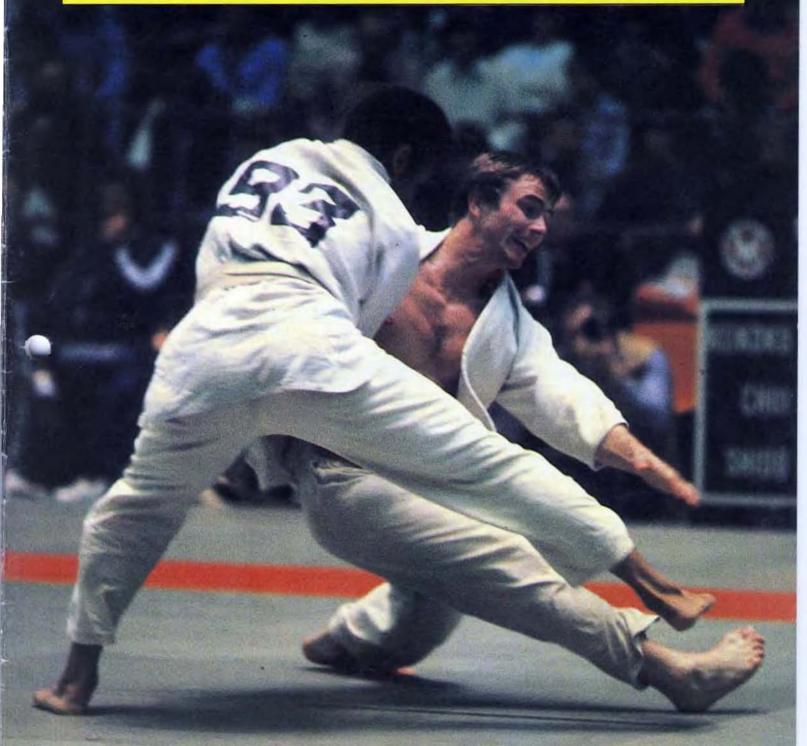
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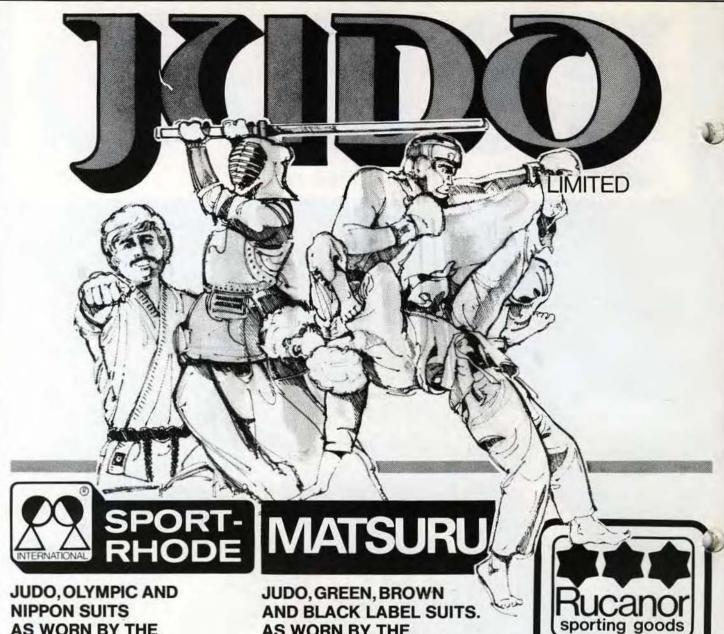
In this issue:

NATIONAL UNDER-18'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

MIDLAND AREA MEN'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

STAR PROFILE...'DAVID BODAVELI'

CENTRE SPREAD...'KERRITH BROWN'—European Junior Champion



AS WORN BY THE BRITISH WOMENS TEAM. ALSO KARATE GI'S.

AS WORN BY THE BRITISH MENS TEAMS. ALSO KARATE GI'S.



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JUDO

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* COVER PICTURE *

Neil Adams attacks Densign White with Kouchigari in the Final of the 1981 British Open Championships held in London

Photograph: David Finch.

JCIDO Editorial

Our warmest congratulations go to Kerrith Brown of Wolverhampton, who won the Gold medal at the recent Junior European Championships held in San Marino. Kerrith, who is coached by Mac Abbotts, has been recognised for some time as one of Britain's best young players and this is a very well deserved win.

In the Under-65 kilos category Kerrith has consistently shown that he is the best in Britain and his performances in International competition have been good, although this is his first major victory.

With the World Junior Championships to be held next year in Brazil, it is perhaps disappointing that Kerrith was the only British player to win a medal in the Junior Europeans. According to reports, however, it seems that several of the British players came pretty close to reaching the medal positions and were the victims of some bad refereeing. Results and further details of the Junior Europeans are included in this issue.

Recently the National Under-18 Championships were held in London and all the best young players from throughout Great Britain converged on the National Sports Centre at Crystal Palace to compete for the Under-18 British titles. Players can only enter this event if selected by their respective Areas and in theory only players of a high level should participate.

In practice, however, this is just not the case and there are instances of Areas entering novices in the event just because they won medals at the Area selections. After last year's event there was much arguement and discussion about Junior Judo in general and several proposals were made to try to improve the general standard of skill.

A year has past and has anything changed? There are still too many competitors for the organisers to cope with on a reasonable number of mats and within a reasonable time. There are still too many players competing who are not capable of participating at this level and the behaviour of coaches and players alike has, according to reports, now fallen below any acceptable standard.

JUDO MOVES TO NEW PREMISES... Work continues at Judo Limited's new premises and it is hoped that the new dojo and sports centre complex will be fully operational early in the New Year.

Apart from housing *Judo Limited's* large stock of Judo and Martial Art supplies, the new building also has space for a sauna suite, gymnasium, a large dojo, coffee bar and lounge area. It is also hoped that the North-West Area Administrative Office will be housed in the same building.

An increase in staff and the larger office and warehouse accommodation allows orders, if in stock, to be despatched within 24 hours.



Judo Limited's new premises.



Mia one of Judo Limited's new staff.

Colin McIver...Editor

WOIF BYEI

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Saturday 19th December 1981

U.K. Area Team Championships for Girls - Haden Hill Leisure Centre This is a pre-view to the 1982 National Team Championships for Girls and is open only to Teams entered by Area organisations.

Each team will consist of eleven girls in the present National weight categories and entry forms will be sent direct to Area Secretaries. Enquiries to Roland Lee, WEM

Advance date . . . National Trials for Young Men and Women and Senior Men and Women, Saturday and Sunday 30th-31st January 1982.

Entry forms from BJA Head Office

AREA EVENTS

Sunday 13th December 1981 NW Area Womens Open Individual Championships—Stretford Sports Centre

Sunday 13th December 1981

Boys all Grades, Leicester - 9-30 am

Sunday 13th December 1981

Boys all Grades, K.K.K. - 10-00 am

Sunday 13th December 1981 Girls all Grades, K.K.K. - 12-00 noon

Sunday 13th December 1981 Boys 10th Mon and Above, Worcester Judo Society - 10-00 am

Sunday 13th December 1981

Boys all Grades, Kettering - 10-00 am

For January events from the Midlands and Scottish calendar see page 19 of this issue

GRADINGS FOR DECEMBER 1981

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Sunday 13th December 1981 National Veterans Grading, Novice to 3rd Dan—Crystal Palace

Satuday 19th December 1981

UK Area Team Championships for Girls — Haden Hill Leisure Centre Details: Roland Lee, 7 Ash Grove, Wem, Shropshire Area Teams only

Saturday-Sunday 30th-31st January 1982
Trials for young Men, Senior Men, Young Women and Senior Women -Crystal Palace

GRADINGS FOR JANUARY 1982

Sunday 10th January 1982
Boys Beginner to 5th Mon, Windmill Judo Club* — 9-30 am

Sunday 10th January 1982

Girls Beginner to 5th Mon, Windmill Judo Club* - 12-00 noon

Sunday 17th January 1982

Mens Kyu Grades Midland Area - 9-30 am

Sunday 24th January 1982

Boys All Grades, Northampton - 9-30 am

★ The address for Windmill Judo Club is: Windmill Centre, Castle Donnington Community College, Castle Donnington, Near Derby.

You could have your Event (Club or Area) listed in the 'Diary of Events' in Judo Magazine free of charge.

Areas and Clubs wishing to have their events published in 'Judo' should see that details are sent to the editor at least two months prior to the advertised date.



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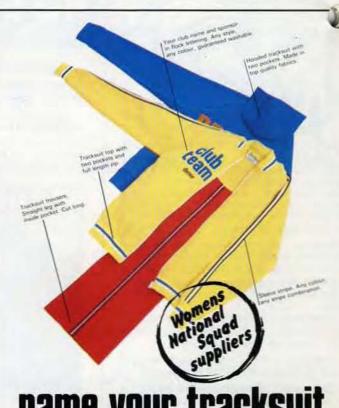


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TECHNIQUES FOR THE COMPETITOR

Part Two

JUJI-GATAME

Articles and Photos: COLIN McIVER









Having looked last month at actual applications of Juji-gatame in contests let us begin, by examining several of the more common ways of applying the technique in the Newaza situation.

Contest Situation No. 1. A situation arises in Newaza where you are on your back and your opponent is between your legs. This is a very common Newaza situation and as your opponent tries to get past your legs you can often get a chance to attack him with Juji-gatame (see photos 1A-5A). By simply bringing your leg over your opponent's head (photo 2A) you can force him onto his back (photos 3A and 4A). The lock is applied by clamping your opponent's arm to your chest and by raising your hips. Practice this move to both sides until it can be applied smoothly. It is important that you bring your leg over your opponent's head (photo 2A) before trying to force him onto his back, for if you should fail you have the chance to apply the lock in a face down position (photos 1B-3B and 1C-3C). From the situation illustrated in photo 2A you can reach the situation illustrated in photo 7D by turning in one direction 1B-3B or the other 1C-3C. The technique can then be applied as previously described but in the face down position (photo 7D). Again practice this to both sides until it can be done smoothly. Remember to apply the lock slowly when you are practising, to give your opponent plenty of time to submit.

Contest Situation No. 2. Another quite common contest situation is that illustrated in photo 1D. Your opponent is on his hands and knees and you are on his back. This is the most popular way of applying Juji-gatame and a good example of the way in which it is done was described and illustrated in issue No. 2 July 1980 of this magazine. Make a start by hooking your right leg inside your opponent's right leg and by hooking his right arm with your right arm (photos 1D-3D). Bring your left leg over your opponent's head (photo 4D) and also hook his right arm with your left arm. Turn your head towards your opponent's feet (photos 5D-7D) and apply the armlock in the face down position as previously described (photo 7D).

If at this stage you cannot apply the lock it is possible to turn your opponent over onto his back (photos 9D-12D) and then apply the lock in the face up position.





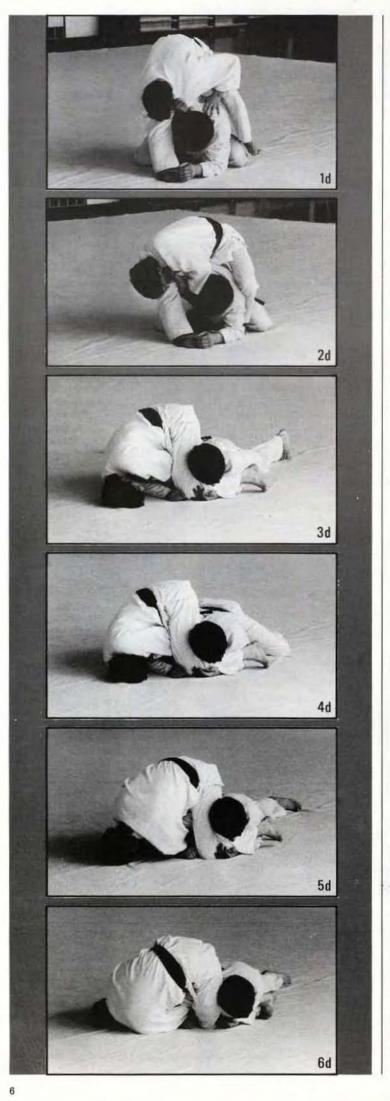


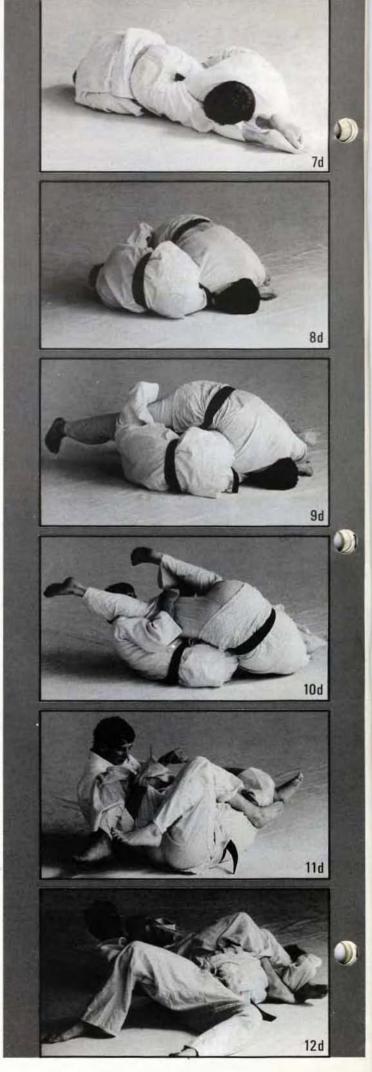






1c







At this year's Senior European Championships, held in Debrecen, Hungary, David Bodaveli of the Soviet Union made his first appearance at a major European event. He easily reached the final, where he defeated the very experienced Bernard Tchoullouyan of France, to win the Gold medal; and although I thought his range of technique to be quite limited, to win a European title at his first attempt, it is a measure of his ability.

In this year's World Championships, held recently in Maastricht, Holland, he was unfortunately drawn against Tchoullouyan in the first round. Tchoullouyan was the winner this time and he went on to win the Gold medal, defeating Seiki Nose of Japan; leaving Bodaveli in the position where he could only possibly win the Bronze medal. In the repechage he defeated Seisenbacher (Austria), Verhoeven (Holland) and Garcia (Spain), all with comparative ease.

I believe he is one of the Soviet players who have graduated into judo from Sambo (the popular form of Soviet wrestling which is similar to judo) and has had a long and fairly successful career in that sport.

He is twenty-five years of age, stands 173 cms tall and comes from Tbilisi where, according to information supplied, he is a student. He is a 2nd Dan but the grading system in the Soviet Union does not in any way compare with the grading system here, in Britain, and his grade is no indication of his ability.

Technically he relies mainly on the various types of 'pick-up' that have always been popular with players who have a background of Sambo wrestling. He scores mainly with Teguruma and Uranage, which he seems to be able to do from almost any situation. Anyone who has watched him in action has been impressed by his sheer physical strength which I'm pretty sure accounts for much of his success. Unlike most of his fellow team members he does not appear to favour Newaza, seeming to prefer to fight in the standing position. His ability to counter so well makes him a very difficult player to compete against and I am certain he will be winning medals at World level for some time to come.

Report: Colin McIver

Photos: Colin McIver

1-DAVID BODAVELI (USSR).

24-BODAVELI throws GRANT (Sweden) with Ura-nage in this year's Senior European Championships.

MIDLAND AREA MEN'S OPEN Championships

HADEN HILL LEISURE CENTRE

21st NOVEMBER 1981

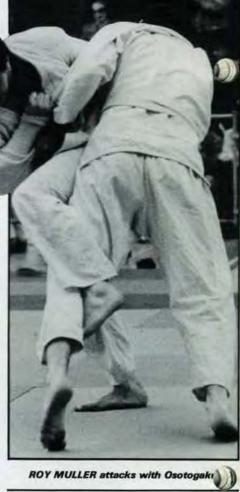
In the second year since its inception, the Midland Area Open established itself as one of the foremost Senior Mens Championships with an entry of 230 competitors. With categories for Kyu grades, Over-35's and Under-21's plus the normal weight ranges it gave the opportunity for all status of contest player to 'have a go' in a major event. Every category was well subscribed with representation from most of the Areas of the BJA and some of the top National and International players were on view. Densign White, Richard Armstrong, Pete Blewitt, Kerrith Brown, Fred Bradley and John Swatman to name just a few, took part and inevitably got amongst the medals in a competition of very high standards.

The Kyu Grade events were all Open weight categories as were the Under-21 and Over-35 groups with the grade restrictions being Novice to 7th Kyu, 6th to 4th Kyu, and 3rd to 1st Kyu and even in these ranges the judo was extraordinarily good.

R. Turner (BRD) and J. Chick (Newark) fought the final of the Novice to 7th Kyu event exhibiting a standard that belies their grades. Turner is a recent recruit to the Area from another Association and his actual ability far exceeds the grade he wears and his combination of O-guruma into Juji-gatame and other advanced techniques puts him in the 3rd to 1st Kyu range. Chick similarly was of a standard above this group and their combined progress to the final was entirely on Ippons with some true novices being quite overwhelmed. Turner won the final with a Wazari. whilst Saddler and Perrett shared the Bronze medals. Perhaps the Midland Area should put a restriction on this event so that no player can enter it two years in succession or that players coming from other Associations should enter similar competitions at their comparative grades. It is obviously quite outside the spirit of this competition and judo itself for players of experience to get into these categories and really is an attitude I cannot understand.

There were no such problems in the 6-3rd Kyu Event where all the players seemed of an equivalent standard with I. Jackson and G. Tagg of Aitons Judo Club both progressing through opposite halves of the knockout to meet in a close, if dour, final with lan Jackson scoring a Koka to win. R. Westwood and J. McIvor were the last placed players in the repechage and they both won their fight for the Bronze medal.

Fitzroy Davies added to his British National title in winning the 1st Kyu Midland Area Gold from Edward (Solihull) by a Koka in an entertaining event in which there were a host of good players. P. Castello and M. Cook shared third place. Most of the 1st Kyu players were also entered



in the Under-21 Years category though the presence of Densign White and Kerrith Brown had made the result too predictable for some who elected to try the weight categories instead. Sure enough the two Wolverhampton players met in the final with Densign winning on a Koka from the new Junior European Champion.

Jamie Cooke (Grimsby) had a good contest losing only to Brown and scoring Ippon in each of his other three fights to share the Bronze medals with N. Hill of Erdington.

The 'cubic' Roy Harben (Steer) was just too heavy and strong for the other six entries in the Over-35's group strangling previous winner Stan Rogers and holding Terry Kimberley (Bubbefore beating R. Stevens in securing a hold in just 38 seconds before beating R. Muller in the final.

Roy Muller did not look as sharp as in previous major cham-

RESULTS -

Category
Novice to 7th Kyu
6th-3rd Kyu
2nd-1st Kyu
Under 21 years
Over 35 years
Under 60 kilos
Under 65 kilos
Under 71 kilos
Under 78 kilos
Under 86 kilos
Under 95 kilos
Over 95 kilos

Open

Gold

R.	Tur	ner	(B	RD)
١.,	Jac	kso	n (Ait	ons

F. Davies (Wolverhampton) D. White (Wolverhampton)

R. Harben (Steer)

J. Swatman (Wolverhampton) T. Brindle (Wolverhampton)

K. Brown (Wolverhampton) D. White (Wolverhampton)

S. Travis (Kettering) J. Cooke (Grimsby)

E. Gordon (Wolverhampton)

E. Gordon (Wolverhampton)

Silver

J. Chick (Newark)

G. Tagg (Aitons)

J. Edward (Solihull)

K. Brown (Wolverhampton)

R. Muller (Solihull)

F. Bradley (Grimsby)

S. Ravenscroft (KNK)

M. Earle (Grimsby)

R. Armstrong (Army)

R. Knight (Solihull)

R. John (Budokwai)

R. Harris (Shrewsbury)

K. Denby (Preston)

Bronze

M. Saddler, I. Perrett

R. Westwood, J. McIvor

P. Castello, M. Cook N. Hill, J. Cooke

T. Kimberley, R. Stevens

M. Jones, S. Bland

M. Adshead, S. Rance

G. Millington, F. Davies

D. Walker, P. Blewitt

A. Holt, W. Webb

K. Dendy, C. Woodley

R. Allez, S. Gill

R. Muller, D. Walker





pionships when he has convincingly thrown people like Richard Armstrong and he worked very hard for superiority decisions all the way to the final.

Unfortunately he could not get through the granite of Harben's arms and succumbed to the pressure in stepping out and then losing a Wazari for Sogo-gachi to give Roy Harben the Gold medal.

The domination of the Wolverhampton Club continued into the weight categories with John Swatman re-affirming his status as one of the leading 60 kilo players in the country by convincingly winning and by beating the much improved Fred Bradley (Grimsby) with Juji-gatame after scoring from side Tomoe-nage whilst Tom Brindle took the 65 kilo title in style.

e won all his fights on Ippon, or Wazari except his entertaining contest with M. Adshead of the North West's elite squad on whom he earned a one point decision. Another North West player, Ravenscroft (KNK) met

Brindle in the final in a spirited contest which he lost to the Midlands' player after being thrown with a spectacular Kataguruma. Adshead and Rance shared the Bronze place.

Kerrith Brown overwhelmed everyone at 71 kilos except in his final against Earle (Grimsby) which went to time being decided on a Koka and not unexpectedly Densign White met Richard Armstrong in the 78 kilo final with the Army player having to retire with a back strain after just two minutes. Dave Walker and Pete Blewitt took Bronze medals in a group of very high quality players who produced some exciting contests.

So, at this stage all the weight category titles, the 1st Kyu event and the Under-21's Gold and Silver medals had all gone to Wolverhampton Club Members and Midland players had taken all the Gold medals which tends to re-affirm their status as National Team Champions and it bears thinking about the tremendous team they would have if players like Adams and Donnelly had not moved out of the Area. Certainly the record of the Midland Area over the last five or six years in producing top players is magnificent and argues well for their Club/Area/Squad liaison.

Indeed this domination was to continue at 86 kilos where old adversaries Ron Knight and Stuart Travis contested the Gold with Travis again taking the title with a Koka whilst Adrian Holt (Coventry) and Bill Webb (KKK) made it a medals 'clean sweep' for the Midlands. Jamie Cooke (Grimsby) was to be the only-non-Midlands Gold medallist at Under-95 kilos as he earned a one point decision from R. John (Budokwai) and indeed all of the medals in this group went out of the Area with North West players Woodley and Denby sharing Bronze places.

Unfortunately the Midlands number one lightweight Dennis Stewart had not entered, which had he done I suspect would have made

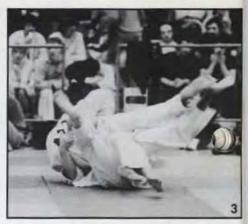


a significant difference to the medal places.

It was a foregone conclusion that Elvis Gordon (Wolverhampton) would win the Over-95 kilo title plus the Open Gold medal which he did with ease and showed that although relatively inexperienced, he is acquiring a degree of skill to go with his enormous strength and natural 'heavyweight' build. I am surprised that he was not co-opted to the National Squad during 1981 for I am sure that in a year or two he will be by far the best heavyweight player around and it would surely be of benefit to British Judo to accelerate his progress. Still, no doubt he will claim a place in the trials as he now has a range of techniques in Tachiwaza and Newaza which he did not possess a year ago which will make him much more serious opposition for the present squad players. A quick International debut in the Paris Multi-Nations would also put him against some of the best heavyweights in the World and let him know what is required of him.

So Midlands 12, Yorkshire and Humberside 1, others nil, with Wolverhampton Club taking no fewer than eight of the thirteen Gold medals. Having watched these young men through most of their junior development over the last ten years and having seen them enter each and every competition available until now they are amongst the cream of the British National Squad. I can only think that perhaps Clubs like Wolverhampton and Pinewood have got it right and BJA decisions to limit Junior judo involvement are ill-considered and selfpenalising.





Top sequence (photos 1, 2 and 3): DENSIGN WHITE with Eri-taitoshi scoring Ippon in the preliminary rounds on BULLUS of Solihull.

Bottom sequence (photos 4 and 5): TOM BRINDLE (Wolverhampton) scores with Kata-guruma.





MIDLAND AREA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS PHOTO-PAGE: Report & Pictures. Frank Smith.



Doctor Ken Jones gives RICHARD ARM-STRONG treatment for a back injury which resulted in his withdrawal.



DAVE WALKER attacking with Ko-ouchi-gari.

JUND& ABOU!

npetion reports, News, views and opinions

Scottish Judo Federation

Under 18 Championships

MEADOWBANK SPORTS CENTRE SUNDAY 22nd NOVEMBER 1981

WOMEN

Under 40 Wiles

Gold	ANNE-MARIE BRIODY . Motherwell YMCA
Gold	52 Kilos LORRAINE GLOVER Gowkthrapple MORAG FORESTER Irvine LORRAINE BAGEN E. Kilbride
Gold Silver	56 Kilos THERESA FOSTER Meadowbank C. McGRATTON Sen-I APRIL LOVE Parkhead DONNA McKENZIE Dundokwai
Under (Gold Silver Bronze Bronze	### 61 Kilos EILEEN BOYLE
	MEN
Under	52 Kilos

	INICIA
Gold	52 Kilos PAUL ADAMSCentar ALAN STURROCKDundokwai
Gold Si ¹	56 Kilos CRAIG PENROSE Azami STUART BRODIE Dundokwai JOE DOHERTY St. Ninians STEPHEN SMITH Centar
Gold Silver	BRIAN BROWN Parkhead JAS BREEN Spartan GAVIN MURISON Powis IAS IOHNSTONE Yoshin

DIVITZE	JAS JOHNSTONE TOSIMI
Under	55 Kilos
Gold	SCOTT ROBERTSON Edinburgh
Silver	A. TYNDALL Mudanshakwai
Bronze	J. O'DONNELL
Bronze	P. CURRAN Bellahouston
Hadas'	71 Viles

Olluci	/ I MINOS		
Gold	MARTIN	McSORLEY	Hamilton
Silver	ROBERT	BURGESS	Wishaw

Under 21 Championships

	~		-	.,
w	u	m	ΕI	v

Under 52 Kilos...

Indes co Miles

Gold Silver Bronze Bronze	CLARE SHIACH
Gold Silver	56 Kilos SHIRLEY SMAIL Etassakwai C. McGRATTON Sen-I K. KENNEDY Tora Kawa J. CAIRNS Bellahouston
Gold	61 Kilos EILEEN BOYLE Motherwell PAULINE McLAUGHLINIrvine
Gold	72 Kilos RHONDA SYMEBellahouston JOYCE COULSONMotherwell YMCA MAIRI GORDONAberdeen
	MEN

Under :	o Nios
Gold	GILBERT FORREST Dundokwai
Silver	STEPHEN SMITH Centar
Bronze	PAUL ADAMSCentar
Bronze	PAUL SUTHERLAND Bushidokwai
Under 6	60 Kilos
Gold	GORDON CAMERON Cambuslang
Silver	JIM McCORMICK
Bronze	JAS GALLAGHER Centar
Bronze	GAVIN MURISON Powis
Under 6	85 Kilos
Gold	ROBERT INGLIS Edinburgh
Silver	GARY NEILSON Spartan
Bronze	DARREL YOUNG Tora Scotia
Bronze	S. GRAY Cumbernauld
	71 Kilos
Gold	MARTIN McSORLEY Hamilton
Silver	ROBERT BURGESS
Bronze	R. SAEZParkhead

J. WOOD St. Ninians
78 Kilos
J. McNEIL Shotts
COLIN WILSON Aberdeen
TORY SMITHCentar
C. LALLEMAND Aberdeen University

Under !	86 Kilos
Gold	R. MORRISON E. Kilbride
Silver	ANDREW BROWN Cluarankwai
Bronze	A. PRICHARD Airdrie
Bronze	W. KIRKPATRICK E. Kilbride

Lincolnshire and South Humberside Judo Committee

GIRLS AND WOMENS INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Under	28 Kilos
Gold	C. FALSHAW Scunthorp
	C. HEWSON Grimsb
Brozze	M. BLAKE Grimsb
В	S. GRAY Scunthorp
	32 Kilos
Gold	B. BROWN Grimsby
Silver	M. ROBINSON Grimsby
Bronze	A. BRIGGS Scunthorpe
Bronze	M. BEASLEYScunthorpe

	SUNDAY 11th OCTOBER 1981	Silver Bronze	B. RAWORTH D. TURRELL
	AT THE LEISURE CENTRE CROMWELL ROAD, GRIMSBY	Gold	52 Kilos S. JACKLIN
	GIRLS INDIVIDUAL 28 Kilos	Silver Bronze Bronze	R. SILLANCE
old ilver		Under Gold Silver	M. TAPP
U	S. GRAY Scunthorpe	Gold	J. RICHIE
	32 Kilos	Silver	M. WILLETT
old	B. BROWN Grimsby M. ROBINSON Grimsby		WOMENS INDIVIDE
ronze	A. BRIGGS	Gold Silver	Veight S. FRY
nder : old ilver	36 Kilos J. RUTHVEN Shin Wa Kwai A. DANN Grimsby	Heavy Gold Silver	Weight J. RICHIE M. WILLETT

-	
Gold	40 Kilos Scunthorpe PARKINSON. Scunthorpe S. EVENS. Scunthorpe W. CURTIS. Shin Wa Kwai K. HORN. Scunthorpe
Gold Silver	44 Kilos M. DANN. Grimsby J. SHAW. Shin Wa Kwai A. LYONS. Scunthorpe
Gold Silver	48 Kilos T. RAWORTH Shin Wa Kwai B. RAWORTH Shin Wa Kwai D. TURRELL Grimsby
	52 Kilos Scunthorpe

Grimsby Scunthorpe Immingham ... Shin Wa Kwai

..... Immingham ... Shin Wa Kwai Grimsby

ILAI

	WOMENS INDIVIDUAL
Light V	Veight
Gold	S. FRY Grimsby
Silver	E. TAPP Shin Wa Kwai
	Weight
Gold	J. RICHIE Shin Wa Kwai
Silver	M. WILLETT Grimsby

Wolverhampton School of Judo

Under the auspices of Wolverhampton Education Department, the West Midlands Sports Council and the B.J.A. Midlands Area, in conjunction with the Concentration of Resources Programme, there has been established a SCHOOL OF JUDO, as from Monday 16th November 1981.

The School of Judo will meet each Monday, commencing 7-00 pm at Graisley Recreation Centre, Graisley Hill, Wolverhampton.

It is open to all Midlands Area Players seeking training facilities and coaching at a high level. Any player is invited to attend, with running gear and full kit. A seniors programme including running and weight training will be conducted.

The session fee will be £1.00. The school instructors will be Mac Abbotts and Dave Brooks. Further information may be obtained by phoning Mac on 021-556 1870.

Father and Son **Judo Champions**

A British army family stationed in West Germany has brought off a unique sporting double.

Staff Sergeant Stan Browning of the Military Provost Staff Corps recently won the 95 Kilo Judo Championship at a civilian martial arts club in the North Rhine Westfalian town of Moenchengladbach and now his 14-year-old son Danny has followed up by taking the 58 Kilo junior title at the same club.

The Browning family's success is perhaps not too surprising as Stan was the Army heavyweight champion for a number of years and the Army team coach for two years. He is a second dan Black Belt in judo. And son Danny seems destined to follow in father's footsteps as he is already a seventh mon Green Belt.

When Stan Browning was posted to Rhine Army headquarters at Rheindahlen near Moenchengladbach a few months ago, one of the first things he did was look for a club for Danny and himself. "As the Army facilities were limited we joined the Nippon club in Moenchengladbach and have been delighted at the sporting welcome we have received" he said. But Stan, whose family comes from Romford in Essex, was determined to help youngsters learn judo and he has now set up a club which meets on Sunday mornings in Ayrshire Barracks, Moenchengladbach.





CLUB VISIT

DOCKLANDS JUDO CENTRE

Up until May 1980 Docklands Judo Club was just a section of a youth club run by the Dockland Settlement Organisation. At that time we had around 50 members, Juniors and Seniors.

In May 1980 we were invited to take a squad of Junior players to Steen Judo Club in Belgium for a friendly team competition, the team of 15 players we took gave a very good account of themselves, beating the Steen team by just two contests.

On the return of the team, we were informed that the Dockland Settlement Organisation had decided to close the premises down because of financial difficulties. We were then left with 50 good Judo players and no Dojo for them to train in. It had taken four years of dedication from Dave Muckley to build the Club up from ten members and six mats to 50 members and 36 mats.

It took a year of countless applications to the council for

permission to take over the lease of the premises and run it as a Judo Club, and offering to repair and maintain the building at no cost to the council before they finally agreed to let us have it.

In April 1981 we were allowed back into the building, and our first objective was to repay Steen Judo Club's hospitality and invite them to Dagenham for the week-end in May this year. Once again the Dockland players proved too strong for the Belgium squad and beat them very convincingly.

The Centre at this time has over 200 members and a mat area of 84 mats. The Centre is open five nights a week from 6-30pm to 9-30pm and with the help of Vic Jones, 1st Dan, as an instructor, the Centre is growing from strength to strength. We hope that in the near future we are going to start weight training at the Centre.

East Herts Championships for Boys and Girls

SATURDAY 26th AND SUNDAY 27th SEPTEMBER 1981

Many young Jodokas assembled at the East Herts College in Broxbourne on the 26th and 27th September for the first East Herts Boys and Girls Championships. Most of them came from the South East of England.

The first day saw the boys do their bit. There was over 260 Boys entered and you could hardly move in the college, for there were a lot of bodies to keep dodging all day long.

Paul Eales, one of the organisers was a bit upset with the litter that was thrown about, and commented on the fact that there was very little parentle control over some of the children, it was difficult enough for competition organisers to get the managers of Sports Centres, Schools, and other large premises to let us use them. On one occasion he had to go after some boys who were on the roof of

Paul Eales Organiser and Sweeper up.

the building. Coaches or parents who are in-charge of young players should keep an eye out for their children otherwise we are not going to have anywhere to hold our competitions.

Young Tracy Horsfal who was unfortunately injured early in the year, went into hospital for a check and was found to have an old back injury. She has had to pack up Judo for at least a year, anyway she has been doing some refereeing courses and was refereeing at the competition. For a young lady like Tracy to go on the mat and referee took a lot of pluck, there were a lot of people commenting on it and thought that she was on the young side to be doing that sort of thing and I must say that she did a fine job, better than some of the older refs that I have seen. KEEP IT UP TRACY!

In the Under 60 kilo category Mark Gudgeon of R.S.C. threw Stevens of Veraloy out of the area into the officials table and knocked everything flying, including very valuable cups of tea.

At the end of the day it was Pinewood who walked off with the annual shield for the boys.

The next day Sunday, saw the girls do their bit, there were 126 entries, which is good for girls, the day was much quieter than the day before.

In the Under 28 kilo final, Francis McNamara (R.S.C.) beat J. Robinson (Milton Keynes) for the Gold medal it seems that she is taking after her sister Kate who fights in the Under 52 kilo category.

There was some good judo throughout the day especially from the smaller weight categories. A few years ago there wasn't so many girls entering for competitions, but today there are a lot more and it is becoming harder for them to win medals, so the Judo has to be that much better.

The club with the most points on the day was the R.S.C. and they walked away with the annual trophy, which funnily enough was presented to the organisers by Tony Jackson of Trophies Galore and will be presented to the club whose girls gain the highest number of points throughout the competition.



Above... Men Over 65 kilo—Ray SINFIELD (Harlow) gets Jugi-Gatame on lan Greaves (R.S.C.). Below... Boys Under 31 kilo—K. Seamen (R.S.C.) gets to grips with M. Wood (Vikings).



BOYS
Under 28 Kilos 1-G. HOLDGATE R. and H. 2-S. FIELDING. Brent 3-S. GETTING Toyakwai 3-D. KNAPP. Pinewood
Under 31Kilos Pinewood 1 – K. ROBERTS Pinewood 2 – D. HEWITT Pinewood 3 – N. BURNBY Pinewood 3 – M. WEST Viking
1 O. LOWERY Pinewood 2 - J. ROSE Pinewood 3 - S. DIXON R.S. C. 3 - G. SPICER V. and E.
Under 37 Kilos Pinewood 1 – G. DICKSON Pinewood 2 – W. WARD-SMITH Pinewood 3 – A. EVANS Harmondsworth 3 – C. ILLINGWORTH Pinewood
Under 41 Kilos 1—G. PRANGLEN Pinewood 2—N. LOCK Pinewood 3—M. LOCK Pinewood 3—B. COOPER R.S.C. Under 45 Kilos Pinewood 1—I. CATER Pinewood 2—P. WINSON Budokan 3—A. BURGESS New I ex 3—D. MURPHY Itsutsu
Under 50 Kilos Pinewood 1 - D. WELCH Pinewood 2 - M. AUSTIN R.S. C. 3 - D. HARDING New 3 - C. LEY Tokai Under 55 Kilos I-L. GILLIS 2 - G. PIPER Pinewood 3 - P. MURPHY Itsutsu 3 - M. FRENCH Pinewood
Under 60 Kilos Pinewood 1 - R. SMITH Pinewood 2 - R. WELCH Pinewood 3 - M. WILLIAMSON Tokai 3 - M. GUDGEON R.S.C.

Under 65 Kilos
1-W. SWEATMAN Pinewood
2-R. SAMY
2 C CRIPPS Pudeken
3-C. CRIPPSBudokan
3-M. POOLEY Archers
Over 65 Kilos
1—R. SINFIELD Harlow
2-V. LYNCHTokai
3—I. GREAVES
3—D. DEPLANQUE Highbury
GIRLS
Under 28 Kilos
1—F. McNAMARAR.S.C.
2—J. ROBINSONMilton Keynes
3—A. STUART
3-J. HUTCHINS
Under 32 Kilos
1—C. CANNONBrighton Hill
2-J. GROVES Highbury
3-N. BACON
3-R. WILLIAMS Milton Keynes
Under 36 Kilos
1-J. WESTERN Pinewood
2-J. WHITEHOUSEHighbury
3-L. FEELING
3-N. FAIRBROTHERPinewood
Under 40 Kilos
1-J. LETLEY Toyakwai
2-S. ANDERSON Harmondsworth
3-H. BASFORDBedford
3-J. WHITE Wadhem Lodge
Under 44 Kilos
1-K. ELLIOTT
2—D. ROTHERYBedford
3—S. STAGGS V. and E.
3-D. JACKSONR.S.C.
Under 48 Kilos
1—J. MURPHY Archers
2-M. DIXON R.S.C.
3-K. JACKSON
3-A. MULLINS
Under 52 Kilos
1-L. PESKETTR.S.C.
2-C. McNAMARA
3-K. WHITENewbury
3-K. ELLIOTT R.S.C.
Under 56 Kilos
1-M. WILSON Pinewood

2-S. NURSE Milton Keyne
3—S. BONES
3—J. SPINKS Highbur
Under 60 Kilos
1—J. HEALEY
2-J. ELFORDHarmondswortl
3-M. VARNEY Kodokwa
3-S. WARBOYSR.S.C
Under 65 Kilos
1-D. COHEN Harmondsworth
2-C. GREENAWAYNewburn
3-D. LAMBERT Kasca
Over 65 Kilos
1—T. HAYDEN Highbur
2-K. SELFE Makolto
3-T. MUSCOVITCH Bren
KYU GRADES
Under 71 Kilos
1-A. BARKERPinewood
2-K. FORTUNEBrent
3-K. ANNESLEY Wadham Lodge
3-G. ANDREWS Pinewood
Under 86 Kilos

-T. CARLISLE Loughton Halt

L. DUNNET Ealing

3-R. MARRIAGE

..... Loughton Hall

. Harlow

. R.S.C.

2-1 SAUNDERS

Over 86 Kilos...

3-S. BASS ... Under 71 Kilos... 1-S. WILLIAMS .. 2-W. FRY.....

. WILSON. 3-D. RINTOUL Under 86 Kilos... 1-L. LAROQUE ...

3-M. ELLIS Over 86 Kilos... 1-T. SMITH 2-J. WHITE 3-S. SOUTH

Meadowbank Open Championships **EDINBURGH - SATURDAY 31st OCTOBER 1981**

RESULTS

Under 28 Kilos: J. DAVIES, Devizes (Gold). C. NEILL, St. Ninians (Silver). C. SPEARS, Azami (Bronze). S. WRIGHT, Centar (Bronze).

Under 31 Kilos: N. BURNBY, Pinewood (Gold). A. ATKINSON, Stockton (Silver). D. RENNIE, Azami (Bronze). M. GAMROT, Edinburgh (Bronze).

Under 34 Kilos: O. LOWRIE, Pinewood (Gold). J. ROSE, Pinewood (Silver). R. METCALF, Stockton (Bronze). A. KING, Pinewood (Bronze).

Under 37 Kilos: B. PATON, Cluarankwai (Gold). M. HERBERT, Prince Philip (Silver). C. ILLINGWORTH, Pinewood (Bronze). R. WIXON, Devizes (Bronze).

Under 41 Kilos: G. PRANGLEN, Pinewood (Gold). M. PRESTON, Meadowbank (Silver). G. DICKSON, Pinewood (Bronze). K. HANSON, Meadowbank (Bronze).

Under 45 Kilos: I. CATER, Pinewood (Gold). M. MURPHY, Kilmarnock (Silver). P. ROSS, Edinburgh (Bronze). D. McCARRISON, Wishaw YMCA (Bronze). Under 50 Kilos: P. ADAMS, Centar (Gold). M. KING, Centar (Silver). C.

FINNEY, Samurai (Bronze). M. BROWN, Stockton (Bronze).

Under 55 Kilos: C. PENROSE, Azami (Gold). S. SMITH, Centar (Silver). G. PIPER, Pinewood (Bronze). G. FORREST, Forfar Kodokan (Bronze).

Under 60 Kilos: M. BOWMER, Bradford (Gold). N. SWINDELLS, Pinewood (Silver). B. BROWN, Parkhead (Bronze). J. JOHNSTONE, Yoshin (Bronze).

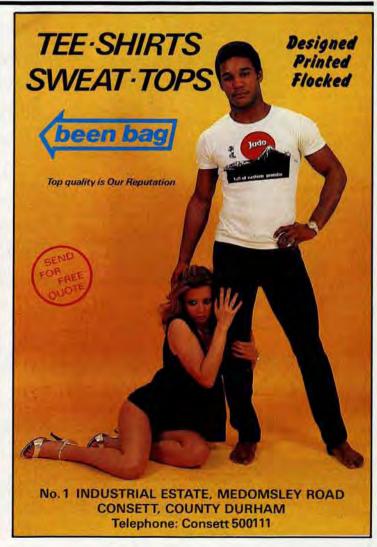
Under 65 Kilos: A. PATON, Kilmarnock (Gold). R. LONGMUIR, Kilmarnock

Under 71 Kilos: M. McSORLEY, Hamilton (Gold). B. COOK, Azami (Silver). P. McDONALD, Edinburgh (Bronze). R. BURGESS, Wishaw (Bronze).

BRITISH SCHOOLS JUDO ASSOCIATION— SANDWELL

World judo champion Neil Adams, was in the West Midlands, on Saturday 5th December 1981, at the K.K.K's Judo Club, who donated their premises of charge to the British Schools Judo Association who organised this one day of judo for the benefit of all school children in the Midland area.

We would like to thank Neil Adams who kindly gave his services free to the school children.



COACHING OR TEACHING?

An Educationist's Viewpoint by: Andrew Roxburgh, Director of Coaching Scottish Football Association.

Andrew Roxburgh has for several years been the Scottish Football Association's Director of Coaching and is a well respected figure in coaching circles. He firmly believes that good coaching in sport is essential and he has done some excellent work to improve the coaching structure within Scottish football. His article on Coaching/Teaching puts the argument in its true perspective.

For many people in physical education and sport the title of this paper will appear to be a contradiction. The teaching versus coaching debate is guaranteed to stimulate heated argument in both camps. Many teachers on the one hand view sports coaching with suspicion and often articulate doubts about the ethics of those who appear to exploit children in the name of excellence. Some even object to competitive sport being part of the school curriculum. Coaches, on the other hand, complain that the schools do not provide a satisfactory service to sport, and will argue that skill training for the major games must be taken out of the hands of educationists if the country is to produce gifted perfor-

The physical education teacher would claim to be completely child centred in his approach to sport while the coach would appear to be subject orientated and more interested in the result than in the performer. These extremes rarely exist in reality and I would like to argue that some times the only difference between coaching and teaching sessions is the amount of time spent on the activity and the fact that in the coaching situation the participants are there by choice. The crux of the matter concerns the teachers'/coaches' philosophy which dictates the way he or she will handle the learning situation and not whether the work takes place within a school or at a sports club. As Bruner states "The teacher is more important than the method."

Concepts of education and sports coaching require some consideration at this point. The American National Education Association for example, puts the aims of education thus-" primary obligation of the teaching profession is to guide children, youths and adults in the pursuit of knowledge and skills, to prepare them in the way of democracy, and so help them to become happy, useful, self-supporting citizens." R.S. Peters in his book "The Concept of Education" suggests that to be educated one must master some skills, acquire knowledge, and develop the ability to understand various principles. Implicit in these views of education are the following...

- 1—That the well educated person has the capacity for critical thought.
- 2—That to be educated in the social sense one must have an understanding of ethical behaviour.
- 3—That skills' acquisition, knowledge and conceptual understanding are important features of the educational process.
- 4-That teaching is student centred.

In direct contrast to the aforementional, many would argue that coaching is about the acquisition of techniques, the training of technical behaviour, and the development of a "win at all costs" ethos, full stop. I disagree with this viewpoint!

In amateur sport, whether at adult or youth level, the aims of the coach are very similar to the educational objectives already stated. Good coaches, usually task orientated individuals, have a mainly athlete centred approach to sport. Athlete centred sport is concerned with participation, human values, personal excellence, and sportsmanship. In football, for instance, this type of coach tries to develop...

- (a) Thinking, imaginative players.
- (b) Skills which provide the optimum answers to the game's problems.
- (c) Players who do not only conform to the rules of the game but to the 'spirit of the game' i.e. sportsmanship.

It should be noted that the rules are protected by the officials, but the spirit of the game is the responsibility of the coaches.

- (d) Self-reliant, self-motivated players.
- (e) Players with a discerning awareness of the game's principles and tactics.
- (f) A healthy attitude towards competition.

The last item requires closer inspection. Competition has the potential to bring out the best and the worst in people and is therefore viewed with suspicion by many teachers. For some educationists the very concept is an anathema and they therefore will argue that there is no place for it in the school system. How misguided! It is the responsibility of teachers to imbue real-life problems with education values. Whether we like it or not, competition is an integral part of life-we are surrounded by it from the day we are born until the day we die. Not only that, but the competitive

arena is rich with teaching opportunities.

As Plato stated "You can discover more about a person in an hour of play than in a year of conversation." It is for the educationist to help children to live with conflict, rivalry, anxieties and strains. All must experience winning and losing and learn to handle it. Both the good coach and the teacher are therefore concerned with producing 'good winners' and 'good losers' athletes who show honesty, integrity and dignity. Sport offers the opportunity to learn how to be dishonest, to cheat, to be hypocritical and to be unethical. The quality of instruction, correction and teachers'/coaches' behaviour will, to a large degree, determine the extent to which this occurs. Remember often, 'attitudes are better caught than taught'.

'Winning isn't the only thing—it is everything!' This is the show-business ethic which is voiced by many coaches in professional football. Even for those who don't go along with this view, professionalism poses complex problems for the coach. The expectations of the community, the propaganda churned out by the media, and the ramifications of failure all influence the coach's approach to his work. As one well known football manager said, "I don't pay them (the players) to think, I pay them to do what I tell them."

The authoritarian outlook is widespread in the professional game, fear is the key motivator. Many players are restricted to a functional role and are encouraged to assume a negative stance. However, there are some professional coaches who try to be more constructive and whose manmanagement, like most successful men in business, is based on flexibility, in other words they vary their style to meet the needs of the situationneither a strongly authoritarian approach nor a fully player centred one. They try to create a framework for freedom in order that the players have the security of good organisation but the licence to express themselves when the opportunity arises. In life a well educated person has a greater freedom than someone with limited

The same principle applies in coaching. Teach your players well and liberate them. Also it must be remembered that the game is for the players and not for the coaches. Nothing annoys me more than listening to coaches who try to manipulate the sport from the touchline. It is comparatively easy to produce players who are functional and negative, but much more difficult to tutor players who are creative and imaginative.



As Spinoza states "All excellent things are as difficult as they are rare." In the professional game the pressures on the coaches are enormous, but it is, I believe, still possible to teach in an open, constructive and moral fashion. The aim is still to win with style, and if you lose—lose because others were better and not because you were inadequate.

In conclusion, coaches/teachers are like the general public, multifarious. Each with his/her personal style and outlook. Their approach to teaching or coaching will depend on what choose to make it. However, one an categorise them roughly under the heading of good (i.e. knowledgeable, imaginative, caring and ethical) and bad (i.e. limited in teaching ability, dull, ego-centric and with doubtful ethics).

Sport and education have their share of both types. Whether it's inside school or at the club the youngsters'/ athletes' skill development and enjoyment of the activity will depend greatly on the kind of person who controls their learning environment. Some teachers compare favourably with bad coaches, while some coaches compare favourably with good teachers!

Before finishing I would like to underline the following five points which I have stated in this paper...

- (1)—Often the only difference between teaching and coaching is the amount of time spent on the activity and the fact that in the coaching situation the participants are there by choice.
- (2)—In amateur sport the coach have a predominantly athlete centred approach.
- (3)—Educationists cannot abdicate their responsibility for the development of sport. They must imbue sporting problem educational values.
- (4)—In spite of the enormous pressures, it is still possible for the coach in the professional game to teach in an open, constructive and moral fashion.
- (5) Coaching is what we choose to make it!

6 gold medal winners in Sporte-Rhode judo suits at the 1980 European Championships in Vienna









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This year's Junior European Championships were held in the Palace of Sports in San Marino. The event was jointly organised by the San Marino and Italian Judo Federations and although the traditions of cordiality and hospitatlity of the old Republic were upheld, organisation of the technical aspects of the tournament left much to be desired. San Marino, I believe, is one of the smallest Republics in the World and with only 50 or so registered judoka seems to be an unusual choice as a venue for a major European Judo Championship.

According to reports the event was well attended but the standard of the Judo was not as high as in recent years. A strong Soviet team dominated the event although the Gold medals were quite evenly distributed between several countries. In the overall medal table Great Britain finished in equal fifth place with Bulgaria and Poland, behind the Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Hungary and France. The smaller Eastern-bloc countries again took a good share of the medals and for the first time Norway featured in the medal lists when Nilssen won a Bronze medal in the Under-95 kilos category.

Britain's best performance came from Kerrith Brown of Wolverhampton, who won the Gold medal in the Under-65 kilos category. Brown, according to reports, was on his best form and his performance was inspiring. In his preliminary pool he could only finish in second place, defeating the Swedish player but losing to the Dutch player by a narrow margin. In the knockout he defeated the Czechoslovkian and the very strong Soviet players to reach the Final where he threw the Italian with Sukuinage for Ippon.

Brown, who was perhaps the most experienced member of the British team, was the worthy winner and his performances against the Soviet and Italian players was outstanding. Brown's victory here has been long overdue and I am sure he will continue to improve and we can look for even better results in the future.

Of the other British team members John Brady and Paul Prentice did well to reach the knock-out but were eliminated before reaching the medal positions. At a reception after the event, M. Genolini, Second Vice-President of the European Judo Union presented Prentice with a trophy for the 'Best Judo Spirit', Paul having been eliminated through a disputed decision.

As the age limits for these Championships encompasses such a narrow group of players, few are eligible to compete more than twice. One notable exception is the French player Michel Nowak, who won the Under-78 kilos title. Nowak won a Bronze medal in Edinburgh in 1979 and the Gold medal in Portugal in 1980. He has experience and ability which goes beyond his years and he was an obvious favourite at this event.

Much of the officiating was erratic and there were some very bad refereeing blunders which marred the event for players and spectators alike. It seems that there is a new system for selecting the referees which does not take ability into account and I cannot forsee the situation improving in the near future.

The World Junior Championships will be held next year, in Brazil, but there appears to be little excitement being caused by the event. It has been so long since the last World Junior Championships and next year's event has already been postponed once; there can certainly be no continuity.

Report: COLIN McIVER

1981 JUNIOR EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

San Marino Palace of Sports



KERRITH BROWN receives the Gold medal.

RESULTS
UNDER 60 KILOS
1TAMAS BUJKO, HUN
2 KARAPET DEMIRIAN, USSR
3 STEFAN CUK, YUG
3 ALEX BRORGE, GDR
5PATRICK ROUX, FRA
5 UGO PONTANA, ITA
UNDER 65 KILOS
1 KERRITH BROWN, GB
2 MAURIZIO BENVENUTI, ITA
3 ERIC BOS, HOL
3 GIA GOGOLAURI, USSR
5 D. GIALLURACHIS, FRA
5 LIBOR STEBEL, CZECH
UNDER 71 KILOS
1 WAIDEMAR LEGIAN, POL
2 FRANK WIEMEKE, GFR
3 UMAR MARAEV, USSR
3 ISTYAM FURJESZ, HUN
5 ANATOLI ATANASSOV, BUL
5J. M. BIEDERBOST, SUI
UNDER 78 KILOS
1MICHEL NOWAK, FRA
2 ALEX SITUSEV, USSR
3JAKUB STROS, CZECH
3 DENES FOGARASI, HUN
UNDER 86 KILOS
1 ATANAS VALTCHEV, BUL
2 ROLAND BORAWSKI, GDR
3 ZSLOT HEVEST, HUN 3 PATRIK VANHEY, FRA
3PATRIK VANHEY, FRA
UNDER 95 KILOS
1 DIETMAR BRANDT, GDR
2G. NEORADZE, USSR
3 KAYOTTO NILSSEN, NOR
3 ANTONIO PIPERISSA, ITA
OVER 95 KILOS
1 D. A. KOBIRDZA, USSR
2 SEBASTIAN GEANA, ROM
3 FRED OLHORN, GDR
3 IOCHENI PLATE GER

3 JOCHEN PLATE, GFR

British Team

In my official capacity of Referee I afraid that I was not able to watch much of the Judo of the British Team members objectively. I had, however, seen one or two of Kerrith Brown's contests including a good view of his Final.

He had made steady progress towards the Final during the day, and his opponent for the Final was to be Benvenuti the darling of the Italian audience. Benvenuti had made his progress to the Final with some good Judo, but also with the considerable, vociferous support of the extremely partisan spectators. It appeared to me that Benvenuti had only to flick his hips, or even threaten to make an attacking movement, for the crowd to go into absolute raptures of delight.

The scene was therefore set as Kerrith Brown stepped out onto the tatami for his last battle of the Championships against Benvenuti, who received another tumultuous welcome from his countrymen (and women).

Kerrith played the contest exactly right from the beginning, and in my opinion, was desperately unfortunate not to be given scores after having made two good attacks. Soon after this Benvenuti was given a score of Koka, after some vocal encouragement from the crowd. I remember remarking to one of my leagues at the time, that the British was going to have to do something stupendous to win this one.

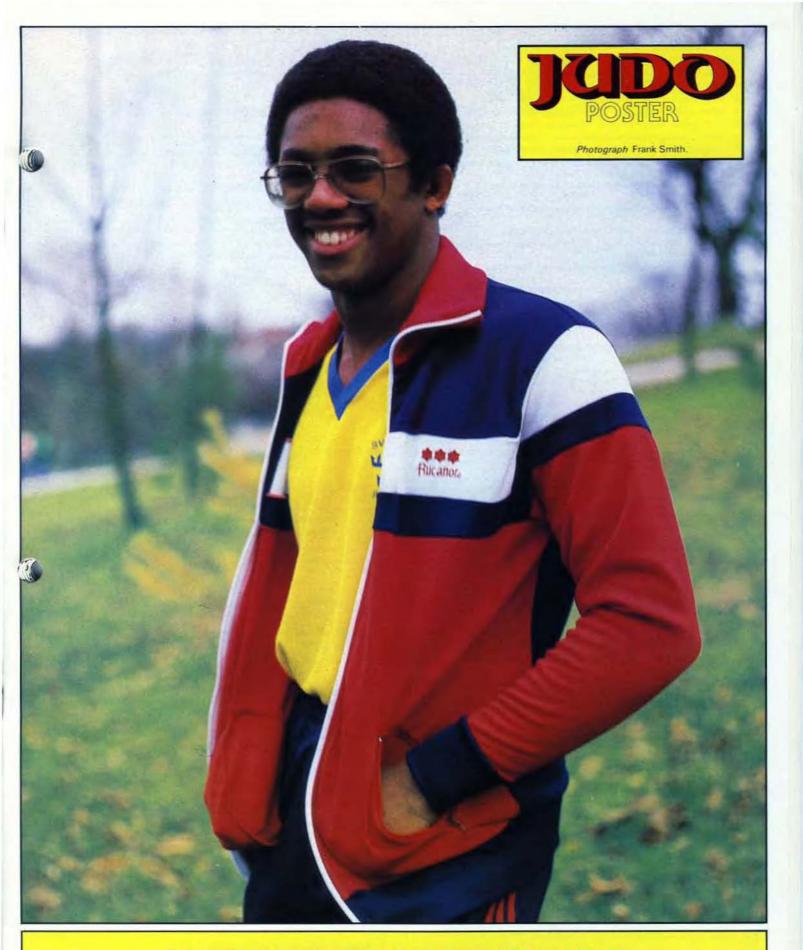
Well, he did. About half-way through the contest the Italian attempted a technique and slightly over-reached. Kerrith reacted with a most tremendous Sukuinage, and hoisting his opponent to over head height, crashed him over onto his back. I distinctively remember that I had time to think before the referee gave his score, and my thought, voiced aloud, was that the referee would have to give at least Waza-ari after that impact. As we all now know, the referee gave Ippon, and Britain had a Junior European Champion.

Marvellous achievement, Kerrith, it may even have been worth losing your right eyebrow for!

RAY TOPPLE

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Gold	Silver	Bronze
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1		3
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	1	-
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		1
		1
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Report and Colour Picture: RAY TOPPLE



KERRITH BROWN Junior European Champion

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SCOTTISH MEN'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

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Date

1st Meadowbank Open Girls Junior Judo Championships

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-56kgs +66kgs -61kgs -66kgs

Over 8 years and under 18 years on date of Age Qualification Event. Weighing-in will be held on both Friday even-Weigh-in

ing and on the day of the Event. Closing Date All entries must be received no later than Friday 2nd April 1982. Entries only accepted on official

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Due to the number of mat areas required, the Rules ... 1... rules governing location will be modified.

Armlocks and strangles will be permitted in the 2... following categories... -56kgs -61kgs -66kg

Entry Fee £2.50 - Tournament Licence applied for.

★ New National weight categories to be used at the BJA National Under-18 Championship in 1982. Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road,

Edinburgh, Scotland-Telephone: 031-661 5351.

Application Forms and Full Details

1982 CALENDAR



SCOTTISH JUDO FEDERATION - EVENTS FOR 1982

Saturday 17th April*... First Meadowbank Open Championships for Girls Saturday 8th/Sunday 9th May ... Bellshill Open Championships for Girls Sunday 23rd May. ... S.J. F. Annual General Meeting Sunday 19th September ... Scottish Girls Championships Saturday 16th/Sunday 17th October ... Scottish Boys Championships Sunday 7th November ... Scottish Senior Womens Championships Sunday 21st November ... Scottish Under-18 and Under-21 Championships Sunday 5th December ... Scottish Senior Mens Championships

*These events are open to non-S.J.F. members

Further details from ...
THE SCOTTISH JUDO FEDERATION
8 FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

MIDLAND AREA EVENTS FOR 1982

Saturday 16th January. . Jack Law Team (Club) Championships for Junior Boys and Girls (Open to all Areas)

Saturday 5th June Midland Area Mens Team Championships (Closed to Area)

Combined with Midland Area Womens Individual Championships
(Open to all Areas). To be followed by a Disco in the evening

Saturday 19th June.... Chaplehouse Lower Grades Event (Closed to Midland Area)
Saturday 10th July.... Inter-County Team Championships (Closed to Midland Area)
Saturday 18th September....... Midland Area Girls (Elimination) Championships
(Closed to Midland Area)

Saturday 23rd October......Midland Area Boys (Elimination) Championships
(Closed to Midland Area)

Saturday 20th November . . . Midland Area Mens Championships (Open to all Areas)
Saturday 11th December . National Team Championships for Girls (Provisional Date)

Venue for above events Haden Hill Leisure Centre unless stated otherwise



Dear Sir.

In the issue of Judo published in September 1980 there appeared an article by Mr Gleeson entitled 'On Watching Adams lose a Gold Medal,' referring to the Moscow Olympics. Can we now expect to see another article entitled 'On Watching Adams Win The World Championship,' following his performance in Maastricht?

A. HINDLE, Bewdley, Worcs

Dear Sir.

Congratulations on the October (or was it November) issue of *Judo*. The Maastricht '81 supplement was excellent and colourful, with Colin McIver, John Goodbody and Frank Smith managing to re-create some of the atmosphere of the Championships superbly.

What I want to know is how the Dutch Judo Federation managed to stage two World Championships in the same week, because obviously Peter Campbell (who?) went to a different one and seemingly didn't enjoy it one bit.

I have re-read my back copies of *Judo* and now realise that all of Mr Campbell's articles have this 'whinging and whining' style. Perhaps he is just generally morose. Can he not be replaced? At least take his pen away.

P. RICHARDS, Northamptonshire



I was somewhat confused on reading Peter Campbell's 'Points of View' on Maastricht '81—Judo No. 15, Oct/81—as the article turned out to be mainly a criticism of the BJA rather than an opinion of the World Championships. Whilst some of his criticism was justified—and much of it was certainly not—I would suggest to Mr Campbell that helpful suggest-

ions would do far more good than derogatory remarks.

I cannot comment on the quality and commentary of foreign TV histworks, as not only am I not fluent in German, I have no command of Datch or Fleenish, nor did I have the opportunity to wash TV in the five countries to which he refers. I wash sear quasible his qualifications and exportunities, however, he states that wealthy speciales are available when TV coverage is guaranteed. He should talk to BBC on TV, as I have done, and he was again that the is deficitely not the case in the UK – nor as the BJA to beare.

The choice of sports deverat is consided by public demand, production costs, available or time and individual producers preferences. Separat appeals have been made to Judo anthrusiasts to take the little time required to write to the throadcasting sufforces and complain of the take of coverage. Two to three hundred letters would be effective, but no gree seems enthusiastic enough to write.

His understanding of the policy of appointing a part-time coach is wrong. It was not because of a shortage of cash. Before making such statements he should consult those responsible for making the decision, in this case, the 1979-81 Management Committee.

He is also misinformed concerning the hotel in which our Team was accommodated. The hotel was that which was suggested by the Dutch Organising Committee, and furthermore, other teams did stay there, despite Mr Campbell's statement to the contrary. It was used by France and Japan, as well as teams from Africa, South America and Asia.

I am not sure why he mentions the Team's meal on their first night. I can only assume that he thinks they should have spent less. Again, Mr Campbell should have taken the trouble to find out why they ate where they did as he obviously considers it important. The facts are: the transport laid on to carry the Team from the airport was diverted to pick up other delegations, and delayed to such a degree that the Team's officials had no choice but to accept a makeshift meal, at a very late hour, at an extortionate price, otherwise they would not have eaten at all.

Once more he is wrong in stating that the BJA is the only recognised body controlling Judo in the UK. Admittedly, it is the principal organisation, but the Welsh Judo Association, the Northern Ireland Judo Federation and the Scottish Judo Federation are each responsible for their own countries to a large degree, the SJF being in receipt of more grant aid per capita than the others, and each of them is in a position to influence the powers that be, just as the individual licence holders are, if only they would take the trouble to tell their elected representatives what they would like to see happen. Everyone is entitled to write and give their suggestions, but very few bother to do so. I cannot speak for previous Management Committees, but I know that my colleagues on the present Committee want to know from the Membership how they

The comment concerning Brian Jacks' attendance left me wondering as to the reason for its inclusion. Was it intended to be sarcastic? One of the few statements Mr Campbell makes with accuracy is that Brian Jacks informed the previous Management Committee of his initial limited availability. As they found this acceptable, why is Mr Campbell criticising him?

On the highly controversial topic of Referees, Mr Campbell states that the audience quickly gave up complaining about blunders. This is not so. The crowd expressed their dissention vociferously, throughout the tournament.

Conscious of the differences in interpretation at home and abroad, the Management Committee has approved a recommendation from the BJA Refereeing Sub-Committee that foreigners may be invited to referee at our events in order to help promote a better understanding between 'us' and 'them,' and give our players an opportunity to fight on their own ground under foreign referees.

In conclusion, we all know the BJA's got plenty of shortcomings, and everyone has the right to criticise and complain, but would it not be better and more constructive if more people were prepared to help—just a little?

How about you, Mr Campbell?

JOHN BEARD

Dear Sir,

Enclosed cheque for subscription renewal.

Congratulations on the quality of the magazine and the very high quality of the October colour supplement, from one printer to another. Well worth waiting for!

A. HOLMES, Leeds

Dear Sir

Having carried out First Aid coverage at a great number of Judo events over the past three years, I have come to the conclusion that a change in the Rules is possibly required. Namely that after treatment for injury on the mat, it should be possible for the referees, on advice from the First Aid personnel, to over-rule the player's desire to continue the contest.

I have discussed this subject with a number of officials, first-aiders and players and have found their responses vary. Perhaps your readers could indicate their feelings on this matter.

G. NEILSON, Edinburgh
St. Andrews Ambulance Association

FOR SALE

Judo Mat Complete, size 21'×36', 42 mats 6'×3'. Canvas and Wood surround, all in excellent condition, with purpose-built trolley—£450:00. Tel: Mr Turner, Bournemouth (0202) 735580.

1981 NATIONAL UNDER 18's Championship

CRYSTAL PALACE 7th-8th NOVEMBER

Above... The Under 36 kilo medallist J. Thompson (Scotland)—Gold.

Above...The Under 36 kilo medallist J. Thompson (Scotland)—Gold. Bottom left...An Uchimata attack in the 34 kilo Boys category. Bottom right...The Under 60 kilo medallist Celine Dufficy (Midlands)—Gold.

No less than 750 young men and women contested the National Under 18's held at Crystal Palace N.S.C. over the weekend of Saturday 7th-Sunday 8th November, with the Boys events taking place on Saturday and the Girls on Sunday.

As usual the boys produced the larger entry by about 100 competitors, due to their ability to fill the heavier weight ranges better than the girls though this entries gap reduces year after year.

Instead of dropping the bottom weight categories which had a combined entry of 63, it would seem logical to look at what could be done in the heavyweight divisions.

Whereas the boys manage 31 entries in the top category, many of them well over 70 kilos (which argues for an upper limit) the girls only manage that number in the two top events and I would have thought it obvious that there are not many 11 stone, 18 year old ladies about. But then, I consider that any restriction of entries into the Nationals (other than area qualification) is an imposition and totally unnecessary.

Amongst the boys, the spread of medals was more even than of late, with the Northern Home Counties and the North West taking three titles, whilst the Midlands and Scotland managed two each. The South and London shared the other two categories.

The Northern Home Counties topped the medal chart with ten, whilst the South managed eight and the North West seven. Martin McSorely astonishingly still a junior despite considerable adult success took the 71 kilo title for Scotland from the Midlands new Royal Marine, Mickey Russell, and Paul Sheals again took the title at 65 kilos as did Mickey Chamberlain (Midlands at 50 kilos. There was

some confused refereeing especially in the 34 kilo category and even the final brought disagreement, though this by no means excuses lack of discipline from coaches or players. Organizationally the Competition went well and there even seemed to be a slight improvement in Catering standards though the charges are absurd.

The Girls event was of a higher standard than last years, with greater use of terminal moves in Newaza amongst the eligible groups than previously, though there was still a noticeable continuation of the 'flop and drop' moves.

The trend is much more obvious amongst the girls than the boys with no logical explanation other than in talking with some of the competitors it is clear that Club Coaches generally spend less time coaching technique with girls than with boys. Girls are usually in the minority in junior clubs and it is seldom that coaches spend time teaching throwing skills to girls in any great depth. The absence of rotation in 'flop and drop' techniques, when recognised, is easily cured.

In the meantime it seems to be the major cause of the injuries that do occur though I did not see anything that was too serious.

The Southern Area came out top of the medal table with eleven successes with the Midlands and Northern Home Counties second and third. Again the consistency of these Areas was evident with the Midlands getting 29 of their 38 entries into the knockout round where they then suffered from their own success and the lack of geographical seeding and proceeded to eliminate each other.

In 1980 the N.H.C. boys suffered just as badly when a large percentage of their players made the second round only to meet each other almost in their entirety. Surely seeding rules

could be more generous for the Junior Nationals in recognising that players who train with each other all year in order to get to the Competition are quite distressed when they have to meet in the early rounds of the knockout. The Southern and Northern Home Counties Areas also suffered from 'self elimination' though not as badly as the Midlands and I am sure that everyone would welcome 'geographical' into the second round.

Having said that, there is still obviously something wrong with the first round seeding when the only two dan grades in the 56 kilo category were placed in the same pool and the separation of medallists from the previous year is clearly not enough.

Never-the-less the competition was well organized and ran smoothly, and the ceremony after the finals was effective and kept the audience right to the end. For once the girls were treated as well as the boys and consequently enjoyed it more.

Notable performances were recorded by Helen Taylor's (North) Gold at 40 kilos which was her fourth in succession having won every weight category in which she has competed so far. Celine Dufficy (Midlands) made her third appearance in the 60 kilo finals again winning the title and Teresa Hayden was again London's sole Gold medallist. Kim Duston kent the Welsh flag flying with a Silver at 56 when she lost to the astonishing Andrea Trage (Midlands) who took her first and only National title. Andrea is a natural athlete and on the whole was far superior to most of her opponents and without doubt with a little more dedication would by now be in the top International echelon. Her interest in the sport is however intermittent, which is a great pity for everyone. Scotland did better than at first glance taking the 36 kilo title through J. Thompson and the 44 kilo category with A. Briody plus a Silver at 60 kilos with Boyle.

The North West won three titles which I suspect is their best ever performance with the Midlands also taking two, 56 and 60 kilos, and a Silver at 65 kilos from Rachael Evans, while the N.H.C., London, Yorks and Humber and the North had one each.

The Southern Area got girls into three finals but unluckily lost them all for Silver medals.



RANK SMITH

BOYS RESULTS

Under 28 Kilos...1—S. Gettings, London. 2—G. Holgated, N.H.C. 3—G. Hughes, North West. 3—E. Walsh, Northern Ireland.

Under 31 Kilos...1—N. Donahue, North West. 2—I. Francis, London. 3—S. Kearns, West. 3—N. Burnby, N.H.C.

Under 34 Kilos...1-S. Dixon, N.H.C. 2-W. Viggins, London. 3-J. Rose, N.H.C. 3-G. Jones, North West.

Under 37 Kilos...1-B. Cooper, N.H.C. 2-W. Ward-Smith, N.H.C. 3-P. Goodrich, South, 3-K. Helsby, North West.

Under 41 Kilos...1—M. Preston, Scotland. 2—I. Burke, South. 3—P. Antony, West. 3—G. Praglen, N.H.C.

Under 45 Kilos...1—K. Bradshaw, N.H.C. 2—P. Ross, Scotland. 3—J. Cater, N.H.C. 3—M. Murphy, Scotland.

Under 50 Kilos...1—M. Chamberlain, Midlands. 2—R. Copp, Wales. 3—C. Finney, North West. 3—A. Sanderson, Y. and H.

Under 55 Kilos...1—N. Jones, Midlands. 2—G. Piper, N.H.C. 3—G. Hoptroff, South. 3—M. Somerville, North West.

Under 60 Kilos...1-N. Eckersley, North West. 2-S. Steele, South. 3-M. Bowmer, Y. and H. 3-A. Smith, South.

Under 65 Kilos...1 – P. Sheals, North West. 2—A. McNaughton, South. 3—A. Tyndall, Scotland. 3—H. Melville, London.

Under 71 Kilos...1—M. McSorley, Scotland. 2—M. Russel, Midlands. 3—T. Fisher, South. 3—J. Goodwin, North West.

Over 71 Kilos...1-J. Webb, South. 2-L. Hibbeat, London. 3-R. Dufficy, Midlands. 3-M. Ollivant, Y. and H.







KARL BACON 3, 5, 6 & 7

1981 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS UNDER 18's



1—Not everyone can be a wimmer. J. Harkin (Scotland) v F. Deveney (North West). 2—A. Whitehead (N.H.C.) knocks D. Gay (Midlands) to the mat at 55 kilos. 3—N. Donahue (North West) v I. Francis (London). 4—S. Kerns (West) controls Rennie (Scotland) with a variation of Sangaku-gatame. 5-6-7—D. Binner (Midlands) scores Ippon against S. Stockhill 34 kilo division. 8—Teresa Hayden (London) scores Ippon. 9—Kerry Elliott (N.H.C.) Silver medallist. 10—Kim Jackson (N.H.C.). 11—A-D—Helen Kilgallon (Midlands) throws Bernie Cendrowski (Midlands) for the 36 kilo Bronze medal. 12—Andrea Trigg (Midlands) 1st National title. 13—Samantha Marsden (Midlands) v Susan Cosnett (Midlands) Repechage. 14—56 kilo medal presentation.











GIRLS RESULTS

Under 28 Kilos...1—A. Stuart, N.H.C. 2—F. McNamara, N.H.C. 3—D. Clarke, South. 3—A. Titley, Midlands.

Under 32 Kilos...1 – T. Jenkins, North West. 2 – D. Robson, North. 3 – W. Gent, North West. 3 – C. Cannon, South.

Under 36 Kilos...1—J. Thompson, Scolland. 2—D. Ivery, South. 3—J. Jones, Midlands. 3—H. Kilgallon, Midlands.

Under 40 Kilos...1—H. Taylor, North. 2—H. McGaskill, North. 3—T. Mussett, South. 3—D. Brown, North West.

Under 44 Kilos...1—A. Briody, Scotland. 2—K. Elliott, N.H.C. 3—S. Cosnett, Midlands. 3—D. Snowdon, North.

Under 48 Kilos...1-D. Paton, North West. 2-K. Jackson, N.H.C. 3-J. Langley, North West. 3-S. Madge, South.

Under 52 Kilos...1—R. Mellars, Y. and H. 2—K. White, South. 3—L. Peskett, N.H.C. 3—D. Jackson, N.H.C.

Under 56 Kilos...1—A. Trigg, Midlands. 2—K. Duston, Wales. 3—M. Hayward, Y. and H. 3—L. Noble, South.

Under 60 Kilos...1—C. Dufficy, Midlands. 2—E. Boyle, Scotland. 3—C. Cossar, South. 3—A. Vohmann, South.

Under 65 Kilos...1—J. Mather, North West. 2—R. Evans, Midlands. 3—R. Currier, South. 3—J. Townsend, Wales.

Over 65 Kilos...1-T. Hayden, London. 2-C. Shaikh, South. 3-G. Tyler, N.H.C. 3-D. Jackson, West.

1981 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS UNDER 183

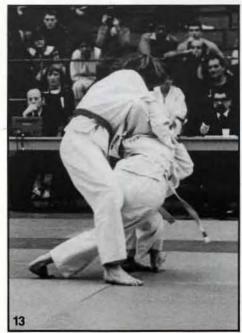
















REFEREEING

REG TETHER

One responsibility of a referee, which is not widely appreciated, is the safety of the contestant as far as is practicable, considering the hazzards of a combat sport such as ours.

By taking action in good time, usually by calling Matte of Sono-mama, or even Ippon, he can prevent or minimise injury. Occasionally Ippon is given when in the referee's opinion the result of the technique is apparent; for instance a player may yell (in pain?) when an armlock is applied or he may appear to consciousness during a choke. The lason to players should be clear-if it doesn't hurt, don't cry out. In a choke situation not only must the player attempt to escape but he should not allow himself to be put into the situation where he is unable to submit should the need arise.

A referee will call Matte or Sonomama in standing or in groundwork situations when there is likelihood of injury by accident. There may be a dangerous tangle of limbs, a finger could be caught up in a kit and be liable to damage or a person could be unable to breathe because of the respective positions of the bodies.

A referee should call Sano-mama if for instance, after a throw followed by a hold, an injury is suspected or apparent. He will request medical aid for the injured player and have the opponent remove himself carefully from his holding position. If after medical attention the injured player wishes to continue, the players will be replaced in as near the original positions as possible then be instructed to carry on fighting by the call of Yoshi.

I've been asked many times about the point of this ruling. Basically the reason is to prevent the advantage being taken from the attacker because of the accidental injury to his opponent.

One situation which cannot be controlled by referees at an event, is the entry into a strong event such as the recent British Under-18 Boys and Girls Championships, of players who are obviously not ready for competition at this level. I personally observed, in the early rounds, inexperienced kids receiving severe drubbings from their opponents.

Many of those players could not fall properly and regularly when thrown fairly on to their backs had to receive first aid afterwards. On several occasions I recommended to the parent or coach of a player that he or she should withdraw, to prevent them from being further injured, when for instance their head had had a bump. It was fortunate that on each occasion the gentlemen concerned accepted the advice of the medical staff and myself and withdrew the player; these were not necessarily all inexperienced players. I would praise this action by people who obviously care more for the well-being of their charges than the possibility of a medal place.

When we consider the preparation of players for competition we must of course discuss the thorny problem of the infamous 'FLOP AND DROP' as the 'technique' is now generally called. I say 'technique' because it is often used as a method of preventing one's opponent from attacking. In other words an excessively defensive attitude exists which is penalised by Shido.

During the morning of the Boys Championships at Crystal Palace this year, I was watching a bout, not while refereeing, where one of the lads was continually employing this method of 'attack'. He was penalised with Shido, at which point his coach shouted out "How can you penalise him? He is doing all the work!" In fact the 'work' referred to was to be apparently turning in for throws and dropping to the knees while doing this, with no attempt to carry the opponent over. There was no commitment and the only effect of those continual movements was that the opponent was prevented from attacking with throws.

The penalty was **not** for passivity (failing to attack within a prescribed period) but for being excessively defensive. The sad thing is that the boy probably still thinks that this form of 'attacking' is fine and that he was robbed by the referee.

When a player makes a throwing attack with a genuine intention to throw there obviously must be commitment in the general direction of the intended throw. What we see often, consists of an Ippon Seoinage type start—you know the kind of thing—a quarter turn of the body or even less, then the whole body weight drops straight down onto the 'throwers' knees. This possibly pulls the opponent's head and shoulders down, but no attempt is made to actually throw the opponent over the body.

Sometimes we see an Ouchi-gari type attack, which consists of pushing the leg behind and between the opponent's legs and then dropping to the knee(s) with again no real attempt to knock him over. These two examples show how it is possible to be **apparently** attacking but really only preventing action by the opponent.

I've even heard, while refereeing, the instruction from the coach to a player whose opponent has been warned for passivity, "Make him passive" - in other words stop him attacking. Would it not be more constructive to teach pupils to win by scoring, rather than to depend on or try to achieve a penalty to the opponent. While the use of these methods exist there will always be differences of opinion. The coach of the user will insist that he is trying to throw. The coach of the opponent will insist that he is 'flopping and dropping'. The referee therefore, as with all other matters has to decide on the validity of the action.

The 'Cradle' turnover and holding:

A technique being used by a number of players at the moment is referred to as the 'cradle'. I think most active Judo people have seen, used or taught this so I'll leave others to describe the method for you, if you don't know the technique.

I would make the point that to achieve the OSAEKOMI position, Tori (the attacker) must be seen to be in the dominant position. In other words he must not be partially underneath or the hold will not be given.

I watched one of my own countrymen at the recent Boys Championships skilfully turn his opponent on to his back but fail to get the call for just this reason; his hips were partially under his opponent. In fact, a shift of position by his opponent made the situation almost look as if it had the opposite effect and that he was being held by the other.

Fortunately the referee was on top of the situation; he called Matte when no progress was apparent. The lesson to be learned here is that if, during a contest a player applies what he considers Osaekomi but the referee, for whatever reason has not called it, CHANGE IT!

As with many of the penalty and score situations there exists a difference of opinion between some coaches and some referees. May I put a fact to you to be considered. Most referees coach regularly, some even coach top level players. Very few busy coaches referee regularly, if at all, or can spare the time to attend refereeing courses. What is required is what some Areas already have—courses and seminars on Refereeing and Contest Rules to which coaches and players are invited. Only by discussing these differences of opinion are the problems of interpretation of the rules going to be resolved.

If you would like any subject on rules or refereeing discussed in this column or in private correspondence please write to me c/o JUDO magazine.



JUNIOR STARS WITH BRIAN JACKS

The Junior Stars with Brian Jacks Show rolls along merrily and the miles have really been clocked up in the last few weeks.

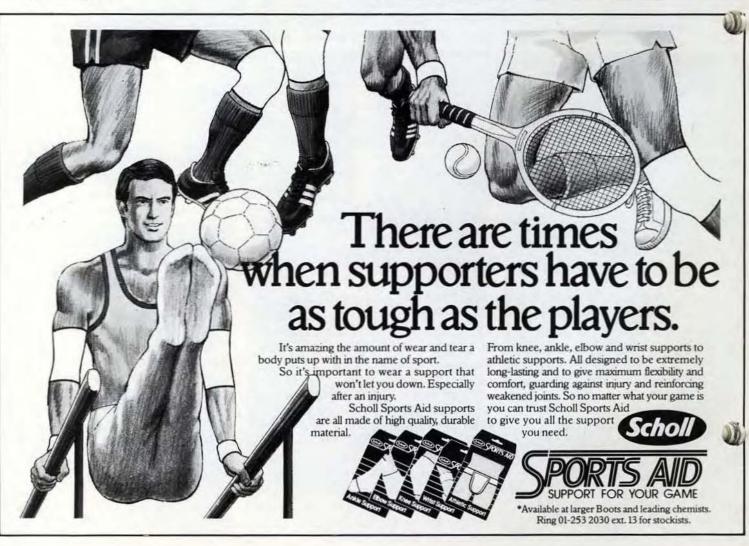
Following Bath, we went into Shropshire to the delightful town Whitchurch and their super Civic Centre. Roland Lee had really got the event buzzing in the area. Press and radio gave Junior Stars great coverage and the youngsters had a tremendous day with Brian. Next stop Poole and what a show from Harry Budden's Bondi Judokwai. Junior Stars here, there and everywhere, having a real ball. That is what Junior Stars is all about, youngsters coming together to have a really good time. After a very hectic day it was time to move on. The Super Dome, Morecambe was the next venue. Unfortunately the weather was rather poor at the seaside but still the youngsters had a great time on the mat with Brian and his brother Shane.

November arrived and with it the visit to Devon and Newton Abbot Judo Club. The Junior Star winners really put up some good figures here, testimony to the clubs represented, and to the coach at 'Abbot', Paul Hendie. From Devon we ascended to Tartan country, Glasgow was the first stopping off point. Although yet again, there were other Judo attractions competing with Junior Stars, we still managed to get together over 100 youngsters.

Still to come, Edinburgh, Hull and the very last Junior Stars of 1981 Batley in the Heavy Woollen area of Yorkshire. With Brian we will have another very special guest at Batley; none other than Father Christmas has promised to try and look in for a few minutes. How about making a date in your diary for Batley Sports Centre on Sunday 6th December for the Junior Stars with Brian Jacks and Father Christmas.

Hope to see you there.

Head Office: Judo Limited, Camden House, 717 Manchester Old Road, Rhodes, Middleton, Manchester M24 4JF David A. Wood—Marketing and Promotions Division Terrier Park, 80a Cemetery Road, Heckmondwike West Yorkshire WF16 9EH Telephone: (0924) 409918



Failure! Yes, unfortunately, once again, despite my vociferous arguments I failed to get the Management Committee to change their decision to drop the bottom weight categories in junior judo from the National Competitions. Although getting the proposal put to the vote again, I still lost it 4-3 and after the six month period the decision will now be implemented.

So if you disagree (or agree for that matter) you have six months to let the Chairman know how you feel, in writing, as I can now do nothing more at Committee level. It should be said that even if all 27,000 junior members wrote saying they object, the Committee still need not take any notice of them as in the end they are the deciding factor...but it might make someone change their mind. Of course a couple of Clubs could make a counter-resolution at the AGM if they thought they had enough support.

There were a few interesting conclusions reached at the last Management Committee meeting which will interest you all.

Firstly, it was agreed to consider the introduction of armlocks and strangles into all categories of junior judo probably in time for next year's National Championships. Once again the six month rule enables you to make any representation you feel fit. Also it was agreed to look into the publity of staging a Senior Mens Multi-Nations Tournament public bility of staging a Senior Mens Multi-Nations Tournament to Nations such as Japan, France, Russia and East Germany. This would enable the Membership to see some of the World's greatest judo players at the minimum of expense and provide the Association with a reciprocal arrangement which would enable our Team to receive invitations to sponsored tournaments and allow an interchange of referees with other Nations.

Formal approval was also given for the appointment of a Press and Publicity Officer, who would be a professional journalist, on a fee-paying basis with immediate effect. This progresses the resolution at the AGM put by John O'Brien suggesting that the Association should consider spending some money on promoting the sport. More about this at a later date when the appointment has been made.

Now, a couple of magnificent errors which just go to show that things go wrong in Associations other than the BJA.

You may recall that the Japanese tendered to hold the 1988 Olympics in Nagoya and having staged the Tokio Games successfully they were confident that their application would succeed against that of the developing Korea. It seems that their confidence was such that someone nipped off and ordered the printing of vast amounts of publicity material including the most attractive car and bag stickers shown on this page.

Unfortunately as we now all know, the Koreans proved expect at lobbying delegates and by a narrow margin won the Anyone want 150,000 car and bag stickers?



Then there was the circular from the Israel Judo, Self defence and sports Association about an International Judo camp for the blind which took place in Mevasseret Zion, near Jerusalem between the 18-26th July this year.

It says...'Altogether there were 15 participants...blind judoka and Coaches...the programme consisted of daily training sessions in judo, swimming and one competition. There were also sightseeing tours in Jerusalem, the Dead Sea...etc, etc, OUCH!

Finally, there is a young lad in one of the Clubs at which I occasionally teach who is a bit of a handful and one evening was playing up a bit more than usual, so much so that the lady helper/secretary who looks after the Club found her patience tried to the limit and she made to give the erring pupil a clip round the ear.

Being a bit quicker than our Club helper the junior smartly ducked and wriggled under the rather low stage at one end of the hall where he remained out of reach and refused to come out. On entering, I was greeted by the irate lady who promptly demanded I get under the stage and apply whatever discipline necessary. Squeezing my way into the dusty semi-dark recess I found the miscreant crouched behind a support and prepared to give him a piece of my mind, but, before I could get a word out he innocently asked, "Hello Frank, is she after you too?"

Assistant Editor...

Person required to assist Editor with the production of JUDO Magazine. The job would involve obtaining and writing copy and editing copy for approval by Editor. Job would also involve some travel to events etc. A knowledge of artwork, layout and photography would be an advantage but not essential.

Write stating particulars to the Editor,

Judo Magazine, Camden House, 717 Manchester Old Road, Rhodes, Middleton, Manchester.

A JUDO MOVE...

From Saturday 28th November 1981

The British Judo Association Head Office

is situated at

16 Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0QH

Telephone: 01-387 9340

WINNING ELEMENT

with Peter Brown M.B.E.. 3rd Dan B.J.A. Honorary National Coach



The judo fighter has only one weapon-it is called SKILL. Other factors merely create the environment and conditions in which skill can take place. It is the skilled movement that completes months of preparation and can transform mere mortals into National heroes with a single

Much has been written about skill learning and although many teachers, coaches and players want to be told about THE method of gaining skill, most authorities will emphasise that there is no one method.

So what is this valuable element and how do we take the most effective steps to gain it? In this article I will attempt to help you understand and recognise the most important factors that affect skill learning so that you can train more

Skill can be described as a set of movements made to achieve a pre-determined objective, with the least amount of effort and with the greatest degree of certainty and regularity.

When we discuss skill we must be careful not to be too fixed in our approach. The skill-learning process is complicated by the fact that the elements are not always constant. Individuals vary greatly as does each individual at different times, so one can only generalisethere will always be an exception to the rule!

Neither is skill learning a regular or constant process. It progresses in what are known as 'skill learning plateaux,' or 'steps.' The learner can, for example, make rapid progress for a matter of weeks and then appear to falter and make little progress for a time. It is while a learner is seemingly struggling on a plateau that the skill is in fact being learned.

This is the time that any complete series of bodily movements involved in learning a judo skill should be given a chance to be consolidated or organised. It is essential that the learner should recognise this absorption time that is needed during skill training. Adults, in particular, are so used to 'instant results,' abundant in a consumer society, that they are quite unused to the time required to develop skill. They more often want results quickly and without much effort.

One inescapable fact is that skills do have to be learned. The percentage of 'natural athletes' only amounts to 2-3% of the entire population.

There are three phases to becoming a highly skilled performer:

- Learning the skill.
- The Fixation phase.
- The Automatic phase.

Stage 1: Learning the skill

An individual, left to himself will practise a complex skill until he gets some kind of reward but it is very rare that this skill will be technically sound. Some people do learn by their mistakes but without good instruction they will become 'grooved' into the method they happened to hit on first. This is very difficult to change later.

Self-analysis is not only difficult but is often innaccurate. Therefore it is essential to have someone to provide meaningful feedback. That someone could be another player, but should be a teacher or a coach, who should be able to tell the player when or why the error occurred. what caused the error, and give a clue for correcting the performance. It is not enough to be told simply that the objective was not accomplished.

Another player, no matter what standard of skill he has reached, is not always the best person to coach beginners. If coaching is done on a purely imitation basis, with a highly skilled performer demonstrating, something mught be achieved in the way of skill improvement but this method often breaks down because the skilled player rarely has the knowledge of how he performs his skill, yet insists on telling the group how he does it. What he tells the group is usually quite different from what he actually does, resulting in general confusion and bewilderment for the learner. This of course contradicts the assumption that a good performer automatically becomes a coach. Lack of understanding of the basic principles and the important ingredients of their own style is often a big drawback. Their skill has often been developed naturally without particular thought. In contest the teacher, or coach, has been taught to observe the skill from 'outside,' to analyse what actually happens during its execution. His main task is to be able to interpret the actions of the very skilled performer for individual understanding. He will analyse the skill so as to enable the performer to assimilate it more reasily. So always try to get yourself a good coach. This will save you time and help you to build good skill patterns in the first place.

Don't be afraid to make mistakes, as these are essential to learning. Every performer makes mistakes, of course the more skilled the performer becomes, the less frequent are his mistakes. Errors provide essential feedback and are vital for eventual success.

Stage 2: The Fixation phase.

During this phase the learner smooths out his performance. After the learner has perceived and understood the movement he must practise in order to 'fix' the performance sequence in the human system. We learn by doing, but repetition alone is not the answer. For instance, your handwriting might be poor, but practice (more writing) alone will not improve it. It will need intent to learn and meaningful feedback to improve. The same applies to judo skill learning. You should not attempt too much at any one time. Whilst you should be challenged enough to learn and remember things, you should not be overwhelmed with too many details. An idea or two firmly grasped, outweigh a variety of points incompletely understood.

After several repetitions little value is gained and much may be lost in time, energy and attitude degeneration. With too much repetition the body and mind resist and show it in boredom, fatigue, irritation and lack of attention. Research and experience suggest that a reasonable distribution of practice is more effective than a massing of work on one element.

During this phase the skill is being 'grooved in' and a 'pathway' is being worn into the nervous system. It is important that good technique is practised during this phase, so that the correct 'grooving' can occur.

Stage 3: The Automatic phase.

When a person learns a new complex skill he may have to go through the stage of 'thinking the actions' of the various parts of his body, but when he is an expert the act itself is automatic and his mind is left free to concentrate on other matters.

The automatic phase in skill learning is characterised by an increase in the ease w which a task, or skill, is accomplished a decrease in the stress and anxiety of performer. The learner is now able to perform almost without conscious effort.

The performer has become skilled, through meaningful practice, has reduced his range of errors and now performs the total movement pattern automatically with fairly consistent

The average player rarely reaches the final automatic stage of skill learning before he has practised consistently for years. It is extremely difficult to change a skill pattern at this stage and that is why it is very important that a sound basis of skill has been built up through the three stages. Movement patterns that have become automatic are difficult to change and under stress one will gradually return to the old habit.

Now that we understand something about the Three Stages of the build up of skill let us look at the essential elemenst of success in skill.

THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS:

Skill is outward looking and concerns itself directly with the results. So if you want to be a winner make sure that you are thoroughly familiar with the WINNING ELEMENTS of skill. These are: 1—Good instruction. 2—Practice. 3—Automatic Skill Level. 4—Feedback. 5-Strategy.

ELEMENT 1: GOOD INSTRUCTION.

This element has already been spoken about in Stage 1 learning. It is a most important element that forms the foundation stone u which all else is built. GOOD INSTRUCT saves learning time and prevents bad habits from forming. In Judo, where technique plays such a large part, GOOD INSTRUCTION is vitally important.

A good instructor will be capable of bringing the class to a minimal standard of achievement and then go on to realise their individual potential level. He or She will also build success into the lesson, so that the lesson is interesting and satisfying.

ELEMENT 2: PRACTICE

PRACTICE of the newly learned skills is the next step. In order to be effective, Skills must be practised within the environment in which you will compete. This is a very difficult phase as you will make mistakes and become disheartened. Those mistakes are essential for long term success. To get into the situation e your pride will not allow you to make the competition of the situation where is detrimental to your long-term development and puts you under unnecessary pressure—so get in there and make a lot of

competitor must be able to call upon his automatic skills with little effort so as to call upon his remaining talents with ease, e.g. pressing his advantage, perceiving the right moment, interpreting the needs of the situation, making the right decision—as well as performing with AUTOMATIC SKILL. This stage sometimes takes years to reach.

The most significant element to emerge from this skill-level is the FEELING TONE which accompanies the movement. FEELING TONE is the kinaesthetic feeling you get when you mentally rehearse your favourite skills and can 'feels' the movement. Recent research suggests

During this FEEDBACK Stage the performer should be subjected to a wide range of competitive and practice periods so he can build up his bank of responses and react to a wide range of 'CUES' or 'SIGNALS' from opponents.

It will be difficult to change the skills at this level and the results of major change in skill patterns are unlikely to be worth the effort involved in changing the skill. This will require a complete reorganisation of a learned response and it would be far more effective to try to change the strategy, so that the skill can be more effective in its original form.

ELEMENT 5: STRATEGY.

Once the skills are totally learned STRATEGY must be planned so that they can be used effectively. The fighter must now be able to appreciate the needs of the situation. He must be so skilled that he can employ his wide range of skills in all situations using STRATEGY.

The most difficult skill is likely to be the transfer of CLOSED SKILLS (skills learned in a static or unchanging environment) into an OPEN SKILLS environment. At this stage the performer has to be competent in both a CLOSED and OPEN skill environment.

A CLOSED skill is one learned in a static environment where the factors are constant e.g. throwing against a static opponent, or Uchikomi (part practice).

An OPEN skill calls for the player to select particular skills and utilise them in rapidly changing situations, in an 'open' environment.

STRATEGY is the effective planning of how to use these skills in the most successfull manner, e.g. reacting positively and successfully against certain movements of the opponent.

The skilled performer must *learn* to regulate a contest environment which is constantly changing, to his advantage. He must learn anticipation and how to adjust his movements to his opponent and then use STRATEGY to beat him.

He must also overcome tactical problems and learn to differentiate between defensive and offensive moves and employ the correct skills accordingly.

In DEFENCE the skilled player must close the space and opportunity for his opponent to exploit gaps in his DEFENCE.

IN ATTACK (offence) he must exploit or create the space offered to him by his opponent to his advantage. At this level, using the correct STRATEGY is crucial to success.

If you go through the stages outlined, using the WINNING ELEMENTS of skill you should be destined for success.

The genius in skilled movement, like the genius in other fields, is the person who is continually experimenting with what they have been taught.

SUCCESS must be WON, it is not AUTO-MATIC or a GIFT. It encompasses training, guidance and knowing how to maximise your abilities and a willingness to postpone immediate satisfactions and pleasures for the sake of larger or more distant, goals.

Finally, success does not have to be assessed merely in terms of winning. WINNING AT ALL COSTS IS AN UNSATISFACTORY AIM.

It is better to aim at the development of skill, so that the individual becomes interested in the skill itself.

Winning then merely sets the stamp on that skill by letting the performer know how much he has achieved.

The aim should be PRIDE IN SKILL, not PRIDE IN ACHIEVEMENT.

"... and when the GREAT SCORER COMES he'll write against your name, not whether you WON or LOST, —but HOW you played the game"

—ANON.



ikes with your newly learned skills. The person who is afraid to make mistakes will not progress far.

PRACTICE is of course exhausting to the beginner because he unnecessarily tenses many muscles and dissipates much nervous energy. As you become more skilled you will gradually become more economic in movement and use less energy.

ELEMENT 3: AUTOMATIC SKILL.

In my opinion no-one should enter high level competition unless the AUTOMATIC level of skill has been reached. This element is characterised by an increase in the ease with which a task or skill is accomplished and a decrease in the stress and anxiety of the performer.

The performer is now able to perform the total skill range almost without conscious effort. Having achieved the sequence of movement through meaningful practice the performer has reduced his range of errors and now performs the total movement pattern automatically with fairly consistent results.

The player at this stage should automatically be able to select the most important factors, with split-second timing. Top performers are able to strike a balance between speed and accuracy and the result is a compromise between the fastest movement and the most accurate movement. If a performer knows when a stimulus will occur, reaction time may approach Zero.

ther for a total skill performance. Sometimes strength will be of great importance, at other times speed, accuracy, timing or the appreciation of the needs of the situation.

Whilst the skills may now be 'technically correct' you may still not have a good balance of all the remaining factors to score, e.g. a ballet dancer may have technical perfection and yet not capture the SPIRIT of the dance. The

that this feeling tone is greatly assisted by MENTAL REHEARSAL and the person who mentally rehearses his moves and further grooves the skill into his mind (rather like an etching process) will have the edge over a person who does not mentally rehearse. I think that we have all experienced this very important aspect of the skilled performer when we dream of the 'perfect thorw.' So when you reach the AUTOMATIC SKILL stage, include MENTAL REHEARSAL in order to get the FEELING TONE of your most important skills.

ELEMENT 4: FEEDBACK.

FEEDBACK is the most important aspect of skill-learning. We must constantly seek FEEDBACK if we are going to improve. Some FEEDBACK will be provided by results, but using a good coach will be a more constructive and helpful method.

Man operates as an information processing system. Information is constantly being fed into the central processing system (the brain). The information is either stored or used to direct a response. It is an ongoing activity and the input/output is constantly being monitored in terms of your aims.

FEEDBACK represents error-information and can reinforce or regulate your behaviour by providing constant information relevant to your aim.

To use FEEDBACK in a motivating manner (e.g. being motivated to try harder) you must have a good rapport with your coach, otherwise it can have connotations of punishment. Video is the latest and most effective aid to FEEDBACK and can be very helpful. It prevents a 'personality clash' between you and your coach when you can see that you really DO perform in such a manner. When the performance is seen on video the performer has to believe what he sees, while he may not believe or interpret clearly verbal communication from his coach.

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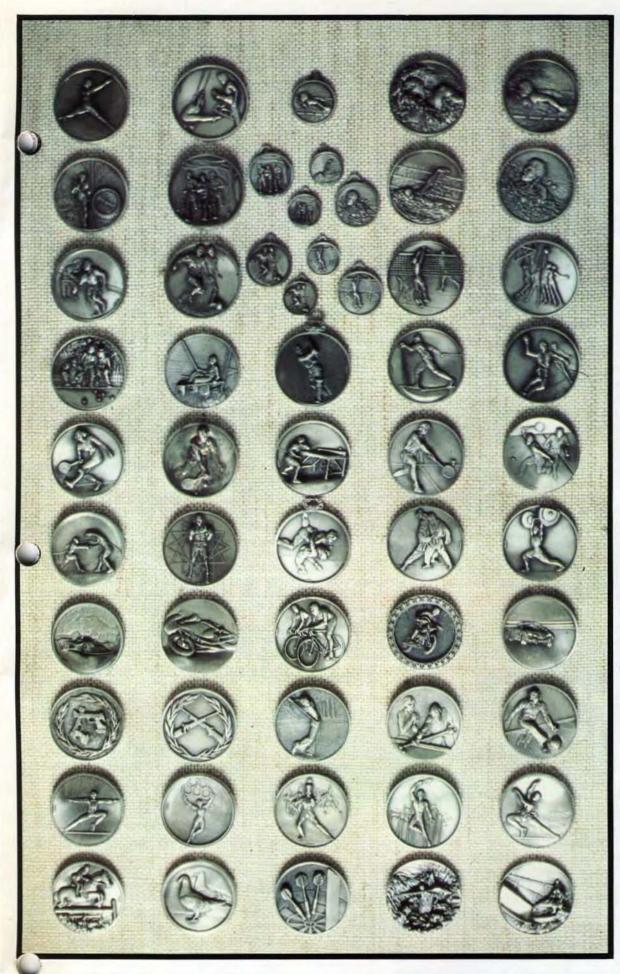
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GLEESON'S MARKET STALL

KATA STILL LIVES!!

In the last issue of the British Judo Association magazine it did my heart good to see Mick Leigh, National Coach, trying to inject once more the breath of life into Kata. He mentions how Kata is overlooked and neglected—that's certainly so—and that it should be practised more. I could not agree with him more and wish him every success in his endeavours.

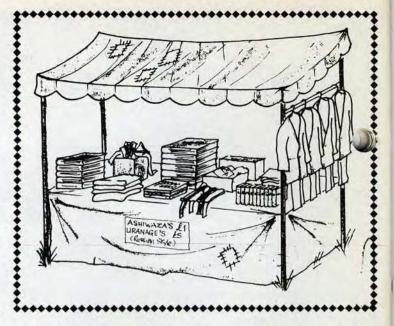
It seems that every 15 years or so there is yet another attempt to inject life into the quivering corpse of Kata. I did my stint in the 1960's (with some degree of success I may add e.g. all those new Kata in the Kata competitions). But it is always the establishment that kicks the stirring corpse back to the grave. Why is it that Kata always seems to have such a rough ride? Why does the establishment keep kicking it into touch when it pays lip-service to its importance? One of the many reasons must be that Kata is not understood fully by the establishment, and this will not happen until the leaders study it.

For example, Mr Leigh, when suggesting reasons for doing Kata (and there is no reference to any sub heading) says "it widens the skill spectrum." This is surely a rather lightly considered opinion? Does he also apply that reason to Itsuitsu-no-kata? Kata, if it is to have a lasting place in the training programme, must undergo a full reassessment. People who care about the subject, people like Mr Leigh and perhaps Mr Cornish too, could start right from the beginning again and try to reason a way to a better and more constructive rationale for doing Kata.

Instead of seeing Kata as a rigid repetition of contrived movements, as modern traditionalists will have it, why not treat it as a flexible training medium, offering a structured programme for skill acquisition? After all any competitor, of almost any experience, knows that skill is not a matter of rigid, repetitive, movements, hence his lack of interest in a form of training that tries to tell him that it is. Surely it is not so much a matter of 'Renshu' (i.e. simple 'practise'), but 'Shugyu' (i.e. practise, meaning the pursuit of knowledge).

To offer a place to start this re-evaluation of Kata, may I suggest that a different translation to 'Kata' is attempted? True, in a colloquial context Kata can mean shape of form, but in a philosophic or etymological context it can mean something more than that. For example, we know that Kano was very much influenced by the writings of Shao Yung. It was from him that he took the concepts of Ju (flexibility) and Go (consistency), therefore it could be assumed that he also took the concept of Kata and Ki from the same source.

Shao, being Chinese, was of course influenced by the Yin-yang interpretation of the cosmos, and saw things in terms of bipolarities. Therefore to him Kata was the finite and Ki the infinite structure of existence. Cutting a long philosophic story short, when applied to physical training such an approach can refer to training that is structured (Kata) and training that is unstructured (Ki). Seeing Kata as meaning structured training, it opens up new ways of developing the business of skill acquisition.



No longer does Kata have to conform to some retualistic repetition of totemic movements, but can become some freely-devised movement rhythm for the training of combination attacks, either in Ne or Tachi-waza! (and that's just one example). Such Kata could develop skills of (contest) edge-dominance, ballistic movement, postural effect on skills etc, etc. With such an expansion of function, Kata could attract more Judo performances and hence make Mr Leigh happy.

Of course I have only mentioned one small part of a possible campaign to reassess Kata—the translation of the ideograph Kata—there are many others. Perhaps Messrs Leigh and Cornish already have their favourite areas of potential development? Mr Leigh's reason for doing Kata 'to generally widen the whole Judo spectrum and increase interest!' is one I can have much sympathy with, but if such a reason is to any creditability, Kata performances cannot be just an endress repetition of what someone else has done before. Every performance must be original; must be different from what has gone before. Only in that way can it improve skill and stimulate interest.

When I was a student training in the Kokokan, we were taught Nage-no-kata by many teachers of 8th Dan and above. Every teacher had his own form of Nage-no-kata, and we were expected to learn all of them (some of my fellow students had difficulty in remembering who advocated what!). It clearly established in my head that Kata—even if very specialised, like the Randori-no-kate—had to be varied, if it was to be beneficial. How much more so in the more generalised Kata—the Ju, the Itsitsu, how can they be rigid? Indeed what are they for? Competitive training? Fitness improvement? Is Itsitsu-no-kata really going to improve competitive skills? If not what is it for?

Kata must be about flexibility not rigidity. Just as the plays of Shakespeare can be produced in different times and locations, so too should Kata undergo modification to cope with changes in historical needs.

The best of luck to you, Mr Leigh. If I can help in any way do let me know. May I make a suggestion? Try and get the establishment on your side; it may save much disappointment later. It is very frustrating when just as you begin to make headway on your ideas about what Kata is, the establishment jump on you—because you are being a revolutionist!!

EDITOR'S NOTE-

Due to lack of space we were unable to include the 1981 Veterans and KATA Championships. This will now be in the January edition of JUDO.

ENTRY FORM

British Judo Association . . . Midland Area 'JACK LAW' MEMORIAL TROPHY . . . OPEN CLUB TEAM EVENT Saturday 16th January 1982

The Fourth 'Jack Law' Open with five events: Boys Lightweight, Boys Middleweight, Boys Heavyweight, Girls Lightweight and Girls Heavyweight Teams. The 'Jack Law' Trophy will be awarded to the Club which has the highest ober of Team wins in the day. In the event of a draw, the highest number of vidual contest wins will then decide the result. Thus, the more Teams a Club enters, the more chances of success. Gold, Silver and Bronze medals will be awarded in each category. ALL COMPETITORS MUST BE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB FOR WHOM THEY ARE FIGHTING AND 'SCRATCH' TEAMS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED. All competitors must produce their BJA Licence or be fined for an about the competition of the Event. All other details as per a BJA 4 Star Tournament. Entry Fees (NON RETURNABLE) f6 per Team. Date: Saturday 16th January. Venue: Haden Hill Leisure Centre, Barrs Road, Warley. Closing date for entries 9th January. Entries will be closed when numbers reach the maximum level as per the Tournament Handbook.

CLUB	
AREA	

Entries to Rowland Lee, 7 Ash Grove, Wem, Shropshire, must be filled in with the Competitors names in the appropriate weight division. Closing date for entries—9th January 1982.

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B. Team	B. Team
50—55k	***********
55—60k	
Event 3—BOYS HEAVYWEIGHT TEAMS A. Team	
60-65k	
65-70k	Event 5-GII
Over 70k	A. Team
B. Team	

65—70k	
Over 70k	
Event 4—GIRLS LIGHTWEIGHT TEAMS	
A. Team	B. Team

Event 5—GIRLS HEAVYWEIGHT TEAMS
A. Team
40-44k
Openweight
B. Team
40—44k
48-52k
Openweight



MIDLANDS LEAGUE-JUDO

British Judo Association Midland Area

Commencing sometime in February 1982, there will be a Midlands Club League, for teams consisting of Boys, Girls, Men and Women fighting on a home and away basis.

The matches will be arranged for Club practice nights. Further information will appear in next month's issue. The League Organiser is:

Arthur Blyde, 79 Sommerfield Road, Bloxwich, Near Walsall.

If you are interested, please send a stamped, addressed envelope to Arthur who will be pleased to send you details.



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Please note that each person who has written enquiring of Judo Films will be furnished with details in the near future.

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