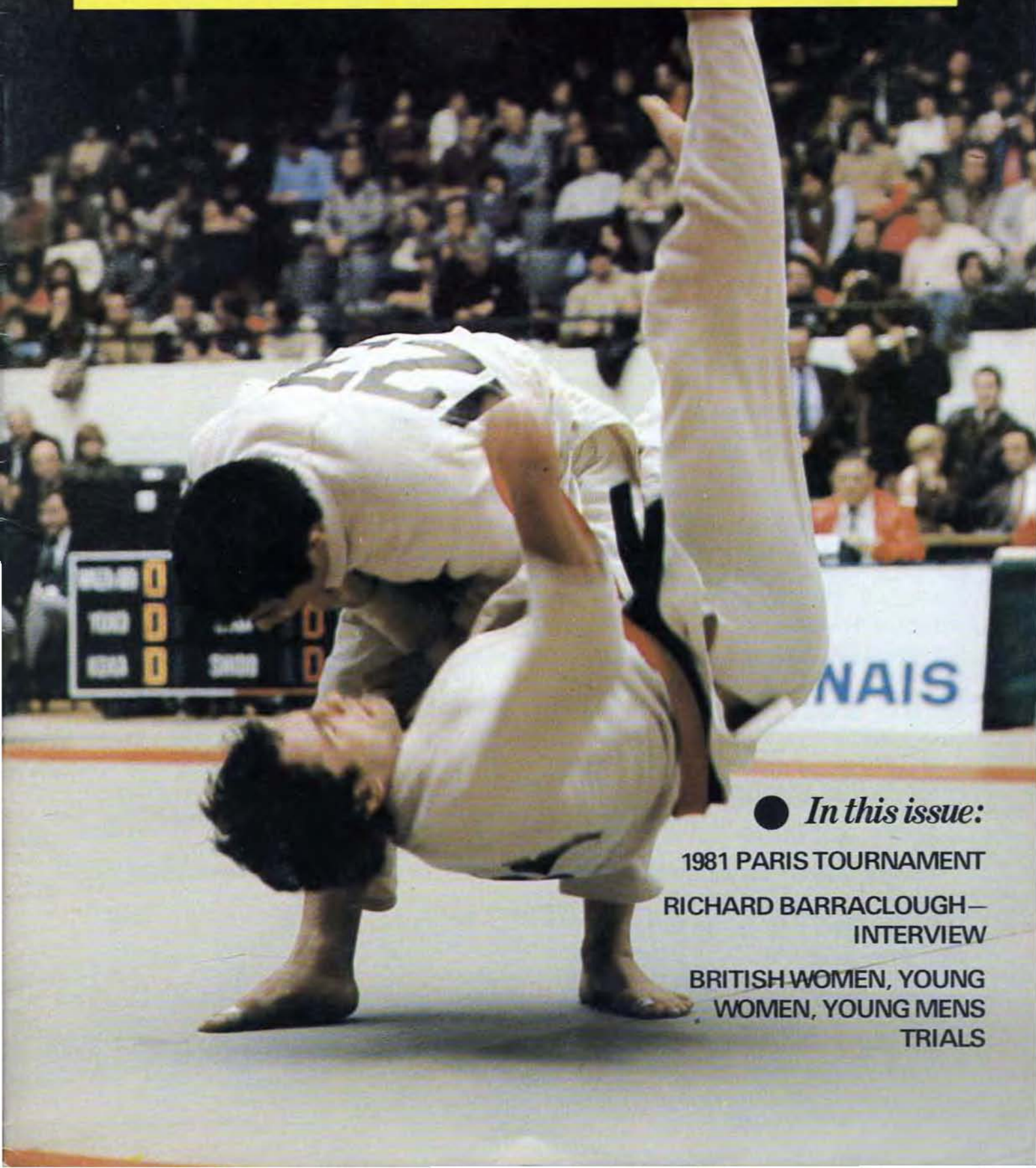


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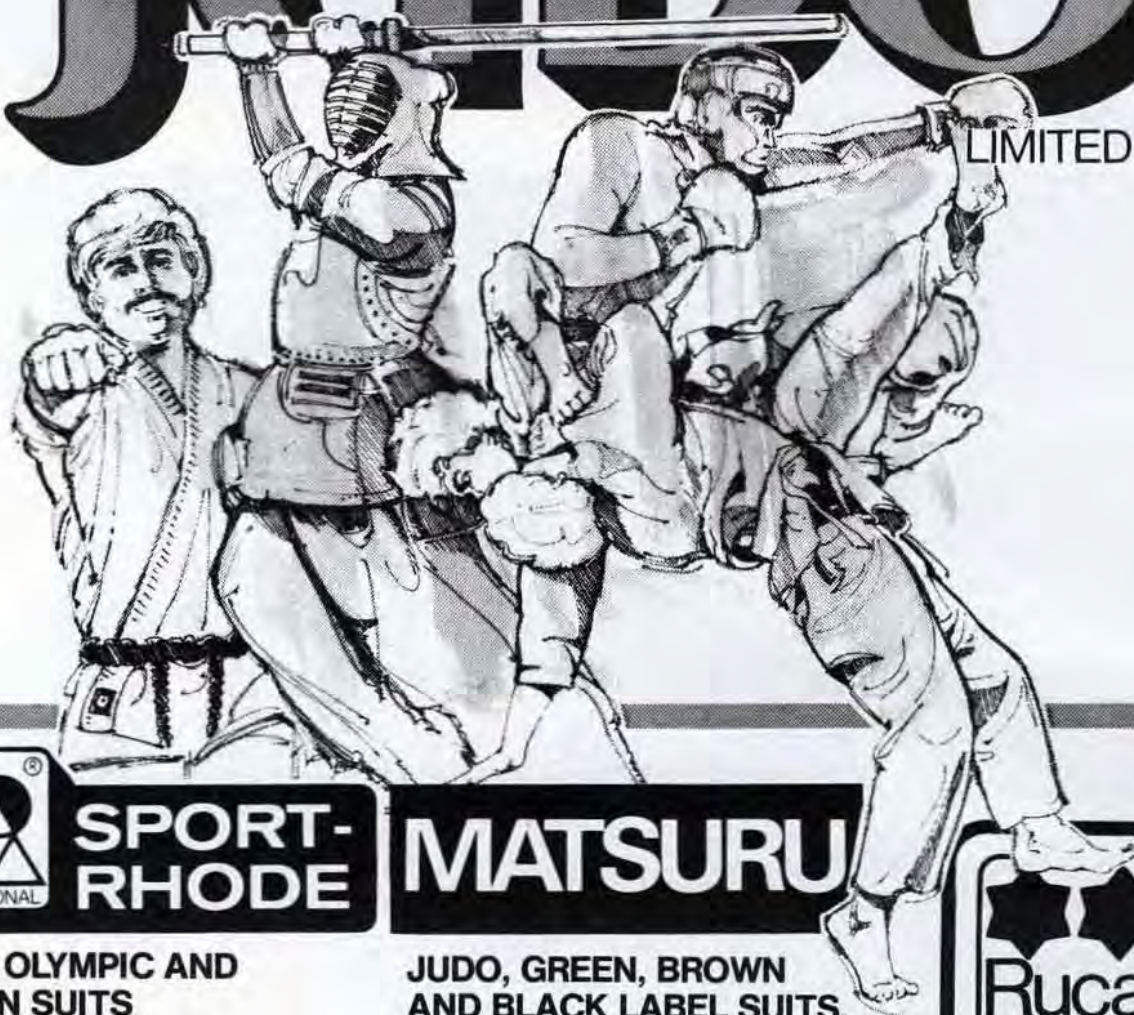
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1981 PARIS TOURNAMENT

RICHARD BARRACLOUGH—
INTERVIEW

BRITISH WOMEN, YOUNG
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JUDO

Editorial

In the January issue of *Judo* we outlined proposals which had been made by the Management Committee of the British Judo Association, for changes to the rules at next year's British Under-18 Championships.

These proposed rules, which would effectively prevent a player from moving into Newaza unless he had made a significant score, would kill Newaza as a realistic area of judo technique. Since judo is so competitive a sport, there is no time for a player to risk losing any advantage gained by a knockdown, by looking to see if he has been given a Yuko before attempting a technique on the ground.

However, since the January issue a meeting has been held of the Training Sub-Committee of the British Judo Association, which has strongly opposed the Management Committee's proposals. Anyone who noticed Mr Charles Palmer at the recent Womens Trials may be interested to know that a meeting of referees and other interested parties was held immediately after the Event, and this meeting also expressed strong opposition to the proposals.

This may not be the last we shall hear of these new rules, but the British Judo Association would show itself to be a very undemocratic organisation indeed if they were now to be introduced in the face of such opposition.

Also, the fact that referees, coaches and players all oppose a set of proposals put forward by the Management Committee of the organisation which claims to represent these groups, must surely highlight the extent to which they are 'out of touch' with the real membership.

The membership of the British Judo Association must realise once and for all that the very nature of their sport is dictated by the rules which surround it.

Judo can develop as a dynamic and exciting sport or it can become a game hedged-in by meaningless and inexplicable rules which produce arbitrary and inconsistent results. The choice is yours.

Peter Campbell...Editor

JUDO

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COVER PICTURE: Kobayashi (Japan) throws Draghi (France) during the 1981 Paris Multi-Nation Tournament.

Photo: COLIN McIVER

Diary of Events

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Friday-Sunday, 6th-8th March, 1981

National Squad Sessions—Women—Crystal Palace

Saturday-Sunday, 7th-8th March, 1981

Hungaria Cup—Pecs, Hungary

Saturday, 21st March, 1981

The Judo Limited National Team Championships for Men
Haden Hill Leisure Centre, Barrs Road, Warley, West Midlands

Friday-Saturday, 27th-28th March, 1981

Womens European Championships—Barcelona

Friday-Sunday, 27th-29th March, 1981

National Squad Sessions—Men—Crystal Palace

AREA EVENTS

Saturday-Sunday, 14th-15th March, 1981

Channel Islands Open—Junior and Senior Championships

Sunday, 15th March, 1981

Yorkshire and Humberside Girls Championships—Batley

Sunday, 22nd March, 1981

Dan Grade Promotion Exam—Concord Sports Centre, Sheffield

Saturday, 28th March, 1981

Welsh Open Championships for Men and Women—Cardiff

Saturday, 28th March, 1981

B.S.J.A. Girls Team Championships

Saturday-Sunday, 28th-29th March, 1981

Southern Area Boys and Girls Under-16 Event for Orange belt and above
Details from Ellen Cobb

ADVANCE DATES

Tuesday, 14th April, 1981

Midland Area Mens and Boys Team Championships
Entry form inside back cover

Sunday, 19th April, 1981

Northern Area Championships—Consett Sports Centre

Saturday, 25th April, 1981

British Open Championships—Crystal Palace

Saturday, 23rd May, 1981

Home International Tournament—Meadowbank, Scotland

OTHERS

Saturday-Sunday, 14th-15th March, 1981

Redbridge Championships 1981—Juniors Saturday. Seniors Sunday
Details from Mrs K. Hales, 154 Cambridge Road, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex
Large self addressed envelope required

Sunday, 12th April, 1981

Area Referees Course and Examination—Examiner: Andy McWhirter.
Fees: Non qualified with Exam £3.00. Without Exam £2.00

Qualified people updating knowledge: No charge.

Details from Harry Percival, 5 London Heights, Dudley, West Midlands

Saturday, 9th May, 1981

North Shropshire Open Championships for Boys and Girls
Details from Roland Lee, 7 Ash Grove, Wem, Salop. B.J.A. Two Star Event

MIDLAND AREA PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

Sunday, 1st March, 1981

Boys all Grades—Pershore J.C.—10-00am

Sunday, 1st March, 1981

Girls all Grades—Pershore J.C.—12-00 noon

Sunday, 1st March, 1981

Boys all Grades—Grantham—10-00am

Sunday, 1st March, 1981

Girls all Grades—Grantham—12-00 noon

Sunday, 1st March, 1981

Boys all Grades—Bicton—9-30am

Sunday, 1st March, 1981

Girls all Grades—Bicton—12-00 noon

JUDO

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Sunday, 8th March, 1981
Men Kyu Grades—Wellingborough—10-00am

Sunday, 8th March, 1981
Boys all Grades—Wellingborough—12-00 noon

Sunday, 15th March, 1981
Boys Novice and 1st Mon—Derby—9-30am

Sunday, 15th March, 1981
Girls Novice and 1st Mon—Derby—9-30am

Sunday, 15th March, 1981
Boys 2nd Mon and 3rd Mon—Derby—12-00 noon

Sunday, 15th March, 1981
Girls 2nd Mon and 3rd Mon—Derby—12-00 noon

Sunday, 22nd March, 1981
Girls all Grades—Ivanhoe—1-00pm

Sunday, 22nd March, 1981
Girls 4th Mon to 6th Mon—Derby—9-30am

Sunday, 22nd March, 1981
Boys 4th Mon to 6th Mon—Derby—9-30am

Sunday, 22nd March, 1981
Girls 7th Mon and above—Derby—1-00pm

Sunday, 22nd March, 1981
Boys 7th Mon and above—Derby—1-00pm

Sunday, 29th March, 1981
Men Kyu Grades—Pershore—10-00am

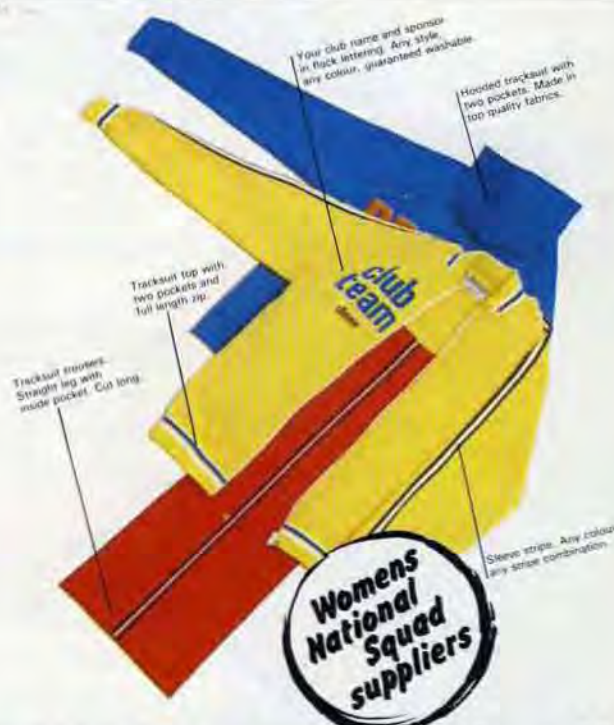
Sunday, 29th March, 1981
Women Kyu Grades—Pershore—1-00pm

Sunday, 29th March, 1981
Boys all Grades—GKN Sankey—10-00am

Sunday, 29th March, 1981
Girls all Grades—GKN Sankey—12-00 noon

Sunday, 29th March, 1981
Men Kyu Grades—Bicton—9-30am

Sunday, 29th March, 1981
Women Kyu Grades—Bicton—12-00 noon



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1981 YOUNG WOMEN'S WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN'S TRIALS

Report by: Peter Campbell * Photos: Peter Campbell, Frank Smith, Karl Bacon

Over the week-end of Saturday 31st January and Sunday 1st February 1981 the Trials for the Young Womens, Womens and Young Mens Squads were held at Crystal Palace. As with the Senior Mens Trials in December of last year the turnout, both of spectators and competitors, was disappointing. There were considerably more competitors in the womens events than in the young mens probably because of the enthusiasm created by the British Team's inspiring performance in New York, and the atmosphere was better probably for the same reason. The general skill however, was much lower. Paradoxically though, there were probably more Ippons scored on the Saturday, because the women who were good were so much better than their opponents. Womens judo seems to be at the same stage now as mens judo was perhaps in the sixties. There are a few players who shine and who easily outclass their opponents, but there is an enormous gap between their skill-level, and that of the average entrant. Hence the high number of terminal scores. It would be wrong simply to look at the numbers of high scores on each day and conclude that the womens judo was more skilful than that of the young men, instead the men are more closely matched, and so more contests are decided on small scores or decisions. Take heed, all you who merely associate skill-level with the numbers of Ippons scored.

'Vive la difference' is a saying I wholeheartedly support, but I was surprised to notice a number of girls wearing ear-rings and make-up at a national event, the former being clearly against the 'hard objects' rule. A technique used repeatedly in male competitions is Juji-gatame, and it seems to be increasingly popular with women too, but watching the contests on Saturday I noticed that this technique, so often effective in mens contests is surprisingly ineffective when used by women. On several occasions I saw the victim of an armlock lying on her back, the locked arm completely outstretched, while the attacker struggled in vain to extract a submission. In vain, because a womans elbow-joints are often so flexible that this technique, even when perfectly executed, simply does not work! Perhaps this observation suggests that coaches who have responsibility for female players should concentrate more on strangles (which seem to be more effective anyway) and pins, which women, with their broader hips and lower centre of gravity, may be better able to apply, and which, with their

weaker arms and shoulders, they may be less able to escape from.

The Tournament was well organised and ran smoothly, and there were few surprises. As I have said, most of the 'big names' made short work of the rest of the opposition, the only exception being Dawn Netherwood who was unable to compete due to injury and World Champion Jane Bridge who has decided to have a rest from competitive judo.

The entry for Sunday's event was extremely low, with only Under 60 Kgs, Under 65 Kgs, Under 71 Kgs and Under 78 Kgs categories being contested. There were only eight competitors in the Under 78 Kgs class and overall entry was only fifty. The 60 Kgs class was particularly close, with Paul Shiels, current Under 18 Champion, being edged into third place by William Bell and Jim



J. Seymouthe (South) obviously pleased to win the Womens Under 61 kilo Category.

McCormick of Scotland. Kerrith Brown easily won the Under 65's, and the 71 Kg category was another close one, with Brady of the Northern Home Counties coming out on top, despite been thrown for Ippon by Earle of South, with a tremendous Uchimata.

A couple of incidents however marred a day of otherwise interesting judo. One player, ahead on attacks in a difficult contest, seemed to slip and fall while making an attack in the red area, and as he fell involuntarily put his hand down outside the area. All three referees concurred, and he was given Keikoku, losing the contest as a result. As I understand the rules, the referees were correct in their decision, but do we really want rules which produce such arbitrary results as this? Nothing else can be blamed, the player was not being evasive, passive or unsportsmanlike, neither was his opponent. But pure chance, not skill, decided this contest as it does so many others. We are fast getting into danger of creating a set of rules which do not encourage skill, but destroy it.

Absurdly too, this ruling about the way in which a player must wear his or her jacket continues to rear its idiotic head. I saw at least one occasion where a girl was made by the referee to undo her belt at the beginning of the contest, in order to change the way in which she was wearing her jacket, from right-over left to left-over-right. However, things went from bad on Saturday to worse on Sunday. A contest began with a sequence of calls from the referees: Hajime! Matte! Shido! He then made the astonished player change over the flaps of his jacket, and the contest was resumed. One competitor a Shido down, and only two seconds gone. This is beyond my comprehension, it may also be beyond the provisions of the rules. I did not know that such a thing was possible however, I would be glad if some member of the refreshing fraternity would write to me and express an opinion on the matter.

I defy anyone though to explain to me what difference it makes whether a player wears his jacket one way or another. If the reason is that his opponent should be able to grip the lapel which is uppermost then what about the attacker who uses a left-handed grip and so goes for the underlying lapel anyway? Or the one who grips both lapels? Or both armpits? Or both sleeves?

Finally, the Team Managers were not there. How could they be? Nobody knows yet who they are. Why do the trials have to go routinely on, even when there is no Team Managers? And why are the squads selected merely on the grounds of who wins most contests? In one of the semi-final Pools, a player beat the eventual category winner then failed to go through because he had fewer points (though the same number of wins) as two other members of the Pool. He did not make the squad. We all know that results like this are unavoidable in even the fairest competition, but there is no reason to let them occur in team selection. After all these years do we really have no more sophisticated methods of evaluating a player's potential? Methods which at least require the presence of, and perhaps even some creative input by the team selectors?

YOUNG WOMENS NATIONAL TRIAL RESULTS

Under 44 kilos

- 1 L. Elliott—Northern Home Counties
- 2 A. M. Briody—Scotland
- 3 S. Rendle—Yorkshire & Humberside
- 3 S. Madge—South.

Under 48 kilos

- 1 D. Jackson—Northern Home Counties
- 2 R. Mellors—Yorkshire & Humberside
- 3 L. Pesketh—Northern Home Counties
- 3 P. Johns—South.

Under 52 kilos

- 1 J. Gordon—Scotland
- 2 E. Jackson—Northern Home Counties
- 3 K. McNamara—Northern Home Counties
- 3 L. Duke—Midlands.

Under 56 kilos

- 1 S. Ripsher—Northern Home Counties
- 2 L. Arnold—South
- 3 V. McGreal—North West
- 3 S. Hemburrow—Wales.

Under 60 kilos

- 1 E. Boyle—Scotland
- 2 D. Fiddler—Midlands
- 3 T. Curry—London
- 3 S. Rowbottom—South.

Under 65 kilos

- 1 S. L. Swanton—South
- 2 P. McLaughlan—Scotland
- 3 C. M. Alford—South
- 3 C. Shaikh—South.

Over 65 kilos

- 1 T. Hayden—London
- 2 T. Harris—Northern Home Counties
- 3 C. Manning—London
- 3 R. Evans—Midlands.



Above: Amanda Bell v Bridget McCarthy.
Below: Ann Hughes strangles Chrissie Brennan to take second place at 71 kilo.



Above: Bridget McCarthy—56 kilo Number One. **Left:** K. Briggs (Humberside) throws Wood (South) for Ippon. **Below:** M. Earl (South) attacks with Uchimata. Stevens (N.N.C.) attempts to avoid. Earl scores Yuko.



SENIOR WOMENS NATIONAL TRIAL RESULTS

Under 48 kilos

- 1 K. Briggs—Yorkshire & Humberside
- 2 S. Fry—Midlands
- 3 L. A. Wood—South
- 3 C. M. Shiach—Scotland

Under 52 kilos

- 1 L. Doyle—South
- 2 B. Alltoft—Midlands
- 3 S. King—North West
- 3 T. Arrand—Yorkshire & Humberside.

Under 56 kilos

- 1 B. McCarthy—London
- 2 D. Bell—North
- 3 A. Bell—Northern Home Counties
- 3 C. Bentley—Northern Home Counties.

Under 61 kilos

- 1 J. Seymour—South
- 2 A. Hughes—North West
- 3 D. Rogers—North West
- 3 L. Forbes—South.

Under 66 kilos

- 1 L. Jones—London
- 2 L. Lancaster—Midlands
- 3 A. Lucitt—North West
- 3 L. Finegan—North West.

Under 72 kilos

- 1 A. Malley—Northern Ireland
- 2 J. Malley—Northern Ireland
- 3 S. Cohen—South
- 3 A. Newton—South.

Over 72 kilos

- 1 H. Ford—South
- 2 S. Bradshaw—London
- 3 E. Ward—Army
- 3 S. Croton—Northern Home Counties.



Seymour throws Ann Hughes (NW)

YOUNG MENS NATIONAL TRIAL RESULTS

Under 60 kilos

- 1 W. Bell—Scotland
- 2 J. McCormick—Scotland
- 3 P. Shiels—North West
- 3 A. Bowmer—

Under 65 kilos

- 1 K. Brown—Midland
- 2 C. Savage—Northern Ireland
- 3 W. Jennings—South
- 3 R. Stott—Northern Home Counties.

Under 71 kilos

- 1 Brady—Northern Home Counties
- 2 Earl—South
- 3 Brindle—Midland
- 3 Goody—London.

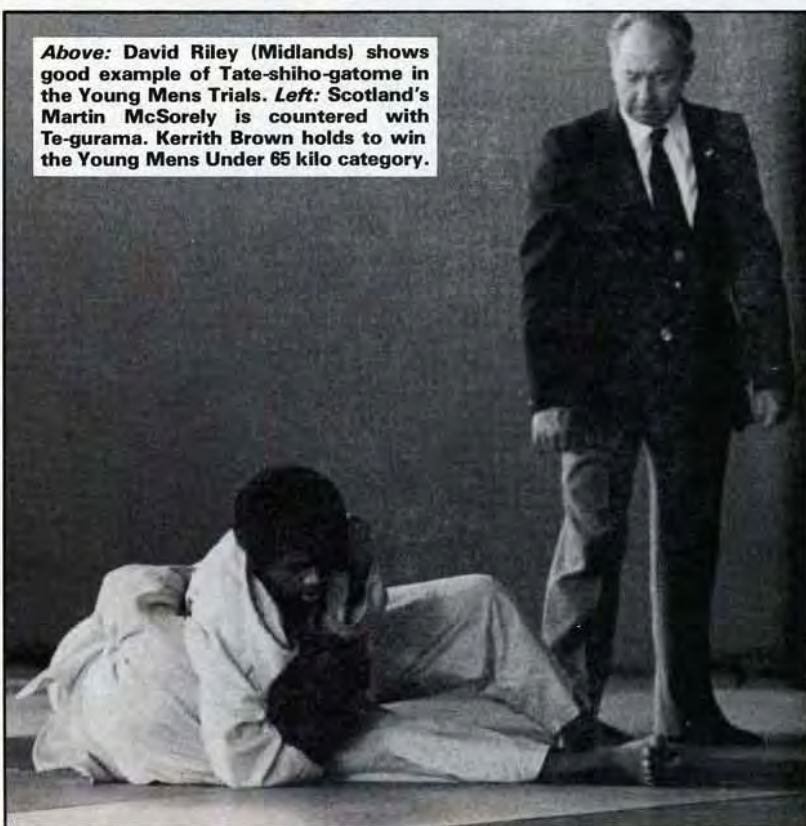
Under 78 kilos

- 1 P. Prentice—South
- 2 I. Alexander—London
- 3 R. Williams—South
- 3 C. Davies—Wales.

Under 86 kilos, Under 95 kilos and Over 95 kilos categories were cancelled due to insufficient entries.



Above: David Riley (Midlands) shows good example of Tate-shiho-gatome in the Young Mens Trials. Left: Scotland's Martin McSorely is countered with Te-gurama. Kerrith Brown holds to win the Young Mens Under 65 kilo category.



PARIS



REPORT BY COLIN McIVER.

For those with more than a passing interest in judo I would highly recommend a visit to Paris to watch the Paris Multi-Nation Tournament. A short journey across the English Channel and you are in a different world as far as judo is concerned.

If you want to see some of the strongest judo countries compete against each other in front of a large audience who really appreciate judo played at the highest level and organised in the best possible way then pay a visit to the Pierre de Coubertin Stadium in Paris—but be sure to book early because there is every possibility that you might just experience some difficulty in getting tickets.

This year's Tournament was up to the usual standard both in terms of the participating countries and the organisation. Judo in France is one of the leading sports and over the past few years they have had more than their fair share of success in international competition. 'Nothing succeeds like success' as the famous proverb goes, and as far as judo is concerned this is without doubt true. One success leads to another and with perhaps the exception of Japan no other country can match their medal tally from recent events. Once it was the Soviet Union, West Germany and Holland who were the only serious threat to the Japanese dominance of the sport, now France stands alone with perhaps some support from Cuba and Mongolia likely at the next World and Olympic Championships.

Japan and France dominated this year's event despite strong teams from the USSR, East Germany, West Germany, Hungary, Great Britain and Canada. It is true of course that France have many more entries than all the participating countries and this in part accounts for some of their success; and many of the countries who take part regularly do not always enter their strongest teams; but prefer to try new and inexperienced players. That was the case this year and even Japan did not enter their best team, which I thought a little surprising. After all they could not take part in the Olympic Games and I thought they would have taken this chance to show the Europeans that they were still the leading judo nation.

Although this was not the strongest Japanese team I have seen I was on the whole quite impressed by them. They seemed to have changed their attitude quite a bit and were prepared to work hard to win, whereas in the past they expected to win just because they were Japanese. Of special note was their Over 95 kilo player Saito who looked like a Japanese Billy Bunter, but was

remarkably fast on his feet and very sharp on the mat with his Newaza. His handling of France's Angelo Parisi, Olympic Gold Medalist, was very efficient indeed, and yet he is probably only number three in Japan. He is still very young and still a student—he recently won the World Student Championships in Poland—and I am sure he will develop even further in the near future. I was also very impressed by their Under 78

MULTI-NATIONS TOURNAMENT 17-18th JAN '81

kilo player Kobayashi. He is one of the most proficient technicians I have watched for some time and I particularly liked his aggressive and determined attitude.

In the French Team Tchoullouyan was outstanding, as was Nowak; both of these players show a special insight into the tactical side of the sport that few coaches and even fewer players consider. Nowak showed fine gripping and defensive skills for one so young and with a little more range to his technique I think he will soon become World-class. Tchoullouyan is, of course already World-class, but I wonder how many players could move up to a category and re-establish themselves so quickly. Many of our young players could take Tchoullouyan as an example; he attacks with a wide range of throws including Ippon Seoi-nage and Sode Tsuru-komi-goshi without dropping his knees. Last year I thought the contest of the



SAITO, Japan—World Students Champion.

year would have been between Britain's Neil Adams and Tchoullouyan, but somehow they never met. Now that Tchoullouyan has moved up to Under 86 kilos I don't suppose they now will.

As far as the British Team is concerned it is easy to criticise and I for one don't claim to have all the answers (or even any) but I get the impression that we are two steps behind when we have to be a step ahead. Some of the team admitted to not being fit—some of them did not have to admit it. There is no excuse for not being fit, fitness is a basic requirement which is relatively easy to achieve. There are some of the contests that we were capable of winning and did not; too often our players are ahead at the beginning of their contest and lose towards the end. You generally only get one or two real chances to score and if you don't score an Ippon you have to be prepared to 'go the distance.' Technically I think our team is good but there is just that elusive something missing from their performance.

Technically there was little that I thought was new. The Japanese were using Tsurikomi-ashi a lot and of course both the French and Japanese were making good use of the 'side' Tomoe-nage. On the mat Juji-gatame and San-katu-gatame remain the most popular attacks.

Super Lightweights—Under 60 kilos

Obvious favourites for this category were Mariani of Italy, current Senior European Champion, Fujiki of Japan and perhaps Morgalev of the Soviet Union. Chadwick of Great Britain was drawn in Pool 1 along with Stollberg of West Germany and Kincses of Hungary. Chadwick did not fight as well as I think he can and lost all his contests. Morgalev topped his Pool with ease, as did Mariani and Fujiki although neither looked all that impressive. Mariani usually wins by a decision in most of his contests but I was looking for something special from Fujiki. Morgalev went on to win in the final defeating Stollberg and Leleu-Menassier of France very convincingly. Mariani retired injured from a knockout leaving the way clear for Fujiki, who defeated Nolan of France to reach the final.

Fujiki won the final by a Waza-ari after a very physical battle with the Soviet player. Morgalev gave a good account of himself throughout the day and I think we may see a lot more of him as the Soviets have not produced a good super-lightweight for some years.

RESULTS 1 Fujiki (Japan)
2 Morgalev (USSR)
3 Nolan (France)
3 Stollberg (West Germany)

Lightweights—Under 65 kilos

There was some disappointment for the spectators when current Under 60 kilo World Champion Rey of France did not compete in this event, although his name was listed on the Pool sheets. This left Delvingt of France and Imanishi of Japan as the two main contenders. The young Austrian Reiter who has taken medals in the last two Senior European Championships in the Under 60 kilo division was also a possible as was Farrow of Canada, Brown of Great Britain and the Soviet Marguelany.



DESIGN WHITE almost upset the form books with this Tai-toshi against KOBAYASHI, Japan, which unfortunately only scored Yuko. Kobayashi went on to score twice to win.

NISHIDA, Japan, against DANIELLI, France, in an astonishing attack and counter attack sequence.

Photograph Frank Smith.



Farrow was on good form and won his Pool convincingly as did Delvingt who defeated, among others, Brown of Great Britain. Brown fought well but the experience of Delvingt and the strength of his other opponents was just a little too much and he was edged into fourth place in the Pool. There was a surprise in Pool 4 when Rosati of Italy defeated Imanishi to take first place.

On the way to the final Imanishi defeated Farrow by a Waza-ari before losing on a split decision to Delvingt. I thought this was one of the few bad decisions during the Tournament. It was Reiter who won the other final place by defeating Rosati of Italy and Colleuil of France.

The final started with a flurry of attacks which ended with both fighters having

scored a Koka. Delvingt then scored a Waza-ari with Harai-goshi which he followed up only a few seconds later with a beautiful Osoto-gari for Ippon.

RESULTS 1 Delvingt (France)
2 Reiter (Austria)
3 Imanishi (Japan)
3 Colleuil (France)

KOBAYASHI, Japan



Light Middleweights—Under 71 kilos

I thought Lehmann of East Germany and Nishida of Japan would be the main challengers for this division with perhaps some opposition from Dyot of France and Armstrong of Great Britain. It was Nishida who looked like the winner right from the beginning, topping his Pool with ease. Lehmann on the other hand struggled to defeat his opponents, Dyot and Delvingt, both of France. Armstrong lost to both his opponents; I thought a little unluckily in his second contest. If he had won this contest he would have qualified for the knockout where he would have done well.

Nishida defeated Delvingt to reach the semi-final where he defeated Marino of France by a close decision. Lehmann had a Bye into the other semi-final where he took a decision from Landart of France. Lehmann is a very strong fighter but lacks the technique

of most of the other 71 kilo players around at the moment. I don't really rate him, and although he certainly does win some good contests, I can't see him reaching the very top level.

The final ended in the most spectacular fashion with Nishida throwing Lehmann with Harai-goshi for Ippon after only one minute. There was some talk that Gamba of Italy had entered this event but his name did not appear on the team entry sheets. What a pity, this category could have done with someone of his class; I certainly would have liked to have seen him fight Nishida.

RESULTS 1 Nishida (Japan)
2 Lehmann (East Germany)
3 Marino (France)
3 Landart (France)

Middleweights—Under 78 kilos

Possible favourites for the Under 78 kilo title were Mytnik of the Soviet Union, Gibert of France, Kobayashi of Japan, Whyte of Great Britain and 1979 and 1980 Junior European Champion Nowak of France. Whyte was drawn in the same Pool as Kobayashi and their contest proved to be one of the best in the early rounds.

Kobayashi was very skilful with a wide range of throwing skills and had little trouble with the others in the Pool. Whyte scored a Yuko early in their fight with Tai-otoshi, and on several occasions almost threw the Japanese with some very fast attacks. Towards the end of the contest however, Kobayashi equalised, slowly gained the upper hand and at time was declared the winner. Whyte seemed to fade after this contest and finished third in the Pool, failing to qualify. Gibert and Nowak had no trouble qualifying for the knockout; Mytnik however had to withdraw injured after his third contest.

In the knockout Gibert and Libert, both of France, emerged as the first semi-finalists and Kobayashi and Nowak as the second. At this stage Nowak and Kobayashi looked like

the best players with Kobayashi having the slight edge. Gibert had a good win over Libert scoring two Waza-aris and with Seoi-nage. His countryman Nowak had a much tougher fight on his hands against the skilful Kobayashi. It was a very tactical fight with Nowak frustrating the Japanese with his excellent gripping. The more frustrated the Japanese became the more desperate and careless were his attacks and it was only a matter of time before Nowak who had been much more defensive scored with a good Ouchigari. At time Nowak was the winner—a result much appreciated by the enthusiastic French spectators.

The final was an all French affair between Gibert and Nowak. Gibert did all the attacking against the more tactical Nowak. Nowak has excellent gripping skills, a good defence and tends to wait for his opponent to make a mistake, which they inevitably do. His main attacks are Ouchigari and Teguruma and it was the latter which gave him the advantage over Gibert. A careless attack towards the end of the contest by Gibert was all that Nowak needed and the score of Yuko was enough to clinch the match.

RESULTS 1 Nowak (France)
2 Gibert (France)
3 Kobayashi (Japan)
3 Libert (France)

Light Heavyweight—Under 86 kilos

Without any doubt this was the toughest category. Among those vying for the Gold Medal position were Ultsch of East Germany, 1979 World Champion; Sanchis of France, 1979 World Silver Medallist; Seisenbacher of Austria, 1980 European Silver Medallist; Tchoullouyan of France, 1979 World Silver Medallist and Olympic Bronze Medallist, fighting in this category for the first time; plus the Japanese Eya and the Soviet Senkevitch both of whom were pretty well unknown quantities. Ward of Great Britain had a reasonable draw in Pool 1 and had a chance of qualifying, his hardest contest likely to be Eya of Japan.

The most exciting contest in the Preliminary Pools was that between Tchoullouyan and Ultsch. It was the last contest in that particular Pool and both players had been



KOBAYASHI throws HOASMAN for Ippon.



SENKEVITCH, USSR.

PARIS TOURNAMENT

Exclusive photo portfolio by the JUDO photographers



DAVID FINCH

A member of the Association of Sports Photographers. Recently changed to 'Nikon' equipment. Favours 80mm and 135mm lenses. Almost exclusively restricts his photography to Judo and markets his pictures on the Continent as well as in the UK. The Sport's leading photographer. Prefers colour.



COLIN McIVER

A member of the Association of Sports Photographers. Recently changed cameras to 'Canon A1's. Favours a 'Tamron' 70-210 zoom lens. Colin is the technical expert who takes mainly sequence shots for the technical articles in Judo. Executive Editor of Judo.



FRANK SMITH

A NUJ member. Uses 'Canon A1's and also likes large format 6x4.5cm 'Bronica' and 'Mamiya' cameras. Takes pictures with design in mind. Prefers the design and dark-room side to the actual photography, consequently also involved in commercial photography.



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A



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- 1 Sanchis (Fr) struggles against Bonelli (Fr).
- 2 Japanese heavyweight Saito.
- 3 (A.B.C.) — Angelo Parisi throws Marvin McLatchie with a classic Seo-Foshi.
- 4 Kobayashi (Japan) fights for his favourite grip.
- 5 Kobayashi (Japan) in action with Uchimata.
- 6 Kondo (Japan) with a superb Osoto-Gake attack against Neurether (Ger).
- 7 Del Columbo (Fr) attacked by Roland (Fr).
- 8 Nowak (Fr) attacks Gibert (Fr).
- 9 Kobayashi with another Uchimata.
- 10 French strangle—attack and defence!

fighting well during their early contests. The contest only lasted six seconds however, the Frenchman devastating the East German with Harai-goshi. This was a tremendous win for Tchoullouyan who was in my opinion a little unlucky in the Olympic Games. Eya of Japan qualified easily enough as did all the other favourites. Ward of Great Britain performed well and only just failed to qualify. He was the only player in the Pool to give the Japanese a hard contest. (Take my advice Bill, move back down to the Under 78 kilo category.)

Every contest in the knockout was bitterly fought with every player pushing themselves to the limits of endurance to gain a victory. Many of the contests could have gone either way, but as it transpired Eya defeated Ultsch, and Tchoullouyan defeated Seisenbacher for the first semi-final positions, both contests decided by very small margins. Senkevitch defeated Janicot of France by Ippon and Sanchis defeated Bonelli of France for the other semi-final places.

In the first semi-final Eya and Tchoullouyan met in a tremendous struggle. Eya put in some very good Tomoenage attacks which had Tchoullouyan twisting cat-like in mid-air to avoid a score. Tchoullouyan scored a Yuko with Ippon Seoi-nage however and, once ahead, he took no further chances and was the clear winner when the time signal sounded. Sanchis defeated Senkevitch in the other semi-final with an uninspiring performance.

Despite the fact that Tchoullouyan and Sanchis must know each other well the final was a very exciting contest with both players trying very hard to score. At the end Tchoullouyan was the winner having scored two Kokas with Ouchigari and Kouchigari and a Waza-ari with Ippon Seoi-nage. In my opinion Tchoullouyan was the player of the day, combining superb skills with good tactical approach. No matter how hectic the contest gets he keeps a cool head and never seems to be under any pressure. On this performance he must be rated as one of the favourites for this year's World Championships to be held in Holland in late August.

RESULTS 1 Tchoullouyan (France)
2 Sanchis (France)
3 Eya (Japan)
4 Senkevitch (USSR)

Heavyweights—Under 95 kilos

I thought Vachon of France and Kondo of Japan to be likely favourites for this category with possibly Neureuther of West Germany also in the running. It was Neureuther who caused a sensation when he threw Ishikawa of Japan for Ippon in the 1979 World Championships in Paris. Chittenden of Great Britain had a good draw in Pool 1 along with an Italian and Frenchman.

Vachon and Neureuther were drawn in the same Pool along with an unknown Soviet player Bervachvili and both players qualified for the knockout with Neureuther just edging Vachon into second place. Britain's Chittenden performed well to take decisions over both of his opponents and qualify for the knockout. Kondo of Japan was disappointing, only managing narrow victories over his Canadian and French opponents. I was not impressed by his technique although he did seem to be very powerful.

Chittenden met Vachon for a place in the semi-final, scored immediately after the start of their contest with Tai-otoshi and for the first few minutes of the contest seemed to be in command. Towards the end however Vachon started to dominate, equalised and finally emerged the winner on a decision. Neureuther easily defeated Greenaway of Canada, Kondo defeated Szepesi of Hungary and Rousseau of France defeated Gautherot also of France to win the other semi-final positions.

The Neureuther-Vachon contest in the first semi-final was a real battle. Vachon was slightly ahead for most of the match until Neureuther applied a very neat Shime-waza to win the contest with only seconds remaining. Kondo had a very hard contest with Rousseau in the other semi-final before winning by a Yuko from Harai-goshi. Rousseau was quite impressive in this contest and was very close to scoring on several occasions.

In the final Kondo was very careful not to be caught with Neureuther's very strong Uchimata and played the final very tactfully. He scored towards the end of the contest with Ouchi-gari and never seemed in any danger of being defeated. Throughout the day Kondo won all his fights by decisions and as I said earlier, I was not impressed by his technique. I doubt if he will prove to be a real threat in the forthcoming World Championships.

RESULTS 1 Kondo (Japan)
2 Neureuther (West Germany)
3 Vachon (France)
4 Rousseau (France)

Super Heavyweights—Over 95 kilos

Much interest was focussed on this category and excitement mounted as the clash between Olympic Champion Parisi of France and World University Champion Saito of Japan approached. Unfortunately (as this contest was expected to be the highlight of the tournament) both were drawn in the same Pool. Along with them was the unlucky McLatchie of Great Britain. Other players expected to do well were the much underrated Ozsvar of Hungary, Del Colombo of France who has had a good run of results in his last few contests, and the aggressive Schnabel of West Germany.

Both Ozsvar and Schnabel seemed to be on form and had no trouble in winning their respective Pools. On the other hand Del Colombo had a much tougher time only managing a very narrow victory over Beccacece of Italy. McLatchie of Great Britain, as expected, was no match for Parisi or Saito and lost both his contests. It was unfortunate that McLatchie had such a tough draw in his first really important event. I only hope that he has learned from the experience; at least he now knows the standard he will have to attain if he wishes to compete at this level.

The long awaited clash between Parisi and Saito was an anti-climax which was quickly over with Saito emerging the positive winner. Within the first minute Saito knocked Parisi to his knees with Tsuru-komi-ashi which he expertly followed up into Newaza, much to Parisi's surprise, and secured Tate-shiho-gatame.

In the knockout Ozsvar retained his form and defeated Doblinger of France for a place

in the semi-final along with Del Colombo, who defeated (not very convincingly) Roland of France. The second semi-final positions were won by Parisi, who defeated Schnabel by a narrow decision, and Saito, who really had to work hard to win by a decision over Pufahl of East Germany.

Ozsvár was definite favourite to win the first semi-final against Del Colombo. He started well attacking very strongly with his own version of Yoko-otoshi to which Del Colombo did not seem to have the answer other than to hook his legs around Ozsvár's. As it turned out it was his defence to these flank attacks which won him the contest. During one of Ozsvár's attacks he hooked his legs around causing Ozsvár to land heavily on his back and the referee awarded Ippon.

In the second semi-final Parisi met Saito for the second time in what almost turned out to be a re-run of their earlier contest. Within the first minute Saito again had Parisi on his knees from a Tsuru-komi-ashi attack and was in the midst of applying the same neat turnover he had used in the first match when Parisi appealed for medical assistance for an injured thumb. The ensuing break in the contest was enough to disrupt Saito's Newaza attack and Parisi escaped. No sooner had they resumed the standing position when the Japanese appeared to become very light on his feet and skipped in for what seemed to be Tai-otoshi. Parisi was crushed to the mat so fast that everyone in the stadium was momentarily stunned.

Seconds later however the audience erupted with a noisy appreciation of this superb display of skill. What a pity that this contest was not the final—it would have been a wonderful end to the tournament.

After such an exciting contest the final lacked any appeal for the spectator; Del Colombo seemed more than satisfied with the Silver medal and Saito was without doubt going to be the winner. He quickly confirmed this in under a minute, promptly knocking Del Colombo down with an Ashi-waza attack before scoring Kami-shiho-gatame for Ippon.

RESULTS 1 Saito (Japan)
2 Del Colombo (France)
3 Ozsvár (Hungary)
4 Parisi (France)



The throw of the Championships.
ANGELO PARISI goes for Ippon to SAITO's Tai-Toshi

Pages 15-18 are missing.

LETTERS CORNER

Dear Editor,

I was most interested to read your editorial in the December 1980 issue of *Judo* regarding the severity of penalties for stepping off the mat.

The New South Wales Black Belt Register, which is the technical authority for New South Wales Judo, and comprising all dan grades in the state, is something close to a 'players association', has recently carried out a survey on players' attitudes to the contest rules.

All the surveys are not in yet but there are sufficient indications that the **overwhelming majority** of players believe that:

- 1—There are too many scores and that referees cannot consistently distinguish between them;
- 2—There are too many levels of penalties and, compared to the infringements, they are too harsh;
- 3—Referees cannot consistently recognise stepping out infringements;
- 4—Overall the rules have a bad effect on the style of Judo played.

The survey has been restricted to experienced players within five clubs in New South Wales which, between them, supply the majority of state squad members and, in 1980 had the majority of Australian Champions—men and women.

I believe that it fairly represents the voice of experienced, contest-orientated players. Like you, I am not confident that those who control the sport will take any notice. All we can hope for is that with more work, which is soundly based and thorough, and with sufficient pressure we will eventually see the introduction of a set of rules for the players and not for the officials.

The detailed results of the survey should soon be available and I hope to have them published and distributed to wherever they may do some good.

Yours sincerely,
GLENN LEWIS,
New South Wales, Australia.

★ ★ ★ ★

Editors Note: The following is a copy of a letter Mr McNamara sent to Charles Palmer of the BJA. Dear Mr Palmer,

I am writing to you after reading the Points of View column in the January issue of *Judo* magazine to express my relief that the reduction in Ippon throws is being investigated. As an active competitor with some fifteen years

experience and a qualified coach and referee, I believe I can view the problem from all sides.

I feel that one reason for the reduction in big throw wins over the years is an improvement in defensive skill and strength, in which case the first of your proposed rule changes may not achieve your objective but would certainly increase the number of Yuko, Koka and Yuseigachi wins while preventing many skilful wins in Ne-waza, which is after all just as much part of Judo as Tachi-waza.

Another contributory factor to less big throws is without a doubt the controversial 'edge rule'. A fighter should not have to abandon a good attack when near the mat-edge for fear of a 'step-out' penalty. Surely a more reasonable attitude is to consider an attack invalid for scoring purposes but not penalisable if the attacker goes out of the area during its execution. If it is clear that the attacker goes out deliberately, other rules still give the referee leeway to penalise him.

Your second proposed rule change seems aimed at such time-wasting and defensive attacks as the Seoi-nage and Ouchi-gari on the knees so often seen in contest. I agree that these should be prevented but I feel that your suggestion goes too far and, perhaps accidentally, bans too many skilful techniques.

For example drop-Seoi has been used as a high scoring technique in the past by players such as Brian Jacks, and several techniques, Kata Guruma for example, can be skilfully and powerfully performed while on one or both knees. All Makikomi and Sutemi techniques, with the exception of Tomoe-nage which you specifically exempt would become illegal, as would Kani-basami in which the hand touches the mat prior to execution. No takedowns would be permitted no matter how well they were applied and several other techniques would also disappear; however, the dangerous techniques which reportedly concern you would be largely untouched by the rule changes.

I feel that your good objective can be fulfilled without the bad side-effects outlined above by a more rigid application of the passivity and defensive attitude rules although here I do agree with the columnist that referees should be 'contest aware' in their interpretation.

The columnist's suggestion that skilful techniques should be rewarded is also I think a more positive approach than restricting

techniques and applying more penalties which rather seems like the 'if you can't beat it, ban it' mentality which has influenced IJF rule changes before.

At a time when there are moves within the IJF to restrict Judo further, even to the point of only the standard sleeve-lapel grip being allowed, we should be trying to widen the scope of Judo, not narrow it by rule changes which, with only minor effect on the main problem, ban so many techniques.

One major appeal of Judo is the need to adapt to radically different styles of opponent and such rule changes as you suggest would inevitably destroy much of that appeal. Judo is by nature uninteresting to the uninitiated spectator, but let us not make it boring for the participant.

Yours sincerely,
PETER McNAMARA

★ ★ ★ ★

Dear Editor,

I should like to register my total disagreement with the proposed changes to the contest rules for juniors, which have been put forward by the British Judo Association's President. If they are intended to improve the quality of Judo in general and Tachi-waza in particular, objectives with which I am in sympathy, I would suggest they will have just the opposite effect, for the reasons set out below.

I would like to take the second proposal first. Due to the fear of incurring a penalty from an incomplete technique many Judoka simply will not attempt the technique at all. This is already happening with dropping Seoinage and Ouchi-gari. If the proposal goes through, techniques such as Kosoto-gari, Kani-basami, Uki-waza, Yoko-wakari, etc, etc, will all risk penalties. No thinking Judoka is going to put himself at the mercy of the referee in this respect, and will simply refrain from using these techniques. The immediate effect is that the range of throwing techniques in the Judo repertoire will become very limited indeed.

Incidentally, the absurdity of the proposed rule change is highlighted by the photograph of Chris Bowles in action alongside your Points of View article, Judo No. 6—January 1981, page 30. Bowles clearly hits the ground first. Should the referee give a Shido or a Koka under the proposed rules? What if the Frenchman had stepped round the throw? A Shido or Chui? There is no room for doubt under the current rules.

Moving on to the first proposal, with fewer techniques in general use the defences to these techniques will be better understood, the efficacy of the techniques will be diminished and fewer throws will result. If groundwork is ruled out, except when scores of Yuko or Waza-ari have already been called, an increasing number of contests will go the distance, and will require a decision or will be decided by penalties.

If these proposals go through they will put a great deal more

pressure on the already hard-worked referees. Contests will inevitably be longer. There will be increasing scope for human error. Is it not obvious that this is a recipe for disaster? I agree with other writers who have pointed out that Junior Judo would benefit if fewer penalties were given.

I trust the Management Committee will recognise that these proposals have not been thought through and will reject them.

J. WARD-SMITH
Tournament Director for Northern Home Counties Area.

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CHANGE THE RULES—"IT WILL BE ALRIGHT ON THE DAY"

There is the story of the two blind men being asked to describe an elephant. The distortions, anomalies of the exercise will obviously be relative to where each of the men starts the exercise. As I see it, similar problems exist in trying to resolve, analyse the skills of our own sport mainly because of the various frames of references which are being used to assist with the analysis.

To me, however, and being biased towards coaching, the matter should be a very simple exercise, i.e. "The reason a man trains is because his skills do not match his tasks"—it is, therefore, the responsibility of the coach (National scheme) to see that this department is well catered for. In the other department we should have a group of unbiased officials at the competition to record and report on the progress of the tournament, to indicate at the end of the contests who was the most successful competitor, (who should always be the one who earned it through positive actions by himself). It is unfortunate that this apparently simple exercise gets clogged up and we hear again that even more confusion is planned by Charles Palmer in trying to introduce more penalties into the rules.

I can easily see how our current rules and the recent new proposals could be acceptable for Kata competitions where there are contrived movements and expected co-ordination between two persons. What I cannot comprehend is the continual blindness by the rule changers of the fact that one of the objects of the defenders is to frustrate any attacking attempts. The very nature of this action of successfully breaking down a skill can lead quite often to messy situations. It should not, however, ever lead to the attacking player who has acted reasonably being penalised. Let us have no more of this nonsense—and let us see changes in the rules which are orientated towards rewarding the more skilful players. Let us also see the coaches getting and accepting the responsibility for developing the skills and protecting them from rule changes which the possible ramifications have not been fully explored or discussed by the many coaches in the Association.

ANDY BULL



BERNARD TCHOULLOUYAN (FRANCE)

Without doubt France's BERNARD TCHOULLOUYAN is one of Europe's most outstanding players. His recent performance in the Paris Multi-Nation Tournament, where he was a very worthy winner, makes him a leading contender for a gold medal at the World Championships to be held in Holland later this year. In the Paris event he defeated the Japanese and both the 1979 World Championships Gold and Silver medallist. His contest with the gold medallist, Ultsch of East Germany, lasted only six seconds, ending with Tchoullouyan scoring Ippon with a brilliantly executed Harai-goshi.

At 28 years of age he has attained the grade of 5th Dan and his upright judo style makes him a natural favourite with judo audiences wherever he competes. Technically, his judo is very sound, combining superb technique, a good tactical awareness and excellent physical conditioning. He has very positive gripping skills which he uses to defend when necessary and to attack on either side.

The techniques he mainly uses are Harai-goshi, Osoto-gari, Ippon Seoi-nage and Sode Tsurikomi-goshi which combines with some extremely efficient Ashi-waza. I get the impression that, although he does not favour Newaza, preferring to work in the standing position, he is not to be underestimated in this area.

In the Paris Tournament he fought in the light heavyweight division (under 86 kilos) and I suspect that he will continue to compete in this category for the next few events. It is common for the top competitors to move up a category as they get older and approach the end of their competitive careers.

1979 WORLD SILVER MEDALLIST
1980 EUROPEAN AND
OLYMPIC BRONZE
MEDALLIST
1981 PARIS
MULTI-NATION
GOLD MEDALLIST



★ Left: Getting to grips with Ultsch, East Germany, in the opening seconds of their contest in the Paris Multi-Nation Tournament.

★ Right: 1979 World Champion Ultsch, East Germany, is thrown in just six seconds with Harai-goshi.



They don't always work. A narrow miss with Osotogari during the early rounds of the Paris Multi-Nation Tournament.

STAR PROFILE

ROUND & ABOUT

Competition reports, News, views and opinions

Christmas Special Tournament

WYCOMBE SPORTS CENTRE

From: Mrs J. M. Oke—Micklefield Judo Club

Micklefield Judo Club were hosts at an Invitation Tournament which attracted 200 boys and girls. The standard of Judo displayed by all competitors in the weight groups was high. Clubs taking part included Redbridge S.C., Harmondsworth, Hayes, Newbury J.C., Veraloy and Milton Keynes. Weigh-in commenced at 9-05am and finals were completed by 6-30pm.

Competition controller, Mr D. Farr was assisted by Ron Cleere, Bucks Area Representative, and Jean Cleere. He also provided the referees. Timekeepers and officials were Micklefield parents.

Superstar Brian Jacks spent the afternoon meeting sponsors and signing autographs for his army of fervent fans, he also presented the trophies to the winners.

The whole enterprise was engineered by Mr Peter Stratford, a Micklefield parent, who cajoled local business-men to sponsor the event.

Gold Medals went to: S. Thraver, R.S.C. S. Rowley, R.S.C. M. Bland, Milton Keynes. T. Paz, R.S.C. F. Horsfall, R.S.C. S. Dixon, R.S.C. D. Barnes, R.S.C. A. Barclay, R.S.C. K. Elliott, R.S.C. D. Arnold, Veraloy. D. Jackson, Milton Keynes. M. Austin, R.S.C. L. Peskett, R.S.C. N. Elford, Harmondsworth J.C. J. Elford, Harmondsworth J.C. A. Russell, R.S.C. L. Pullem, Harmondsworth J.C. P. Blunt, Veraloy.

From BRYAN ROWLAND, Midland Area
Coaching Co-ordinator

Congratulations to the following people who have recently qualified as Club Coaches within the BJA Coaching Scheme, Robert Allez, Derby J.C. Keith Gilliver, Derby J.C. Phillips Griffiths, RAF Cosford. Roy Newman, Derby J.C. Darrell Towndrow, Derby J.C.

'Jack Law' Memorial Trophy Championships for Junior Teams

HADEN HILL LEISURE CENTRE
Report and pictures from Karl Bacon

This was the third 'Jack Law' Championships to be held at Haden Hill and due to the Midland Area Boys Squad having a team match against Wales on the same day, it suffered from a reduction of entries as against the 1980 record. As it was over 60 teams took part with the trophy going to the Club whose players scored the most wins in the accumulation of their Events during the day. For the second year running the title went to Pinewood J.C. with Milton Keynes as runners-up.

Don Werner is seen here accepting the trophy from Midland Area Treasurer, Frank Webb who is seen again with junior members of Milton Keynes and the second place award.

Medal placings were as follows... **Lightweight Boys Teams:** Pinewood—Gold. Devizes—Silver. Pinewood 'B'—Bronze. Wolverhampton—Bronze. **Middleweight Boys Teams:** Pinewood—Gold. G.K.N.—Silver. Leasowes—Bronze. Rendokan—Bronze. **Heavyweight Boys Teams:** Pinewood—Gold. Milton Keynes—Silver.

The Boys Events were pretty well dominated by Pinewood's extra-ordinary depth of talent with all three Gold places going to the 'A' Squads. The only contest Pinewood boys lost in their finals was when Emery of Devizes took an Ippon off Jones in the lightweight event.

There was not such an easy passage for them in the Girls Events though they still managed to take the

lightweight Gold medals from Hardy Spicer with J. Rollins earning the sole Hardy Spicer win. Milton Keynes took the Heavyweight Girls title with the Jackson sisters and Sharon Warboys clinching the match with three wins to nil, Mercieca and McKeney fighting a draw.

As is usual at Junior Team Championships, there was a lot of hot air flying about but tempers were kept cool by the absence of the Sports Hall door which fell off its hinges sometime during the day and no attempt to repair it was made before the end of the Competition.

Brian Saunders would like to hear from anyone interested in attending the B.S.J.A. Annual General Meeting, National Conference and 'Coming of Age' Celebrations at the Woolacombe Bay Hotel, Woolacombe, Devon, from 2-00pm on Tuesday 14th April 1981 to 1-00pm on Thursday 16th April 1981 inclusive.

The conference fee is £1.50 per family and accommodation for adults for the period is £24.00 and children varying between £16.00 and nothing!

The hotel is a Three Star residence with indoor heated swimming pool, solarium, TV lounge, sauna, gardens and pitch and putt course. For booking forms apply to Brian at Springfield, Old Sticklepath Hill, Barnstaple, Devon EX31 2BG.



Successful Pinewood Team Manager
Don Werner being presented with the Trophy.



North-West Girls
Priddy (Leasowes) versus K. Jackson (Milton Keynes).
Jackson attacks Priddy with Ouchigari.
Jackson wins with Ippon.



Presentation of Trophy to Milton Keynes
by Midland Area Treasurer—Frank Webb.



I. Gunther (New City) v. A. Slade (Devizes).
A. Slade scores Ippon with Pick up.



R. Davis (Jubilee) v. S. Murphy (Kidderminster).
Davis throws Murphy for Wazari.

Mens and Womens North of England Championships

RICHARD DUNN SPORTS CENTRE
SUNDAY 11th JANUARY 1981

Report and pictures from Karl Bacon

In opening the Event, we were told by the Mayor that the Richard Dunn Centre had cost three million pounds to build and that it was intended to cater not only for the sporting needs of Bradford but also the surrounding districts as well. It was a most impressive building and from the outside looks like a circus tent! Inside, there are two gigantic pillars supporting the roof. One in the swimming pool and one in the main sports area which are crowned with a intricate mass of 'spiders web' steelwork.

There were 217 entries into the competition which would have probably been higher had it been held a little later in the year. The threat of snow prevented many people from travelling though on the day the weather was quite fine.

Sally Peak was the organiser who also managed to take time off to compete and win the Gold medal in the Over 66 kilo category beating Eileen Simpson whilst Karen Briggs won the 48 kilo award and Diane Bell took the 56 kilo title. The mens event was split into two sections, one for Kyu grades and one for 1st Kyu and above in various weight categories.

Results were as follows... **Under 60 kilo:** 1-D. Heslop, York R.I. 2-M. Bowmer, Bradford. 3-N. Hill, Manchester. 3-M. Murphy, Cheshire (medal taken). **Under 65 kilo:** 1-R. Reed, York. 2-A. Diaz, London. 3-N. Clynes, Bradford. 3-R. Carrigan, Hull. **Under 71 kilo:** 1-F. Walker, Manchester. 2-S. Gawthorpe, Leeds. 3-K. Brown, Wolverhampton. 3-S. Boyle, Romford. **Under 78 kilo:** 1-D. White, Wolverhampton. 2-A. Deardon, Peterborough. 3-N. Bownes, Doncaster. 3-H. Bailey, Spen Valley. **Under 86 kilo:** 1-D. Shelton, Doncaster. 2-P. Herron, York. 3-P. Farrar, Bradford. 3-N. Buckley, Stockton. **Under 95 kilo:** 1-T. Vassallo, Romford. 2-D. Sempue, Cheshire. 3-W. Reeves, Watford. 3-R. Dodd, Shrewsbury. **Over 95 kilo:** 1-E. Gordon, Wolverhampton. 2-B. Tildesley, Sheffield. 3-T. Wilkin, Crawcrook.

KYU GRADES

Under 60 kilo: 1-O. Pinnock, Wolverhampton. 2-A. Rowe, Concorde. 3-N. Robinson, Crawcrook. 3-C. Copeland, Stockton. **Under 65 kilo:** 1-G. Purcell, Wolverhampton. 2-S. Gooper, Leeds. 3-J. Moseley, Huddersfield. 3-D. Rose, Romford. **Under 71 kilo:** 1-G. Derrick, Concorde. 2-P. Johnson, Concorde. 3-R. Glynn, Stockton. 3-C. Adamson, York. **Under 78 kilo:** 1-P. Parry, Doncaster. 2-J. Harrison, South Humberside. 3-R. Jarvis, Grimsby. 3-K. Scamon, Lancashire. **Under 86 kilo:** 1-P. Alston, York R.I. 2-P. Wilson, Hull. 3-B. Morgan, Hull. 3-D. Danks, Rowntrees. **Over 86 kilo:** 1-I. Jackson, Derby. 2-S. Chesholm, Watford.

FEMALE

Under 48 kilo: 1-K. Briggs, Humberside. 2-R. Mellors, Concorde. 3-C. Shiack, Clydebank. 3-T. Bacon, Romford. **Under 52 kilo:** 1-B. Shaw, Wigan. 2-J. Wright, Herts. 3-D. Worrall, Leeds. 3-L. Stuart, South Humberside. **Under 56 kilo:** 1-D. Bell, Crawcrook. 2-D. Pugh, Darlington. 3-M. Haywood, Hull. 3-E. Tapp, South Humberside. **Under 61 kilo:** 1-T. Griffin, Bristol. 2-C. Elliott, Hull. 3-T. Finch, Watford. 3-H. Siddle, Leeds. **Under 66 kilo:** 1-L. Lancaster, St. Ayton. 2-B. Clayton, York. 3-J. Hargreaves, York R.I. 3-J. Mather, Wigan. **Over 66 kilo:** 1-S. Peake, York R.I. 2-E. Simpson, Durham. 3-A. Bartram, Ryedale. 3-A. Weaver, Hull.



North of England Championships

Under 78 kilo

I. Reynolds (R & H) v. H. Bailey (Spen Valley).



Under 71 kilo

S. Boyle (R & H) versus S. Gawthorpe (Leeds).



Final—Under 71 kilo

S. Gawthorpe (Leeds) versus F. Walker (Manchester).

Italy, Japan, Holland Three-way International

Ten thousand enthusiastic spectators from all over Italy descended on Rome to witness the Second Cerrachini Memorial Tournament. The Tournament is held annually in memory of a former President of the Italian Judo Federation. This year's event brought together teams from Holland, Japan and Italy.

Holland was no match for either Japan or Italy and the Dutch lost both their matches, 6-0 and 5-1 respectively. The Japan-Italy match, on the other hand, was closely contested and was very exciting indeed. Many of the Italian players had fought the Japanese the previous week in the Paris Multi-National Tournament and, for them, this was something of a return match.

Ferlice Mariani (Italy), three times European Champion, was unable to compete in this match as a result of an injury received while competing in the Paris event and his replacement Renella was overpowered by the supple Japanese Fujiki. In the Under 65 kilos category Rosatti (Italy) held Imanishi (Japan) to a draw in what can only be described as a dull and boring contest. Fetto (Italy) replaced Gamba, the 1980 Olympic Champion who is still recovering from a broken toe, and in an exciting performance, which confirmed the excellent standard of fitness he displayed in Paris, defeated Nishida (Japan) by a Koka.

Koybayashi (Japan), one of the most stylish technicians, very neatly disposed of Nasti (Italy) with a superb Uchi-mata in the Under 71 kilos category. In the Under 86 kilos category Eya (Japan) took a Ippon win over Landi.

The best Italian performance came from Vecchi in the Under 95 kilos category when, in just 66 seconds, he threw Kondo with his well-known Hidari Uchi-mata. In the Over 95 kilos category Maiorana (Italy) lasted only two minutes before being caught by Saito, the new Japanese star player, in a powerful Kuzure Tate-shiho-gateme.

Japan was expected to win this three-way match with ease but as it turned out they had to work hard against the home team who gave an unexpectedly good performance despite being seriously weakened by injuries.

POINTS OF VIEW

● PETER CAMPBELL ●

POPULAR JUDO

Charles Palmer has written in a recent edition of 'British Judo' the official British Judo Association publication that he thinks Judo never has been, and probably never will be, a spectator sport. This is plainly absurd, since as anyone who has ever watched Judo in Paris will know it is certainly a highly popular spectator sport in France. To say that we can never popularise Judo in this country is to accept defeat before we start. Only a few years ago athletics, swimming, darts and snooker were all relatively 'minor' activities in terms of the amount of popular demand for television time. Today they are best sellers.

There is nothing in Judo which is intrinsically boring to a spectator, any more than watching a group of men running round and round a track is intrinsically boring. Yet the Management of the British Judo Association seem to believe that Judo is a sport with no chance of ever making an impact on public popularity. The top people in the Olympic movement are finally talking about the possibility of abandoning the artificial distinction of the Games between 'amateur' and professional. If that distinction is eventually to disappear (and I believe it will) then the best prepared team will be the one which has the greatest financial backing. And (popularity is what puts money into any sport).

Many non-Judo people said to me that they thought Neil Adams' televised Olympic final was very exciting. For me it was certainly no less exciting than the finals of the Men's 5,000 metre and 10,000 metre races. Yet Mr Palmer still believes that Judo can never appeal to a mass audience. And what is more shocking to read is that he thinks Judo began 'quietly' and 'mystically' in the United Kingdom, and that the increase in rowdiness which he claims to see among spectators and players as well as disrespect for opponents, rules and referees are a direct result of the 'popularisation' of the sport. Again, it is difficult to believe that this viewpoint is put forward as representative of that of the British Judo Association Management. It seems to imply that Judo should be the special prerogative of a few initiates—like some quaint and mystic oriental brotherhood. But the success of French Judo in recent years is attributed to its popularity, and nothing more. Mysticism has no place in an aggressive, developing modern sport, it merely helps to maintain the widespread ignorance among the public as to what Judo is really about. How many Judo players are still embarrassed about being known to practice because of the popular misconception that it is some inscrutable ritual in which dead pan orientals practice lethal high-kicks while emitting exotic noises.

Neil Adams emerged from the Olympics with as much respect in the public eye as any other athlete. No snide and ignorant remarks from Frank Bough were directed at him, as he showed that even when defeated he could act with more dignity than many of the winners.

But what has the British Judo Association done to capitalise on the team's tremendous performance? If Judo was a product and the British Judo Association the company which produced it, no-one would buy. As far as I can see we do not publicise or advertise the sport to attract likely talent, there appears to be no control of the number of clubs, how they are organised and what standard of tuition goes on in them, there is no co-ordinated talent-spotting system in the areas to spotlight potential champions. In fact, Mr Palmer's comments suggest that he would see the increase in membership which might result from greater publicity, as actually being harmful to the sport. I cannot believe that this is true. Of course, I may be misinterpreting Mr Palmer's views on the subject, but I firmly believe that only through greater participation at club-level and greater commitment from the National Coach or Team Manager (whatever he is called) to going out to the areas and looking for new talent, can the sport thrive and compete in an increasingly professional sporting arena.

GLEESON'S MARKET STALL

OUCHI & £160,000

It came to my attention quite recently that Mr Charles Palmer, O.B.E., 8th Dan, British Judo Association Chairman and President (that combination is seldom found, it must be significant) is depressed by the lack of skill shown in Tachiwaza in the Under 18's National Championships. Does that mean they don't know how to stand up?

Seriously, I am pleased he is concerned about what he thinks is a lowering of competitive skill standards in the British Judo Association. Now perhaps he will resuscitate the interest in coaching that used to be in the British Judo Association. For an improvement in coaching 'know-how' is the only way Judo skills will be improved, not by 'patching' the rules yet again. Perhaps he will now resuscitate the position of national coach, the coaching committee and the coaching scheme—and by national coach I mean a person who is capable of analysing and developing Judo skills. After all surely he is not surprised when Judo skills begin to fade away when he has not actively encouraged coaching for several years? In the year 1979-80 the British Judo Association got a government subsidy of over £160,000. I would have thought some sort of expertise could have been bought for that! He could even buy me for 10% of it!

As for changing the contest rules, I am sure with his vast amount of experience, he knows that rules never create skills, but only destroy them.

However, as I have said before, it is easy enough to criticise the technical content of orthodox Judo teaching, which by the way will not stop me from doing it, but my task here is to be positive and instructive. So I want to talk about Ouchi Gari/Gake (in practice there is not enough difference between them to worry a black belt). It will be taken for granted that you, the reader, knows what 'establishment Ouchi' is (if not look at a British Judo Association grading syllabus). Here I want to talk about a 'novice-Ouchi'—that is the one that works, as distinct from the way it is taught!

First, let's look at the direction of throw; assuming the attack is 'right-handed', the establishment says the opposition is thrown to his LEFT back corner. I want to strongly suggest it is better towards his RIGHT back corner. Why the change? Let me briefly describe the weaknesses in 'establishment Ouchi'

- The attacker has to arch his back too much and so dives off the HEEL of his left foot; this is biomechanically weak and gives an excellent countering opportunity to the opposition.
- It is very difficult (impossible) to convert this attacking movement into any other form of attack.

Strengths of 'novice-Ouchi': it allows the attacker to maintain a forward arch of the body, keeping drive from the BALL of the left foot; it is physiologically much stronger than the backward arch and allows a very natural movement to flow into any other attacking action.

When is it done? Well, for one thing you had better not assume he is standing still (as orthodoxy will have it) because the referee will warn him for passivity. So which way should he be moving? Difficult to say; he has a mind of his own. However, it is a good throw to try on an aggressive opponent. They usually come forward ready to whack you at the slightest opportunity. That's as good a time as any! As long as he has his legs apart and preferably with his knees bent—and if he is aggressive that is common enough, because he wants to 'jump' at you—you stand a chance. As he drives hard at you, back off and when you are ready stamp your left foot back down and somewhere near your right side—its job is to brace the opposition's surge forward. Now hook your right leg in behind his left knee and lift, and then YOU start driving hard towards his right back-side corner.



Don't swing your right leg, the momentum could put you out of control just as easily as your opponent. Don't worry if it's a Gari or a Gake, let your instructor worry about that. If you do manage to move him in that direction, push even harder with your left leg and then pull strongly inwards with both hands. That should turn him and make him fall over. The end of it will look very much like Uchi-Mata—and why not, the principle is the same for both throws.

Learn from the great generals, they knew a lot about tactics. Orthodox fighting only produces great boredom, great casualties and bloody attrition; be unorthodox, it bewilders the enemy and creates opportunities for a quick imaginative victory. Read Clausewitz.

Try linking Tai-Otoshi to Ouchi-Gari/Gake. Firstly, try it with the 'establishment Ouchi', then try it with the 'novice-Ouchi', but make sure in both cases the opposition is moving before you try the Ouchi attack and he's moving when you try Tai-Otoshi. Best of luck!!





The sequence of pictures attached is an excellent example of what is **WRONG** with an orthodox Ouchi attack.

The opening attack is very strong, the driving body-weight drives the opponent backwards, but look at the details:

The attacker is on the heel of his right foot, meaning he will have no control if—and when—things go wrong. He is pushing the opponent onto his right leg (the one being 'hooked'); this takes the weight off the left foot (dangerous!); so because it can 'float', it is hooked in for a block-defence. The block achieved two purposes; it stops the attacker from turning the shoulders for a high score (7-10) and provides a firm base for the opponent to twist off—which he proceeds to do, highlighting another weakness in the attack. The attacker has a two-hand body grip (i.e. not on the sleeve) and for this kind of attack it is extremely weak, as there is no control over the outside arm. The opponent tears his left arm free. (Notice the attacker's right hand hanging empty. That should never happen!). The opponent uses his arm to turn his body as he falls, so avoiding a high score of 7 to 10.

The avoidance does of course show excellent body utilisation by the opponent; why gymnastic training should be included in all Judo training; but it is only possible because of the lack of knowledge shown by the attacker. If he drove forward and sideways **OVER THE OPPONENT'S LEFT FOOT** as I have

suggested in the article, the opponent would have his weight on his **LEFT FOOT** and therefore would not be able to 'float' it up into the block-defence. The rest could not then follow.

Because of the crazy orthodox Judo teaching, where both players start off stand-

ing still, the attacker acquires the idea that his opponent will always be standing still waiting to be attacked, and waiting to fall down onto his back, casually giving away a score of 10. He will not!!!! He will be fighting all the way. Any attack should have **THAT** attitude built into it—not the sloppy, casual approach of 'the good old days'.

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Frankly

OBSERVATIONS, NEWS AND VIEWS... by FRANK SMITH

It seems that my job as Judo's 'investigative journalist' seeking out and exposing the 'gremlins' in the sport and highlighting the effects of over-legislation or inadequate administration is under threat.

Everyone else seems to be doing it!

Perhaps it is just that Mr Palmer's proposed rule changes of recent weeks have stimulated the latent writer and sage in every contributor but it seems that in this edition JUDO'S correspondents are writing about little else.

So...I shall desperately try and interest you in other things but first of all look at the extract from the Management Committee minutes of Wednesday 11th November 1980 of which most of you seem to be unaware.

MEMORANDUM ON UNDER 18's CHAMPIONSHIPS... After having had the Chairman's thinking behind this Memorandum explained to the meeting, the Management Committee welcomed both the recommendation and the fact that the relevant sub-committees and Council Members had been consulted. The Management Committee AGREED that this matter will be reviewed at each meeting and that within a maximum of three months from today's date, a decision will be taken regarding next year's Under 18's Championships in order to leave sufficient time for all coaches and competitors to prepare themselves to compete under these modified rules.

It seems that whatever the Referees or the Training Sub-Committee or even the Council Members have had to say since then is irrelevant. All that remains is for the hierarchy to decide on a date for implementation. The Midland Area will be making a proposal at the A.G.M. to make the introduction of any such rule changes impossible. It's up to you to be there to support it.

Some good news for Juniors is that the Midland Area are to stage Area Team Championships for Boys Under 18 and also for Girls Under 18 in 1981 as an experiment to see if they are viable Events.

As they are not approved National Events they cannot be designated the 'National Team Championships' so they will be advertised as the 'U.K. Area Team Championships' and both will be held at Haden Hill Leisure Centre.

The Boys Event will be on Saturday 20th June 1981 and the Girls Event on Saturday 19th December 1981.

Efforts are being made to find sponsorship help to reduce the expense to Areas and the Events will not start until 10-30am which will enable most Area Teams to travel on the same day and avoid accommodation expenses. Entry forms will be sent direct to the Area Secretary.

About two and a half years ago, when Midland Area Chairman, I negotiated with the assistance of Charles Palmer and the Promotions Panel the acceptance into the BJA of a number of Clubs from the Amateur Judo Association. The Western Area took up the lead and also recruited several new Members and on the whole this venture has been very successful and the acceptance of players and officials has been so smooth that one new recruit, John Beard, is now Midland Area Chairman and a Member of the Finance Sub-Committee.

This initial agreement left some 15 Clubs in the AJA still active in the Midland Area who inevitably were hard-line traditionalists and determined upon independent existence, (which is not a fault).

Gladly, most of these Clubs have now agreed to join us under the normal conditions of Membership and we will be doing everything we can to ensure that their Members find their new Association welcoming and active. May I, on behalf of the Area welcome our new Clubs through JUDO magazine and suggest to the other BJA Areas that with a little understanding on both parts, now might be the best time to achieve the unity we all desire and the sport badly needs.

Now some quotes of the month for your consideration...

"The trouble with being a dictator or a godfather is that no matter how benevolent you pretend to be, sooner or later

you invariably end up getting assassinated!"

My lips are sealed concerning who said it and about whom!

Then there was Mac Abbotts (Wolverhampton Judo Club) probably one of the leading Club Coaches in the Association and producer, through the Junior ranks, of Internationals John Swatman, Kerrith Brown, Densign White and other National Squad Members, who recently helped out with a Course on visual aids in Coaching at the Europe Lodge Hotel, West Bromwich, and was taken to task by one delegate who asked: "You have said nothing about directional throwing or throwing in the vertical or through a plane, why not?" "well, said Mac, I don't know much about this Coaching stuff."

Or finally the story, (true of course) of the Area Coach who sat at his Area Committee meeting and doodled drawing camels and suchlike for hour upon hour whilst the Committee Members criticised his performance and level of activity in aggressive (if uninformed) manner. Eventually, having run out of invective the Chairman asked the said Coach if he had anything to say for himself.

There was a pregnant silence whilst the Coach stood up with a faint air of insolence and resignation, exposed his wrist mounted, multi-function digital watch, pressed a button and spoke into it... **"BEAM ME UP...SCOTTY!"**



GUEST INTERVIEW

Introduced by

PETER CAMPBELL



RICHARD BARRACLOUGH

QUOTE: *"The more rules you have the more artificial the situation."*

Richard Barraclough took up Judo in Huddersfield at the age of 16, and was graded to 1st Dan at the Budokwai two years later. While at PE College he represented the North East in their winning team in the National Team Championships of 1963. Also in that year he represented the British University in the European Students Championships in Holland, and had his first British Senior International selection in a team match against Holland.

Between 1965 and 1966 he taught PE in a secondary modern, and in 1965 represented Great Britain at Open weight in the World Championships in Brazil. Then from 1966 to 1969 he was an assistant lecturer in PE at Birmingham University representing Britain frequently during these years, winning a European Students Championships; and in 1967 training in Japan for three months at Tenri under Isao Okano former World Champion.

It was while he was teaching in Birmingham during these years that Richard first took up wrestling because, he says, Judo was not strong there. He was introduced to wrestling by Alan Butts, who had wrestled in the Rome Olympics; and under his encouragement Richard trained hard, winning the All-England Championships and coming second in the British Championships in 1969. He moved to Manchester to take up a post as PE lecturer at North Trafford College because wrestling

was strong in the North-West, but he insists that at this time Judo was still his main sport. In the space of only a month during 1970 he won the British Freestyle Championships, The British Graeco-Roman Championships and the British Trials in Judo—all at light heavyweight. In the same year he wrestled in the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh and fought in the European Judo Championships in East Berlin, where he lost on a decision to Rougé of France.

1970 was also the year in which Richard realised that if he was to have a chance of selection for the 1972 Olympics his best bet was to concentrate on wrestling, so for the next two and a half years he entered no Judo events. In the period leading up to the Munich Games he won the British Wrestling Championships each year, and also represented Britain in the World and European Championships. In 1972 he was selected for the Olympic Team for the Munich Games, where he was eventually defeated by Petersen (USA), Silver medallist at Munich and Gold medallist in Montreal.

For several years Richard has also practised Sambo, which, although rather a minority sport in the UK, is extremely popular in the USSR. In 1967 he won a Bronze medal in the USSR National Championships, an 'invitation' Open event, and in 1972 he won a Bronze in the European Championships. Although he retired from major competition in 1972 Richard made a comeback for a time in 1975, to win the British Graeco-Roman Championships, and take the Gold medal in a Three-Way Sambo International in Paris.

Richard has been British Universities Team Manager since 1967, and in 1975 was Team Manager to the British Team at the European Wrestling Championships in Leningrad, USSR. He is a well-known Judo personality in the North West, and was an extremely popular coach at last year's Scottish Judo Federation Summer School at Largs.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL JUDOKA AND WRESTLER: RICHARD BARRACLOUGH TALKS TO PETER CAMPBELL OF JUDO MAGAZINE

Richard has travelled to the USSR many times, so I took this chance of asking him if he'd been able to get any particular insight into Soviet training methods.

"I've been to the USSR about fifteen times, mainly through wrestling," he said, "yet I've never really felt they had anything truly original to offer. I've spoken to Sambo coaches many times, and invited them over to the UK to coach, and the only innovation I've picked up from them is their system of notation for contests. They have a system that all coaches study, which is common to everyone in each sport. It's quite simple—two columns on a page, one for each contestant, minutes marked down the side, and little symbols drawn in each column for attempted techniques."

Richard explained that this was not used for technical analysis though, only for recording what actually happened, and that he had used a similar method as a Team Manager to record players' performances.

"What we really need to do is to record every contest at international level on video. The BJA has video equipment which is never used because it's too cumbersome, but it's really a false economy not to record all the fights of each team member. It's the best method of technical contest-analysis we've got."

Another improvement Richard would like to see is a better system of coach-education.

"At the moment we have two good Team Managers, but all the expertise rests with them. Other coaches should get the chance to accompany Dave or Tony to international events, in order to gain experience, and keep up to date with changes. Judo as a sport

QUOTE: "The best thing to come out of the Centre of Excellence idea has been the medical facilities."

changes from one major event to the next, and not only by the introduction of new techniques. At the World Students Championships I saw a Hungarian player awarded a Waza-ari against a Pole for a Teguruma applied from Newaza, and this seems to be a trend in refereeing. Up-and-coming coaches have to be able to keep abreast of developments like these."

One of the most noticeable developments in Judo over recent years is that it has become increasingly technical, with many competitors developing an ability to 'play' the rules. Richard feels strongly that a new approach towards penalties should be tried.

"In wrestling the passivity ruling is terrible. They are so strict that nowadays there is no guarantee that the best man will win. The player who wins a major event has to be quite literally a superman. You can see the same thing developing in Judo, with young kids developing a style of attacking all the time at the expense of technique, doing anything to be seen to be active. I think the passivity ruling should be more subjective. A player shouldn't be given Keikoku just because he accidentally steps out—he should only be penalised if he steps out deliberately to avoid getting involved in the contest. It's the spirit of the action that should be penalised, not the action itself—so that a player who drops on his knees in a 'passive attack'—shouldn't be penalised if it was an accident, only if he was being passive in the contest as a whole."

I asked Richard if he thought that Judo was being smothered by rules at the moment, or if he thought the fault might be with the referees themselves.

"No" he said, "I'm all in favour of penalties for passivity where they are genuinely deserved but I think that for accidental or trivial infringements, the referee should be allowed to use his discretion. Most referees know the sport pretty well, even if they haven't all been competitors at a high level, and they should be given the right to make subjective decisions as to whether or not a player is really being passive, or whether the step off the mat was accidental or not. A competitor who drops onto his knees every time the opponent attacks or continually defends by going into Newaza should be penalised, not for dropping down, but for being passive. It's ridiculous too, the way a player can be given Keikoku instead of Ippon simply because his elbow went out when he did the throw."

Richard has of course also been involved in Sambo for many years—a sport which is not widely practised or even understood in this country. Why does he think it has not become more popular over here?

I don't think Sambo has caught on very much in the UK because Judo was already fairly well established here. Most of the people who might think of taking up Sambo go into Judo or Wrestling. But things were rather different in the USSR which is made up of dozens of different countries, each of which has its own traditional style of wrestling. Most of these use belts and jackets; for example Georgia has a style called Chideoba, while Uzbekistan has a style called Gyulesh. Sambo was introduced in the 1930's in a deliberate attempt to fuse together the main elements in each style, with common rules allowing the main elements of each style to be retained. When the sport was formed it already had a large body of experienced wrestlers who could compete under the new rules."

Richard also blames the lack of interest in Sambo in the UK on the way it was promoted by the British Amateur Wrestling Association, who he believes did not introduce it in a properly organised way. Judo, on the other hand, has gained enormously in popularity in the USSR in recent years, but the Soviet Judoka were trained as Sambo wrestlers and still fought like wrestlers in international competition. Perhaps this was the reason for the bent-over style which has been popular in western Judo for several years, and which the Soviets are often accused of introducing. But Richard is quick to point to the number of extremely good, upright technicians they have produced—Nevzerov, Novikov and Yatskevitch, to name but a few.

Of course Judo is always evolving as a sport, and standards are continually improving. Players today have to be very well prepared both physically and mentally for any event. The USSR may still be the strongest Judo nation in Europe, but catching up fast is France.

"The French are very clever in the way they organise the training of their top player," he says. "They make the most of every opportunity to improve facilities, time for training, and back-up services while not infringing amateur status."

The nearest thing (or at least the best comparison) in the UK might be the concept of 'Centres of Excellence'. But Richard is not entirely satisfied with the way that idea is working.

"If you look at the results of the experiments in Centres of Excellence they're not exactly great, often because the coaches involved don't always have the respect of the players. One of the biggest advantages though, has been the amount of specialised medical back-up which is now available to the players training at the centres."

Why then does this form of organisation work so well in France?

"One of the main advantages the French have is the number of people who do Judo. For any country to be really successful at top level in a sport, there has to be enormous support, both from sponsors and from the government. Judo is something like the third biggest sport in France, so it's obviously extremely popular. The pressure that makes France good at Judo comes from the bottom—from the popular membership. If you can get enough people doing Judo, you're bound to produce champions."

"Another reason the French system works is that it's very well controlled. I don't think that it's a good idea to give players money so that they can train. The sudden change (for someone who has always had to work) to having free time to do what they want and enough money to live on, is not always helpful. The training must be structured and controlled to make sure that the players get the most out of it."

QUOTE: "Judo players do too much quantity training—not enough high quality work."

In fact Richard advocates more effective organisation of all aspects of Judo, so that the training of competitors goes hand-in-hand with training of coaches and referees. Perhaps such a unified approach would help dispel any of mutual distrust which sometimes seems to develop among these groups.

He then repeated what he had said about the 'pressure from below' in both French and Soviet Judo.

"The National Squad system used to work well when the BJA paid the training-session expenses of the first four or even five in each weight category. In those days the fourth and fifth players often weren't really good enough to be on the squad, and they needed a lot of coaching, but the results were worth it. They took the things they learned back to the areas so that there was a lot of feedback to offset the expense of paying for them to come to sessions."

Of course to reach national squad level or higher, tremendous dedication is necessary, and as a player and coach, Richard is always aware of the amount of time and effort needed in order to be successful in Judo.

"These days, the pressure is higher than ever. But I think it's essential not to sacrifice everything to do Judo—as some young players think. If you concentrate on Judo to the exclusion of everything else, it restricts personal development in other areas."

I asked him if he thought it was really possible for a player to be successful at national or international level, while not concentrating entirely on Judo and supplementary training.

"The trouble," he said, "is that a lot of players actually train too much. There's a level beyond which extra training doesn't do any good—it isn't good **quality** training. The French system is very sound because it allows players to develop in other ways. Good quality training doesn't need to take much more than a couple of hours a day."

I then asked Richard what he thought was the best way to train for Judo, and whether or not he had been able to introduce his own ideas to the clubs where he teaches.

"The trouble is that there's too much quantity training—like long Randori sessions—and not enough high quality. There's no point in doing two hours of Randori when the players are under very little pressure. The better you get, the more you enjoy Randori, and the less you feel pressurised. I think the ideal Judo practice should be no more than about 1½ hours, and that a good deal of that time should be spent on doing skill training—Uchikomi, Uchikomi on the move, throwing on the move, and so on. Crash mats can also be useful, but they restrict movement too much. It takes a lot of practise to be able to use them properly, and even then they only allow stationary throws, or throws where the opponent walks onto the attacker. There should also be a pressure-training period in every session."

I suggested that the rigidity in training methods might be too much a part of the club set-up to be easily changed. The problem as Richard sees it, is that no matter how good a coach may be, if no-one listens to him, he can do nothing.

"People often come to Judo because they like Randori, and no matter how advanced your methods are, every club has to have members. If they don't like what you're doing they'll just leave; so you have to strike a balance. After all the most important thing about a sport is that people enjoy it. Judo also has an important aspect at club level, and so the coach has to keep the members happy, as well as trying to introduce new ideas. It seems to be working well enough in the North West because we have a bigger adult membership here today than we have ever had. Perhaps the best way to change things is through the juniors. Syd Hoare teaches a lot of juniors in schools, and one of the things he's trying is to teach them Judo without doing any Randori. He uses crash mats a lot and teaches each throw complete—there's no learning in stages. He then takes them straight from that—without doing any Randori—straight into small contests arranged among the class. It's an interesting attempt, and I think it's working well."

Didn't he think though, that Randori was so popular in clubs because it was seen as being the traditional method, and because many people thought that if it worked for the Japanese, it should work for us?

"The Japanese don't do Randori the way we do it" he said. "The sessions are long, and very physically hard, but the Randori is very light. There's no disgrace in being thrown, and so there are always a lot of throws. At the end of the sessions at Tenri when I was there, Okano and the others would take people from the class and just spend about fifteen minutes throwing. There was no resistance, and in that time he'd do about two hundred throws. That's the best way to

practise technique."

Junior Judo has been the subject of debate lately, with some people believing that there is too much competition for juniors.

"I don't think you can say that there shouldn't be any competition for juniors, although sometimes parents and coaches put far too much pressure on kids, and that's obviously a bad thing. Twelve years old is probably the earliest age for entering competitions. Rather than changing the rules to prevent injury, it would be better to control the standards of the entrants. I'm quite worried about the changes in the rules which the Management Committee wants to try out at the next Under 18 Championships, because I think that the more rules you introduce, the more artificial the situation becomes. Even with senior players there is a problem in getting them to move straight into Newaza from a throwing attack—often a player will look at the referee first to see if there's been a score. The situation will get even worse if a player is penalised for moving into Newaza without having first scored at least a Yuko. The best way to solve any problem at national junior events is to apply a real system of qualifying through area events—that will ensure that everyone who enters is of a high enough standard."

It is also claimed that incidents have occurred where one player seems proud to have caused an injury to the opponent, and as a result, it is thought that when an injury occurs, one or other of the competitors should be penalised.

"I can't say I've seen much of that myself," Richard says. "But I don't think that penalties should be applied in this way. Judo would then become too much like football, where an advantage could be gained from an injury. I do feel very strongly that these should be penalties for ungentlemanly conduct. The referee must be recognised as being right, and he must have the power to impose penalties to cover incidents such as these."

Richard Barraclough on the shoulder of Tony Macconell at the Paris Tournament.



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Sports

JUDO SPONSORS REVIEW

In 1980, Olympics in Moscow signalled the end of our first programme of Sponsorship, and, as you may well know, 'Judo Sponsors' was set up initially to help our top players in their preparation for this event.

With the Games over we must take a look at what we did, correct any mistakes and start a new programme.

Direct sponsorship was provided through the British Judo Association to a number of top players, to help them with expenses incurred in their training programme.

Accommodation was provided in London for some of our Junior Team members to enable them to train full-time prior to the 1979 European Junior Championships. We were also the sponsors of the British Universities Team for the 1980 World Students Championships in Poland. Indirect sponsorship was provided by finding employment for two players with companies prepared to allow these individuals as much time off as they required to train for the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

Our estimate of the value of this sponsorship is £16,500.00, which we hope has benefited not only our top players but Judo in general.

Two other sponsorship items which have been negotiated by 'Judo Sponsors' are for the supply of judo and training equipment for both the Mens and Womens Teams. A successful deal was tied up with *Rucanor* and the British Judo Association to supply all the male squads with certain amounts of judo suits, track suits etc., for both competition and training. This agreement will last until the 1984 Olympic Games and hopefully it will then be renewed. A similar deal is currently being negotiated with *Sport-Rhode* for the Womens Squad. This company has agreed to the idea in principle but has yet to confirm the extent of sponsorship. However, in the meantime they have provided our Senior Teams and Coaches with judo suits and bags for the next World Championships.

So much for the past; now to the future.

Whilst company policy remains much the same we hope that in the next year or so we will be able to provide funds to help British Judo in general, from National to club level. In order to raise funds we are continuing to ask both companies and individuals for donations. In addition we have appointed a Marketing and Promotions Manager, David A. Wood, to organise our fund raising schemes. David has had previous experience of this type of work and we hope that with your help he will be successful in bringing more funds into British Judo to the benefit of the sport.

'Judo Sponsors' already have several ideas in the melting pot and, now that David has taken up the reins, we hope to see the first signs of growth in the very near future.

This is where *YOU* come into the picture.

We could all do with more money, with

the extra cash to buy that piece of equipment you have been promising to get for the club, and we want to raise more money for Judo. This common bond should enable us to work together to achieve our objective! At the same time as helping yourselves you can also assist the sport of Judo. Therefore, we are asking you to help by supporting the Fund Raising schemes which 'Judo Sponsors' will soon be implementing.

We have two major ventures in the pipeline at the moment. Firstly, we hope to launch Judo's very own Lottery. The design, price and type of ticket is under discussion at the moment, but much depends on the amount of support we can get from you. Therefore we would like to know that we have your backing and your help so that when all arrangements are completed we can launch the Lottery immediately.

We want Agents, as many as possible, who are willing to sell tickets, and we hope that Judo Clubs throughout the country will play an active part in ticket sales.

What do you get in return? A basic, minimum 10% to cover expenses on all sales, plus a bonus on sales of the larger winning tickets; moreover you will be playing an important part in providing more money for British Judo and as well as earning a considerable amount for your club or yourself.

As the Lottery grows we intend to form an Agents Development Association, made up of people who actively support 'Judo Sponsors' in their Marketing and Promotional ventures. Commission/Expenses on sales will be the start of Agents' earning potential, but only the start. As ticket-sales increase we would hope to be able to increase expense allowances. We also intend to hold free monthly draws for our association members. There will be special offers available to the Agents. As our events and promotions grow in success and we earn the money so vital to our sport, we will ensure that our Agents receive immediate benefits from these successes, because we will have worked together to achieve the long-term aims of increasing the funds of British Judo, and of ploughing moneys back into clubs at regular intervals along the way.

In addition, the members of the Development Association who require any help or advice regarding fund-raising at club level, may, with the agreement of the Directors of 'Judo Sponsors,' ask for David's assistance and advice. There are schemes which are more suited to operating in a small unit and if

a club were to ask for such a scheme to be implemented we would provide all necessary back-up, including stationery, printing facilities and the services of Mr Wood to get the scheme working and running smoothly.

The second major promotion is called 'Superkids' and everyone throughout the country is going to hear about this one. It will involve many events held throughout Great Britain and a great many schoolchildren. As yet the venues have not been decided upon, but you can be sure that there will be one near you. When 'Superkids' comes to your area we will be asking the local judo club for assistance, for this event will involve lots of judo.

'Superkids' will involve boys and girls from all kinds of organisations all over the area, who will take part in several sponsored exercises. Points will be awarded for each skill and the total number of points will be used to work out the sponsorship amount. There will be 4 classes: Under 16, Under 14, Under 12 and Under 10. The highest scoring boy and girl in each section will receive a class prize. A special award will go to the highest sponsored 'Superkid.' The ages of the entrants will be restricted to those between 8 and 16, and entry will be strictly limited, thus making registration prior to the event necessary.

Each 'Superkid' will have their photograph taken with Brian Jacks, and this will be placed on an autographed scroll.

During the event there will be Judo demonstrations and exhibitions of skills and techniques, and the 'Superkids' will have the opportunity to learn about judo from the experts, and ask questions. 'Superkids' is a day not to be missed when it comes into your area, and is an event which is sure to pull in the crowds and show them what Judo is all about.

How about finding out further details of our schemes? Simply send the enclosed application form to the address below or write to our Head Office in Marple.

We intend to contact as many clubs as possible with details of our plans, but we would like to hear from you before then. How about letting us know your views on our plans? In fact any thoughts, suggestions, or ideas about anything connected with Marketing and Promotions would be welcome. We look forward to hearing from you.

Please do all you can for us, because we intend to do all that we can for judo.



British Judo Association . . . Midland Area MIDLAND AREA MENS AND BOYS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS 1981

DATE: SATURDAY 11th APRIL 1981

VENUE: HADEN HILL LEISURE CENTRE, BARRS ROAD, WARLEY, WEST MIDLANDS

Events... 1—Senior Men Open Weight—Any Grade.* 2—Senior Men Open Weight—1st Kyu and Under.* 3—Senior Men Open Weight—5th Kyu and Under.* 4—Junior Boys Lightweight—Any Grade. Four Competitors up to 30k, 30/35k, 35/40k, 40/45k. 5—Junior Boys Middleweight—Any Grade. 45/50k, 50/55k, 55/60k. 6—Junior Boys Heavyweight—Any Grade. 60/65k, 65/70k, Over 70k.

* Each team in Events 1 to 3 will consist of Four Competitors.

RULES AND INFORMATION

The Event is a Three-Star BJA Tournament. The Event is a Promotional Points Scoring Competition. Entry Fee: £5.00 per Senior Team and £4.00 per Junior Team. No entry fees are returnable. Booking in: Competitors for Events 4, 5 and 6 at 9-00am. Competitors for Events 1, 2 and 3 at 3-00pm. Weighing in: Events 4, 5 and 6 at 9-00am. BJA Membership Certificates must be produced or a £1.00 fine will be imposed. Should there be any doubt about a Junior Competitors age, some proof of age must be available or that Competitor risks disqualification. No excuses for out-of-date licences will qualify for the return of the fine imposed. Entries will not be acknowledged unless specially requested. Cheques/Postal Orders should be made payable to: MAM. **Closed to Midland Area Clubs.**

ENTRY FORM

CLUB

COACH/MANAGERS NAME

Note: Team Members names must be filled in.

1—Mens Open Weight, Any Grade

Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....

2—Mens Open Weight, 1st Kyu/Under

Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....

3—Mens Open Weight, 5th Kyu/Under

Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....
Name Grade.....

4—Boys Lightweight, Any Grade

Up to 30k Name
30k to 35k Name
35k to 40k Name
40k to 45k Name

5—Boys Middleweight, Any Grade

45k to 50k Name
50k to 55k Name
55k to 60k Name

6—Boys Heavyweight, Any Grade

60k to 65k Name
65k to 71k Name
Over 71k Name

Closing date for entries: Sunday 5th April 1981 to: Peter Gollidge, The Manager, MAM, 16 Whitewood Way, Worcester WR5 2LN

Please remember to Enclose £5.00 per Team Seniors and £4.00 per Team Juniors.

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