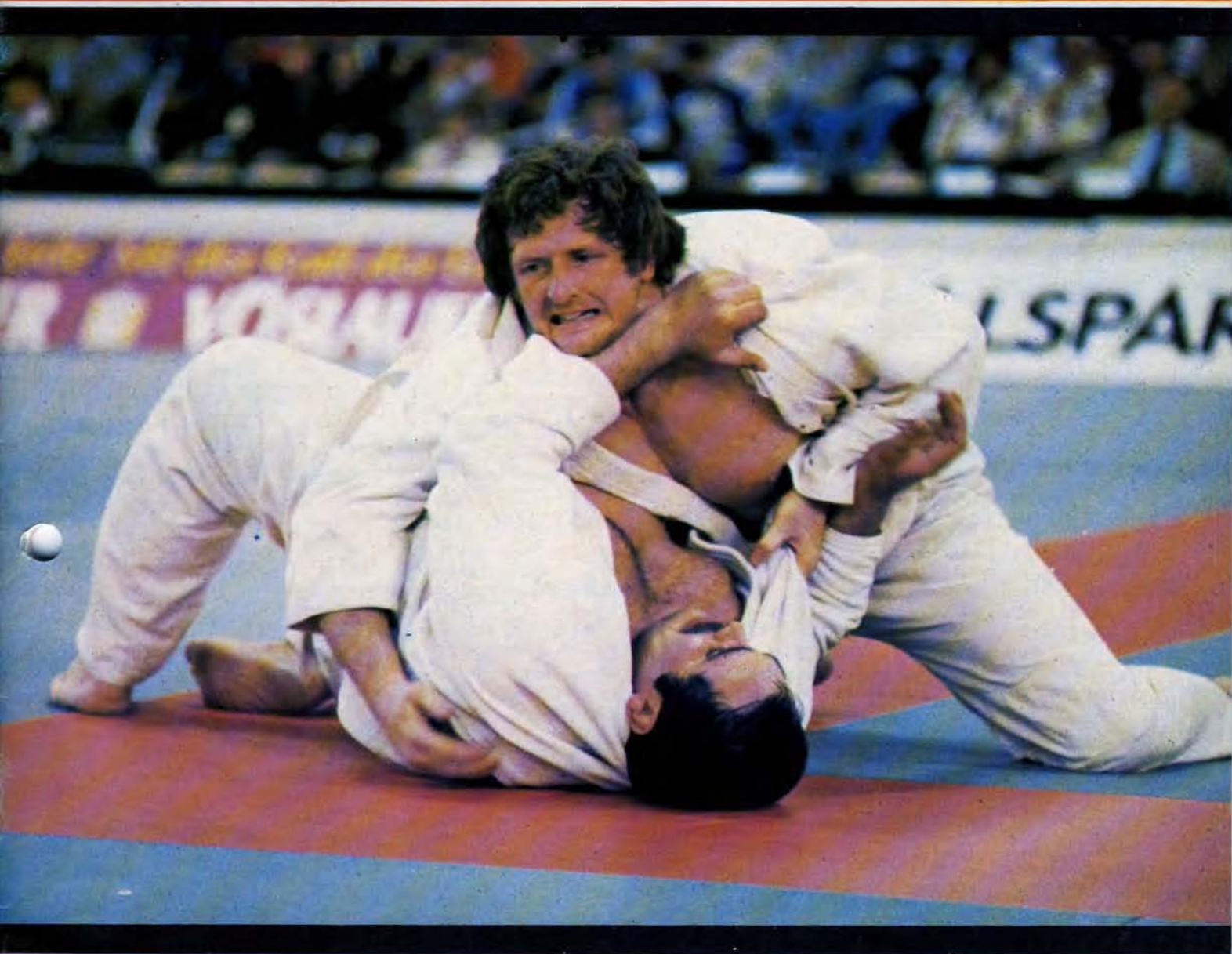


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JUDO

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COVER PICTURE: Novikov of the USSR holding Osvar of Hungary, in the 1980 European Championships.

JUDO

Editorial



I am pleased to welcome Peter Campbell as the new Editor of *Judo*. Peter, formerly Assistant Editor, has been closely associated with the magazine since it was re-vamped in February and has contributed much to its success so far. Before his involvement with this magazine he was Editor of the *Scottish Judo Federation Newsletter* and is an Honours graduate in English. He is a 2nd Dan and is well qualified for his new position. I wish him every success.

Judo Limited continues to expand and I am pleased to welcome two new members of staff... Neil Adams and Chris Bowles. I am sure both will contribute much to the development of the Company.

As of this issue, *Judo* has returned to its former position as a monthly magazine and will incorporate the magazine *Judo Monthly*. This should serve to improve the quality of the magazine still further by retaining the best of both magazines and by using the best photographers, writers and designers available.

What about me? Well although I will no longer be in charge of the day-to-day running of *Judo Magazine* I will remain in overall control and will continue to write reports and articles.

COLIN McIVER

I am pleased to be able to take over as Editor of *Judo* and thank Colin for the work he has done in helping to establish it as Britain's leading Judo magazine. It's a high standard to live up to, but I am sure that *Judo* will continue to grow and improve with the help and contributions from *Judo Monthly*. We will certainly continue to supply what we believe Judo players want, namely 'top techniques', photographs and events coverage.

Editorial Comment... WHICH WAY NOW?

The question of the relationship between politics and sport is an issue which tends to loom large in the public interest only in the few months before each Olympic Games, before being conveniently returned to the back of its collective mind. But the handling of this relationship should be the continuing concern of everyone involved with competitive sport if we are not suddenly to find that the nature and direction of the game we play has changed out of all recognition.

Many people are content to participate in sport, on a 'recreational basis'—these are the majority, the 'grass-roots' of any sport. But all competitive sport is concerned with the pursuit of excellence: the highest, furthest, fastest, or the ultimate goal of 'perfect' technique. The pressure to achieve these ideals both from the public and the media, and also from within the sport itself is what has led to professionalism and the use of drugs, two of the main issues which hangs over its future.

Many countries have capitalized on sport's high social prestige to achieve political ends, and, as long as the split remains between amateur and professional, this will continue to happen. State-control provides amateur sports with funds they would find difficulty in otherwise legally raising; training is considerably easier for both athletes and coaches in the Eastern bloc, because of the high degree of expertise in technical back-up, which amateur associations in the West simply cannot afford. However, the State does not give its support without strings; this involves greater control, and situations such as the British Government's refusal to allow Civil Servants and members of the Armed Forces time off to compete in the Olympics become commonplace.

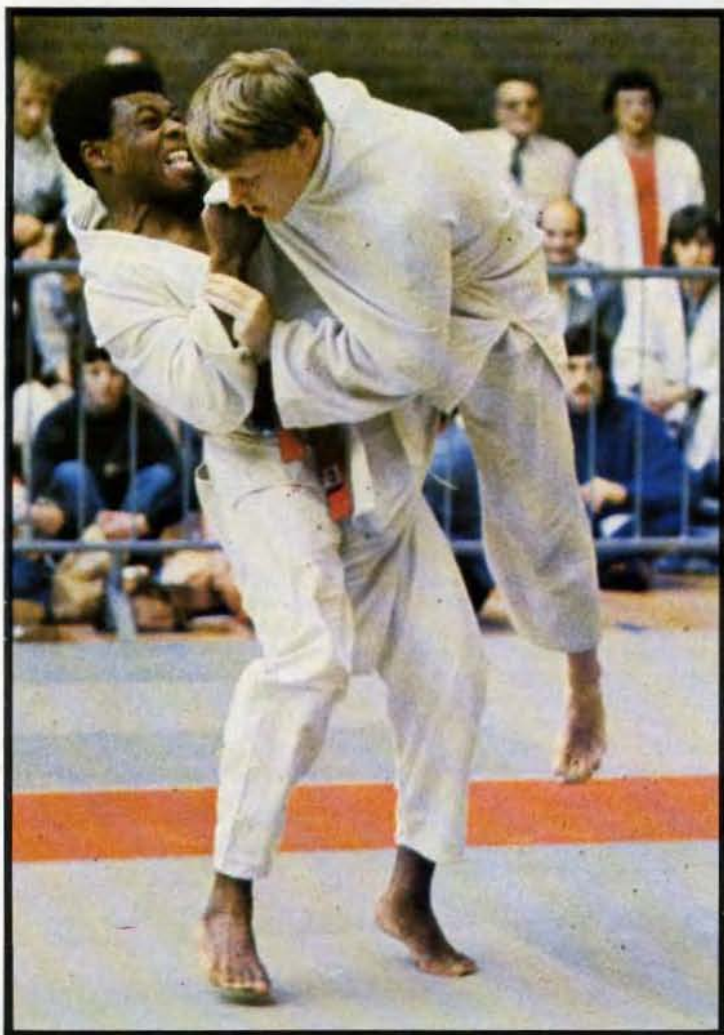
This suggests that the only way a sport can retain its independent integrity is to achieve economic independence through professionalism. The communist authorities prefer to compete against the so called 'shamateurism' which exists in the West rather than against true professionalism, which attracts their top stars in such areas as tennis, skating, gymnastics and ballet, to defect in search of greater freedom and financial reward. Perhaps open professionalism in the most popular sports would break the back of communist dominance and reduce the ethical 'smokescreening' which surrounded the true issues at the 1980 Olympic Games.

This is your magazine—what do you think? *Judo* will be happy to publish any letter which it feels would be of interest on this or any other topic. Why not take the chance to make your views known, and perhaps influence the development of your sport?

Peter Campbell... Editor



*Above... Juji-Gatame attempt, INGLIS v THACKER
 Left... TACKIE attacks WEBB with Te-Guruma.
 Below... McSORLEY (Scotland) attacks with Tai-Otoshi*



THE 'TRIKA' BRITISH NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR MEN - Haden Hill Leisure Centre, 30th August, 1980

Reporter: RICHARD KENNY 3rd Dan

Photography: FRANK SMITH and PAUL ADAMS

The 1980 'TRIKA' British National Championships for Men, at Haden Hill Leisure Centre near Birmingham, provided the spectators with an exciting (if rather long) day of judo. Over 200 players had entered the Event making it obvious that there was to be no chance of an early finish and sure enough players were still competing at 10.00pm. Unfortunately Haden Hill lacks adequate catering facilities and nothing can be more detrimental to a player's performance than to wait from mid-day until late in the evening to fight in his final.

Nevertheless there were many good moments throughout the day with no less than 154 Ippons being scored in the 400 contests fought.

The Event was also marred by a problem at the weigh-in on the evening prior to the competition, due to the late arrival of the scales. Unable to wait, BJA Competition Committee representatives at the Event decided that the competition should go ahead without a weigh-in. Personally, I think that this was a hasty decision and I would rather have waited until the scales arrived. I don't have to weigh-in and I can appreciate that the decision was made with the interest of the players at heart. Perhaps it should be pointed out that a weigh-in on the evening before a competition is not acceptable at IJF or EJU contests and has only been introduced to assist in the smooth running of the competition concerned. The players now expect it at every event; but it really is unfair as it encourages players to attempt to lose more weight than is advisable.

Under 60 kilo category

Thirty two players entered this group with the favourites being Gavin Bell of Scotland, Stephen Chadwick of Liverpool, Paul Middleton of Ryedale and Jeremy Marcroft of London. Olympian John Holliday was not competing and John Swatman entered but did not book-in.

In the first rounds, neither Bell or Marcroft could score Ippon with Marcroft having Yuko and Koka wins and Bell a Yuko and Wazari win. Middleton, of Ryedale Judo Club however looked impressive even at this early stage throwing Hill of Stratford for Ippon and holding Shaw of Blackburn to gain maximum points.

In the second round Marcroft lost to Middleton by Wazari and had to then sit and hope that his opponent would reach the final in order that he could qualify for the repechage and a chance for the Bronze. P. Sheals of Warrington

looked like being the only possible threat to Middleton's progress having beaten F. Jones of Scotland in a close contest which went to time. However Middleton received the decision against Sheals and then had to wait to discover who his opponent would be in the final.

In the other half of the knock-out, Chadwick beat Pinnock with Ippon and Bell beat his Club-mate Ferguson by Koka in a very exciting and skilful contest. Bell emerged the victor in his match with Chadwick by a five point margin to meet Middleton in the final later in the evening.

Marcroft won a Bronze by strangling Sheals in just one minute and Chadwick beat Ferguson by three points for the other medal.

The final was very close and hard fought with both players managing to attack from a bent over posture, but with neither of them able to be really decisive. In the end, Bell won on a split decision after each had scored a Koka and then received his medal from Olympic Silver Medallist, Neil Adams.

Under 65 kilo category

The top four players in this Event were Kerrith Brown, Willie Buchanan, David Rance and William Jackson—although it would have been difficult to guess the final outcome.

In the first round, all four players safely won their pools with Buchanan of Scotland and Brown of Wolverhampton scoring maximum points. Also through were Gawthorpe from Doncaster and Whiteley from Kendal who proved to have a fairly successful day with both of them proceeding as far as the contests for the Bronze medals.

In his contest with Gawthorpe, previous title holder Melvin Wright lost by Hansoku-make after stepping out twice with Gawthorpe proving to be an awkward player who favours Newaza, which later was to prove his downfall.

Brown won his contest with Gawthorpe by three points and then met Jackson to decide the final place.

This contest went the full four minutes with Jackson's Uchimata attempts being completely nullified by his opponents gripping, and Brown running out the winner by a Koka. In the meantime Rance was engaged in a hard fight with Buchanan, the Under 65 kilo representative at the 1979 Junior European Championships, only to lose by three points. In his last contest of the afternoon, Buchanan defeated Whiteley by a Yuko to reach his first final of the British National Championships.

The final was a question of gripping with both players being naturally cautious, but the first blood went to Brown who scored a Koka from a leg grab. Buchanan then stepped up his work-rate but Brown never looked in danger of losing control of the contest and eventually scored another two Kokas to win the title.

Bronze medals went to Jackson (Bath) and Rance (Pinewood).

Under 71 kilo category

With Neil Adams, Chris Bowles and other top players not competing, the 71 kilo event was wide open as even Richard Armstrong had moved up to 78 kilos and it was in fact Tommy Wynter who made a successful comeback, having been off the British scene for some time since he last competed at 65 kilos.

Twenty-five players went through to the second round including Wynter who took 18 points in winning the three contests in his Pool. Scotland had six entrants in this group with five of them making the second round including Martin McSorely of Hamilton who, although only fifteen, showed maturity beyond his years to proceed to the medal positions.



GAVIN BELL
Under 60 kilo Champion.

Thomas (Army) beat McGregor (Scotland) on a decision after an impressive win against Muller whom he threw for Ippon with Tai-toshi. Unfortunately, Thomas met McSorely and lost on a Keikoku having been ahead up to that stage and Barber (Samurai) then held McSorely and also beat another Scot, Kane who managed to get disqualified, and so reached the final.

Wynter beat Hughes of Stretford by Osaekomi and then Mercieca by a Koku to meet Walker, also of Stretford who had disposed of



DAVE WALKER throws WRIGHT WEBB with Te-Guruma.

McQuade, in a close match to decide who went into the final with Wynter getting the decision. The final against Barber went the full six minutes with a great deal of it spent around the mat edge, but victory in the end to Wynter by virtue of a Yuko. Bronze medals went to Hamilton. Club-mates McSorely and Kane.

Under 78 kilo category

The largest entry of the Championships were in this category with 44 contestants who pleased the spectators enormously as 40 per cent of the fights were won by Ippon. Favourites were Densign White, Dave Walker and Richard Armstrong and all of these players won their first round Pool comfortably with Dave Walker scoring three Ippons. There was a moment of drama when Richard Armstrong fought Cremin of Vauxhall. Cremin tried a left Harai-goshi which Armstrong jumped round and countered with a right sided hip-throw but was then thrown with another left Harai-goshi for Wazari. The referee awarded Ippon but the judges downgraded it to Wazari and Armstrong took the opportunity to recover and eventually secured Osaekomi to win the contest.

White and Armstrong were to meet early in the second round with White scoring Wazari and looking much stronger physically than his lighter opponent who nevertheless attacked throughout the contest. Dave Walker was White's next opponent with Densign scoring Wazari from left-Tai-toshi and then taking Henderson (Scotland) to the ground for Osaekomi and a final place.

In the other half, Hubbard (Kilmarnock) continued with his early promise with some big throws until meeting Adrian Holt (Coventry) who had won all his previous contests with Ippon. Hubbard's suspected weakness in Newaza was exploited by Holt who secured Osaekomi to win and go on to meet Area Squad-mate White in the final, later in the day.

Armstrong and Walker met in the repechage with Armstrong getting the decision and one Bronze medal and Hubbard beat Altoft of Grimsby for the other.

In the final, an impressive White dominated Holt throughout with several good Tai-toshi attacks and eventually managed to pin Adrian with Yoko-shiho-gatame for Ippon and the title.

Under 86 kilo category

With only 25 entries at this weight and most of the top players absent it would have been hard to guess at the final placings though Ron Knight (Solihull) won his pool comfortably, looking strong in Newaza and the other Pool winners Pont (Pinewood), Stancel (London), McGuinness (Scotland) and Webb (KKK) all looked sharp and capable.

In the knockout, Roberts (Wrexham) armlocked Warren and beat Bryan of Redhill by Wazari. Pont earned a decision against King (Meadowbank) and beat Billy

Webb who managed to incur Hansoku-make. Pont took another four minutes to win his fight against Roberts by a Koka which earned him a rest and a place in the final.

Knight threw Vassallo for Ippon and then fought McGuinness who had lost a lot of weight to compete

in this category which seemed to have taken its toll as his usual continuous attacking style was absent and Knight, who always looked the sharper player, took the opportunity to score three points and make his way into the final. This went the allotted six minutes with Knight emerging the

winner by a Yuko to earn his first British title after several near misses.

McGuinness held Vassallo with Kami-shiho to win one Bronze medal whilst Webb threw Roberts in the first minute of their repechage for the other.



RON KNIGHT
Under 86 kilo Champion.



NICK KOKOTAYLO (NW)
Openweight Champion.



BELL attacking.



JEREMY MARCROFT.



TOM WYNTER
Under 71 kilo Champion.

Under 95 kilo category

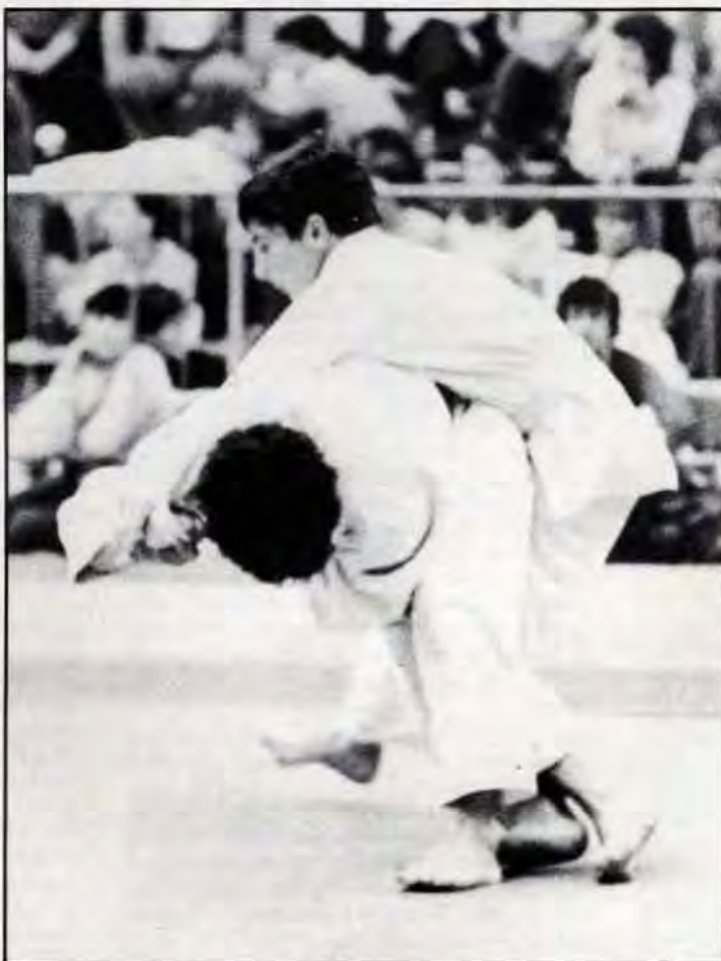
As just ten players were involved in this category, two pools of five contestants were fought with the top two from each Pool giving them the four medallists. In Pool One the numbers were soon reduced as A. Vidler withdrew through injury which put Dennis Stewart (KKK) into the first place with wins over Eastwood, Harban and Dodd.

The winner of Pool Two was Graham Campbell of Scotland who beat Kokotaylo and Ferrie. Campbell advanced to the final by beating Eastwood by a penalty and Stewart became his opponent when looking very strong in holding Ferrie for Ippon. In the final, Stewart was the most aggressive, trying a leg grab, Osotogari and Tai-toshi in that order. Finally, a Koka was given for a Kosotogake attack and Stewart won the Gold medal.

Over 95 kilo category

Of the seven players in this Event, the obvious favourite had to be Bob Bradley. Fighting in a Pool of four he held Russell Tonkin (Furness) and also G. [unclear], but then had a hard fight with Elvis Gordon of Wolverhampton winning by just a Yuko. Gordon was second with two wins.

Brian Drew beat C. Thomson easily with Osaekomi and then secured a Koka to beat Card and win his Pool.



BELL on the attack again.

Bob Bradley reached the final by throwing Card for Ippon whilst Gordon and Drew had a very hard match with Gordon winning by Wazari. In the final both the big men, very fairly cautious to begin with, but after almost going to the bell, Bradley secured a hold which he maintained for Ippon to win the category.

Open

Again Bradley was the most likely winner but in his first contest, after much perseverance, he was defeated by a much lighter opponent when Nick Kokotaylo armlocked him with Juji-gatame.

Kokotaylo then beat Webb by three points to make the final and compensate for his failure at his own weight. Gordon threw another 86 kilo player, Warren, for Ippon and then came face-to-face with Dave Walker who had beaten Roy Muller who was disqualified for stepping out. Despite a tremendous difference in height and weight, Walker took the fight to Gordon, but it was soon apparent that Gordon was too strong and he finally won it with a Koka.

In the final Kokotaylo won by Sogogachi against Gordon for a hard earned title and the Bronze medals went to Walker and Bradley.

Charles Palmer and Neil Adams presented medals kindly supplied by the sponsors 'TRIKA' Sportswear Ltd.

The Englishness of

We are pleased to be able to include in this issue an article by Geoff Gleeson, which will be of interest to many readers. Mr Gleeson, formerly National Coach to the British Judo Association, is the author of several widely known books on Judo, and it is hoped that this article will give readers an insight into some features of the origin of Judo which may have become lost in its development as a combat sport. The conclusion will be in the next issue of *Judo*.

Some time ago, a young friend of mine, who is well into Judo, remarked how sorry he was that he could find out nothing about the legitimate history of the sport. I sympathised with him.

The first barrier to any investigation into judo history is the language. Much of it is in Japanese, not the easiest or the most popular language in Britain but in addition to knowing the language, I have had the bonus of living several years with the daughter and son-in-law of Kigoro Kano (the founder of Judo) and hence talked with them about him frequently.

It is with Jigoro Kano that we must begin. Judo did not start in the wilds of Tibet or in the backwoods of China or even as a Japanese martial art: it was devised by one man to fulfill a particular role in the Japanese educational system; a role that was intended to be individual-enlightening and community improving.

Jigoro Kano devised Judo primarily as a form of physical education and secondarily as a means of promulgating English 19th century ideology.

Before looking at the nurturing of Kano an attempt must be made to understand the educational ambience of the 1870-90 period. The Americans had blasted open Japan in 1852 and initiated a cultural landslide that was unprecedented in history. The revolution, or Restoration as it was euphemistically called, was labelled 'Meiji', the era of enlightenment.

The educational evolution in the earlier part of the period was greatly influenced by two men, Mishi (1829-1897) and Kato (1836-1916) and between them they impressed on Japanese culture an 'Englishness' which can still be found today.

Nishi was a great English scholar; he wrote a very popular Encyclopaedia of Western Learning, which particularly extolled the virtues of English philosophy. He was much influenced by J. S. Mill, particularly by his *System of Logic* and utilised Mill's recommended educational

methodology, when as the principle of the Shihaan School, he shaped its curriculum. For his tremendous contribution to Japanese knowledge, he was given the sobriquet of 'Father of Japanese philosophy.' Like many of his intellectual contemporaries he was a democratic elitist and was very vociferous in advocating it as a national objective. His services to Japan were rewarded in his later years by a place in the House of Peers, the Japanese equivalent of the House of Lords.

Kato, if possible, was even more English than Nishi. He was responsible for converting the Koi Sei School into Tokyo University in 1877. As President of that premier educational institute, he made it as English as possible. All the staff had to speak English, many lectures and some of the text books were presented in English. Kato also in 1877 employed several English and American lecturers, who were either Darwinians or Spencerians, to support his advocacy of English ideology and culture.

Both men, Nishi and Kato were members of the Meiryokusha, a very influential club formed by Japanese intellectuals, whose self-imposed task was to spread 'Englishness' throughout Japan. For example, Nakamura, a member of the Meiryokusha and on the staff of Tokyo University, translated Smiles *Self Help* and J. S. Mill's *On Liberty*, two of the most successful and widely read books published in Japan in the 1870 and 80's. Indeed it was during my own studies of J. S. Mill that I found this obscure but powerful link with late 19th century Japan and caused me to research the link more closely.

It was to Tokyo University that Kano was sent in 1877 (note the date), to read English. At fourteen years of age he had attended the Ikuei School to learn English and other foreign languages. It was another school that had been organised by Nishi (1870-73) and so was a centre of English learning and was Kano's first contact with Victorian philosophy in general and Millian logic in particular.

Kano graduated in 1881 in English and politics, after a four year stint in the most

Anglicised period in Japanese development. Kano was a country boy, born in 1860, who saw some of the greatest changes in the shortest time that any country suffered. When he was ten years old he was living in an age equivalent to early 15th century England; by the time he graduated he could see steamships and the wireless telegraph. Seven of those eleven years were spent in institutions whose major purpose was to indoctrinate its students with the ideologies of the foremost country in that particular line of progress—England.

It was in that same period, 1877-1881, that Kano trained in Jujitsu. Why? Hopefully, the above historical perspective has shown that Kano was no 'lay-about' whose main concern in life was to defend himself against having sand kicked in his face, because he was a seven stone weakling. He was already a dedicated educationalist and a potential leader of his country. He was almost certainly marked out at University for future government service. Certainly Kano was very aware of his nation's problems and the kind of action needed to solve them. I think he realised that if he were to obtain any success in proselytising English ideals, to which he was committed (as shown in his subsequent writing) he would have to use some form of indigenous cultural system as a vehicle. What better system than one of the fundamental skills of the mythical Samurai?

In the 1870's, in spite of their woeful response to the need for modernity, the Samurai were still seen as the embodiment of that spirit which was ideally Japan. Indeed, if such writers as Nakanura are to be believed ('Supotsu to wa nanika'), this Samurai spirit still romanticises the way the Japanese view Judo and other games and prevents them seeing them as 'sports'. In many ways therefore it was a good choice of vehicle, but it had one major drawback (not realised by Kano): it reinforced the conservative characteristic within the Japanese and ensured that Judo stayed in the feudal age—even when it was in the 1980's. (Even the British have been encapsulated in this time-war!) So when Kano devised his own

JAPANESE JUDO

system of wrestling he claimed it had an historical link with Jujitsu, but he had to call it something that would account for the totally different purpose he had for his system, different from that of Jutitsu, which was still killing and crippling. Of course it had nothing to do with Jujitsu, but he called his system 'Judo' so that 'Ju' gave a nostalgic link with the past (it meant 'flexibility,' or in empirical terms 'exploitation'), and 'do' gave the link to the future—and his purpose—which was for a new methodology and an even newer morality, a morality that Kano had already decided would be tied tightly to English Utilitarianism. Why did he want to invent a new wrestling style anyway? It had to do with his important and evolving role in the state's plan for its educational future.

After he graduated (1881) he was appointed as a lecturer in the Gakushuin. This educational institute was the country's foremost academy of learning for the sons of the nation's ruling elite. Ineed Bergamini accuses it of being the 'Hot-house' for all the war-mongers of World War II. Although Kano was in the Gakushuin before that time (circa 1910), it was even then an elitist centre and he used Judo (and other sports) as a 'teaching aid' to carry his ideals, for Kano, like his English counterparts Mill, Spencer, Arnold and Thring, saw sport as education through the body, physical education. Even in those early days Kano frequently wrote about Judo in the 'narrow-sense'—competitive Judo—and Judo in the 'wider sense'—enlightening Judo—and said how important each was for the other. Kano launched his sport in 1882. He saw it as a gate through which the individual—by dint of the training he had undergone (in competitive Judo) could pass through to reach those realms where social justice and responsibility could be understood and appreciated. It was an attitude far ahead of his time, particularly in his own country; but even in Britain, the birthplace of 'fair play,' it was an objective that was not always seen as the primary purpose of sport. Certainly it would seem to be 'at a low ebb' on the contemporary British Judo scene.

Having risen to the position of temporary principle of the Gakushuin in 1888 (an impressive achievement by such a young man), Kano was sent off on his first Grand Tour of Europe in 1889. He was away three years and visited London, Paris, Berlin and Stockholm (where he met P. H. Ling). The object was to study the educational systems of Western Europe, particularly their physical educations. He would have renewed his enthusiasm for Mill through his daughter-in-law, Helen Taylor, who had done such sterling work on the London School Board a few years before Kano's arrival. Certainly the trip seemed to inspire him. Upon his return to Japan he was appointed principle of the Shihan School, the same school that Nishi had been principal of earlier and which showed at least a propinquity with their philosophic outlooks. It was also at this time that Kano produced the greater bulk of his kata. The two 'obscure' kata, the itsutsu and the ju show more than any other Kano's profound sympathy with the Utilitarian philosophy. Indeed they only make real sense if they are looked at from this particular standpoint.

When not only do they make a positive contribution to skill training, but also illuminate some of Kano's conceptions as to what Judo performance is all about.

At the beginning of the 20th century the aspiration towards liberality and democracy began to slip away from the early Meiji elite. The shift of power is too complicated to attempt to analyse here; suffice to say the whole concept of benign elitism, initiated largely by Nishi, Kato and Kano began to go sour, due to the rise of various political power-groups, particularly the Army. The Army cadre used every trick and stratagem to achieve its end—control of government—from graft, through assassination, to the exploitation of sport. Judo became enmeshed deeply in the whole murky and distasteful business. Kano tried desperately to keep Judo clear of such exploitation, but with progressively less success. From the very outset, few of Kano's

followers were capable of following or understanding his ideology of Judo and the purpose it should serve in society. All they could see was the challenge of winning contests. (In short they were somewhat 'thick'). This absorption with the triviality of competition left them wide open to the exploitation by the Army and other political factions. Judo 'club' became groups of political thugs and assassins.

Kano on his own could not stem the tide, although he did manage to keep the Kodokan fairly independent of the Army up until his death (in 1938). It was this decline in social capability that towards the end of his life made him despair of what he had always called Judo-in-the-narrow-sense in other words contest Judo. He saw it more and more as a producer of rough, tough barbarians, who would first destroy themselves, then Judo—and so damage the community of which they were a part. It was the antithesis of all he believed in.

Among other things, I have tried to show that Judo was in fact only a hobby for Kano. His professional role was in state education, but Judo was his child, he brought it into the world and he wanted to see it grow honest and true, an asset to society; instead he saw it used by power-groups for their own selfish ends and for the destruction of society. No wonder the articles he wrote towards the end of his life have an underlying tone of disappointment and bitterness.

Is British Judo going the same way? There seems to be a total absorption in contest-judo, but even then of only the rudimentary kind. No-one seems to use Judo as an education any more, even to the extent of devising new and more effective skill-training methods.

The early leaders of British Judo, Messrs Koiumi, Leggett, Russell-Smith et al, did stress this aspect of Judo. Jigoro Kano did a truly magnificent job a century ago, when he devised Judo. That fact alone, apart from his many other achievements in sport and education, earns him a place at the top of any international roll of honour. No-one else in Judo has achieved anything like that.

Diary of Events

Sunday 2nd November 1980

Dan Grade Promotion Examination
Ryecroft J.C., Beeston, Nottingham. 10-00am

Saturday 8th November 1980

National Individual Championships for Boys—Crystal Palace

Sunday 9th November 1980

National Individual Championships for Girls—Crystal Palace

Sunday 9th November 1980

Derbyshire Open Senior Championships
Details from J. Moss, 37 Cantelupe Road, Ilkeston, Derby

Saturday 15th November 1980

Southern Area Mini-Mon Competition
Details from Ellen Cobb

Sunday 16th November 1980

South Yorkshire Championships
Concord S.C., Sheffield. Details Phyllis Elliott

Saturday 22nd November 1980

Midlands Area Mens Individual Open Championships
Entry Form in this magazine

Saturday 22nd November 1980

Concord Low Grade Junior Team Event
Details P. Liversidge, 4 Watson Close, Kimberworth, Rotherham

Saturday 29th November 1980

Over 35's and Over 45's National Championships for Men
Woolwich College, London

Sunday 30th November 1980

National Kata Championships
Woolwich College, London

29th and 30th November 1980

First World Championships for Women—New York

Saturday 6th December 1980

Sandwell Knockout for Kyu Grades
Haden Hill Leisure Centre. An Open Event
Entry Form in this magazine

NORTHERN HOME COUNTIES

22nd and 23rd November 1980

Promotion Examinations—Dagenham Sports Centre
Wood Lane, Dagenham. Essex County Examination

Saturday 22nd November 1980

9-00am to 10-00am U/G to 6th Mon up to 15 years of age
11-00am to 12 noon 6th to 14th Mon all ages
12 noon to 1-00pm 15th to 17th Mon all ages
Boys and Girls. Fee £1.00. Theory Examinations 25p

Sunday 23rd November 1980

Seniors same venue
U/G to 9th Kyu 9-00am to 10-00am
8th to 5th Kyu 10-00am to 11-00am
4th to 2nd Kyu 11-00am to 12 noon
1st Kyu and above 12 noon

For Men and Women. Fee for Kyu Grades £1.50
1st Kyu and above £2.00

MIDLAND AREA CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE SQUADS

MEN—Haden Hill Leisure Centre, Sunday 9th November 1980
Coach Harry Hobbs. 11-00am prompt. Everyone welcome to train with the Area Squad.

WOMEN—Join new joint Squad Managers Ron Knight and Dave Walker at Hardy Spicer Judo Club at 11-00am on Sunday 16th November 1980. All Area Women competitors welcome.

GIRLS—11-00am, Hardy Spicer Judo Club, Sunday 23rd November 1980. NOTE: Change of date.

BOYS—Hardy Spicer Judo Club at 11-00am, Sunday 30th November 1980. Coach Bruce Newcombe.

MIDLAND AREA PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

Sunday 2nd November 1980

Women Kyu Grades. Scunthorpe 2-00pm
Girls all grades. Scunthorpe 10-30am
Men Kyu Grades. Northampton 10-00am

Sunday 9th November 1980

Boys all grades. Jubilee 10-00am
Girls all grades. Jubilee 12 noon
Boys all grades. Ivanhoe 10-00am

Sunday 16th November 1980

Boys 6th Mon and above. Scunthorpe 10-30am
Women Kyu Grades. Bingham 10-00am
Girls all grades. Bingham 12 noon

Sunday 23rd November 1980

Boys all grades. Pontesbury 10-00am
Girls all grades. Pontesbury 12 noon
Men Kyu Grades. Dudley 10-00am

Saturday 29th November 1980

Boys all grades. KKK 10-00am
Girls all grades. KKK 10-00am

Sunday 30th November 1980

Boys all grades. Chapelhouse 10-00am
Girls all grades. Chapelhouse 1-00pm

Sunday 7th December 1980

Men Kyu Grades. Wellingborough 10-00am
Boys all grades. Midland Arts Centre 10-00am
Girls all grades. Midland Arts Centre 12 noon

Saturday 13th December 1980

Boys all grades. Leicester 10-00am

Sunday 14th December 1980

Men Kyu Grades. Scunthorpe 10-30am
Boys all grades. Leasowes 10-00am
Girls all grades. Leasowes 12 noon

Addresses of Midland Area Grading Venues were published in October edition of *Judo Monthly*

Book Review

The JUNIOR PROMOTION SYLLABUS

A photographic guide

KYU GRADE PROMOTION SYLLABUS

A photographic guide

Both titles by Frank Smith and Roy Inman

Readers will no doubt be interested in both of these useful guides to the BJA Theory Syllabus. This is the second edition of the Senior Syllabus as the first was a sell-out, and the improvement in quality is considerable. Technical direction in both books is by Roy Inman, Women's National Team Manager and Chairman of the Promotion's panel and Frank Smith's photographs are clear and easy to follow.

The Guides contain photographs of all the techniques in each syllabus as well as sections on terminology and will prove indispensable to the Jukoka seeking promotion within the Kyu and Mon grades.

The retail price of each book is 95p and there are discounts available on orders over 12 copies. Cheques should include postage and should be made payable to FJR Publishing, 201 Hydes Road, West Bromwich, West Midlands B71 2EQ.



STAR PROFILE

Robert Van de Walle

EUROPEAN AND OLYMPIC CHAMPION



In the photo sequence Belgium's Robert Van de Walle counters Tengiz Khubulouri of the Soviet Union with Kosotogari in the Under 95 kilo final in the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Van de Walle was awarded a Wazari for the technique and went on to win the match and the Gold medal.

Sweet revenge for Van de Walle since Khubulouri had defeated him in the finals of the 1979 World and European Championships.

At twenty-six, Van de Walle is one of Europe's most successful players. His contest record is impressive and indeed includes Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in the Senior European Championships, a Silver in the World Championships and of course the Olympic Gold.

Without doubt Belgium's most successful player, he has a wide range of throwing techniques, although he is more famous for his 'double-leg pick-up' and the ability to take advantage of the most unlikely of situations. A very tactically aware contestant, he is exciting to watch and will remain at the top of the World ratings for some years to come. Before the Olympics he spent several months training in Japan and was in superb physical condition. He is 4th Dan and was Belgium's only entry in the Olympics.



Words: Colin McIver. Photographs: David Finch.

CLUB VISIT

**ARCHER
JUDO CLUB**
SOUTH OCKENDEN
ESSEX



ARCHER JUDO CLUB South Ockenden, Essex

The Club was first formed in 1973 by ten Judoka already established in the Sport, Jeff Hockley, Bob (Basher) Bassett, Keith Lord, Dave Gardner, John Trebes, Peter Collard, Keith Mitchell, Dave Stannard, Doreen Grimes and Chris Burn.

As with most Clubs there is a close attachment to the 'local' which in this case was the 'Archer' Public House where the Dojo was created with the assistance of the Landlord Bernie Welch who even loaned the money to buy the first mat.

The club now has a large Junior following and the Senior section has recently improved and expanded owing to the Archer Club being host to many of the Essex Squad training sessions. Terry Pamfry 2nd Dan and John Cottis 1st Dan are the Club Coaches and are also Managers for the Essex Girls and Boys Squads and as a consequence the Club has developed strong Junior Squads, particularly the Girls section which has five members in the Essex Squad and two in the Northern Home Counties Area Squad. These two girls both got to the final rounds of the National Championships last year, one winning a bronze medal.

The Archer Club has a very active social side to complement its Judo activity, and in the past has had exchanged visits from South Africa, Sweden, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

Practise times are...

Monday 8-00pm to 10-00pm Senior and Beginners Classes. Wednesday 8-00pm to 10-00pm Senior and Intermediate Classes. Tuesday and Friday 7-00pm to 9-00pm Junior Classes.

Visitors are always very welcome.

Police European Judo Championships

2nd-3rd SEPTEMBER 1980, MALMO, SWEDEN—Report Bill Berry, 3rd Dan

Eleven European countries met in Malmo, Sweden on 2nd and 3rd September 1980 to compete in the European Police Judo, Wrestling and Weightlifting Championships. This event is held every three years and is governed by U.S.P.E. (The Union of Sport for European Police). Our Swedish hosts had made excellent arrangements and all the teams were accommodated in hostels within easy reach of the modern and impressive Baltiska Hallen Stadium.

The main sports hall was laid out with judo and wrestling at either end with weightlifting in the middle. This was not the most satisfactory arrangement as it meant that the weightlifters had to wait until the various judo and wrestling had been fought before they could participate, as obviously their sport needs complete silence for the competitors. However, after some debate a compromise was made and on the first day things went smoothly and efficiently.

Great Britain had sent a very strong team, the players having been chosen a month before from the British Police P.A.A. Championships. The team was:

Under 71kg
TONY BEST—R.U.C.

Under 78kg
DOUG BORTHWICK—Lothian and Borders

Under 86kg
JOHN LEE—Lancashire

Under 96kg
PETER MITCHELL—West Yorks Metropolitan

Over 95kg
MATT KLEMPNER—Greater Manchester

We did not have a player in the Under 65kg category, the fact being that 'British Bobbies' do not fall into the under 10 stone bracket as regulations do not permit it, although other countries obviously apply

different entry standards. John Harper of the London Met. accompanied the team as manager while I attended as one of the referees.

France, West Germany, Austria and Belgium had some strong players in the competition with names such as Van Der Werf, Dorgal, Bosman, Neureuter and In Den Berken all having won medals at European and World class events.

DAY ONE... On the first day the three heaviest categories were contested thus giving the players a chance to enter the Open Category the following day.

Matt Klempner in the over 95kg and Peter Mitchell in the under 95kg both fought their way into the finals of their respective categories but at the end of the day both had to be content with a silver medal. Mitchell was beaten by Neureuter, the world bronze medallist in 1979. While Klempner lost to Gargl of Austria, John Lee drew a very hard pool but fought well to take a bronze medal.

DAY TWO... This saw the three lightest categories and the Open being fought. Tony Best also found himself in a very strong pool and lost to Klinger of Germany who in turn was beaten, so Tony was out of the competition. Doug Borthwick was very unlucky not to reach the final and had to be content with a bronze medal.

Mitchell, Lee and Klempner represented Great Britain in the Open Category but this class dominated by Germany and France who took all four medals.

Congratulations are due to the British Team who took four judo medals, four medals in wrestling and one in weightlifting, which at this level of competition was an excellent result.



Frankly

OBSERVATIONS, NEWS AND VIEWS... by FRANK SMITH

So . . . Geoff Gleeson thinks Neil Adams lost the Olympic Gold and didn't win a silver, and, blames the lack of coaching expertise in 'skill' and the failure of the BJA to have any programme or plan to improve the situation.

Tony Macconnell thinks it should be more a male, adult sport and propagates the practise of elitism in producing a small squad of super-athletes almost at the expense of the rest of the Membership.

He also thinks that European judoka need to lose some of the respect and awe for the Japanese competitor in order to succeed and that junior involvement should be almost wholly in 'skill' training and not contest.

Of course, they are both right . . . and also both wrong . . . because naturally they only feel enthusiastic about their own particular interest. Geoff thinks judo is more than a sport and its historical association with the Japanese and Kano in particular is still the basic study to produce a physical and psychological method of education. Tony sees it as an Olympic sport of total personal competition with success measured in medals . . . and again, they're both right.

What both of them fail to recognise is the evolution of the sport so that in 1980 judo is things to all practitioners.

In 1980 it is a recreational activity, a sport, an educational activity, a hobby, an Olympian pursuit and even an employment all in one. It has immense appeal to the youngster looking for a night with fun and games and rough and tumble and only a little less appeal to the adult man or woman who on the whole enter the sport purely for entertainment.

Our main failure is in not recognising that most people enter sport for pleasure!

Our second failure is in not providing enough entertainment at Club level to make it fun and interesting as well as educational and physically demanding.

We now have a qualified coach to about every five senior members and a Coaching Scheme that seems purposely designed to reduce adult membership by making judo devoid of fun and the delight in attaining skill.

The stupid thing is that we all know it, yet in the fragmented pursuance of individual sectionalized interests we neglect the rest.

After all, Geoff Gleeson was National Coach for years, what happened to his 'grand design' then?

Perhaps he should answer his own questions. Tony makes no secret of the fact that he is pursuing his own particular ideal of the winning of Olympic silver and bronze and a heap of other victories as justification.

So . . . they're both right . . . and, both wrong. Me, I'm off for a game of squash. I can't play very well but it isn't half fun!

Talking of skill, I recently watched the Womens World Squad in preparation training at Lilleshall and was agreeably surprised by the obvious improvement in technical knowledge and ability now evident.

All the girls seem considerably fitter than the National Squad of two or three years ago and ~~attempt techniques~~ like *Urange* and *Yoko-wakare* that were certainly never part of the repertoire of the women judo player.

They are also much more aware of armlocks in contest situations than they used to be and the use of *Juji-gatame* approaches the frequency of usage in male practise.

How ironic if the first 'Global' Judo title to be won by Britain should be earned by a female competitor in the first Womens World Championships in December. If it is *Judo* will be there to see it . . . in the meantime detractors of women's Judo should keep very quiet for if I was a betting man . . .

★ ★ ★ ★

Roy Muller, Midland Area Ladies Squad Manager has now returned to Sweden to a full-time Coaching job and as a consequence has had to resign his Area post. Ron Knight and Dave Walker have agreed to work as joint Managers of the Womens Squad and will be appointed for a four year period at the next Midland Area Committee meeting.

Many thanks to Roy for all his help in the past and our best wishes to him in his new job. New squad sessions will be advertised in the Diary of Events in *Judo* each month.



BROOMING CHEEK!

The other Roy . . . Inman that is: 5th Dan and part-time employee as Womens National Team Manager for the BJA claims to have other, full-time employment. He spreads the story that he is a teacher of physical education in a Hounslow School . . . but . . . I know different. Here he is at his most industrious.



I recently started instructing a new school class of 2nd year boys and after showing them the various *Wazas* I explained how to submit and suggested that a well applied strangle would be one of the occasions when a submission might be inevitable whilst they should not normally submit to a 'hold-down'.

"If I'm being strangled and don't submit, what happens then Sir?" "You die quietly!" replied another.

★ ★ ★ ★

Some of you may have seen the Midland Area Heavyweight, Brian Drew (3rd Dan) doing his utmost to become the 'Strongest Man' title holder on ITV - 28th October.

He had to lift 110 kilo barrells of sand and water, pull a three ton truck, lift a girder with four *Penthouse Pets* sat upon it and tear up as many telephone directories as possible. Brian also bent a few steel bars and came a painful sixth and gained some useful publicity for the Sport in the process.

What with Dave Starbrook and Brian Jacks in *Superstars*, and now Brian in *Strongest Man*, I wonder what we can expect next! Miss Judo *United Kingdom*? Page Three in the *Sun*? Centre Spread in *Playgirl*? The mind boggles.

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Women's Dutch Open Championships 1980

The 1980 Dutch Open was held in Overbosch, Den Haag, on 13th September. Britain was one of eight countries that took part in the event.

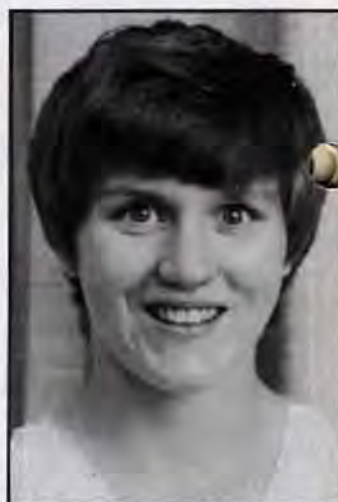
The standard of Judo was very high with several countries using this event as selections for their World Championships team. Koka wins were few and far between, many contests being decided by Ippons from Nagewaza—an encouraging sign for Womens Judo.

British medal winners were:

48 kilos:	JANE BRIDGE	Gold
52 kilos:	BRIDGET McCARTHY	Gold
56 kilos:	LORETTA DOYLE	Gold
56 kilos:	CHRISTINE BRENNAN	Bronze
61 kilos:	ANN HUGHES	Bronze
66 kilos:	ABIGAIL TAYLOR	Bronze
72 kilos:	AVRIL MALLEY	Silver



Abigail Taylor



Christine Brennan

The introduction of the new BJA Syllabus for 1st Kyu and above has produced a number of enquiries as to certain of the techniques listed. The most frequent queries are for the description of the following techniques and for the meaning of 'Niga-waza' (pronounced neega-waza). This is the most literal translation available for the techniques of 'Escape From'.



Ryo-Te-Jime



Koshi-Jime



Seonage into Uchi-Maki-Komi

The Bayer All England Judo Championships were held at the South Ruislip Leisure Centre, on 4th October. Judo will carry a full report on the event in the next issue. In the meantime the medallists were as follows...

Weight	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Under 60 kilos	P. Middleton (Y&H)	J. Marcroft (London)	I. Sutton (NHC), M. Jones (NHC)
Under 65 kilos	S. Gawthorpe (Y&H)	K. Brown (Midlands)	D. Rance (NHC), S. Gadd (South)
Under 71 kilos	R. Angus (London)	W. Jackson (West)	K. Ischei (NHC), A. Sutton (NHC)
Under 78 kilos	D. White (Midlands)	A. Holt (Midlands)	R. Armstrong (NHC), S. Jacks (South)
Under 86 kilos	W. Williams (South)	J. Lee (North-West)	P. Bryan (NHC), W. Webb (Midlands)
Under 95 kilos	D. Stewart (Midlands)	N. Kokotaylo (NW)	J. Cooke (Y&H), C. Webb (South)
Over 95 kilos	M. McLatchie (South)	P. Daly (South)	E. Gordon (Midlands), A. Boyle (NW)

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A close-up portrait of a young man with short brown hair, looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. He is wearing a black and orange garment. The background is a light blue wall with a grid pattern.

JUDO

POSTER

NEIL ADAMS

Olympic Silver Medallist. Moscow 1980.
European Senior Champion 1979 and 1980.
British Open Champion 1980.

Photograph: FRANK SMITH



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Junior Corner

A SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR THE JUNIOR PLAYER

By Richard Kenny, D.P.E. and Colin McIver

Last month we looked at Uchimata, Kouchigari and Taiotoshi. This month we will expand on these throws showing how they can be used as combination and counter attacks.

Kouchigari Into Taiotoshi

This combination requires the Kouchigari to be attempted with sufficient power so that the opponent will move his foot to avoid being thrown. In photographs 1 and 2 the attacker moves his right foot behind his opponent's right and pushes him back so that he moves his foot back. In photograph 3 the opponent has stepped back and is in a weak position

temporarily. The attacker uses the right foot to turn on and suddenly changes the direction of the attack to the front (photographs 3 and 4). By then moving his right leg across his opponent's right leg he can throw him with Taiotoshi as in photograph 5. In next month's issue we will be discussing Tomoenage, Kamishihogata and Jujigatame.



Uchimata Into Kouchigari



This combination of throws uses the opponent's reaction to a forward throw to enable him to be thrown to the rear. In photographs 1 and 2 the attacker is making a feint attack with Uchimata but the movement does not commit him to the throw. He has to pull with his hands and turn his head and body so that the opponent reacts

to what he thinks is a 'real' Uchimata attack. Note that in photograph 3 the left leg is in a position to drive for the Kouchigari.

As the opponent resists, the right leg then hooks behind the opponent's right leg to throw him to the rear (photographs 4 and 5).



Uchimata Countered by Tai-Toshi

If you can anticipate your opponent's Uchimata attack, Taiotoshi can be used effectively as a counter to throw him in the same direction to which he is already committed. In photographs 1 and 2 the attacker is entering for Uchimata and in photograph 3 his opponent has jumped around and to the side of the sweeping leg to avoid being thrown. As the opponent lands

with his feet spread apart (photograph 4) he continues to turn the other player in the direction of his Uchimata and throw him with Taiotoshi (photographs). This counter depends on speed and in anticipating your opponent's attack, if it is to be successful. Practice the movements slowly at first then gradually progress to attacking and countering at full speed.



BRIAN JACKS...Interviewed

In recent years Brian Jacks has become recognised as a 'Superstar' by sportsmen and TV viewers all over the world, but he has held this title in judo circles for very much longer—in fact, Jacks has been consistently winning international medals for over 15 years. His record is impressive: it begins with the Gold Medal at the European Junior Championships in East Berlin in 1964. Since then he has added another Junior and five Senior medals (including two Golds) to his collection, as well as Olympic World and World Student Championship Medals. He has emerged champion in tournaments in South Africa, Sweden, China and Japan.

His 'home' record is also outstanding: in 13 years he won the British trials 11 times, and increased his medal tally significantly with his success in the British Open Championships.

Judo recently took advantage of the opportunity to speak to Brian about the most recent developments in his career.



I know that your father has been a major influence on your career. Other than your father who influenced you most during the early years?

"Before I went to Japan I suppose the major influences were Barry Burns and Jack Chaplin. Both had won the Goldberg Vass Trophy and were prominent players at the time of the London Judo Society."

At what age did you go to Japan?

"I was 15 years and 3 months old. I stayed for 1 year and 3 months."

Did you feel the stay in Japan was beneficial?

"Japan was an invaluable experience. I learned a lot about life in general. Living in a foreign country where very few people spoke English taught me to be

independent. I had to find my own way around and learn to live in a society with entirely different social values and culture. As far as judo was concerned there were obvious benefits. I was thrown around a lot and my fitness and technique improved. I also learned that success could not be achieved in a short time and it would require a lot of hard work."

Looking back would you do it again?

"Yes, certainly."

Would you recommend a trip to Japan for today's young players?

"Very few players who have been to Japan have been successful when they returned—I believe that George Kerr and myself are the only ones who considered winning medals in Europe. Technically I suppose the odds are against going, but if the player wants to apply himself and concentrate on the judo he will find it would be

Who influenced you most when you were in Japan?

"My father, Barry and then Sensei Yamashita. Later I was influenced a lot by Kisaburo Watanabe who was teaching at the Budokwai during the 60's. Watanabe was without doubt the best technician I have ever seen."

Did you try to imitate him?

"Yes, but it was very difficult as he did all his techniques to both sides. I have been to Japan several times now and there is no other player like him. There is no other judo player that I have seen who was in any way comparable to him."

I have the impression that you were largely self-taught?

"Well, nobody taught me, but I could pick things up quickly and my father believed that technique was very important so he always encouraged me to imitate the good technicians."

What was the main reason for your success in judo?

"I don't like to lose. I never have. I am not a bad loser but I just don't like to lose so I work hard at everything I do—not just judo. I learned to fight hard in Japan, I had to adjust to survive on the mat."

What are your current thoughts on the teaching of judo?

"I believe there is a lot of rubbish spoken about technique. Everyone should be taught individually, the emphasis should be placed on a fast entry for the throws and in attacking at the correct moment. Certainly at a higher level when the basic techniques have been learned. Once players reach a higher level, say that of National Squad, it is impossible to change their techniques and I would spend a lot of time developing an awareness of when to attack. Everyone who does judo can throw—it's getting in that's the hard bit."

Should the emphasis be placed on technique?

"I believe that the scoring of Kokas, Yukos and perhaps even Waza-aris is secondary. The most important thing is scoring and Ippon. If your technique does not work you probably score a Koka or a Yuko."

To what extent are you still involved with judo?

"I run two judo clubs, one in the East end of London and one in Kent. I like teaching young players and I have a very successful young squad in my clubs. I also visit a lot of clubs doing courses, demonstrations etc."

What has been your biggest thrill in judo?

"It's hard to say—I suppose my Olympic medal in 1972. I was also disappointed because I lost on a split decision and I would have liked to have fought in the final."

Was that your biggest disappointment?

"No—that was in Montreal at the 1976 Olympics when I lost to Obadou due to a mix-up on the scoreboard. I was certain that if I had won that contest I would have been in the final. I don't say I would have won it because Sonoda (Japan) was very good but I would have liked to have a go at him."

I was surprised to see you as a spectator at the 1979 World Championships. What was your reasons for attending?

"I only went to watch the under 86 kilo category. I still had not decided whether I would try and participate in the Moscow Olympics and I wanted to see what the opposition was like. I studied the players in detail, what techniques they did, what they were like before and after the contests—I did not just watch them when they were on the mat. I wrote everything down—what foot they stepped forward with after they bowed and that sort of thing. I wanted to get a good idea of who I would possibly have to fight."

Did any of the players particularly impress you?

"No. None of the under 86 kilo players impressed me at all. Yamashita (Japan) was the only player in the competition who impressed me."

What was your impression of the standard of the competitors at this year's British Open?

"Actually I intended participating in the British Open but I decided not to, mainly because I did not know if the British Judo Association would let me go to the Moscow Olympics because they believed I had infringed my amateur status. I was disappointed with the whole event and I thought the standard was very low particularly in the under 86 kilo category."

Had you infringed your amateur status?

"No, although I had signed a few contracts, I had not actually received any money at that time."

Did you watch the Olympic judo on television?

Brian Jacks scores 80 arm dips during the 1979 Superstars competition. Photo: David Finch.



"Yes, I recorded every fight on video. I thought that Adams was very good up until the final. I was very disappointed as I thought he would have beaten Gamba but he did not seem to rise to the occasion. It is difficult just watching the contest on television, but I thought the players lacked 'individuality' and seemed to be sticking to the same set patterns of attack. To be honest I thought Adams was only trying negative judo—all his Seoi-nage attacks were on his knees, and he was not really committing himself with his Tai-otoshi attacks. Maybe it was nerves; he certainly can perform a lot better than that."

What are your thoughts on junior judo?

"I have very strong views on the subject and I tend to agree with John Ryan, former British Team Manager. John wrote an article which was published in *Judo* which stated that there was too many competitions for juniors. There is too much parental pressure to enter competitors and the kids 'burn themselves out' and become bored with the sport. I think they should be held back a bit more to let their technical skills develop."

What are your Impressions of womens judo?

"I don't care one way or the other—they can do judo if they like. Personally I don't like to see women compete against each other—it's not very feminine."

What do you think about the standard of refereeing in Britain?

"Once they reach National standard it is good compared to other countries. I don't believe in the rules though."

How do you think the rules could be improved?

"Firstly the fighters should wear different coloured kits because too often referees give the score to the wrong player as it is hard to distinguish between two whitesuited fighters. Secondly the emphasis should be placed more on the scoring of Ippon. I think the 'bad point' system used in wrestling could be developed and would improve judo. The 'bad point' system is used in America and is somewhat complicated. Basically each competition starts with five points which are deducted on the following basis: loss by Ippon deduct 3; loss by decision deduct 2; win by decision deduct 1; win by Ippon deduct 0."

What about the coaching situation?

"All coaches have their own methods and some are more successful than others. I feel that the present coaching methods tend to produce stereotyped players."

What is your relationship with the Team Managers?

"I am very friendly with both Tony Maconnell and Dave Starbrook. They have a very difficult job and have done a lot to help many of the top players to be able to train full time. In order to do their job well they need to have a group of at least twenty players in full-time training for a six month period before any major event. I thought the Olympic Silver and Bronze medals were just rewards for the job they have done over the past few years."

How did you originally become involved in the Superstars?

"I had written a book through a literary agent (*Brian Jacks Judo*) and while I was in his office one day I met Jonah Barrington the famous squash player. He had just become involved with the Superstars and I told him I would like to have a go. I knew Dave Starbrook, MBE had already taken part and I thought that I could do reasonably well. I refused the first invitation to participate because they only gave me a week's notice. Dave Starbrook could have done much better in the Superstars than he did if he had been given more time but he also had only been given a few days notice."

Did you approach the Superstars contest with the same way you would have approached a judo contest?

"Exactly. I found who the opposition was, what sports were to be contested and I set about preparing myself as thoroughly as I could. I wanted to make an impression on people—win, lose or draw. As I said before I don't like losing and I set out to do my best."

How did your training for Superstars differ from your judo training?

"It was completely different. Initially I trained on four of the Superstar events on each day. I was helped in the early stages by Cyril Carter who is a very competent all-round coach. There was a lot to learn and I sought out an expert in each of the sports and they helped me a great deal. As I said the training was completely different—I did devote myself to the Superstars."



Brian in the Superstars swimming final.

Did your judo background give you an advantage over the other competitors?

"The balance and all-round fitness developed in judo gave me a positive advantage. To succeed in judo you have to be determined and this determination helped me succeed in the other sports."

Did you learn anything about training in these other sports that you think would have positive advantages for judo players?

"I have always been interested in other sports and believe some sports had much to offer the judo player. For example my suppleness improved as a result of practising gymnastics."

What are your plans for the future?

Will you continue to compete in the Superstars?

"I have just refused an invitation to take part in the next series because I am awaiting an operation on my knee."

What about ambitions for the future—apart from making a lot of money?

"Apart from making a lot of money (laugh), I have a new television series coming out later this year and I can see myself moving more into that area with the help of my Manager Bert Walker who has helped me immensely over the past year. Basically it is a 22-part children's series but as yet the details have to be finalised. I suppose you could call it a magazine type programme which I will introduce. It will not always be sports related and I will be able to branch out and do other things which I think will be interesting. I am also involved in several companies and I am intending to enjoy life. After twenty four years (seventeen in the British Team) in judo where I could not make any money it is nice to be able to afford to do things that I have not been able to do. I am first going to enjoy living in my mansion in Orpington (laugh)."



Brian resists an Ouchigari from Hansuk Lee of Korea, in the 1975 World Championships at Vienna. Notice how Brian has dropped his left hand to grab the trousers of his opponent.

TOP TECHNIQUE

SANKAKU-GATAME

Text: Colin McIver

and Peter Campbell

Photos: Colin McIver

Sankaku-Jime and its most common variation Sankaku-Gatame have recently become extremely popular among top competitors, because like Juji-Gatame they are technically very sound, and when mastered can be applied even against powerful resistance.

The photographs show Kerrith Brown of Wolverhampton attacking with two slightly different variations of Sankaku-Gatame. In the first sequence (left) he wedges his left foot under the arm of his opponent who is lying flat on his face. He then turns the opponent by levering the left arm and at the same time rolling backwards onto the mat.

The second sequence (right) shows more clearly both the strong grip on the opponent's arm (see the second photograph), and the action of the legs. Having wedged-in his left foot (the photograph of Reissman (DDR) shows this clearly) the attacker crosses his legs (see the fifth picture) and then hooks his right foot behind his left knee. Osaekomi is usually announced in this position, but if not an armlock or strangle can be applied (by squeezing with the legs and leaning backwards). The photographs were taken during a very active Newaza exchange and you can see that once applied the technique has been maintained, despite the defender's desperate efforts to escape. This technique is extremely effective when it has been practiced to 'clockwork' precision. But remember, it is only legal when the attacker uses his legs to encircle both the neck and arm of his opponent. This technique is a little complicated and you may have a little trouble working it out from the photo sequences but your coach will be able to help you.



Reissman (DDR) about to attack Tanakanov (USSR) with Sankaku-Gatame. 1980 Senior European Championships



LETTERS CORNER

Yes, Tony Macconnell is right with his assertion that the main problem of senior judo is junior judo. He should have said that the main problem is the 'success of junior judo' for it is this success which prevents any attempt to study the failure and decline of senior judo.

Clubs able to maintain high numerical membership and solvency with a large through-put of juniors do not need to attract and retain senior members. Nor do they need to ask the question 'why is senior judo dying' and anyone who says it isn't hasn't been in judo very long.

The need to bring an analytic and interpretive approach to coaching along objective lines has passed judo by even though other sports benefited enormously from new approaches. So, new senior members faced with a dull mechanistic approach, come... see and concur (with my view), leaving a few or fewer participants.

Judo is still quite often taught in a personally subjective manner with poorly qualified and ill-informed instructors relying on their own limited empirical experience. The need to re-educate senior members is obvious when one hears Judoka of some experience describe a new approach to coaching as scientific rubbish. The methods of the last ten years are patently failing so we must try something new, and that brings me back to my original thought.

Would any other sport suffer a decline in seniors without mounting a major enquiry as to its cause.

And... the reason for this lethargy is the success of junior judo in terms of numbers.

Instructors with a predominant junior section should remember they are dealing with only the first part of a two part continuum. The second part being senior judo and the important bit is the middle section—the transfer; and precious few transfer.

Gordon Jay, Shrewsbury

Can anyone please enlighten me regarding the ruling on penalty wins being awarded at points scoring events. The questions are so far unanswered by any official source and are treated differently by different competition controllers.

Are penalty points incurred by opponents accepted for points scoring or not?

For instance if I win by a Keikoku do I get seven points on my card. If not, what happens to the three Kokas and three Yukos I scored before my opponent incurred the penalty? The same happens if my opponent gets Hansoku-make. What if I was a Wazari ahead at the time? Do I lose that also?

Also consider if I am a Wazari ahead and my opponent incurs Keikoku: how many points do I get then? Etc, etc.

Perhaps someone can give a sensible ruling in writing to someone who is trying to further their knowledge of competition procedure.

Maureen Sutton, N.H.C.

NOTE: In the absence of any sensible ruling the Midland Area always include all scores, for whatever reasons, for points scoring purposes in Competitions. Is there an alternative which is more reasonable? I too would like to know.



MEADOWBANK OPEN JUNIOR JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS

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Date	Saturday 24th January 1981.
Venue	Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road Edinburgh, Scotland
Prizes	Trophy, Medals and Prize will be presented in each category.
Categories	—28kgs —31kgs —34kgs —37kgs —41kgs —45kgs —50kgs —55kgs —60kgs —65kgs —71kgs +71kgs
Age Qualification	Over 8 years and under 18 years on date of Event.
Weigh-in	Competitors should make use of an evening weigh-in to be held at Meadowbank Sports Centre—6-00pm to 9-00pm—on Friday 23rd January 1981. Details of other weigh-in times will be sent with Entry Card.
Closing Date	All entries must be received no later than Friday 9th January 1981. Entries only accepted on official forms accompanied by correct fee. No telephone entries will be accepted.
Applications	All Competitors must hold a current SJF/BJA individual membership.
Rules...	1... Due to the number of mat areas required, the rules governing location will be modified. 2... Armlocks and strangles will be permitted in the following categories... —60kgs, —65kgs, —71kgs and +71kgs.
Entry Fee	£2.00— <i>Tournament Licence applied for.</i>
Application Forms and Information	Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road, Edinburgh, Scotland—Telephone: 031-661 5351

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6th WORLD STUDENT JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS

24th-28th SEPT, 1980
WROCLAW, POLAND

Traditionally this event is held every two years and brings together many of the strongest judo players in the world. Since the strongest Japanese are invariably students, and many of the Eastern European Judoka are students of sport it is not surprising that often the event is something of a repeat of the actual World Championships. It was interesting to see many European and even Olympic medallists failing to reach the medals on this occasion.

Thirty nations took part in the Championships, a few less than when it was last held in Rio de Janeiro two years ago. The teams were accommodated in one of the University Halls of Residence, and although not as luxurious as on many previous occasions, proved to be adequate.

Despite the somewhat delicate political situation in Poland at this time, every effort had been made to ensure a successful event.

The competition was held in a magnificent building, one of the few to survive the holocaust of the second world war, and referred to as the 'People's Hall'.

DAY ONE...

SUPERHEAVYWEIGHTS Over 95kg

The Japanese heavyweight Saito was somewhat unknown, no doubt having been overshadowed at national level by such famous people as Yamashita (winner two years ago) and Endo (not a student). Ozsvar from Hungary must have been considered to be one of the favourites for the title following his Olympic Bronze medal success in Moscow. Great Britain did not have an entry in this category.

Ozsvar, an immense man, always lives dangerously where the police are concerned but seems to be clever enough to sneak through. In his pool in first place defeated (USSR) and Delcolumbo (Japan) proved to be topped his pool in first place. Dupont (Belgium) and Jelenc (The Swiss heavyweight is proved to be difficult to catch was inevitable.

In the knockout Chabanowicz defeated Elbert (West Germany) and Chul-Cho (Korea) to reach the final. The Russian proved to be quite a skilful player and many people expected him to be the champion. On the other side Saito (Japan) was superb; he defeated Kasmuk (Yugoslavia) and Reszko (Poland), using a very powerful Seoi-otoshi and strong groundwork. Reszko had earlier defeated Ozsvar fairly convincingly. The final was very exciting indeed.

Saito, cast in the Endo mould, although perhaps even more heavily built, defeated Chabanowicz by a full ten points; Wazaari from Tai-otoshi and a further Wazaari from Ouchigari. Saito was a very popular champion; his personality really came through during his performance and as things turned out the Japanese team needed such a boost in their morale.



SHOZO FUJII
Japanese Team Manager

RESULTS 1 Saito (Japan)
2 Chabanowicz (USSR)
3 Jong (Korea)
4 Reszko (Poland)

95kg

Kinochita (Japan), along with Bielawski (Poland) must have been considered as possible favourites for the title. As the situation turned out, neither of these managed to get out of their pools. The Japanese had the misfortune to be thrown for Ippon with a superb Uchimata by Ruhl of Germany. He never recovered from the throw and struggled to defeat Pekka (Finland) on a split decision. The fourth of the pool, Craig Scott (Great Britain) lost to Kinoshita by Ippon but not to time, and until he slipped up very well.

The winner of this pool was Pekka (Finland) who proved to be quite a fighter. Bielawski (Poland) could only finish third in his pool although he was having problems with a rib injury.

Chabanowicz (USSR) headed the pool and Vassilenok (USSR) was second. In the knockout Kusic (Yugoslavia) defeated Ruhl (West Germany) and Jacquer (France) very impressively to reach the final. Pekka (Finland) defeated Csak (Hungary) and Laver (Czechoslovakia) on his half of the knockout.

The final was a very one-sided contest with Kusic dominating and throwing superbly with Kosotogari in less than a minute. The Yugoslav had really flattened the opposition all the way through, using some very unorthodox techniques. With Kosotogari he scooped his opponent's leg into the air and arches his body back almost to the mat in order to add power to the technique.

RESULTS: 1 Kusic (Yugoslavia)
2 Pekka (Finland)
3 Jacquer (France)
4 Csak (Hungary)

DAY TWO... 86 kg

This category produced some surprises and in fact an unexpected champion. Favourites for the title have been Vecchi (Italy) the champion from two years ago, Kawano (Japan) and Divisienko (USSR).

All of these passed through their pools although Vecchi went through in second place being in the same pool as Divisienko. In the knockout Kawano, who had not looked very impressive, was beaten by Verhoeven (Holland) on a Koka for the place in the final. On the other side Divisienko was beaten by Boguslaw (Poland) on a split decision.

Mark Stancel of Great Britain, although making every effort did not get through his pool which contained the eventual champion and Balaire (Belgium). The final contest lasted only 10 seconds with Verhoeven countering Boguslaw with Sukuinage for Wazaari and ending with Jujigatame. The Dutchman was really well prepared for this event, very strong and mentally alert. He made many scores as his opponent was attempting to stand up out of a groundwork situation. Referees were not automatically stopping the contest when a contestant managed to get to his feet. In the repechage, Kawano defeated Nedechev (Bulgaria), and Sinwel defeated Divisienko.

RESULTS: 1 Verhoeven (Holland)
2 Boguslaw (Poland)
3 Kawano (Japan)
4 Sinwel (West Germany)

78 kg

Favourites in this category were probably Masami Kuroki (Japan), Barta (Czechoslovakia) and Khavujanin (USSR). Mike Sullivan (Great Britain) was drawn in a pool with the Japanese and Hakanen (Finland). Despite his lack of experience Mike almost went to the end of his contest with the Japanese before being thrown with Seoi-toshi. Against the Finn he lost to a very dubious Koka; most observers thought he was unlucky.

Barta (Czechoslovakia) won through his half of the knockout and reached the final defeating Khavujanin (USSR) and Sun-Chan-Hong (Korea). Masami Kuroki was defeated quite comfortably by Canu (France), but it was Sadej (Poland) who made the final. Barta won the final very impressively scoring three Yukos and conceding only two Kokas despite his opponent having tremendous encouragement from the crowd.

RESULTS: 1 Barta (Czechoslovakia)
2 Sadej (Poland)
3 Khavujanin (USSR)
4 Canu (France)

DAY THREE... 71kg

This category seemed to go as expected with the Japanese collecting, to their relief, a second gold medal. William Jackson (Great Britain) had moved up to this weight division only recently and was drawn in a pool with Steinicke (Austria) and Alksnin (Poland). He lost to the Pole by a Koka after a very close contest. Against the Austrian there was



**LAMBRECHT of Belgium
seen here scoring on LORENZO
in the 1979 Junior European
Championships.**

absolutely nothing to choose between them and it was decided on a split decision for Steiniche. Fetto Nicola (Italy) defeated Alksnin on a decision (1) and Dougine (USSR) by a holddown to reach the final. On the other side Tsugimiro Nakau (Japan) defeated Nagysolinosi (Hungary) and Pietri (France) for the final place. The final was not particularly exciting, the Japanese defeated Fetto by a Yuko.

RESULTS: 1 Tsugimiro (Japan)
2 Fetto (Italy)
3 Alksnin (Poland)
3 Pietri (France)

65kg

So far the Russians had not been particularly outstanding in this competition, but at this stage the situation was to change. There were some brilliant players in this weight division. Lambrecht (Belgium) topped his pool defeating Gebel (West Germany), Frivelato (Italy) and Ocko (Yugoslavia). He has a tremendous left Uchimata.

Yamamoto (Japan) looked quite spectacular in topping his pool as did Valemiyev (USSR). David Rance (Great Britain) was drawn in a pool with the Russian and Jussi of Finland. Against Valemiyev, Dave had a problem in dealing with his opponent's physical strength and although he fought well, lost to Jujigatame about midway through the contest.

In order to go through he had to beat Jussi which he did magnificently with Nidan Kosotogari for Ippon. In the knockout Dave lost to Jung-Oh Hwang (Korea) by Yuko from Seoinage, although the contest was overall, fairly even. The Korean made the

final, as did the Russian on the other side, Yamamoto with Jujigatame. In the repechage, Rance fought Kruszena (Poland) and won the contest brilliantly with a very effective Shime-waza. His contest with Masoros (Hungary) for the Bronze medal was really exciting. The Hungarian is very strong and has a good record, but in this competition seemed to lack physical co-ordination. Dave really forced the pace and emerged the winner by a couple of Yukos and a Keikoku for passivity against his opponent. This was a fantastic achievement in a very difficult competition.

RESULTS: 1 Kalentiev (USSR)
2 Jung-Oh Hwang (Korea)
3 David Rance (Great Britain)
3 Moreno (France)

DAY FOUR... 60kg

In this category the Japanese entrant was very impressive indeed, as was the Korean; it was little surprise that they met in the final Mike Callan (Great Britain) was drawn in a pool with Antic (Yugoslavia) and Witman (Hungary). He fought with determination and showed considerably skill but could not match his opponents for strength.

Mike went to time in both contests losing one with Wazaari and one with Yuko. Cuik-Sur Kang (Korea) made the final, defeating Lebaupin (France). Hosokawa (Japan) also made the final defeating Fagerlund (Finland) and Stepanek (Czechoslovakia). In the final Hosokawa emerged the victor by Koka after a very close contest.

RESULTS: 1 Hosokawa (Japan)
2 Cuik-Suk Kang (Korea)
3 Hector Rivera (USA)
3 Stepanek (Czechoslovakia)

OPEN

One of the most surprising entrants in this category was Yamamoto (Japan). He weighs less than 86kg and was entered alongside men who weighed almost as much again. It may have been an ambitious move by the Japanese and he almost struggled through by use of injury time, tactics and the smallest of scores. Yamamoto reached the final, somehow, as did Reszko (Poland), although more impressively.

The Japanese defeated Delcolumbo (France) by a split decision, and Ozsvar (Hungary) by a Koka. The Pole defeated Kusmuk (Yugoslavia) and Jehle (Switzerland). The final was a dull affair with Reszko managing a decision at the end. Chris Austins (Great Britain) is less than 86kg and although he tried everything he could not progress from his pool, losing to Beridze (USSR), Mahn (Holland) and Dupont (Belgium).

RESULTS: 1 Reszko (Poland)
2 Yamamoto (Japan)
3 Kusmuk (Yugoslavia)
3 Ozsvar (Hungary)

TEAM EVENT

By this stage of the competition the Japanese had been reduced to five fit men and the chances of their pulling through appeared slim.

In one half of the table, France reached the final defeating Holland (7-0) and Bulgaria (4-2). On the other side the Soviet Union, performing much better than in the individuals, won through very easily defeating West Germany (5-1), Japan (4-3) and Korea (4-1).

Great Britain fought Bulgaria in the first round and lost (6-1), David Rance once again performing magnificently to win by Yuko.

The repechage was exciting and Bulgaria defeated Holland (4-2) to win the first Bronze and Korea defeated Japan (4-3) to take the other Bronze. In the final the Soviet Union were unbeatable and defeated France (4-2) to take the Gold Medal.

RESULTS: 1 Soviet Union
2 France
3 Bulgaria
3 Korea

Although Japan won three Gold medals out of the possible nine, this was not a good championships for them. They seemed to lack their usual 'sparkle' and apart from Saito in the super-heavyweight division, all of them seemed to struggle. Many observers felt that most of their team were giving away a considerable amount of weight.

Saburo Matsushita, the Japanese referee and one of the leading coaches in Japan, was very disappointed and said that they did not use their usual style of judo but tried to match the superior physical strength of the East Europeans. The Soviet Union surprisingly performed poorly in the individual categories and often there did not seem to be a coach with them. In the team event they were much better organised and their performance on the mat was excellent. In the conclusion, a very successful championship, and there was a good spread of medals which can only be good for the future.

Report: Richard Barraclough
Photographs: Frank Smith



DIVISENKO, Soviet Union
attacking with
Harai-Tsuri-Komi-Ashi.

Judo

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MIDLAND AREA UNDER-

GIRLS Sat 27th Sept 1980

HADEN HILL LEISURE CENTRE, WARLEY

The first of the Midland Area Junior Championships to be held on successive Saturdays is for Girls and Young Women Under 18 years of age on Wednesday 31st December 1980.

As these Championships are the qualifying Events for the National Under 18's Championships, entries are always high and competition for places is fierce, and, there is always the odd surprise or two.

This year, the biggest surprise was the failure of Louise Duke, (St. Pauls) who won a Bronze in last year's Nationals and is in the National Young Women's Squad, to make the last four at 52 kilos and so miss the Crystal Palace trip.

All the qualifying medallists at 28 kilo were new-comers to the Area Squad with J. King (Hardy Spicer) taking the Gold medal from A. Titley (GKN) who at 24 kilos, fought superbly. Helen Grocott managed to maintain her weight within the 32 kilo limit for yet another year to once again meet Helen Killgallon in the final with the Bridgnorth girl taking the title. S. Jennings of Leasowes was a new medallist in this weight which is a fairly strong one for the Area and Julie Staines again made the four qualifiers.

Except for Mary Wyatt (GKN) all the 36 kilo medallists were new recruits with R. Aldrich of Pirelli winning the Gold with most of last year's squad having congregated in the 40 kilo category. Cymone Inwood took the Gold on a penalty from Donna Fiddler with Susan White (KKK) and Allison Harris (GKN) eliminating previous medallists Vicky Seaby and Julie Lloyd.

Anne-Marie Hall, now demonstrating the technical awareness and skill she promised a couple of years ago fairly overwhelmed a game Tracy Harrison (Ryecroft) in the 44 kilo final and with a little more commitment to her attacks will soon make the National Squad.

Already there is Sandy Fry who coasted to victory at 48 kilo with the most serious opposition having moved up to 52 kilos, where six previous medallists contested the four places available.



Tracy Harrison holds in confident style.



Anne-Marie Hall (St. Mathews, Solihull).

Linda Stuart put the cat amongst the pigeons when she threw Louise Duke for a Yuko eliminating her from the competition and then lost to Linda Hughes, who went on to take the title from Debbie Sheldon. Karen Wilcox was the fourth qualifier.

No surprises at 56 kilo where Andrea Trigg was streets ahead of the opposition though a new addition to the squad came in E. Fearing (Pirelli) who won a Bronze; whereas at 60 kilo last year's four medallists again took the places with Celine Dufficy becoming Champion.

At over 60 kilo we are struggling a bit, now that Julie Dyke is over age and only two entries will be made into the Nationals, T. Ratcliffe (GKN) and Rachael Evans (Dudley L.C.).



Tracy Harrison attacks with Uchimata.



Helen Grocott scores on Helen Killgallon with Ko-Soto-Gari.



'What now?' Melanie Hemmings (Pershore).

RESULTS

Under 28 kilos	J. King, Hardy Spicer
Under 32 kilos	H. Grocott, Bridgnorth
Under 36 kilos	R. Aldrich, Pirelli
Under 40 kilos	C. Inwood, Tubes
Under 44 kilos	A. M. Hall, St. Mathews
Under 48 kilos	S. Fry, Grimsby
Under 52 kilos	L. Hughes, Bridgnorth
Under 56 kilos	A. Trigg, Ryecroft
Under 60 kilos	C. Dufficy, Hardy Spicer
Over 60 kilos	T. Ratcliffe, GKN

TEAM RESULTS

Lightweights	Bridgnorth
Middleweights	St. Mathews
Heavyweight	Wem

SILVER

A. Titley, GKN
H. Killgallon, Coventry
J. Kelly, Hardy Spicer
D. Fiddler, Nechells
T. Harrison, Ryecroft
J. Turner, St. Pauls
D. Sheldon, Dudley L.C.
D. Lea, Wem
D. Fiddler, KKK
R. Evans, Dudley L.C.

Leicester
Bridgnorth
Dudley L.C.

BRONZE

S. Stokes, Leasowes, L. Adams, Pirelli
S. Jennings, Leasowes, J. Staines, St. Mathews
J. McLean, Hardy Spicer, M. Wyatt, GKN
A. Harris, GKN, S. White, KKK
M. Hemming, Pershore, K. Killgallon, Coventry
A. Wyatt, GKN, S. Ley, St. Pauls
L. Stuart, S.W. Kwai, K. Wilcox, Tubes
E. Fearing, Pirelli, Y. Guest, Wem
S. Gollidge, Chapelhouse, K. Inwood, Tubes

Chapelhouse, Dudley L.C.
Dudley L.C. St. Pauls
Chapelhouse

18's CHAMPIONSHIPS 1980

BOYS Sat 4th Oct 1980

HADEN HILL LEISURE CENTRE, WARLEY

An exceptional entry of over 400 boys made this, the second qualifying event, slightly different from previous years in that the format was changed to a knock-out and repechage which ensured that no restrictions on entries had to be made.

Not surprisingly, one of the largest entries was at 28 kilos, which was deservedly won by M. Smith (Derby) from M. Ruff of St. Pauls, with Hicks and Gregory taking Bronze medals. M. Tittley of GKN, also, like his sister, at just 24 kilos missed a Bronze medal by one fight but was surely the most skilful entry of the day in this category.

More skill came from Kevin Hewitt (Derby) who took the 31 kilo title from S. Hayes of Kettering scoring four Ippons on his way to the final, which T. Penfold almost matched at 34 kilo, until meeting Dean Binner in the final who restricted him to a Wazari.

A new Champion at 37 kilos in P. Morgan (Bridgnorth) beating D. Tillotson (Aitons) with a hold, whilst R. Lear of Wem and G. Biddle of Kettering progressed through long repechages for the Bronze medals. Two full sheets at 41 kilos saw S. Bryan and M. Chamberlain, both of Wolverhampton, head their respective tables with Bryan getting the one point decision with the third place shared by H. McCann and D. Kent.

Almost a similar number at 45 kilo saw club-mates Keen and Martin contest the final with another Derby player Stone, sharing the Bronze medals with Hemmings of Pershore, which so far had put five Derby players into the 1980-81 Centre of Excellence Squad.

P. Miller, continued the Wolverhampton tradition by winning the 50 kilo title from D. Gay, Chapelhouse, and not unexpectedly, Owen Pinnock continued it in winning the 55 kilo category from Neil Jones with a superb display of attacking judo. Owen is a smaller edition of Kerrith Brown and with a little more variety will be one to watch for the future as he has Kerrith's liking for Newaza and is especially adept at counters.

Dave Riley (Coventry) was supreme in the 60 kilo class with I. Mills (Kidderminster) earning a squad place at his first attempt with the other Bronze going to A. Law (KKK). D. Kyte, Jubilee, won the Silver medal.

Dave has usually met Micky Russell of Derby in past finals, but Mick had moved up to 65 kilos and convincingly won the title from his clubmate A. Shaw, whilst another Wolverhampton prospect, Fitzroy Davies again won the 71 kilo Gold.

This left just the over 71 kilo group with 13 stone newcomer D. Finley of Coventry thundering through to beat Paul McCartney, New City, for the title to finish a very exciting Event which gave Bruce Newcombe a mixed squad of newcomers and experienced players for the Nationals.

There is little doubt that in November, a few National medals will find their way in Midlands hands.



Dave Riley attacks.



McDonald v Agnew.



Dave Riley scores with Harai-Goshi.



Batchelor v Wright.



RESULTS

GOLD

Under 28 kilos	M. Smith, Derby
Under 31 kilos	K. Hewitt, Derby
Under 34 kilos	T. Penfold, Kettering
Under 37 kilos	P. Morgan, Bridgnorth
Under 41 kilos	S. Bryan, Wolverhampton
Under 45 kilos	A. Martin, Derby
Under 50 kilos	P. Miller, Wolverhampton
Under 55 kilos	O. Pinnock, Wolverhampton
Under 60 kilos	D. Riley, Coventry
Under 65 kilos	M. Russell, Derby
Under 71 kilos	F. Davies, Wolverhampton
Over 71 kilos	D. Finley, Coventry

SILVER

M. Ruff, St. Pauls
S. Hayes, Kettering
D. Binner, KKK
D. Tillotson, Aitons
M. Chamberlain, W'hampton
W. Keen, Derby
D. Gay, Chapelhouse
N. Jones, Coventry
D. Kyte, Jubilee
A. Shaw, Derby
T. Walker, Derby
P. McCartney, New City

BRONZE

N. Gregory, Wem. A. Hicks, Pershore
S. Hancocks, Samurai. M. Murdoch, Bridgnorth
D. Humphries, Ryecroft. C. Harris, Coventry
R. Lear, Wem. G. Biddle, Kettering
H. McCann, Kettering. D. Kent, Boston
A. Stone, Derby. D. Hemmings, Pershore
C. Hancocks, KKK. D. Caddick, Dudley L.C.
N. Gollege, Jubilee. C. Bowater, Wolverhampton
A. Law, KKK. I. Mills, Kidderminster
P. Salt, Derby. K. Smith, Quorn
R. Dufficy, Hardy Spicer. M. Haynes, Pershore
R. Purcell, GKN. A. Taylor, Jukuren

ENTRY FORM
British Judo Association... Midland Area
MENS INDIVIDUAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS 1980

Saturday 22nd November 1980

Haden Hill Leisure Centre, Barrs Road, Cradley Heath, Warley, West Midlands

INFORMATION AND RULES... A licenced Four-Star Tournament. Points Scoring for promotion purposes—Please bring your Points Card. There will be Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals in each weight category and each of the Kyu Grades and special events. The Entry Fee is £2.00 per Event, which is non-returnable. Membership licences must be produced when booking in or a non-returnable fine of £2.00 will be imposed. Competitors may not change Weight Categories on the day of the Competition without payment of an additional entry fee. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the BJA Midlands and crossed 'Championships Account'. **Booking-in:** Events 1 to 5—8-30am to 9-15am, Events 6 to 13—10-00am to 10-45am. The booking-in periods *must* be adhered to. Anyone late booking in may be unable to fight. All other details as per the Tournament Handbook for a

Four-Star Event. A stamped, self-addressed return envelope must accompany all Entry Forms. Closing date for entries is Saturday 15th November 1980.

Club.....

Name and address of person to whom Competitors Cards should be sent.....

Event 1—Under 21 Years Open

Event 5—Over 35 Years Open

Event 10—over 78 kilos up to 86 kilos

Event 2—Kyu Grade Novice to 7th Kyu

Event 6—Up to and including 60 kilos

Event 11—Over 86 kilos up to 95 kilos

Event 3—Kyu Grade 6th to 3rd Kyu

Event 7—Over 60 kilos up to 65 kilos

Event 12—Over 95 kilos

Event 4—Kyu Grade 2nd and 1st Kyu

Event 8—Over 65 kilos up to 71 kilos

Event 13—Open

Event 9—Over 71 kilos up to 78 kilos

Remember to enclose... Your Entry Form, Your Entry Fee and Stamped self-addressed Return Envelope.

Entries to: Frank Smith, 6 Wood Green Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, no later than Friday 28th November 1980.

ENTRY FORM

British Judo Association... Midland Area

SANDWELL KNOCK-OUT TOURNAMENT 1980

An Open Kyu Grade Event for Men and Women on Saturday 6th December 1980

Haden Hill Leisure Centre, Barrs Road, Cradley Heath, Warley, West Midlands

INFORMATION AND RULES... A licenced Four-Star Tournament. This Event, for Kyu Grades, will provide Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals in each of the weight categories. It is an Open Weight Event and open to all members of the British Judo Association who qualify by grade. Junior Grades above 10th Mon must enter the equivalent Senior Grade. Closing date for entries Friday 28th November 1980. Late entries will not be accepted. Entry fee: £2.00 per Event—non-returnable. Entrants without BJA Membership will be fined £2.00. Please make Cheques and Postal Orders payable to the BJA Midlands Area and crossed 'Championship Account'. **Booking-in:** Men 9-00am, Women 2-00pm. All other details as per the

Tournament Handbook for a Four-Star Event.

Club.....

Name and address of person to whom Competitors Cards should be sent.....

Event 1—Men, Novice to 7th Kyu

Event 3—Men, 3rd Kyu to 1st Kyu

Event 5—Women, 6th Kyu to 4th Kyu

Event 2—Men, 6th Kyu to 4th Kyu

Event 4—Women, Novice to 7th Kyu

Event 6—Women, 3rd Kyu to 1st Kyu

Remember to enclose... Your Entry Form, Your Entry Fee and Stamped Self-addressed Return Envelope.

Entries to: Frank Smith, 6 Wood Green Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, no later than Saturday 15th November 1980.

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