Officer

Member and President of A.F.S.C. (1947-48)

Founder of the Military Pentathlon (1946)

Founding member of C.I.S.M. (1948)

In his opening speech during the 1st General Assembly, Debrus set the primary objectives of the Council: the need to move on. Thus, they were identified as the main objectives of C.I.S.M.: (a) increase the number of member states; (b) ensure the success of international military sporting events and competitions, initially by reducing the number of sports and restricting them to the most popular, taking into account current financial difficulties, and by reducing the number of athletes participating in the race, (c) managing current financial difficulties by organizing lucrative sports competitions, and finally (d) by promoting the events through the press.
As shown in the slide, while CISM started organizing 7 championships a year, the integration of more and more member countries led to an increase in the organization of championships, resulting in the end of the Debrus period the organization of 16 championships per year.
The exclusive CISM military “multi-disciplinary sports” are the military pentathlon, the aeronautical pentathlon and the naval pentathlon.
The Council was orientated in the scientific growth, since its beginning. In the table, we can see all the scientific clinics and symposia organized by CISM through the Debrus period.
That lead to the establishment of the CISM Academy, a scientific institution with three research sectors: sports doctrines, sports training and sports medicine. At the same time the first magazine was issued, named “CISM Magazine”, which was meant to host, not only information material, but also scientific articles.
The Sport Committee of the Friendly Army (С.к.д.а. = SKDA) was established in Moscow in 1958, to "enhance friendship between the armies, improve the quality of fitness and sport among soldiers, and disseminate the achievements of military sport", aiming mainly at integrating member states from "socialist and developing countries". Main Member States in S.K.D.A. they were the Warsaw Pact countries, as well as other socialist countries from all continents.

More on this institution will be mentioned below, since the only official reference during the Debrus period is the screen projected.
One of the outreach efforts to both International sports organizations and political organizations, were the CISM Villages. Such a village was set up during the Olympic Games of Rome, in 1960, hosting CISM delegations and CISM athlete, who competed in CISM Championships, but failed to participate in the Olympic Games. The purpose of the Village was to communicate the work of CISM to the world of sports.
Another effort by the Council to imitate the practices of the International Olympic Committee was the efforts to establish “Olympic-fashioned” military games. The first idea came from the then vice-president, Col. Papareskos of Greece, who proposed the organization of “Hoplitiades” (from the Greek word “hoplites” = soldier). Despite the initial positive vote from the member-countries, those games were canceled, due to the international political turbulence of the early sixties. It is evident, though, that there were no other efforts until the nineties for such games.
ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ DEBRUS 1948-1961

Τέλος Περιόδου Debrus

- 26 χώρες – μέλη σε 4 ηπείρους
- Υπογραμματεία CISM (Ριο Ντε Τζανέιρο)
- 16 στρατιωτικά πρωταθλήματα ετησίως

By the end of the Debrus Period, CISM had 26 member-countries on 4 continents, a sub-secretariat in Rio de Janeiro (in order to manage the administrational issues at the Americas), and conducted 16 championships per year.
Some facts about Raoul Mollet.

Belgian Cavalry and Air Force officer

Participation in the 1936 Berlin Olympics (Modern Pentathlon)

The Longest-acting Secretary-General of C.I.S.M. (1953-1986)

Parallel term as President of the Belgian Olympic Committee (1965-1989)
Mollet continued the work of Debrus in order to legalize CISM under the Belgian law. Therefore he created the “House of CISM” organization, which was used a medium for the recognition of the Council as an international association of public interest.
With the Statutes of 1968, CISM added its new scopes, for solidarity, supporting the youth and promoting peace all around the world.
New institutions rose from CISM during the Mollet period, such as the “CISM Club”, an exclusive club for members who are interested for the Council activities, and CISM Foundation, which had as a mission the gathering of funds, equipment etc, in order CISM to support financially weaker countries-members.
One of the most distinguishing facts of the Mollet period was the uprising of the scientific activities.

### ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ MOLLET 1961-1986

Η επιστημονική διάσταση του C.I.S.M.

1. Επιστημονικά συνέδρια

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Α/Α</th>
<th>ΕΤΟΣ</th>
<th>ΧΩΡΑ</th>
<th>ΘΕΜΑ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΥ</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Ελλάδα</td>
<td>Ανάπτυξη αποτελεσματικού αθλητικού προγραμματισμού</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Ιταλία</td>
<td>Ο ρόλος των ένασυλων δυνάμεων στην προετοιμασία των αθλητών υψηλού επιπέδου</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Ο.Δ. Γερμανίας</td>
<td>Γενική κατάρτιση προπονητών: Εφαρμογή στο Ποδόσφαιρο και την Κολύμβηση</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Βενεζουέλα</td>
<td>Αθλητική Ιστορική</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Ιράν</td>
<td>Τεχνικές πτυχές του αθλήματος του Προσαναπολισμού</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Μπαλάντος</td>
<td>Ποτοφαρμακία</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Αλεξάνδρα</td>
<td>Διατροφή Ποδοσφαίρου</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Γαλλία</td>
<td>Μοντέρνο Πέναντλο: ένταση και ασφαλεια</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Ιράν</td>
<td>Ιστορικές πτυχές της προπόνησης σε υψόμετρο</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Καναδάς</td>
<td>Σκανδιναβικό Δίασθος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Ιταλία</td>
<td>Προπόνηση Ανταγωγής</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The CISM Academy was expanded, having three additional researching sectors and military scientists published their articles in the CISM Magazine. For instance, in 1965, Raoul Mollet publishes his article on Total Training, scoping the development of strength, speed, stamina and agility for both soldiers and athletes. In 1965, Major (US A) Kenneth Cooper published his famous article on the principles of “aerobics”, which had global appeal until nowadays. Finally, the Brazilian Major Lamartine da Costa Ferreira predicted the mitigate in the performance of the athletes participating in the upcoming Olympic Games of Mexico and proposed the “Altitude training” for the improvement of the aerobic endurance. All those practices are being used until now.
CISM, since its beginning was trying to integrate Eastern bloc countries in its institution. In the slide, we see how many times the Council sent invitation to those countries. Also, during the Mollet period there is evidence that some countries participated in CISM championships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>CHAMPIONSHIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Modern Pentathlon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Cycling, Parachuting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIET-NAM</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Basket ball</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Football, Judo (Org.), Parachuting</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Parachuting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
<td>1967</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Equestrian, Track and Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Track and Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Basket ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Equestrian, Track and Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Shooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Fencing, Track and Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Cycling, Parachuting, Skiing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMALIA</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Basket ball</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mollet’s good communication with officials from Eastern bloc countries, led to his meeting with SKDA officials at the CISM Judo Championships in Vienna in 1971. There, he was asked to send a formal presentation of the CISM, in order to discuss the possibility of cooperation with SKDA. Three months later he sent the presentation of the institution through the Russian Embassy in Brussels, written in Russian. So far, no reply to this letter has been withdrawn, and no further cooperation effort has been made, by the end of the period.
In order to outreach the IOC, CISM continued organizing CISM Villages on the occasion of the Olympic Games. Such a village was the “CISM Dorf” of 1972 in Munich.
….and the CISM Village at the Olympic Games of 1984 in Los Angeles.
CISM is widely known for its trademark motto “Friendship through Sport”. This was an idea of the then President of CISM, the Italian Rear Admiral Aldo Massarini, who was the first to induce this motto, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of CISM, in 1973.
Also, CISM organized a contest among its member-countries, in order to establish a CISM anthem and a CISM march. The anthem was composed by the Italian artist Carla Tonnuti, and the CISM March was composed by the American Major L.S. Lawton.
In the Mollet period, the female military personnel started to compete in the championships. Therefore, in 1968 U.S. Captain Margaret Thompson achieved to be in the 2nd place among men in shooting, and U.S. Captain Mickie King took the 3rd place among men in diving.
After forty years of service in the name of military sports, Raoul Mollet left CISM in 1986. In the same General Assembly, the french General Jean Duguet was elected as a president, declaring that he would “recover the military character of CISM, as it was handed by its Founder Members”.
Some facts regarding both Duguet and Zechner

Lieutenant General Jean Duguet (FRANCE) 1932-present
French Infantry Officer
Rugby tournament between France and Romania
Organizing fencing tournament between France and Hungary

Brigadier Arthur Zechner (AUSTRIA) 1933-today
Officer of the Austrian Special Forces
Athlete of C.I.S.M. in the military pentathlon
Commander of the Military Sports School
Member of Academy C.I.S.M. (1973-1980)
Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance (1980-1989)
Vice President of Europe (1989-1994)
Dynamic changes in the operating methods.

Application of the 'No pay-no-vote-no-play' rule for Member States which were not consistent with their financial obligations (1987)

Three categories of subscriptions (in view of the financial contribution to the UN) (1987)

Dissolution of "CISM Solidarity Foundation" (1989) and "The House of CISM" (1990)
Regarding the approach to Eastern bloc countries and the SKDA, CISM was invited in Sofia (Bulgaria), on the occasion of the 7th Spartakiad (SKDA International games), in which the official of both SKDA and CISM agreed to find ways in order to cooperate. That lead two years later, after the fall of the Iron Curtain, to the signature of an agreement protocol among the two institutions, by which they would find ways to cooperate.
One month later, CISM officials were invited at the SKDA General Assembly, in Damascus (Syria), which was meant to be the last Assembly. In that Assembly, the President of the SKDA announced the dissolution of the institution, acknowledged CISM as the sole international military sports association and urged its member-countries to integrate into CISM.
The world was changing and CISM had to face new challenges.
In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait and, during the operations, the Iraqi armed forces destroyed the CISM Liaison Office of Middle East, hosted in Kuwait. CISM sent a letter of protest to the Iraqi government, asking the retribution and restitution of the damages made. According to Duguet, the Iraqi response was inadequate, which lead to the suspension of Iraq from CISM.
The idea of creating Olympic-fashioned military games was reborn during the Duguet-Zechner period. During the 48th General Assembly in Varna (Bulgaria), CISM decided the organization of the “World Military Games” in 1995. The Italian armed forces and the Italian Olympic Committee signed the protocol of cooperation with CISM and the games were on their way.
The 1st World Military Games were held in Rome, with the participation of 4,107 athletes from 83 countries.
The “World Military Games” are held every 4 years, and its last edition was held some months ago in Wuhan (China).
The integration of the SKDA member-countries in CISM and the organization of WMGs, lead to the official recognition of the Council by the IOC in 1998
The end of the Duguet-Zechner period resulted in an institution of 116 member-countries, the induction of the WMSs and the official recognition by the IOC.
Some facts regarding Gola.

Lieutenant General Gianni Gola (1946- today)
Athlete of C.I.S.M. (1972-1980)
Chairman of Standing Technical Committee C.I.S.M. (1986)
President of the National Athletics Federation of Italy (1987-2004)
Member of the Executive Committee C.I.S.M. and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Sport (1994)
Director of the 1st World Military Games C.I.S.M. (1995)
Vice President of Europe (1996-1998)
President C.I.S.M. (1998-2010)
On taking over presidency, Gola had to face the Yugoslavian issue, with the implication of NATO in the Yugoslavian civil war. In 1999, during the 54th General Assembly, Gola proposed the signature of Resolution, by which CISM member countries were committed on participating at the 2nd WMG in Zagreb (Croatia) and distanced themselves from the NATO policy. That was one of the most significant milestones of the Gola policy regarding the impartiality of CISM.
Regarding the internal organizational framework of the Council, Gola realized that the CISM Academy was practically inactive during the previous period, so he decided to propose its dissolution in 1998. But, 11 years later, he re-instituted the Academy, having new goals and a new perspective.
During the Gola period, the “Women in CISM” committee is created, in order to promote the female participation in CISM procedures. Imitating the IOC practices, CISM tried to establish the Athletes Council in 2000, but four years later it was dissolved. In 2004, CISM became the first world association which reconciled Iraq.
The cooperation between CISM and IOC continued through the Gola Period. Moreover, Gola – as the President of CISM- was among the founding members of the International Olympic Truce Foundation, in 2000. All those actions lead to the formal recognition of CISM by the UN, in 2007.
The implementation of “Friendship through Sport” in practice was the organization of the Futsal Championship for countries coming from the former Yugoslavian Republics. This championship is held annually up to now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A/A</th>
<th>ΕΤΟΣ</th>
<th>ΔΙΟΡΓΑΝΩΤΡΙΑ ΠΟΔΗ</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Белград (Сербия)</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Vinkovci (Крнава)</td>
<td>Србија</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Novo Mesto (Словения)</td>
<td>Словения</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Danilovgrad (Мауробојна)</td>
<td>Мауробојна</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Свапус (P.G.D.M.)</td>
<td>Крнава</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Сараево (Босния-Ерцеговина)</td>
<td>Босния-Ерцеговина</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Sombor/Apatin (Србија)</td>
<td>Босния-Ерцеговина</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Ипет (Крнава)</td>
<td>Босния-Ерцеговина</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Postojna (Словения)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kolosin (Мауробојна)</td>
<td>Србија</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
By the end of the Gola period, CISM had 133 member – countries and Gola was declared as the first “Honorary President of CISM”.

Τέλος Περιόδου Gola
• 133 χώρες-μέλη
• Επίτιμος Πρόεδρος C.I.S.M.
In the modern era, CISM has created Para Sport activities for military personnel which face motor inabilities.
 Also, the organization of World Military Winter Games and World Cadet Games were among the innovations of the modern era.
As a sum up...
CISM was the initiative of its 5 founder member-countries, which were orientated in integrating countries, regarding their political alliances. Thus, from 5 European countries, now CISM has 140 country-members globally. CISM, despite its organizational transformations and constitutional adjustments that took place over the years, maintained its initial ideological background.
The evolution of the structure of CISM.
During the research, we realized that the Cold War had an impact in the dissemination of the ideals of CISM, which faced SKDA as counterweight. There were constant outreach efforts since 1963 to the Eastern bloc countries, but without an actual outcome. When the Cold war ended, the SKDA member-countries were integrated in CISM. With the Mission Statement of 1998 and the Resolution of 1999, CISM declared its orientation in promoting world peace impartially. By organizing sport activities, such as CISM Futsal Cup and CISM Day Run, the Council makes it motto “Friendship through Sport” effective.
Due to the non-participation of the Eastern bloc countries, the cooperation of CISM with the IOC was affected. By integrating the member countries of the S.K.D.A., the recognition of C.I.S.M. from the UN and IOC was facilitated. The "C.I.S.M. Villages" at the Olympics functioned as promotions of the scopes of C.I.S.M.

During the research, we found out the imitation of C.I.S.M. in the practices of the IOC (Solidarity, Academy, Athletes Council, etc.)
To promote the physical activity of its member countries, the Council established the Academy and the CISM Magazine. From the pages of its magazine, military scientists proposed protocols and practices which affected not only the military personnel, but they were globally used. Throughout its course, CISM organized scientific symposia and congresses trying to forward the Sports Science.
As an epilogue, we could suggest that:
Sport and sporting contests symbolize a war without weapons.
High military sports act as an advertisement and aim to motivate the military for more meaningful physical and athletic activity.
Technology may dominate armies around the world today, but muscular strength and endurance are still needed.
The CISM's involvement with military sports has resulted in the promotion and development of training methods or training programs for the military and the civilian environment.
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Questions
Ερωτήσεις;