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INCORPORATING BRITISH JUDO ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

Price 25p

August 1975



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THIS MONTH'S FRONT COVER

Jean-Luc Rouge of France throws Amiran Muzaev of Russia with uchi-mata for wazari in the European Team Event Final. Rouge won this light-heavyweight contest for the French team but Russia were the overall winners and took the gold medal for the fourth year in succession.

Photo by David Finch

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JUDO

AUGUST 1975
VOL. XVIII No.6

Published by JUDO LIMITED, 28, HIGH STREET, TOOTING, LONDON, S.W.17

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Offices/Circulation & Advertising : Telephone: 01-672 6545
Production : Roland Gross Telephone: 01-253 4565
Subscription Rates £3.00 per annum post free

1975 National Team Championships

By Tony Reay

The 1975 National Team Championships were this year a great success in nearly every respect. Held at Thornaby Pavilion, Cleveland, on Saturday, 28th June, the event was organised by the Northern Area with the tremendous support of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council. It was there that the North showed to the rest of Great Britain that, not only can they compete with the bigger and perhaps richer Areas, but they can improve on standards already set. Taking on this event the year after Scotland's magnificent effort was a tall order. The challenge was accepted by the North and with a small organising committee of three, Jeff Hawksby, Gerry Kearsley and Mary Bradley—the recently formed County of Cleveland was put well and truly on the map. Jeff is the Chairman of Northern Area and the National Director of Examiners. Gerry is an absolute "find" and only became involved two years ago because of his daughter's interest in judo. The smooth-running of the event was no doubt marked by Gerry's cool and efficient manner. The trio was made complete with the hard-working drive of Mary who is an official of the local Education Authority.

The organisation of the event was matched by the exciting action-packed competition that took place, not only on the Saturday but also on the Sunday at the Cleveland Open Individual Championships. The semi-finals and finals of the Team championships produced rip-roaring action. Scotland, the favourites, were given no easy run and it was Midlands who in the final contests won the prize of all team events.

Many things happened on that weekend that can only be good for

British judo but two aspects appealed to me more than any other. Firstly, I would say that the National Team Championships were "lifted" to the former glory when it was the only national event of the year. Secondly, two fighters in particular who have had a difficult time in the last year proved to themselves and to the rest of us that not only can they belong to that special realm of champions—but more important—that they can stand up as men when faced with trying adversity.

Thirteen teams entered and booked in on the day with very few changes in the line-up. Dennis Wrightwebb, the North-West Team Manager was plagued mostly with last-minute problems but it says much for his generalship when his team got into the medals for the fifth year running. Eastern Area was the only geographical Area noticeable by their absence and wherever are the Universities? There was a period when the Universities were not only there year after year but could be seen ploughing their way through to the finals. Perhaps the student's grants these days are affording, them too much of an easy life! Only six of the current British squad could be found sprinkled amongst the teams and strangely this has been the case since the grade qualification was lifted from this event. I heard some complaints about the "stars" not being present but on this one I must sympathise. When they turn up at such events they are criticised for so-called "hogging" of the medals and when they do not appear they are criticised as being disloyal to the sport and to the home crowds. Tails you win—heads I lose!

The "draw" itself produced an amazing result in Pool 'C'. Scotland,



Paul Owens stands on the winners rostrum having won the Cleveland Open 12 Stone and under title. A. McKenna of Scotland won the silver with J. Rotherham of North-West and Danny Harpur (extreme right) of the South both winning a bronze.

Wales and Northern Ireland came out of the hat together. As is usual, the semi-finalists of the previous year were seeded. Pool 'A' produced the West with Northern Home Counties, London and the South. Pool 'B' resulted in North-West, North and the Midlands battling it out and Pool 'D' put North-East, the Police and the Combined Services together.

London came through topping their Pool by beating the Northern Home Counties (4-1) and the West (4-1) but losing to the South. The South scraped through to the next round with London by beating on a very narrow margin, the West by just five points, having lost to the Northern Home Counties by the odd contest.

In Pool 'B' Midlands won comfortably against the North-West (4-0) and the North (5-0) to storm through to the next round but it was North-West who followed on into

the quarter-finals by beating the North (3-2).

Pool 'C' showed last year's winners, Scotland, beating Wales (3-2) and Northern Ireland (3-2). Wales however, did extremely well against Northern Ireland (3-2) and also went into the next round.

North-East led Pool 'D' having dealt with the Police (3-1) and the Combined Services (3-2) and it was the Combined Services who also went into the next round with a spirited win over the Police (4-1).

The teams from the southern part of England did not fare well this year. With the Northern Home Counties and the West already out of the competition, London and the South were stopped in their tracks in the quarter-finals. It was the North-West who put paid to London. Earl Carnegie gave London a 10-point start by beating R. Bailey but it was J. Lee who pulled off the surprise of the day by scoring a 10-

point win over Bob Debilius, British International and 1974 European bronze medallist, J. Lydon put London back into the lead but then it was John Lawrenson, last year's British Open Champion, who put North-West back into the running by bringing the score level. In the last contest, the lightweights struggled to get their team through and it was Hindle who got a three-point decision over T. Winter to get North-West into the medals.

In the other quarter-finals, South were beaten decisively by the Midlands (3-1) and the Combined Services were beaten by Scotland (3-2) and Wales, fighting defiantly to the last, went out against North-East. Wales did very well to get as far as they did this year and in the end it was only experience that beat them. The spirit was certainly there and they are much improved from previous years.

The stage was set then for the finals. And with a very appreciative crowd, these finals were very exciting indeed. In the first two contests between the Midlands and the North-East, heavyweight Thompson and light-heavyweight Donnelly scored maximum points. But Shelton, the North-East middleweight was not going to give up and pulled off the second shock win of the day by beating Les Hudspith with maximum points. It was Geof Hobbs however, who clinched the situation in favour of Midlands with a 10-point win over Beckett and Keith Cannaby did not have to over-extend himself in the last contest and conceded a three-point decision which went to his lightweight opponent, Birch.

In the other semi-final between Scotland and the North-West, the North-West very nearly pulled it off. With McGuinness the Scots heavyweight winning a five-point decision the next two Scots fell to Lee in the light-heavies and Wyld in the middles giving North-West a nice lead.

It was the experienced British champion, Eddy Mullen who restored the situation for Scotland with a five-point win bringing the score to two wins each with North-West leading by 20 points to Scotland's 10. Once again it was all down to the lightweight, W. Hindle of the North-West and H. McAree of Scotland are both 2nd Dans and in a ding-dong contest it was Hughie McAree, that experienced little fighter who was representing Britain in the Junior European Championships in 1967 when he won a silver medal, who won the decisive battle with a five-point win.

The audience at these championships seemed well versed with the rules and well they needed to be because in the final the referee's signals fell fast one after the other. Heavyweight, H. McGuinness dominated the Midlands heavyweight, I. Thompson, right from the beginning of their contest. Thompson was penalised with a chui for stepping out of the contest area and amazingly he repeated this act to earn a keikoku and the referee had no other course to take when he did exactly the same thing again and he disqualified Thompson with that very rare decision, "Hansoku-Make", just over two minutes into the contest.

In attempting to recover those very valuable points, Peter Donnelly was superb. M. McLaughlin gave him a tough fight but Peter pulled his team up with a five-point win. Les Hudspith went on to secure the lead for Midlands with a brilliant counter technique which up-ended P. Keane for the best throw of the final. The Geof Hobbs/Eddy Mullen contest was a real thriller, Geof was on the wrong end of penalties but his self-control was most admirable. One of the great things about life is that good losers are always remembered whereas the ones to make a fuss and throw tantrums are soon, and gladly, forgotten. Geof is the ideal competitor. He hates to lose which is not very often, but in

accepting his loss this time he will be remembered by many, but more important—he will always be respected for having taken it like a man. We all know that luck has to run with you—many times we have seen the better man or the better team lose because the ball didn't bounce the right way. Having said that, this should no way detract the masterful presence of Mullen. He deserved his win—even if it was because of keikoku against Geof. With two wins each and Scotland leading by a very slender two points, it was—once again—down to the lightweights.

The battle between Hughie McAree and Keith Cannaby brought the audience to its feet time and time again. Hughie the fighter, urging his opponent and even inviting him to come out into the middle and fight it out and Keith the tactician, thin and bony as ever, looking as if a good dinner would do him good, accepting the challenge with a wry smile but playing out the drama to his own rules and in his own good time, there was too much at stake to make rash moves. His team-mates would never forgive him if he threw this one away. Steadily and steadfastly Keith piled up the kokas whilst the impatient Hughie seemed to be saying, never mind the blasted kokas, let's go for the big one. Too late, try as the little Scots dynamo might, the bell came all too soon and Keith was well satisfied with a string of small ones—Midlands were gloriously triumphant. With Keith held together by band-aids he did not need to step up on to the winner's rostrum with his team-mates, he was walking on air and simply floated there. It says much for a winning team when hardly a body left the hall and all waited to see them collect their many prizes. Medals and prizes were presented by Charles Palmer, O.B.E., the British Judo Association Chairman and Councillor Duff, Mayor of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council.

Not only did the Northern Area accept the challenge to put on the National Team Championships but they went one better. The next day they held the Cleveland Open Individual Championships. But this was an event with a difference. For a long time since weight categories came into judo we have all been talking about an event such as the All-Japan Championships—with no weight classification. Well! We all talked but none of us had the courage to try it out. Northern Area did. Even if they did break it up a little by holding an event for the under 12 stone and the over 12 stone. But it was different—and the result was a very attractive and exciting event.

Much to my regret I was unable to witness the preliminaries because of an Executive Committee meeting on the same day. But I did see the finals much to my delight. In the 12 stone and under there were 56 entries and in the Over 12 stone there were 33. The Knock-out competition produced eventually in the Under 12's: P. Keane of Scotland and J. Rotherham of the North-West in one semi-final and E. Johnson of the North and D. Harper of the South in the other. In the Over 12's: I. Robinson of the North was to meet R. Bradley of the South and S. Travis of the Army to meet M. Robbins of the Midlands. In the other Over 12's semi-final, R. Inman of the Northern Home Counties was to face his club-mate P. Radburn.

Rotherham won with a waza-ari and Harper won with a full ippon. In the heavy league, Bradley won with an ippon and Travis got through with a disqualification on his opponent.

In the final of the Under 12 stone, Paul Owens was not just the favourite with the local crowd, he was most definitely the champion. His cool yet calculated manner coupled with his judo technique left no doubt when he scored a first-class ippon which should certainly put him in

the running for being co-opted on to the Under 20's National Squad, which earlier this year, because of illness, he was unable to make.

In the Over 12 stone final, Roy Inman had plenty on his hands with the experienced and much heavier Paul Radburn, but at time, Roy was

clearly the winner with a yuko to give him that very valuable five points lead.

A great event and hopefully, with the North having shown that it is a popular event, can we see more of them for certainly such an event brings out the real judo skills?

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR YOUNG WOMEN'S NATIONALS



The 1975 National Young Women's Championships was the second time that this event has been held. The entry was almost double that of last year which proves that judo for young women is becoming increasingly popular. The competition was held at Crystal Palace National Sports Centre on Sunday, 18th May, commencing at 10 a.m. and finishing at 2.50 p.m.

The most outstanding girl of the day was Nicole Coleman who won the Under 53 kilos weight category. The disparity of grade with young women was brought home at these championships with the final four medallists in each category ranging from 7th Mon to 1st Kyu. Pamela Anderson from Hull, it would seem, is following in her older sister's footsteps, winning a bronze medal in the Under 64 kilos. Ena Anderson is a former senior squad member. Gail Entwistle, member of the women's senior squad this year, did not live up to last year's performance when she then won a gold medal — this year she was eclipsed by C. Armstrong and had to be satisfied with a silver.

The results were:

Under 47 kgs.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. J. Bridge | North-West |
| 2. Y. Atkinson | North |
| 3. C. Grace | N.H.C. |
| 4. J. Attwell | South |

Under 50 kgs.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. C. Armstrong | N.H.C. |
| 2. G. Entwistle | Wales |
| 3. P. Parr | North-West |
| 4. C. Baker | South |

Under 53 kgs.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. N. Coleman | London |
| 2. A. Hughes | North-West |
| 3. L. Morrison | Scotland |
| 4. B. Millar | Scotland |

Under 56 kgs.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. C. Dalziel | N.H.C. |
| 2. C. Lytle | N. Ireland |
| 3. T. Downer | South |
| 4. B. Ritchie | London |

Under 59 kgs.

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| 1. S. Kersley | North |
| 2. J. Johnson | London |
| 3. K. Notley | Wales |
| 4. J. Warren | London |

Under 64 kgs.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. A. Gruszkos | North-West |
| 2. D. Hawkins | South |
| 3. P. Anderson | North-East |
| 4. K. Greenhalgh | North-West |

Over 64 kgs.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. J. Snee | Midlands |
| 2. A. Johnson | North |
| 3. L. Davies | N.H.C. |
| 4. M. Underwood | South |

FAMOUS JUDO PERSONALITIES No. 3

Anton Geesink by John Goodbody

GEESINK, Anton (1934-). This magnificent Dutch fighter was the first man to beat the Japanese at their own sport. Geesink, 6 ft. 6 ins. (1.98 metres) and 19 stone (121 kilos), dominated the sport from 1961 when he secured his first world title until his retirement six years later. Altogether he took 18 European individual titles between 1952 and 1967 and secured the gold medal at the 1964 Olympics in the Open category. His run of victories was due to his ability to combine speed and skill with his huge physique.

At the first world championships in 1956 he finished third and in 1958 lost in the quarter-finals. Three years later in Paris when the championships were held for the first time outside Japan, Geesink shocked the sport by taking the title.

There was only one class — the Open category — and in successive

rounds he beat the three Japanese entrants. He got the decision from Akio Kaminaga, the 1950-1961, and 1964 All-Japan champion in the quarter-final; threw Koga with uchimata and then held down Koji Sone, the 1958 world champion, to take the title. The Japanese were determined to get their revenge in 1964 when the sport appeared for the first time in the Olympics in deference to the Japanese hosts. But before 15,000 spectators Geesink twice defeated Kaminaga, once on a decision in the preliminary pool and then holding him down with kesa-gatame in the final.

In the 1965 world championships in Rio de Janeiro, he defeated Matsunaga for the heavyweight title. He took his last major crown when he got the decision off Anzor Kiknadze (U.S.S.R.) in the European Championships Open Final in Rome in 1967. He then turned to professional instructing in Holland.



Anton Geesink being 'measured' for Madame Tussaud's.

A History of the British Judo Association

By Tony Reay

Over the years a number of people have said they were going to write a history and there have been a few attempts but a full history of the British Judo Association has never yet been accomplished.

I choose to refer to this as "a" history rather than "the" history. Much research is needed to delve into a proper history and unfortunately I, like many others have found, just do not have the time. In my work however, I do come across the odd pieces of information and have attempted to string them together in the hope that it will be "a" history which one day might form the basis of "the" official history.

The British Judo Association was formed in 1948 and was in the same year elected as a member of the Central Council of Physical Recreation to represent British judo. The objectives of the Association were to organise the judo movement throughout the United Kingdom and create a national representation for international activities and also to establish a central authority on judo. British judo, however, goes back further and we shall start at the beginning.

On September 26th, 1899, Yukio Tani (1881-1951) arrived in England with his brother having been invited by Mr. B. B. Barton-Wright to teach jiu-jitsu. In 1900 two more Japanese arrived and in September of 1901 Yukio Tani appeared at the Empire Theatre demonstrating jiu-jitsu. This was followed in 1905 with Taro Miyake also giving demonstrations on the stage and in 1906 it appears that jiu-jitsu was very popular on the halls because the names of Raku

Uyenishi and Daibutsu Ohno appeared in the programmes of the day.

The first judo club in Great Britain, and indeed in Europe, was formed by Gunji Koizumi (1885-1965) in January of 1918 when he opened the Budokwai dojo. In April the club gave its first public demonstration of jiu-jitsu and kendo. Judo was not often referred to in those days and did not become prominent until 1920. To start with The Budokwai was in fact a Japanese community centre visited in the main by Japanese Imperial Navy and Army attaches and their families who were then residing in London. London then was to the Japanese what Paris was to the world. The Japanese admired the British monarchy and the Japanese Imperial Navy was designed upon the Royal Navy. With their remarkable naval success in the Russia/Japanese war in 1905 they had come to rely almost exclusively upon Royal Navy technique and British shipbuilding. In May of 1918 the first Budokwai Annual Display was held and in August the first English member was enrolled (Mr. Freshville). The first English woman member enrolled in October (Miss K. White-Cooper) and in the same month the club gave a display to the Poet Club, Adelphi. In December, W. E. Steers gave a lecture on judo which was so popular that it was printed and sent to M.P.s and to schoolmasters.

In 1919 Mr. Koizumi called his first committee meeting and the constitution of the club was formed. The names on that first committee read as follows: Cmdr. Nakashima, Dr. H. Shepherd, Mr. Tanabe, Mr.

Nelson, Mr. Steers and Mr. Koizumi himself.

Mr. Koizumi, who in his later years became affectionately known as the "Father of British Judo", was born in the province of Ibaraki, about 20 miles north of Tokyo. When he was 12 years old he joined a Kenjutsu (double-handed swordsmanship) class. Later, when he moved to Tokyo, he took up Tenshin-Shinyo-Ryu Iai-Jutsu under a teacher named Nobushige Tago. In his book "My Study of Judo" published in 1960, Mr. Koizumi tells us that at Mr. Tago's dojo much time was devoted to the practice of kata. The participants wore black hakama (divided skirt) and a band of white cloth across the forehead with the ends knotted at the back of the head and sometimes a wooden sword and daggers were carried. In 1904 Mr. Koizumi attended the Kenjutsu and Jiu-Jitsu School in Fusan, Korea. This school was conducted by an ex-Samurai of the Owari clan whom he refers to as Sensei (Teacher) Nobukatsu Yamada. Mr. Yamada taught the techniques of Shin-Shin-Ryu, Jiu-Jitsu and Katsu. In 1906 Mr. Koizumi stayed at a jiu-jitsu school in Singapore and was taught the 144 techniques of Akijima-Ryu and Katsu. The training was in the form of kata only and the participants stood at each end of the dojo and after exchanging kiai they then met in the centre for action.

Mr. Koizumi arrived in England in May, 1906 and stayed for 12 months instructing at the Kara-Ashikaga (Kara means "empty" or "Chinese" and Ashikaga means "foot-soldier" or "infantry") School of Jiu-Jitsu in Liverpool. He also taught at other schools such as the Piccadilly School of Jiu-Jitsu, the Polytechnic and the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve.

At this juncture I feel that it is only fair to point out to the reader that it is very difficult to trace the true path of events with the records

that are available. There were extensive records at the British Museum, but unfortunately the library was very badly damaged in the Blitz on London during the Second World War. Many valuable documents were then destroyed. Another good source for material would have been The Budokwai records, but sadly, with a procession of committees, secretaries, managers, etc., down the years, these have been plagiarised and in some cases—valuable records in particular referring to jiu-jitsu—have been destroyed or defaced. Also, in the records that are available, there are many inconsistencies. Just as the translator must be careful not to change the true meaning of the original work to his own views—so a historian must be equally careful not to distort the truth with popular stories.

Because of the oriental mystique surrounding judo and jiu-jitsu, many writers of the day seemingly played upon the gullibility of the reader and many fallacies have even now not been challenged.

Even the great "G.K." as judo followers began to refer to Mr. Koizumi, wrote tongue-in-cheek at times. Anyone who actually knew him would understand this knowing his wonderfully keen and witty sense of humour. For example he tells us that after a three-year sojourn in the U.S.A. studying electrical engineering, he returned to London in May 1910 and settled permanently. In fact, a Boston newspaper clipping tells us that he was a powerhouse man who was one night successful in putting half of Boston into total darkness. During night shift, his aesthetic curiosity had prompted him to use some generating machinery to polish a stone he had found earlier on the beach. Oblivious to the chaos he had created his frankly honest remark about the beauty of the stone when confronted with the top brass of Boston city hall prompted them to turn a blind eye upon the incident.



Gunji Koizumi, 8th Dan (1885 — 1965) who formed The Budokwai, the first Judo club in Europe. His motto to go with the club badge was "In skill opposed — in spirit united." He was largely responsible for the formation of the British Judo Association in 1948.

Jiu-jitsu was very much in vogue in Britain in the early part of the century and there was much interest. There were many however, who were really not sure what it really was. As mentioned earlier, the music halls which were the equivalent of modern TV for pandering to the sensational, did very well out of this mystical phenomenon. Names such as Yukio Tani, Taro Miyake, Raku Uyenishi (the same Uyenishi mentioned earlier) and Akitaro Ohno were evident in large letters on the billboards.

Much was written also at the time about the true meaning of judo

(spelt in the early days as jiu-do). The Japanese have used different words to describe their concept of Ju (Jiu) which is the central theme and refers to a state of mind such as Sei (tranquility). The word jui-jitsu was used for just about anything and can be said to be a *method* or *approach* to a particular subject.

G.K. tells us that the judo movement was founded in 1882 by the late Professor Jigoro Kano (1860-1938). It was then that Professor Kano opened the Kodo Kwan (Kodokan) in Tokyo. Mr. Koizumi explains that Kano selected the word Judo of which the meaning is "Ju"

(tenderness, softness, gentleness) and "do" (the way, road, code or teaching).

For the interest of the scholar, a history of judo as a Japanese physical culture—being a further exposition of jiu-jitsu and similar arts—was written by Professor Sumitomo Arima (Yondan) of the Kodo Kwan and published by Mitsurura & Co. Ltd., in 1908.

Kano himself mentions the school where Mr. Koizumi trained and which has been mentioned earlier, the Tenjin-Shinyo-Ryu (the first word is now spelt Tenshin). Professor Kano has given his reasons for adopting the name Judo and I think this history would not be complete without his full explanation, he writes as follows:

"The reason I adopted the name Judo instead of the name Jiutsu is that my system is not simply a Jiutsu or art but a 'Do' (meaning literally 'road' or 'way' and figuratively 'doctrine'). Of course the art is cultivated but my judo is essentially a 'do'. Nowadays people speak of judo rather than of jiu-jitsu, but up to the time when I began to expand my judo before the world, the term was but rarely used except by the Jikishin-Ryu. In purposely adopting a rarely used name for my judo I wanted to distinguish it from the different schools of jiu-jitsu then prevailing in the country. Further, my reason for not coining a purely new name is this: My Kodo-Kwan (Kodokan), when compared with the old jiu-jitsu schools has a wider scope of its subject and the training is different. From these considerations I might have been justified if I had christened my system with a quite novel word. I was, however, unwilling to do so since my judo was on the whole based on what I had learned from my jiu-jitsu teachers. Again, there were two other considerations that induced me to choose that step. One was that some of the many jiu-jitsu schools often

indulged in such dangerous practices as throwing by rather unfair means or by damaging (here the writing is garbled and the word looks like 'ranging') limbs. This led a few persons who had occasion to witness those wild exercises, to deprecate jiu-jitsu as harmful and dangerous to the body. Added to this there were some ill-disciplined jiu-jitsu schools the pupils of which made themselves obnoxious to the public by wilfully throwing down innocent persons or by seeking quarrels. It thus turned out that the word jiu-jitsu carried with it an unfavourable association in the minds of some classes. Hence my desire was to show that my judo, in marked contrast to jiutsu such as was interpreted by the men of those classes, was quite free from danger and so not be used for reckless aggressiveness.

"The other reason was that at the time I started my judo propagation, jiutsu had fallen into such an utter ruin that several of the jiutsu masters lost their former dignity and, after the fashion of showmen gave exhibitions of their art by matching their disciples or the disciples and wrestlers, charging a fee for admission. These proceedings would not have met with the public contempt if they had been conducted in the same spirit in which lectures are given in the West. Unfortunately however, these amateur showmen became an object of amusement on the part of their pleasure seeking customers who on their side, simply thought they were paying for an amusement and thus quite naturally the showmen incurred public scorn and disgrace. As no shameful shows are extant today, nobody would view the matter in the same light as I did then. The situation then however, was really such that I was led to think that my own system, if taught under the name of jiutsu might prove unacceptable to the persons of the higher classes — hence the adoption of the word judo".

(To be continued.)

Whatever happened to the "Gentle Way"

By J. Snowden

When I began judo some nine years ago, there was still some concept of the "gentle way" in judo, but even then it was beginning to die.

Everywhere one looks one sees judoka using strength, or perhaps more correctly "brute force and ignorance" to knock over their opponents, completely unaware of the fact that they are not performing judo, but are merely using a "judoised" form of wrestling. Do not misunderstand me—I have nothing against the use of strength if it is used skilfully, but today it rarely is, and contests are becoming struggling, heaving, tugging morasses, with no one daring to move, preferring rather to shuffle an odd step one way, and then the other, hoping eventually to achieve what? It seems to me as I watch these excuses for contests, that there can be no decisive result gained in this way; and indeed the top contests often seem to be decided on "knock-downs". Now, as with strength, I have nothing against knock-downs being used to score the contest, but when fighters actually start to rely on them, making few if any attempts at an all out throw, then the real spirit of judo is as dead as the proverbial dodo.

By now you will be saying "this chap has nothing but complaints to offer; what about some constructive suggestions?". Right, here goes then! The ideas I am about to propound are not new, but merely forgotten or ignored by most judoka today. Matters are not helped by the fact that few instructors take the time to

explain the basic principles to beginners either. For those who ask for constructive suggestions, I have only one main one to make—remember Dr. Kano! "Who?" I can hear the uninformed lower grades ask, and there lies the whole root of the trouble—no one has bothered to tell them. When Dr. Kano formulated judo as a sports activity, his main principle was the use of "gliability", or in Japanese "ju". Now the literal translation of "ju" is I know "gentle", but the Japanese concept of gentleness is not as we see it, but "gliability", or the art of winning by appearing to yield. To explain still further, one gives way to the bulldozing tactics of one's adversary, and turns the tactics to one's own advantage, using your opponent's strength against himself and adding extra effect to this by the use of dynamic movement, and the skilled use of one's own strength in motion, not in a stationary, defensive deadlock. That is what I mean when I say I have nothing against strength *used skilfully*. Manoeuvre your opponent into the required position to be able to throw him. Don't drag him to the ground like a half-crazed gorilla in a fight, that is upsetting, not judo, and come to that it isn't even very good wrestling.

So let's see a return to dynamic judo, from the beginning upwards, and I'm sure we will all get more enjoyment and better results from it. In big events it will also prevent the spectators from leaving in disgust, and making for the nearest pub.



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OSOTO-GAKE (MAJOR-OUTER HOOK) IS QUITE COMMON THESE DAYS. MANY PEOPLE THINK THEY ARE DOING OSOTO-GARI WHICH IS OFTEN TRANSLATED AS 'MAJOR OUTER REAPING' BUT IN FACT THE END RESULT IS MORE OFTEN A 'HOOK' INSTEAD OF THE WORKING LEG DOING A 'REAPING' ACTION OR A STRAIGHT LEG BACKWARDS SWEEP. OSOTO-GAKE IS SAFER IN THAT IT IS NOT SO EASILY COUNTERED AS CAN BE OSOTO-GARI.

THE IDEA IS TO GET A GOOD BASE FOR THE 'DRIVE-OFF' ACTION. FROM NORMAL STANCE, SLIDE THE LEFT FOOT TO ALMOST THE POSITION OF YOUR OWN RIGHT FOOT AT THE SAME TIME YOU

WHILST YOUR WORKING LEG IS HOOKING AROUND YOUR OPPONENT'S RIGHT LEG YOU MUST-AT THE SAME TIME-CO-ORDINATE YOUR FOOT-WORK WITH YOUR ARM-WORK BY TRYING TO DRIVE HIS BODY-WEIGHT OVER ONTO HIS RIGHT LEG THAT YOU ARE



ATTACKING. TO DO THIS YOU SHOULD PIN HIS RIGHT ELBOW AS LOW AS POSSIBLE ACROSS INTO HIS OWN STOMACH AT THE SAME TIME YOUR RIGHT HAND SHOULD BE DRIVING HIS HEAD OVER ONTO HIS RIGHT LEG AND TOWARDS HIS RIGHT-REAR QUARTER. AS SOON AS YOU ARE LOCKED IN START



HOPPING ON YOUR LEFT FOOT CONTINUALLY 'DRIVING-OFF' AS IT WERE FROM THAT FOOT. BE PREPARED TO DO AS MANY HOPS AS IT WILL NEED TO ROCK HIM BACK - WARDS. WITH EACH HOP WEDGE IN YOUR ATTACKING RIGHT LEG DEEPER AND DEEPER BETWEEN HIS LEGS AND TRY TO IMAGINE YOU ARE GOING TO TOUCH THE BACK OF YOUR HEAD WITH THE SOLE OF YOUR RIGHT FOOT. RIGHT HAND DRIVE: IF YOU STRAGHTEN YOUR RIGHT ARM DURING THE ATTACK YOU WILL BE HELPING HIM TO DEFEND. IF YOU ARE TALLER - HUG HIS NECK TO YOU. IF SMALLER - USE YOUR RIGHT HAND GRIP AS AN UPPERCUT UNDERCHIN.



AS SOON AS YOU FEEL THAT HE IS BECOMING UNBALANCED DRIVE YOUR HEAD DOWN INTO THE MAT.



THE BRITISH JUDO ASSOCIATION

Newsletter Supplement

AS I WAS SAYING

By TONY REAY, General Secretary

Congratulations to the Northern Area for the thoroughly well organised 1975 National Team Championships, a full report appears elsewhere in this magazine covering both this event and the Cleveland Open Individual Championships held the day after.

Executive Committee

Since the Annual General Meeting this year the Executive Committee has drawn up new Terms of Reference for the Finance Sub-Committee. The Terms of Reference of all Association Sub-Committees are as follows:

Finance Sub-Committee

- 1 The Finance Sub-Committee shall consist of the Treasurer and other members of the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and the Sub-Committee may appoint one of its members to be Secretary or call on the Secretariat for such services.
- 2 The Finance Sub-Committee shall be responsible to report and make recommendations to the Executive

Committee on all financial matters including the following:

- (1) Financial Policy and Control System.
- (2) Security of Association's Funds.
- (3) Budget and Cash Flows.
- (4) Draft Accounts.
- (5) Contracts and financial aspects of Service Agreements.
- (6) Methods of maintaining or increasing income and controlling expenditure.
- (6) Examination of all proposals for major items of expenditure (over £500) to include estimates of Championships, Team visits/contests abroad and in Great Britain, and courses, conferences, etc.
- (8) Fund raising schemes.
- (9) Staff wages, salaries and expenses.
- (10) Examination of accounts of Sub-Units (Membership Schemes, Junior Certificate Scheme, etc.). Trading Accounts and Area Accounts.
- (11) Treasurer's Report and other financial and analytical records.

3 The Finance Sub-Committee shall have delegated powers from the Executive Committee to approve or not, without prior reference to the Executive Committee, the following:

- (1) Items of expenditure up to £200.
 - (2) Purchases and Sales for Trading activities, etc.
 - (3) Examinations and payments of claims and accounts (including Petty Cash Accounts).
- 4 Minutes of the Finance Sub-Committee will be submitted to the Executive Committee regularly for consideration and approval.
- 5 To appoint and/or dismiss such paid financial officers as may be required—subject to Executive Committee approval.
- 6 This Committee shall comprise four members with a quorum of three or seven members with a quorum of five.

Refereeing Sub-Committee

ELIGIBILITY

Individual Member of the B.J.A.

Member of a Member Club.

Male or Female.*

British nationality

25 years of age and National Referee.

Six months residence in Great Britain prior to appointment.

* Recommended women members complying with 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 above. Women members of the Refereeing Sub-Committee generally to comply with requirements for International referees regarding grade and experience.

COMMITTEE

Maximum of seven members.

Quorum to be four members.

Meetings to be called as necessary.

DUTIES

To maintain a register of all referees.

To improve standards of refereeing throughout Great Britain by means of courses, films, books, etc.

Women's Sub-Committee

ELIGIBILITY

Individual Member of the B.J.A.

Member of a Member Club.

Females only.

British nationality.

Six months residence in Great Britain

prior to appointment.

1st Kyu grade and minimum of three

years experience.

No age restriction.

COMMITTEE

Maximum of seven members.

Quorum to be four members.

FUNCTIONS

To advise the Executive Committee on problems which the Executive Committee considers to be relevant to women judo players as requested.

Note. Members of Sub-Committees are appointed to serve on such committees at the first E.C. meeting after an A.G.M. Applications should be forwarded to the General Secretary, whether the applicant is serving on a sub-committee or not at the time (with the exception of the Finance Sub-Committee, which comprises existing E.C. members), any time after January of each year, but in time for the A.G.M. of that year. (See Clause 13 of the B.J.A. Constitution.)

OLYMPIC TRAINING

By the time you are reading this a British team will have returned from the Pre-Olympic Tournament being held in Montreal and organised by the same people who will be organising the Olympic Games next year. The team selected includes: Keith Cannaby—lightweight; Chris Bowles—light-middle; Brian Jacks—middle-weight and Peter Donnelly—light-heavyweight. Due to costs this is a smaller team than the Olympic Team Manager would like to have sent and despite the fact that in 1972 Judo brought back more medals than any other sport per ratio of competitors; we are not getting much financial help. However, our Sponsor, Joseph Sanders has promised to help in this direction.

The British Olympic Squad for 1976 which will be selected from the

December Trials (Saturday, 13th and Sunday, 14th) will, as part of the Olympic training programme, spend one week at the attractive and exhilarating Largs Resort in Scotland during the first week of July, 1976. That will be from the 3rd to the 10th.

Directly after this session the Olympic Team will be announced. Any British Judo Association member of 1st Dan or above may train with the Olympic Squad of Britain's top 20 judo fighters at the Inverclyde Sports Centre, Largs, Scotland. There will be 30 places available at £27 per head for accommodation and three meals daily for that particular week. This will be a great opportunity to train with the stars such as Brian Jacks, David Starbrook, Keith Remfry and Angelo Parisi. Perhaps a club or Area might wish to sponsor a competitor who they think has the potential and that is why we are advertising the course very early on. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the B.J.A. Squads Fund and the closing date for acceptance of application with the full fee will be the 1st June, 1976.

B.J.A. SQUADS FUND

Contributions since the last issue included £113.70 from the Marianne Thornton Judo Club where Pat Cottis and helpers organised a "sponsored throw" event—a great idea with a tremendous result. Percy Sekine tells us that his lads at the Judokan, Hammersmith had a whip-round and we received £10. From Bedford Judo Club we received £5 and from Mr. Bensusan of Dog Kennel Hill Judo Club we have received £15. Further donations have been received as follows: Bob West, £5; V. & E. Judo Club, £2; The Aiken Judo Club, £10; Mr. I. J. Martin, £5; Mr. Pendleton, £10 and Mr. J. Mosley, £20. Many thanks to all of you for this tremendous support. A recent outlay has been for special

travelling bags with badges, etc., for the team, as mentioned earlier, going to Montreal for the Pre-Olympic Tournament. Thanks to you they can now go out in style.

COLLECTOR'S ITEM

Trevor King, 10th Mon, writes to tell us that his hobby is collecting badges of Judo Clubs and that he gets much pleasure out of it and feels that such a hobby would interest other Judoka. I have noticed that at European and World events the exchanging of lapel pins has increased very much in the last few years, there must be quite a range of collections around these days.

PLEASE NOTE IN LONDON AND NORTHERN HOME COUNTIES

I should point out that Mr. John Jackson is no longer a member of this Association and is *not* entitled to officiate at any British Judo Association activity whatsoever.

MEDITERRANEAN GAMES

Captain Ray Mitchell (Army) and George Kerr that well-known ex-British international, have both been selected to referee at these Games to be held in Algiers during the first week in September.

SPORTS COUNCIL

At a recent meeting with the Sports Council, governing bodies for sport made a strong plea for grant aid towards salaried Area officers but reluctantly the Sports Council have said that Area or Regional groups will have to depend on honorary officers and voluntary help for a long time to come yet. However, one glimmer of hope was that the Sports Council will endeavour to obtain grant aid for administration costs such as postage, typing, etc. With increases in post and other administration costs this will be a welcome relief to Areas.

CONTEST RULES

Ray Mitchell, the Chairman of the Refereeing Sub-Committee writes as

follows: At the last European Judo Union Refereeing Course held in Scotland earlier this year, certain modifications to the rules were notified. Broadly speaking they are:

1 A more severe application of penalties for leaving the contest area.

- (1) For either fighter to go directly out, unless as the result of the opponent's action—Keikoku.
- (2) For either to go out, even accidentally, unless as a result of his opponent's action—Chui.

NB: This rule has been less stringently applied in the past with regard to Sutemiwaza, when Tori had his back to the edge of the contest area. Please note that the rulings about apply for ALL techniques and that the arm/s or knee/s count just as well as the feet.

2 A more severe application of penalties with regard to Tori dropping to his knees and attempting a half-hearted Seoinage in order to take Uke to ground by grabbing his leg after the attack. The referee will now, if there is no immediate effect call "Matte". If Tori repeats this action the referee will call "Matte" and award Chui.

In addition, of course, if Tori keeps dropping to his knees without making a real attack he will also be penalised for passivity.

3 There was a suggestion that penalties for several of the prohibited acts be altered. However, as the final ruling will be made at the I.J.F. Congress, to be held in Vienna this October, it is thought better to leave things as they are until the final results are known, when a similar circular will be made with the results.

4 NON-COMBATIVITY

A stricter application of the penalties for lack of action are to be applied.

NB: In newaza, passivity is not as obvious as in Tachiwaza and penalties have been seldom ap-

plied. Referees have been instructed to take ALL facets of the contest into consideration with regards to Non-Combativity.

It would be appreciated if you will pass this information on to ALL members of your club. All things equal, the stricter the rules are applied at club level, then the better safeguard and chance of success your fighters will have at Area, National and International level because of their awareness of the rules.

REFEREES' SIGNALS

Many thanks Ray Mitchell for enlightening us. We have all had our little say about refereeing in the past and honestly this is one job I really would not do, but our sport would not even be a sport without referees. There was a time when judo contests were so defensive and as a result, so boring, that I could not help agreeing with non-Judo people when they criticised. But two major events I have seen recently this year now give me a lot of hope for future competition—being presented as it should be and as we see technique being done in the dojos—fast and exhilarating, skill and plenty of action. I am referring to the 1975 Senior European Championships where there was plenty of action and some amazing techniques. How many people have I heard come away from other such championships bemoaning the fact that they were so dull and inactive? The same with the recent National Team Championships fighters—having got the message by the finals—were having to dig their toes in to save them going over the edge as if they were threatened by a drop into a massive canyon. And this is how a contest should be—where else would you have unlimited space to run away from trouble? Certainly in both competitions there were inconsistencies in the refereeing but there have been recently many changes which take

time to absorb; we should give the referees a little more time for them to get tuned-in on the same wavelength. Competition as a spectacle looks promising with the new application of the recent rules. During and after this year's European Championships French television screened the contests for days on end and with their own wonderful techniques of presentation such as action-replay, the public watched avidly and loved every minute of it. One point I would make to the referees and I hope they would think about it; with every football match, boxing match, judo contest that I have enjoyed, I have never been conscious of a referee, linesman or judge having been involved. It is only afterwards that I have asked myself, "Was there a referee?" The point is that a good referee controls the match or contest in a firm manner but with as little "whistle" as possible and without himself becoming the focal point—he is not after all—what we have gone along to see.

To finish up on an amusing note, whatever are the new unofficial signals creeping into the referee's repertoire? Here is an illustration taken from a photograph of a referee signalling from the centre of Crystal Palace main arena (says he). The



identity of that particular referee has been deliberately obscured for fear of reprisals (says he!). Can you tell us what he is signalling? Your answers, if printable, will be published in the next issue.

ECONOMY MEASURES

The backlash of the A.G.M. is now taking effect. At the Executive Committee meeting since, stringent economy measures have been put into effect. The word has gone out, cut back wherever possible and very little improvement in grant aid is envisaged. The number of E.C. meetings have been reduced and the week-long conference at Lilleshall was cancelled at short notice. Head Office is affected through the across-the-board cuts. Two secretaries are leaving but only one will be replaced for the time being. Equipment such as typewriters is wearing out but these at the moment cannot be replaced. A request by me for an electric typewriter to be replaced has been shelved, and so the cut-backs will go on until we can put our house in order and stand on our own feet. The prospect of increased membership is healthy and so we should be able to do it but if we are not going to get the spectators to events to cover the cost then there must be cut-backs in this particular area also.

THINK-TANK

Two days were set aside at Head Office for the "Think-Tank" which, as explained earlier, was to have been the conference at Lilleshall. Despite the fact that expenses could not be paid there was a good turnout of national officers and leading officials of the Association. Obviously, anything that was agreed during those two days, July 15th and 16th, will now go forward as recommendations to the Executive Committee who will make the final decision.

One of the main areas of discussion was the Coaching Scheme and the employment of the part-time National Coaches.

The Head Office Secretary responsible for the administration of Coaching reported that to date there are 1,007 qualified Club Coaches, 109 County Coaches and four Senior Coaches. This is a sharp increase from a year ago when in June there were 379 Club Coaches, 38 County Coaches and five Senior Coaches. After receiving her report it was felt that the Coaching Scheme was progressing very well indeed and that with lists of coaches of each Area available from Head Office and up-dated every six months they could be publicised and used as properly qualified coaches should be. For the larger Areas these lists are broken down to Counties and anyone requiring such a list should send a stamped-addressed envelope with the simple request for a list of the particular Area or County to Head Office.

Discussing the B.J.A. Leader Award it was felt that the original intention was to encourage qualified school-teachers to help to introduce judo to schools. The people who have taken the Leader Award since its inception indicates quite clearly that a large majority are members of the B.J.A. who would have normally been expected to take the Club Coach Award. It was therefore decided that the existing Leader Scheme should be suspended and a revised scheme, to be called the Teacher's Award, be produced specifically for school-teachers and for specialised Physical Training schools of H.M. Services.

Because people have paid for the Leader Scheme which will no longer be valid, it was agreed that any money that has been paid towards the Leader Scheme and badge will be accredited towards the next attempt at Club Coach.

It was further felt that the aims of the British Judo Association Coaching Scheme had been laid out in the past in rather pompous terms and that these should be re-worded in order that everyone can understand

and in fact be encouraged to take the awards.

Definitions for each level of the Coaching Scheme were re-worded. In order that members can understand and have time to make comment before the September Executive Committee meeting these definitions are published as follows:

CLUB COACH: One who is **qualified** to instruct or coach at club level (generally up to green belt).

COUNTY COACH: One who is **qualified** to instruct or coach at club or county level (generally up to brown belt).

AREA COACH: One who is **appointed** to instruct or coach all grades at club, county or area level and who is **qualified** as a County Coach.

SENIOR COACH: One who is **qualified** to instruct or coach all grades at club, county or area level.

NATIONAL COACH: One who is **appointed** to instruct or coach all grades (utilising his speciality wherever possible) at club, county, area or national level.

TEACHER: One **qualified** by the Department of Education and Science regardless of any judo knowledge or ability he may possess.

INSTRUCTOR: One who instructs (teaches or coaches) without any official B.J.A. qualification.

COACH: One who is **qualified** by the Association to coach (or instruct).

TEACHING is not used other than to refer to the activities of teachers qualified by the D. of E. and S.

INSTRUCTION is the introduction of people to judo techniques with which they are not yet familiar.

COACHING is the bringing about of an improvement of performance and understanding of an individual to judo techniques with which they are already familiar.

Note: It must be remembered that all the above are only recommendations and the Executive Committee will make the final decision in September of this year.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE B.J.A. COACHING SCHEME

- 1 Raising the standard of performance, understanding and enjoyment of judo throughout the country.
- 2 Encouraging people to improve their own coaching ability and to take the B.J.A. Coach Awards.

A further recommendation to the Executive Committee was that, as soon as finances permit, a conference for ALL coaches should be organised and the date arranged to give everyone so involved good notice.

Unfortunately there have been many rumours going around the country showing concern for the future of the British Judo Association Coaching Scheme. I am sure that Coaches having read these recommendations will see that not only is the future of the Scheme assured, but that it is in fact strengthened. Also, with a statement going out earlier this year from the Sports Council confirming that the British Judo Association is the official governing body for Judo in the United Kingdom and the efforts of Head Office to get lists of coaches to local education authorities, etc., qualified coaches will be very much in demand. We are proud of our Coaches and with the demand for them that we are now experiencing, I urge members to think of their future and go in for coaching courses now. For details of courses in your Area write to the Area Coaching Secretary.

In the absence of a Coaches Conference this year, the North-East Area in conjunction with the Yorkshire and Humberside Region of the Sports Council are holding a conference at the City of Leeds and Carnegie College on Sunday, 23rd November, 1975, commencing at 10.30 a.m. The format of the conference will be as follows:

Chairman's Introduction
KEITH ELLINGHAM, North-East Area Coach
The National Scene
TONY REAY
Competitive Judo
DR. P. ELLIOTT
The Regional Scene
LAURIE NEWBY
Judo Injuries
DR. IAN ADAMS
Open Forum

Applications for tickets to this conference should be made direct to Mr. C. Villiers, Senior Regional Officer, The Sports Council, Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office, 5 St. Paul's Street, Leeds, LS1 2NQ. Tickets for the all-day conference are £1.50 and cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Sports Council.

Record Books abandoned by their owners at National Promotion Examinations

Will the following please send stamped self-addressed envelopes to the National Dan Grade Registrar (Dr. P. Elliott, 35 Fountside, Oakdale Road, Sheffield, S7 1SN) for the return of their record books and/or points cards which they omitted to collect after attending National Promotion Examinations:

Barclay, B., ?, Kita-nishi-Kwan
Left at Cheadle 23/6/74
Robinson, S. H., 1K, Leeds Athletic
Left at Cheadle 23/6/74
McCall, D., 1D, Budokwai
Left at Crystal Palace 24/4/75
Emery, B. J., 1K, Nandokwai
Left at Crystal Palace 24/4/75
Bryson, A., 1D, Stanwell
Left at Crystal Palace 24/4/75
Hewish, A. S., 1D, L'nd'n University
Left at Crystal Palace 24/4/75
Hunt, A. S., 1D, ?
Left at Cheadle 8/6/75

Promotion Points at Area Events

It has been agreed by the Executive Committee that, beginning with 1975, men will be able to count the points gained from two Area events

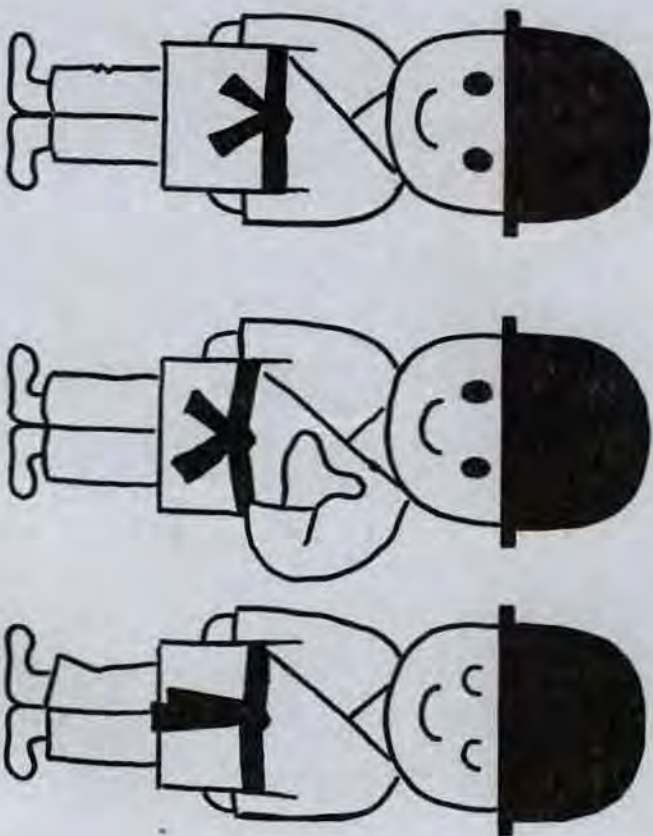
SPECIAL NOTICE

Membership and Sales Section Annual Holidays

per year towards promotion; women may still count the points gained from three Area events per year. It has also been agreed that each Area may hold two events per year for men and two for women which can be designated as points-scoring (provided that they fulfil the criteria laid down of I.J.F. contest area, minimum of one National and two B.J.A. referees officiating at all times, etc.). These events may or may not be open to other Areas. An individual can therefore enter as many points-scoring events in Areas during one year as he or she wishes, but may only count the points from two of these in the case of men, or three in the case of women, towards promotion. The Area must obtain prior approval from the Dan Grade Registrar for an event to be points-scoring.

Following the usual custom this section will close on Tuesday, August 12th to Thursday, September 4th. Emergency membership receipt may be obtained during this period from Head Office. In future years with expansion we hope to keep the section open all the year round if the support is forthcoming during the next 12 months.

Information regarding the re-organisation of and the new address from which sales activities will take place will be published in the next issue of this magazine.



"My colleagues and I throw out the lumps."

I HAD A DREAM

By
Danny DaCosta

Last night I had an interesting dream and I feel sure that were it told to Joseph (you remember the Biblical Dream Interpreter, with the flash coat), that he would warn us of the future development of European judo. This development is not complimentary to our refereeing system. Normally it would be imprudent to criticise the referees, for fear that their antagonism might harm one's contest career. As I have just badly damaged my knee at Teesside and probably finished in any case I have nothing to lose so I can relate to you, my prophetic dream.

The venue was the familiar Crystal Palace. The date 1987. The event, the World Championships and I was watching the semi-finals of the Open.

Both contestants were waiting on the mat for the arrival of the referee and judges. Suddenly, a fanfare of trumpets, and from one corner of the auditorium entered the referee. Triumphant he makes his way to the mat. There he stands for a while in the centre, resplendent with his Olympic Referees Medal about his neck, acknowledging the tumultuous

applause from the crowd. "Viva le Ref!" they chant, and one over excited youth attempts to climb the barrier to touch his hero. He is intercepted by a policeman and returns to his seat. Meanwhile, the referee is warming up, much to the delight of the fans. Round and round he spins his arms, like a drunken windmill, as he practises all his intricate hand signals.

Another fanfare of trumpets announces the entrance of the two judges, Herbert and Sherbert. These of course are the famous Bert brothers, whose unbiased decisions have made them great favourites. The ecstatic crowd cheer and wave their programmes as the judges take their positions and the linemen hurriedly sweep the bouquets of flowers from the mat.

The M.C. announces the contest, "My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, the next contest is for the Open Weight Championship of the World. This is held under I.J.F. rules and in the event of there being no disqualification by the end of time, the throws, submission and hold-downs will be calculated by your judges, the Right Honourable Bert Brothers. Your referees for the contest, Joe Bloggs, M.B.E., Double Olympic Referees Medalist and ex Captain of The Little Netherwallop Judo Team".

The applause lasts a full four minutes. Obidoodledof, the giant 20 stone contestant has to be excused. The long waiting has affected his nerves. He knows the next contest will be a tough one, for he faces Alexia Einstein, the eight stone Russian Grand Chess Master, whose knowledge of the rules are unrivalled in Europe.

At last the contest begins. The lighting is subdued and a huge spot



Danny DaCosta

shines on the referee. How splendid he looks. Hajemi. Two dim figures gyrate around the mat. Mr. Bloggs' arms whiz around as he indicates the scores. Cocoa, Victor Yugo, Bonco Bancò, Wango. How well he understands the rules. Suddenly the shadowy figure of Oblidoodledof catches the Russian Grand Master with a tremendous throw. High up into the air he goes, 12 feet, 15 feet, 25 feet. The crowd gasps. Einstein lands flat on his back. Koka awards the ref. and then Son of Mummy as he further penalises the Russian for passivity, as his flight took four seconds without a counter attack. Can the Russian make up the score. The contest has only been a minute and already he is down a Cocoa and a Shito. But now it is only the connoisseurs that can follow the contest, for the fighters are near the edge of the mat and are no longer in the glow of the referee's spot light. This enables us to concentrate on the finer points. How magnificently the ref. manages the contest. What beautiful interpretation of rule 369 appendix C paragraph 3. As expected, the favourite Alexia Einstein wins with 16 Keikockups against 37 Cocoas.

At this point I awoke, the perspiration trickling down my brow. So it was only a dream. I lit my bedside candle and reached for the reassuring softness of my Teddy Bear.

Those of you who were at Teeside for the National Team Championships, will realise how easily this dream could become reality. The

refereeing is gradually dominating the whole atmosphere of the contest. Time and time again the continuity is broken by the referee's application of the rules. The contestants naturally lose their tempers when they are frustrated in this way. No longer is it natural for the best man to win, for it is more important to have a tactical knowledge of the rules. Surely the purpose of these rules in the first place was to safeguard the player. Later it was deemed necessary to penalise him if he stepped out of the area and this surely was to stop the timid player from running away from the techniques of the aggressive fighter. But all this did was to introduce a new game, that of Bluff me Over the Line. Therefore, to keep the Judo more interesting, we had the rule of passivity. So that now it is necessary to kick your opponent every few seconds, to prove that you are not being passive. Ray Mitchell who must be one of the most respected referees, actually gave passivity to one player after he had just been thrown. I can understand him getting a shido before the throw, but it is very difficult to attack when you are actually airborne. Really is it not time that the function of the referee was examined, so that players of average or sub-intelligence like myself, can still enjoy the game.

"What am I saying!

I can feel my leg is getting better.

Dear referee, please kindly disregard this silly letter."

DREAM MK 2 By R. Mitchell

Dreams appear to be the order of the day. By a coincidence, I too had a dream—as follows:

In order to cut down on expenditure it was decided to do away with ALL officials at the Open Individual Championships and, providing the

fighters signed a waiver, on the "application to enter form", that they would be very honest during the competition and acknowledge scores/penalties against them, they would be trusted to run the championships themselves. Unfortunately,

the number of entries was greatly reduced owing to many fighters, who, being so honest, would not sign the waiver as they were not 100% sure that they could comply with this request during the intensity of the competition.

However the championships went off very smoothly. A typical contest was as follows:

Red knocked White down—White immediately called Waza Ari. Red disagreed and talked White into only accepting Yuko against himself. Brian Jacks, who was the recorder, put up the appropriate score. Half way through the contest White accidentally went over the edge of the contest area. White immediately called Keikoku and both fighters returned to their starting positions and knelt down. Dave Starbrook, who was the timekeeper, had promptly stopped the clock. After a conference it was decided that a Chui was sufficient as White had not gone directly out. During the last two minutes of the contest White tried to take Red down for Newaza. However, it was very crude, more a pull down. Immediately White shouted "I am sorry Fred, I did not take you down smoothly and with continuity, what do you think?" Fred said: "Well it was a bit rough, but I don't mind if it's OK with the others".

Dave Starbrook, who had already stopped the clock when the fighters had broken had by now agreed with Brian Jacks that in no way could it be accepted as a legitimate takedown and a further Chui had been incurred. Brian smiled knowingly as he converted the Chui to Keikoku against White. During the closing seconds White attacked in desperation only to be countered and smashed hard into the mat, with impetus and on his back. As one voice they all chorused "Ippon—score made!" Red was declared the winner and both fighters left the mat. As Dave zeroed his watches and Brian neutralised his score boards, Brian called Roy Inman to take over the scoring. As Brian was getting warmed up for his first contest, he was looking quite tense. Angelo Parisi noticed this and asked him if he felt OK, to which Brian replied—"Yes I'm OK and I like this new scoring system, but I bet somebody will go and spoil it for us by starting to bend these new rules by not being honest, then before we know where we are we will be back to the old system."

... At this stage I woke up in a cold sweat, and as I was getting a glass of water the telephone rang. It was George Kerr, who said "... I have just had a most awful dream and I want to talk to you about it."

I have been asked to comment on Danny DaCosta's article . . .

I am sorry and surprised that such a likeable person as Danny should feel that he has had to wait until he "has nothing to lose" before criticising the relationship between the referees and fighters. This is compounded in his opening paragraph . . . "Normally it would be imprudent to criticise the referees, for fear that their antagonism might harm one's contest career" . . . This is dangerous talk and does nothing to help the

sport. Therefore I challenge Danny, or anyone else to name a referee that this statement has applied to in the past or is known to adopt this revengeful attitude at present. I don't think any names will be forthcoming. IF they are and it becomes acknowledged that such people exist then I guarantee that they would NEVER be permitted to referee again. To the best of my knowledge the doctrine from the IJF, to the

E.J.U. to the B.J.A. referees has always been to endeavour to cement a better relationship with the fighters. This we have been striving to do and I think that we are gradually succeeding despite a minority whose main cause for complaint is generally through their own lack of knowledge of the rules.

I am the first to acknowledge that there is a discrepancy in the application of certain rules by some referees, both in this country and abroad. However, we are aware of this and are working hard for uniformity. This situation is gradually improving.

Please bear in mind that a referee does not automatically agree with every rule, but whether he agrees with them or not, he is still required to apply them as laid down, as indeed are our policemen. The alternative is for him to stop refereeing. With reference to my awarding passivity to . . . 'one player after he had just been thrown' . . . (last para). This was proper appreciation of the situation by me; the player was becoming due for a passivity warning. At the very instant he qualified I could have called "Matte" and awarded it, but by so doing would have robbed the other player of a score. By leaving it a couple of extra seconds whilst the other player's attack developed, not only was the offender penalised, but he was scored against *and* the continuity of the contest was not broken.

(Another complaint of Danny's earlier in the paragraph.) Whilst on the subject of the Team Championships. Before the start, I asked Team Managers if they wished me to cover ANY aspects of the rules with ALL teams present or just with them. I specifically made this request

in the light of the recent strengthening of the rules appertaining to leaving the contest area for, despite what some people may think, the last thing a good referee wants to do is to penalise a fighter, let alone disqualify him. The Managers thanked me but declined the offer.

Danny refers to . . . "The refereeing is gradually dominating the whole atmosphere of the contest" . . . The more the fighters observe the rules then the less obvious is the referee and vice-versa. It may be appropriate to mention here the guide to good refereeing in ANY sport. In order of priority the referee should:

- 1 Take timely action to PREVENT any accidents.
- 2 Whatever the situation try to arrive at the correct decision.
- 3 Keep the contest/game going and maintain the atmosphere.

I would like to finish on a personal note to Danny.

(a) When you do FINALLY finish contest Judo I would like you to think seriously about taking up refereeing. With your great contest record, allied to your personal qualities, and your infectious sense of humour (a MUST for referees you may agree) you would be very welcome.

(b) Remember the old maxim — If you don't agree with the way something is being done—get involved and get it changed.

(c) In the light of our dreams and these articles I am sure that you would not mind me adding an extra line to your jingle—i.e.:

"And help me now to understand the rules a darn sight better."

Best Wishes,

RAY MITCHELL (CAPT.)

(Chairman of

Refereeing Sub-Committee).

KATA FROM THE TRADITIONAL VIEWPOINT

by Roald Knutsen, Kendo Renshi



Seigan or chudan posture with the sword. At once the commonest but least understood position in Kendo. Only through kata study can this important form be thoroughly appreciated.

The study of kata has always been the traditional method by which swordsmen have acquired skill in attack and defence. If a Kendo student is seriously interested in swordsmanship then he cannot afford to miss out training in kata; if he is only interested in sport then kata is of no real use and in fact Kendo ceases to be Kendo at all. Kendo can be divided into two parts, kata- and

shinai-Kendo; the two parts are so closely linked as to be almost indivisible. However, kata-Kendo is Kendo but shinai-Kendo without attention to form is not Kendo in the proper meaning of the term.

Perhaps the most important function of kata is that it compels the student whatever his skill, to concentrate on excellent posture and movement. Kata immediately tackles the

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In between the techniques of most *kata* we have to go back to our start position. How many Kendo students have given any thought at all to *Kamae-o-toku* and its meaning?

problems of basic style no matter what classical *ryu* (school) it may come from or whether it is the composite but excellent *Nihon Kendo-kata*.

Every Kendoka must master the basic requirements of the art. There is no easy way, no short cut, only constant repetition of practice in even the simplest of movements can bring this mastery and lead to true progress. For the *kyusha* and lower *yudansha* practice is one long battle to master the basics. It is unfortunately true that many if not all students want to run before they can walk and the dojo leaders have con-

tinually to remind their students about such matters as foot-movement and posture besides many other things. This is the danger of undisciplined *shinai-Kendo*. In the early years of a Budo career the student must go back and review the basics almost every time he is in the dojo.

He must do this himself quite apart from the critiques that may be given by the *sensei*. There is only one way to progress and that is thorough mastery of oneself in the last analysis. Mastery can only come from within. The value of *kata* is that from the outset the student must face up to the correct posture, movement, and sword control, but he must also relate what he learns to *shinai-Kendo*. This application of traditional teaching to what can be the more superficial practical Kendo must be under the influence of a good *sensei*.

Frederick the Great wrote in the mid-18th century that: "Whoever wishes to master the art of war must study it continuously." He also said that: "Every art has its rules and maxims. One must study them; theory facilitates practice".

In principle we introduce novices to *kata-Kendo* well before they reach *dan* degree. It is commonly said that when a student is advanced to the *shodan* degree then he has become reasonably proficient in basics and can now start serious study. I am inclined to interpret this maxim quite literally and take the view that Kendo *kata* like *Iai kata* should be correctly taught in depth right from the start. There seems little point to teaching some pale shallow techniques to any student when it is most important that they quickly come to grips with the true meaning of the forms and feel a genuine interest in what they are doing. All too often we see the most grotesque distortions of *kata* in modern Budo and little real idea of what is the true nature of this form of training or why we need *kata*. This attitude is even to be found in Kendo—not only in Europe

but significantly and sadly in Japan. But this is nothing new since as far back as the mid-18th century a prominent swordsman commented to the effect that *kata* practised without depth of understanding was just like the posturing of dolls—without value or meaning.

If Kendo is to be regarded as sport then there is little necessity to have *kata* kept within the practice. In sport, *kata* will not increase speed and it will take a great deal of boring *kata* training superficially studied to increase practical efficiency. Its deeper meaning—or even its physical form—has no obvious application to winning matches. Please note that Western Judo has now taken more than one step towards dropping *kata* altogether from its curriculum—except for ladies. If we regard Kendo from its older meaning then *kata* becomes vastly more significant. Furthermore if we take the rough yardstick of the three ages of Kendoka and the related proportional training in *shinai-Kendo* and *kata-Kendo* we see a significant increase in *kata* importance through the lifetime of the swordsman. As a young man training is 80% *shinai-Kendo* and 20% *kata-Kendo*. In the middle years—between about 35 and 55—the ratio changes to 50 : 50. In mature years, that is over the age of about 55, the ratio completely reverses to 20 : 80. The argument that the elderly cannot physically take hard training cuts no ice in Kendo! From the traditional point of view *kata-Kendo* is Kendo and *shinai-Kendo* is the late-comer, the innovation.

In Kendo we are constantly exhorted to do everything with full spirit. *Seishin* (spirit) is our continual watchword, never to be forgotten. It is unfortunately frequently omitted from *kata* practice. I once remember being told by a Kendo teacher of *kyoshi* rank that he thought *Iai* of little value to Kendo training and this comment nagged for some years because I felt that the mental and

intellectual (=spiritual) concentration required in proper *Iai-jutsu* had the greatest application in Kendo. I think that this Kendo master was quite wrong in his opinion. One of my students was once described as "a man who saw ghosts". In other words some of his friends thought he was a trifle odd. But from the *Iai* standpoint one can only take this as a real compliment since to practise honestly and with deep conviction all *Iai-ka* must "see ghosts". Not only that, the projection of these attacking ghosts must be so real as to act beyond one's control. Techniques incorrectly performed will metaphorically result in death. All *kata* in traditional Budo must in this sense become pure theatre. To me there is no doubt at all that Kendo and *Iai* is an art form. The expression of true art can only come from within each individual in the final analysis, but an understanding or appreciation of the nature of the art can be guided and assisted by good teaching.

To sum up we can say that *kata* is theory, *keiko* (or *randori*) is practice. Without theory properly studied and understood practice is empty. To practise Budo in any form with little or no interest in the study of *kata* indicates a shallow attitude, a hit or miss method to advance. If one argues that *kata* has little practical value then bear in mind that in the classical styles of Bujutsu from which practically all the more "modern" systems derive, these techniques were tested and proved on the field of battle. As Otake Risuke *sensei* pointed out to me in Japan this April, when these *kata* were created "they had to work". And they still do work! Ask any very senior Budo master his opinion about the importance of fundamentals and see what he says.

STRONG SOUTHERN AREA BEAT NORTHERN FRANCE

Report by Peter Brown (Navy Coach)

Having thought deeply about the benefit of "regional" competitions perhaps it was inevitable that the finger of fate pointed at me to help organise this year's event which was held in Kent, at The Royal Marines Gymnasium, Deal, on 31st May. The Navy were also invited to include a team in this third annual match between the South and Pas De Calais (Northern France). Each were to provide teams of ten players (two in each weight) for Espoirs, Juniors and Seniors. There was also a pleasant introduction of a women's team of five. Previously in 1973, the South had won at Woolwich and in 1974 Pas De Calais had won on their own territory. Both teams quickly adapted to the Royal Marines environment and with planning down to the last detail, glorious sunshine arrived at the correct time and stayed for the whole weekend.

It was obvious that the Northern France team had been gathered from far and wide in order to win on British soil and the only splash of colour to be seen in the sea of black belts was from the Royal Navy team. Weakened by other commitments the Navy team consisted mostly of Deal Royal Marines. The Southern Area provided a strong team, less those required for the Scotland v England match, and also a good spirited band of supporters who staked their seats in preparation for the big event, ably assisted by volunteer Marine Wrens.

After the national anthems the first contests commenced between the two major teams. After much spirited fighting the first results came out with the South on top, except for the espoirs, where the French were very strong. Contests continued throughout the afternoon.



One of the many exciting contests during the afternoon.

With well over one hundred contests it is impossible to single out individual players for comment as all the players fought extremely hard and gave their best. For the encouragement of good judo, the organisers had allocated, in each group, a fine trophy for the players showing the best spirit throughout. Later the committee would meet and decide on the winners.

Having fought some exhausting contests the French then decided that they wished to fight again, this time changing the players in each weight group. This resulted in a further three hours contests which must have satiated even the most ardent spectator. Certainly the civic dignitaries including the Mayor and Mayoress of Deal who had watched for some considerable time decided that they hadn't the endurance to become judo players!

At 8.15 p.m. the matches finally came to an end. I think that great credit should go to the Southern Area team of officials, assisted by Ray Mitchell and Joe Rowe who did a grand job of officiating to the

full satisfaction of both sides—a rare achievement. In contrast to Southern Area's Secretary, Barry James, who was muttering fluently in French, a rather hoarse Cliff Baker-Brown (Southern Area Coach) was being revived with cups of sweet tea.

The activities were climaxed in the evening by a discotheque and buffet cabaret which included the Deal Girl Pipers, instrumentalists and a snake dancer who had also had an appetite for eating fire. It also included a first class demonstration of methods used in training by the leaders of the Deal Shotokan Karate Club, who train in the same gymnasium as the judo was held. With the aid of a bar extension until the early hours, the players gave their bodies a fair measure of activity and eventually returned to their accommodation. The teamwork continued as lesser mortals struggled in an unaccustomed manner to get on their top bunks.

The next morning was spent recuperating in the sunshine on Deal sea front and after lunch the teams went contented their separate ways.



Monsieur le Conte (President of Pas de Calais Province), receiving a small token of international friendship from Cliff Baker-Brown.

In conclusion, I think it is fair to say that the weekend was a resounding success for all involved. Having read for several years in local newspaper articles about the huge successes of non-B.J.A. "International Matches" in my own area, it seems to me that perhaps we should concentrate a little more on this type of competition. Other judo organisations are thriving on this particular aspect alone and getting publicity at

our cost. If this match was anything to go by far more contact and activity is possible in this type of meeting. It also allows good judo players to get an "international" feeling even if they haven't made it to the National Squad. It is also a very good way of giving valuable experience to good judo players of any representative area. Well done the South who can do this and win at the same time.

The results were as follows:

- Contest 1 (Espoir) South 2 wins (13 pts) v Pas de Calais 7 wins (39 pts)
 2 (Junior 18-21 yrs) South 6 wins (43) v Pas de Calais 3 wins (27)
 3 (Senior) South 6 wins (50) v Pas de Calais 3 wins (24)
 4 (Ladies) South "B" 3 wins (23) v Pas de Calais 1 win (10)
 5 (Senior/Espoirs) South 8 wins (80) v Royal Navy Nil wins
 6 (Senior/Espoirs) R.N. 1 win (10) v Pas de Calais 9 wins (78)
 7 (Ladies) South "A" 4 wins (33) v Pas de Calais 1 win (10)
 8 (Espoirs) South 4 wins (25) v Pas de Calais 4 wins (30)
 9 (Juniors) South 4 wins (40) v Pas de Calais 4 wins (30)
 10 (Senior) South 8 wins (57) v Pas de Calais 2 wins (12)

Trophies were awarded to the judo players with the best judo spirit as follows:

Espoirs—Nigel Killick (Torakwai); Coach: Adrian Pearman.

Juniors—John Cottis (Olympic); Coach: Cliff Baker-Brown.

Seniors—H. Hiolle (Pas de Calais).

Women—S. Le Conte (Pas de Calais).

MIDLAND MENS AND BOYS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Rugby Sports Centre, May 24th, 1975

The Team Championships this year, although held on the Bank Holiday weekend drew a bigger competitive entry than last year and we were entertained throughout the day by some excellent Judo fought (on the whole) in the best of spirits. The Junior entrants were particularly refreshing in their attacking Judo and in particular the juniors from Wolverhampton Kodokwai Club did very well. Most of the honours went to either the Kodokwai or Coventry who both won medals in every event in which they entered.

The number of officials and referees available for the Championships made administration rather difficult and every credit for a successful day should go to those people who did so much hard work.

Results were as follows:

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1 Dan Grades	Solihull	Massey Ferguson	Coventry A Coventry B
2 1st Kyu and under	Coventry C	Bramcote	Kodokwai Coventry D
3 5th Kyu and under	Kodokwai	Coventry E	Edgbaston Coventry F
4 Junior Lightweight	Kodokwai	Fisher Ludlow	Langley Mill Monks Park
5 Junior Middleweight	Fisher Ludlow	Coventry G	Ryecroft Kodokwai
6 Junior Heavyweight	Kodokwai	Kettering Premier	No Bronze

The next Midlands Area Championships was to have been the Women's and Girls' Events on the 6th September but this has now been revised as follows:

On Saturday, 13th September at Rugby Sports Centre, Cromwell Road, Rugby, the Midlands Area will stage a Nationally Open Ladies' Individual Championship, to be fought in the usual weight and open categories. Permission has been sought for this event to be promotional points scoring and it is hoped it will benefit from some form of sponsorship. Details will be advertised in *Judo* magazine next month but any other queries should be made to the Championship Organiser, 6 Wood Green Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Sir,—With reference to the North-West Area News report, which appeared in the current issue of your magazine, and in particular to the part concerning presentation medals, I find the words to describe this momentous piece of idiocy almost beyond my vocabulary.

How anyone could have the audacity to refer to a presentation medal as a "Distinguished Service Medal" or a "Distinguished Service Order" is unbelievable. Not only are these bumpitious titles an affront to Great Britain's National Honours, but they also make a farce of what is in all probability a well deserved and worthwhile presentation. If the Executive Committee of the British Judo Association permit the North-West

Area the continued use of these usurped titles, then I feel that it can only bring the Association into ridicule and disrepute.

I can only conclude with the assumption that Mr. Arthur Tomkinson has delusions of grandeur and that we can expect in the future to see his signature followed by the suffix, D.S.O. (Judo).

Since it appears to be the fashion to award such *grandiose* titles, I feel like joining in and awarding Mr. Tomkinson my own personal award—Ph.D. Honours Degree in BUFOONERY.

JOHN M. THOMSON,

Royal Hong Kong Police Judo Club.

Insurance for Karate Students

As three karate internationals fight to recover from injury in time to compete in this year's world championships the British Karate Control Commission have revealed details of a brand new insurance scheme for members.

It involves cover for students, for instructors and for clubs who want to take out automatic cover on behalf of their members.

The Commission's General Secretary, Mr. Bryn Williams, emphasises that the cover not only involves training but also participation in tournaments—and it was in tournaments that the three internationals were injured.

The latest casualty—in June—was Scottish international Bobby McFarland, European heavyweight champion in 1974. He broke a leg competing in a tournament between England, Scotland and Wales at Glasgow.

In May, Bobby Poynton, an international of many years, representing England and Britain, broke his leg at Crystal Palace in the K.U.G.B. championships.

In the same month, at Ostend in the European championships, Brian Fitkin, who is the national coach to the Swedish team but still represents England and Britain, sustained a broken sternum.

He had just beaten the famous French competitor Valera when he was injured in the semi-final. He went on to win that match but was unable to take part in the final.

It is hoped that all three injured men will have recovered to be available for selection for the world championships which are being held

in October at Long Beach, California.

Said Mr. Williams: "If accidents like this can happen at the top level it is obvious there is a greater risk at the lower levels of the sport where people have not developed quite the same control over the techniques and where there is not the same degree of supervision. Beginners therefore require this insurance cover as much as top competitors.

"This new scheme is designed to help everyone. There was nothing available on a group basis before this and those instructors who had their own personal insurance were finding it much more expensive".

Individual cover under the new scheme provides for cover up to £50 a week for loss of earnings for a two-year period for a premium of just £1 a year. It involves a total capital payment of £5,000 in the event of permanent injury.

Instructors can be covered for twice these sums for £15 a year and the club scheme costs depend on the number of members to be covered.

A £5,000 sum for total disablement or £50 a week for temporary total disablement up to two years would cost a quarterly premium of £15 for a club with up to 50 members.

That premium would rise by £3 per extra ten members up to £30 for the club with between 90 and 100 members.

Mr. Williams said: "These are extremely good terms and our members would do well to consider taking precautions in this way".

World Judo Championships — Vienna 1975

CANTERBURY TRAVEL in association with JUDO LTD., offer readers of "Judo" and their friends—2 Inclusive Tours—using scheduled Airline Services from London Heathrow Airport to attend the World Championships in Vienna on the 23rd, 24th and 25th October 1975.

The tours are for 4 or 5 night with accommodation in a selection of hotels on a bed and Continental breakfast basis—with transfers from airport to hotel and vice versa.

TOUR "A"

4 nights 22nd Oct. depart 11.05 hrs. return landing 26th Oct. 14.40.

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5 nights 21st Oct. depart 11.05 hrs. return landing 26th Oct. 16.55. Preferential rates for departures from Provincial Airports are available.

Cost Per Person	Tour A Twin	Single	Tour B Twin	Single
Hotel Am Lerchenfeld				
Modest Hotel	£68.50	£84.50	£73.00	£92.50
Strudlhof Hotel				
Cat. A - bath w.c.	£80.20	£99.50	£87.20	£111.50
Park Hotel Schoenbrunn				
De-Luxe - bath w.c.	£83.00	£93.80	£91.00	£104.50

TICKETS—Season tickets covering the 3 days of the championships are available — Row 5-10 £15.80; Row 11+ £10.55. Youth tickets (18 years and under) £6.60. Tickets are very limited — Early booking is urged.

BOOKING FORM - WORLD JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS VIENNA

Return to: CANTERBURY TRAVEL, 248 Streatfield Road, Harrow, Middlesex or Mr. G. A. Edwards, Judo Ltd., 28 High St., Tooting, S.W.17.

Please reserve places on Tour A/B (delete as applicable)

Accommodation required at Hotel.....in Twinin Single.....

I will require the following season tickets: Row 5-10..... Row 11+.....

Youth Tickets (must be 18 years and under)

SURNAME	INIT.	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
.....
.....
.....

I enclose £..... representing a deposit of £5.00 per person and full payment for the season tickets ordered above.

SIGNED: DATED

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Prices subject to alteration without notice and subject to being unsold

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Japanese Tatami 6' x 3' x 2 1/2". Vinyl Surface	each approx.	£27.00
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Carriage extra		

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JAPANESE OUTFITS—Jackets, Trousers & Belt

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STANDARDS OUTFITS—Jackets, Trousers & White Belt. Small—Medium—Large		£8.64
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Crimplene-Satin, in navy-blue, dark-red, green and black.		£1.62
With judo characters silk-screened in gold.		
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THEATRE VISITORS IN BONN (Fed. Rep. of Germany), recently could experience judo accompanied by music. The internationally known choreographer Ottavio Cintolesi made a widely-discussed attempt to fill the roles of the fighters in the ballet "Joseph's Legend" with eight judoka and karateka from the Bunkyo Judo Club in Bonn. This scene from the ballet by Harry Graf Kessler and Hugo von Hofmannsthal shows three of the sportsmen during their appearance in this dance which relates purity, love, passion, power, impotence, and violence in Egypt during the time of the Pharaohs. Photo: IN-Bild/Fuhrmann

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