



JUDO WORLD

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Leo Haunsberger

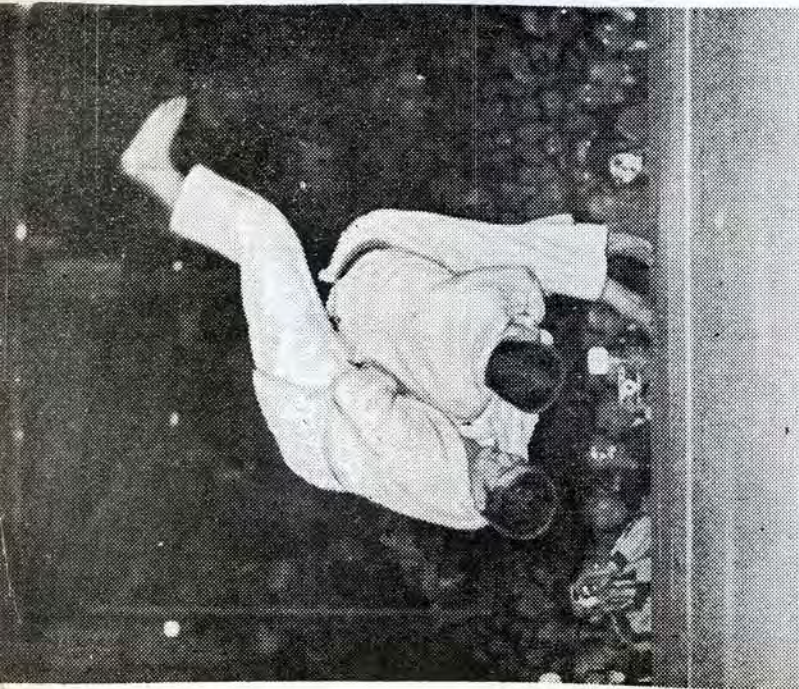
JUDO WORLD

Martial Arts News and Information Digest

May, 1963 25¢



Consistent performance of high calibre has gained for Don McClelland, nidan entry into the finals of many national and international tournaments. One of his successful wazas is shown being executed against Leo Haunsberger, shodan, at the Eastern Canada shiai held in Toronto.



Favorite fifth-dan Isao Inokuma, 25, hurls his former schoolmate, Hiroyuki Hasegawa, 26, with an impressive "ippon-zeoi" throw in the finals to cop his second title in the National Judo Championship in Tokyo Monday afternoon.

KODOKAN, TOKYO, JAPAN, MAY 1ST, 1963

JUDO WORLD
TORONTO, CANADA

INOKUMA CAPTURES THE ALL-JAPAN JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS
FOR THE SECOND TIME

DONN DRAEGER
JAPAN EDITOR



All-Japan Championship line-up Inokuma, Hasegawa, Murai, Tone

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SANCTIONED
by
KODOKAN

MAY
VOL.5
NO.1

All-Japan Championships
A Commentary on the 1st Japan vs Russia matches
by Donn Draeger
Pan-American Judo championships
Mid-West Canada Judo championships
Japan's candidates for 1964 Olympics
5th annual Granite City Judo championships
Eastern-Canada champions
Personal Reflections
Sask. annual Judo championships

Kodokan Goshin Jitsu

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JUDO WORLD

A COMMENTARY ON THE FIRST JAPAN VERSUS SOVIET JUDO MATCHES

on-the-spot report by DONN F. DRAEGER, Japan Editor

INTRODUCTION: Over two years ago I wrote the following for a manuscript which will be published in book form later this year. "Judo is now on the eve of entrance into competition by weight-trained **Russian Sambo** experts and wrestlers who are converting to Judo style competition. These physical marvels and others from Iran, Turkey and the Soviet satellite nations are weight trained Judoka, and it is quite possible that if left to be the only Judoka so trained, may well dominate the Judo mats in the coming years." Had this been published when written (1960), the majority of Judoka would have shrugged it off as a wild speculation on my part. Today however, the **eve** is over and Russian weight-trained **Sambo** experts are very much an active participant in international Judo while other physical marvels from the aforementioned countries are now training for Olympic Judo. The Olympic Games will bring their debut and unless traditional Judoka train with wider horizons giving full cognizance to both weight training and wrestling methods, they will loose without exception (the Japanese included) to the Judoka from the Soviet, Turkey, or Iran. This prediction may be **way out** to some of you readers, but I base it on my observations and cold facts. Let's take a look at them.

WHAT SAMBO IS. Most of you have never heard this word, or if you have, it has been quite recently. Don't discard it as a meaningless thing which modern Judo can handle easily. Rather, take a good look at it, keep it in mind, for you will hear and perhaps see alot of it in the coming years. Sambo is a word derived from a Russian expression (Samo-Berejeni Bies Orujie) which stands for **self-protection without weapons**. The word and the system that it stands for is quite new (1938-39), but is based on a variety of combative forms from inside the hugh collosus of the Soviet Union. Physical training and wrestling experts analyzed a great variety of these ancient forms, combining what they considered essential, and built a national system of self-defense and sport much in the manner of Jigoro Kano and his Kodokan Judo. In its sporting phase (the one in which we are primarily interested), **Sambo** closely resembles Judo and its contest rules, but differs largely in that it requires a final immobilization or submission on the mat. Merely throwing an opponent in an accepted style does not end the bout, though points are awarded

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to the competitor making the throw. It makes use of typical wrestling characteristics such as a bent over posture, lock up, take downs, and a pulling and dragging down style of attack, all of which are frowned upon by purist Judo. It makes ample use of joint locking (restricted to the elbow in contest), but does not permit choking attacks. It is a highly effective form of close in fighting without weapons which today is one of the challenges to contest Judo.

CRITIQUE OF JAPAN VS SOVIET JUDO MATCHES. Let us first of all begin by clarifying those matches. It was not, as some reporters have insisted, a case of Judo vs Sambo. Had Sambo in its pure form been matched against Judo, the advantage would have been terribly in favor of Sambo whose full scope permits techniques of a type which are designed solely for self-defense and aim at doing the opponent in not a contest score of **ippon**. To be equal to Sambo in this aspect, Judo would have to call upon its full scope of tactics involving the almost forgotten and little practiced, **atemi-waza** (assaulting techniques), then obviously, we would no longer have a sporting match, but a real knock-down-and-drag-out fight. So true Sambo is not compatible with contest Judo, just as it would be difficult and dangerous to match Judo with other foreign combative forms such as Korean **Tung-so**, Okinawan **Karate**, Chinese **Pak Wa** or **Hsing-i**, or even Brazilian **Capoeira** for that matter. All of these forms contain methods which would not be permissible on the sporting Judo mat. It is therefore, highly inaccurate to say that Judo and Sambo were matched recently in Japan. The truth of the matter is that Japanese Judo were matched against Russian Judo who have used Sambo as the apex of their training methods. The Russian Sambo wrestlers have used a minimum of Judo experience and combated under the rules of Judo with highly trained Japanese Judo. Of course they carried Sambo methods into the Judo contest, but in a highly restricted form.

Background of the Japanese Judo. The Japanese competitors were all Olympic prospects ranging from 3rd dan to 4th dan, with the majority being 4th dan. Ages ranged from the youngest of 19 to the oldest of 25. All were youthfull collegians except three, Ashida and Kurimura, policemen, and Yamaguchi now working in industry. Ashida is the Kyoto Police champion while Kurimura ranks high in the Osaka area and is regarded as perhaps the best grappler on the contest mat today in Japan. Included also were the All-Kanto Collegiate champ, Shirasaki and his runner-up Maeda, the 1961 middleweight champ of Japan (runner-up in 1962), Seki, and the 3rd place All-Kanto Collegiate holder, Yamamoto. It is important to note that while this is admittedly not the best possible team in Japan, it was indeed quite a solid

crew, well above average in ability, and highly representative of Japanese Judo calibre. All of the competitors have weight trained somewhat but are not considered to be training under qualified instructors or progressive programs with the exceptions of Seki, Yamaguchi, and Yamamoto. Only Ashida and Kurimura have combatives training in the form of **Taihojutsu** (police arresting and restraining techniques), the others being completely unskilled in anything but contest style of Judo. Body sizes ranged from the lightweight peanut sizes of less than 66 kilograms to the 106 kilogram giant, Shirasaki. None of the competitors were weak bodied men in spite of any size deficiencies. They were all powerful bodied Judo and thought to be in excellent condition.

Background of the Russian Judo. Composed of a conglomerate which is hard to decipher unless one has an inside track in the form of knowledge of Soviet Judo, Sambo, and wrestling personalities in active competition today, it is probable that only two, Stepanov and Berushivelli are Olympic candidates. Stepanov is reported to be the All-Russian lightweight Sambo champion while Berushivelli rules the middleweight division similarly. Pankratov and Shults are reported to be runner-up placers in middle and heavyweight categories. Conspicuous in the absence of a real heavyweight in the Russian Judo lineup (which will be commented on later), the Russian squad was composed of moderate sized, well-muscled men ranging from 68 to 80 kilograms. Ages ranged from the youngest at 23 (Stepanov and Pankratov) to Berushivelli at 27 and Shults at 32. This point is interesting to note since typical of wrestling personalities in Europe and the Near East, the young inexperienced wrestlers do not seem to make the first team. This is probably due to the training methods which differ from the Japanese (tending to burnout competitors by a hard, fast pace) and allow competitors to carry on well into their thirties. (Shults, by his own admission, is now retired and a Soviet master of sport. He confided to this writer that he made the trip and competed only to better study the Japanese judoka and their methods so that upon his return he could better instruct and coach the Soviet Judo). The Russian Judo is first of all.. and this point differs from traditional judo training...a very strong bodied individual, before he begins Judo training. While Japanese judoka are accepted for judo training at any physique stage of development and develop strength as they go, the Russian comes to judo with a powerful body built from extensive exercises, various sports with emphasis on combatives such as Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling, Sambo (and related types), and weight training under qualified instructors and scientifically scheduled methods. Judo is an afterthought in the Russian application to sporting endeavor. Shults told me that all Russian heavyweights can easily clean 300 pounds! This serves to

indicate the powerful legs, back and abdominal regions of such men, and also the speed they are able to generate in moving their power (under no circumstances is it possible to leap that much weight up off the ground). Shults also told me that in addition to powerful bodies prior to becoming top team competitors in Judo, all candidates must be of championship calibre with basic wrestling styles which have **Sambo** as the apex of their training methods, the Russian judoka can draw from a wider and superior background than the limited traditionalist judoka. This promotes a stronger mental confidence than is possible with only judo training methods. In this respect, the Russian judoka is superior to any Judo on the mat today with possible exceptions from Iran, Turkey and the Soviet satellite nations. It is interesting to note that the Russian Judo team was not the best possible and with the exception of Berushivelli who has less than two years of judo experience, the other competitors had a minimum of less than one half year of Judo experience.

Contest aspects for serious consideration. The series of four tournaments have many interesting points and issues which point up to controversial and important topics which all judoka should take into serious account. Due to space limitations, I will limit my discussions to those areas of physical stamina, style, contest effect, and officiating.

Physical stamina. In this aspect the Russian judoka were, man for man, superior to the Japanese. After a hot and heavy full time limit of a judo match (wrestling too), Russian contestants show little or no perspiration. While his opponent is drenched in sweat, the Russian, at the most, just has a slight shine on his skin. This can be due to a superior conditioning which includes **sweating down** in a scientific way, however, Olympic weightlifting coach Bob Hoffman tells me that perhaps the Russians take drugs to inhibit perspiration. Drugs to keep the body from perspiring and losing salts and thus energy, prevent alkalosis and resulting exhaustion. The Russian judoka just don't get tired and any strategy which plans on the collapse of their energy, is pure foolishness: Only Seki, 4th dan of Meiji University approached their conditioning, though he perspired profusely. Seki is a product of careful living and regularly applied scientific training. He is a fanatic about his conditioning and unless judoka imitate this type of devotion, they will be ground into the Judo mat by those who do. The very famous judoka Osawa, 7th dan, commented to Japanese newspapers that the physical stamina of the Japanese contestants was deplorable and that would have to be rectified if Japan wished to win the Olympic Judo titles.

Style. Japanese judo style is almost unique any place in the world, even when foreigners are assiduously trying to copy it. The mobile positions, fluid hip movement and rapidity of body.



Figure 1



Figure 2

acrobatics is second to none and please the aesthetic palate of even the most discriminating. Japanese judo, long the standard of style **to be copied** flexes the theory on posture and today one can see almost equal amounts of upright and hunched or bent-over stances among active competitors. Russian judoka use both the upright and bent-over postures equally well (see Figures 1 and 2), but understandably revert more frequently to their semi-crouching bent over stance learned from many a hard hour in their various wrestling forms of training. The Japanese judoka is trained to attack from almost any position of the opponent, but today a serious weakness is evident in which primarily attacking only from **tachi** situations forms the bulk of the training. Russian judoka with their wrestling and **Sambo** background, try to utilize a pull-down and drag type of backward movement to get the opponent to resist. They attack, by moving backward, dragging their opponent with them from a more-or-less locked up or static contact position. Additionally, the Russian is superior in exploiting **katame** attacks from a **tachi** position and makes frequent attempts at **kansetsu waza** from a standing position (Figure 3). He is confident in his grappling skills learned from a wide variety of wrestling types and is eager to go to the mat with his opponent. **Shime waza** (originally prohibited in Soviet wrestling forms) is the weak point of Russian Judo, both offensively, but Shults mentioned that this was now undergoing intensive investigation to bring Russian judoka on a par with any in the world today. The lack of Japanese know-how in grappling was quite evident as any and all serious grappling was avoided except by Seki, Kurimura, and Ashida. The Russian Judoka

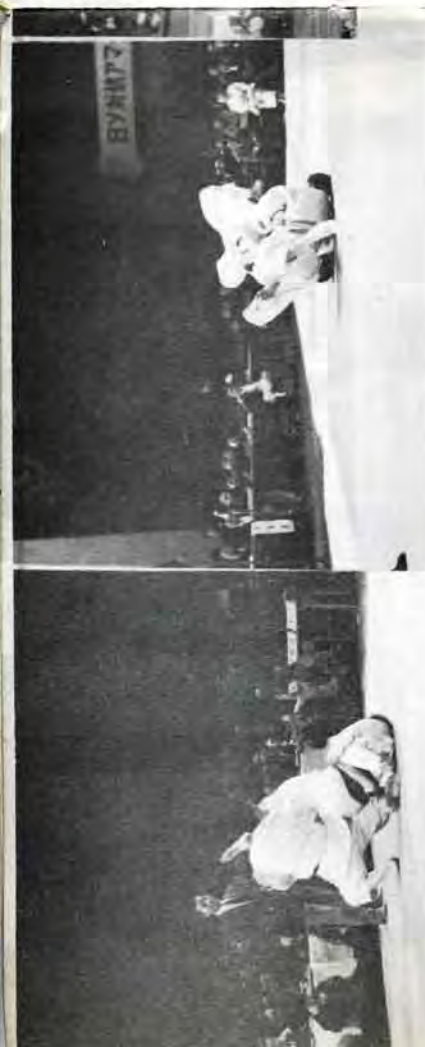


Figure 3 Figure 4

demonstrated a functional proficiency with **sutemi-waza** superior to the Japanese judoka Figure 4, but lacked accuracy in placement, throwing primarily out of bounds and thus for no score. They were obviously **saving** their skills with countering actions such as **ura-nage**, at which they also excelled. Osawa, 7thdan, commenting on the styles of the two nations, noted that Japanese judoka would have to improve their variety of techniques just as the Russians have done.

Speed and balance reflexes as shown by aggressive Judo and confidence, places the Russians and the Japanese at a par, with a slight edge in favor of the Russians. Perhaps the **unknown** quantity of their skills had a psychological effect on the Japanese, for all but Seki, Ashida, and Yamaguchi were ever cautious and sometimes clearly hesitant about committing themselves in attack. Osawa, speaking once again for the local newspapers, reported that Japanese fighting spirit lagged in general and "that it would have to improve if the Japanese were to hope for a favorable result in 1964."

Contest Effect: Russian Judoka are extremely hard to put onto their backs (from their wrestling training) and even though you get a **piece of them** up and over, the rest somehow manages to twist out and avoid the score. You are lucky to get a "waza-ari", said Seki, whose **tokui waza tsurikomigoshi** had to be used time and time over again before he scored, and then not with too much clean snap. Figure 5. The Russians use a stable posture, somewhat wide stanced, making **kouchi-gari** and **ouchi-gari** look inviting, but which can also pull you into a fast **sutemi-waza**. **Osotogari** or **osoto-otoshi** look like the thing to try too, but the Russians just seem to bounce and float away from such attacks. Figure 6. **Tai-otoshi** is also an invitation to failure against the Russian judoka as evidenced by the best specialist in Japan, Maeda, Seki, and Ashida, who had not even one iota of success with this technique. It is made for **Sambo** defense and is easy for the defender to stop the attack, push the attacker down where he is at the mercy of the superior Russian grappling.



Figure 5 Figure 6

The scoreboard shows that without a doubt when you come to scoring victories by actual points of throwing, the Japanese were superior with 7 points against the Russian 2½. The remainder of the Russian wins were by decisions. Only one decision was lost by the Russian judoka which bears out the general consensus of Judo coaching opinions in Japan, that "you have to throw them to beat them." Relying upon decisions or grappling victories is a risky strategy.

Best workable throwing techniques against the Russian judoka: were **uchimata**, **seoinage**, and **osotogari**, with only **uchi-mata** scoring cleanly at any time. Both **seoinage** and **osotogari** seem to **hang up** and could easily miss the scoring mark if not performed by a top class specialist in either of those techniques.

Officiating: Generally carried out in fine style, three cases came to notice and were mentioned by some local papers as **poor** officiating. During the first tournament at Maebashi, the 9thdan referee's position allowed him no positive proof of Tamura's **osotogari** effect against Berushivelli, and what was at best a **waza-ari**, was announced as **ippon**. Sone, Kaminaga, along with others sitting near this reporter bore out Ichiro Hatta's 7thdan opinion that it was a **poor judgment**. The judge sitting near the incomplete throw did not so much as even mention it to the 9thdan referee, letting it pass as a score against the Russian. During the Yokohama tournament, the last matches were refereed by an obviously incompetent high Dan judoka whose bewildered and sweat moistened brow (in a very cold auditorium) gave evidence of the nervous strain he was under. He constantly had to consult with his judges, one of whom, T. Otaki, 8thdan, a highly competent man, put him straight on the questions of out of bounds committed by both competitors.

The Tokyo tournament saw excellent refereeing by the very competent Osawa, 7thdan whose knowledge of judo contest work is a thing of beauty to see. Had he continued to referee, the final

tournament standings (the four tournaments) would have been Japan 8, Russia 8. It is reasonably certain that this was in the mind of the referee who relieved Osawa, for he invoked a personal rule, just grabbing it out of the hat, and invited the criticism of many impartial viewers. The new referee prohibited Berushivelli from even taking hold of Murai's belt. At the very second of Berushivelli's gripping action, the referee would signal for Berushivelli to drop his grip and at one point became quite demonstrative by slapping Berushivelli's hand to emphasize the point. Berushivelli of course had used this throughout the matches in prior tournaments where it was permitted, and was confused at this point to be so strongly criticized, so he continued gripping Murai's belt. The referee stopped the match and called for an interpreter to explain. This inflamed the usually calm and genial Russian team captain, Shults, who insisted that there was no such rule in judo which prohibits taking a belt hold, providing some reasonable use is made of it for offensive purposes. Even defensive action is permitted if it is momentarily applied as a check against the opponent's hip, and this action can be seen in almost every Japanese judo match. With this great offensive advantage gone, Berushivelli still managed a clearcut victory over the highly touted Murai of Meiji, almost throwing him twice. The referee acted in poor taste and Ichiro Hatta, spoke openly of it, "There was no special meeting about the belt grip before these matches. The rules state that the belt may be gripped, providing it is not a prolonged defensive grip. I think that the Japanese are afraid of the belt grip, it is their weak point."

The same referee gave the notoriously wrong draw decision in the Shirasaki vs Shults match. Since this has been commented on in the last issue it will not be discussed further.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED Since sporting contest results contest results constantly get boosted as the only real judo and are the primary evaluation of judo skills in these modern times, I ask you to read the following carefully and thoroughly. What appears, may seem to be an acid attack on traditional judo, for it calls a spade a spade. Read, and re-read, remembering these points and names, for you will certainly run into them more and more in the very near future.

The first and most important thing demonstrated by those matches comes from the Russians. It is the fact that they consider wrestling styles, combatives, and judo completely harmonious and mutually beneficial to each other. Almost without exception throughout traditional judo circles, Japan included, judo purists have continued to exhibit a snobbery which is not only gross ignorance, but inexcusable when you bring judo levels down to the logical, cold indisputable facts of contest effect. Judo is not perfect. It is still progressing and developing technically. It is relatively young and has a lot of growing up to do which it

must attend to or it will someday lose its sporting superiority just as it has lost its fighting superiority. This existent superiority is only superior because up until now, it was relatively unchallenged by other forms. The purist idea that we don't do such things because they are not traditionally judo style, is the type of snobbery which will get Judo oriented along quicksand lines of defeat. (keep in mind now that we are speaking of contest effect only). Wrestling coaches and judo instructors who cannot mutually assist one another and insist only on petty jealousies and individualistic squabbling, will produce not only also-run wrestling and judo, but will further the cause of nations such as Russia and its satellites as well as Iran and Turkey who give full force and backing to all combative grappling forms without prejudice.

Closely related to modern judo impact internationally, is the fact that while the basic structures of Kodokan judo rules are adequate and willingly met by most all who step on the competitive mats, those rules do need a bit of restudy and possible revision. The mat area, for one thing, is too small for the modern statures using the shiai-jo today. Even in Japan were post-war body sizes have steadily been increasing, there is comment about the too-small judo mat area. With giant competitors of 6'5" and more being common, the mats just can't handle the traffic without a lot of interruptions by going out of bounds. Take two 6'5" giants trying sutemi-waza and without too much mental arithmetic you will see that a bigger area is necessary then the one currently in vogue. The vicious rear countering actions and sutemi waza possible from combative and wrestling sources need more space to adequately protect the contestants. The present mat favors the small peanut-sized judoka and greatly limits the giant.

Just as leg pickup techniques and tackling have now been approved for contest judo use, gripping rules must be restudied to allow a more intelligent and clearer approach to the belt grip on which many combative wrestling forms rely. If judo has a superior posture and defense against any and all, why is it afraid of a belt grip? True, a contestant who uses the belt exclusively for defending, by pushing on it not letting his opponent's hip enter, exhibits a form of stalling which can be argued as undesirable. But why only pick on the belt grip in this use...the hand can block just as well without gripping the belt, but today escapes even the most severe referee's eye. This is ridiculous, for at least with a belt grip, you can instantly change to a powerful pulling attack action. Blocking or checking with the hands or arms above the waist is permissible, but the principle is the same...defense..yet no contestant gets called for doing it in that way. What then is this great fear of the belt grip? Study pictures 7 and 8 carefully. These are actual contest scenes of Russia's Berushivelli against Japan's Sekine. Figure 7 shows the typical

KODOKAN GOSHIN JITSU

BY FRANK HATASHITA, 4th dan.

KAKAE-DORI (body seizure from behind)
 explanation on page 25

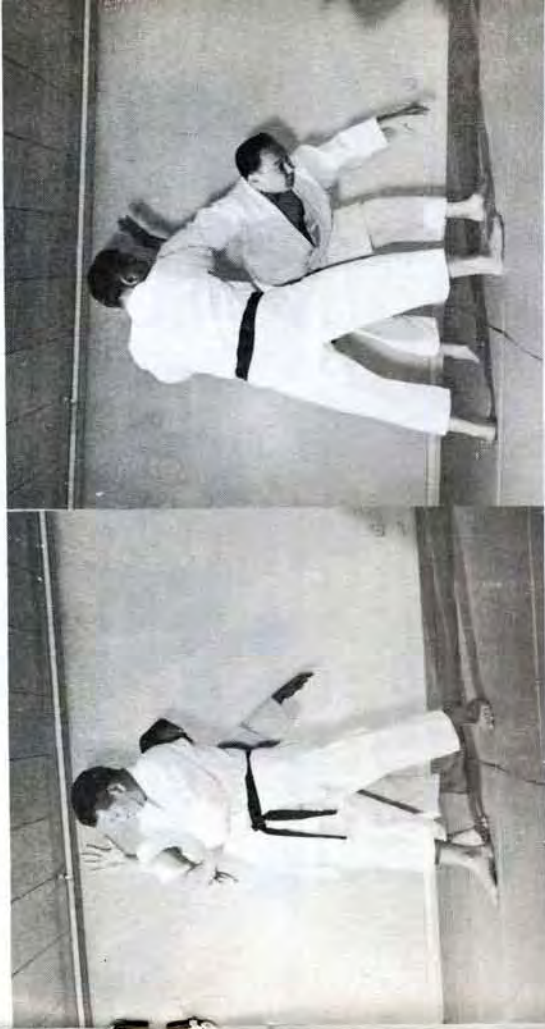


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 5 Figure 6

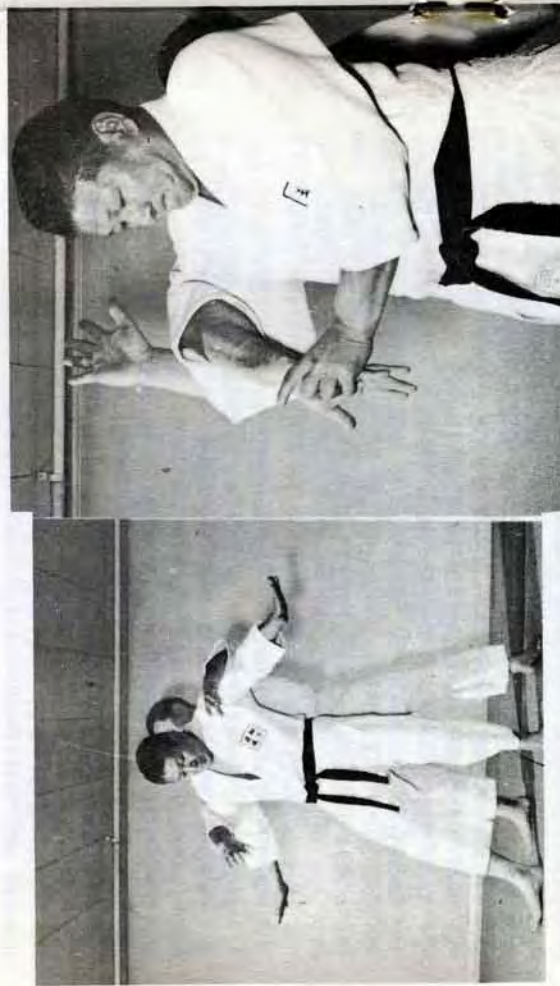


Figure 3 Figure 4



Figure 7



Figure 7 Figure 8

Sambo belt grip. Note that this grip is offensive as evidenced by the strain on Sekine's belt and team marker band. Berushivelli is pulling hard, attacking, attempting to set up a throw as in Figure 8. Now study Figure 9. **Who is defending now?** Note the rigidly outstretched arm of Sekine (on right) blocking the Russian exhibits confidence and is pulling hard to get his grips completed and his attack started. This is the Russian typical Sambo style which is offensive and because of ignorance of the way in which it operates, judo men are prone to deny the belt grip as an unfair defense. An interesting comment was made by T. Otaki, when asked if he thought the Russian's were defending by use of the belt grip... "maybe so, but how does one break a belt by **pushing** on it" (Berushivelli actually tore Sekine's belt right off of his body in one pulling attempt.)

Closely related to rules changes and officiating in the understanding of different styles of combating in a sporting manner. Before any judo critic can honestly and positively evaluate **Sambo**, or any other cognate adapted to judo, in a qualified manner, that critic must have a practical and theoretical knowledge of those combatives. This will be very much in need when officials take the mat to preside over international judo matches, and unless they have a familiarity with world major combative forms, they will not be competent, regardless of their judo experience. How many of the **sour grapes** judo men today don't have this knowledge, yet go headfirst into a **know-it-all** attitude

that so-and-so did such-and-such, and nothing was right with his style he used to compete against a certain judoka. When we evaluate judo effect. (even in strict accord with judo's contest rules) we are prone to see the contest only in terms of the **Judo eye**. If a judo opponent does not stand up like judo theory asks him to do, or if he grips weirdly with a hand upsidown, or grips the belt and drags his opponent forward, or if he continually keeps down in a crouch, going backward instead of forward.. we are free to criticize his behavior as contrary to what Judo considers proper, but we can not do so when we view the proceedings from the standpoint of contest effect. Those of us who are down and hardfast contest men must face up to this fact and do it quickly or be swamped under by what you refer to as unorthodox methods. The unorthodox methods, abiding by judo rules, are different from anything you have been taught. While **wrong** in the sense of what judo dictates as pure style, nevertheless, the issue in contest is not aesthetic beauty, but the methods which chop down the opponent and produce the point score. For this purpose, they are **right** because they work. This is a distinct advantage held by the **Sambo** trained wrestler of Russia who is doing judo, or by any combatively trained judoka expert in wrestling forms you probably have never heard about. This combative-trained judoka can do judo as you do it, or knows it reasonably well, but in addition can add things you have never dreamed of. Once again, I reiterate, if you are a judo purist and think in the wholeness of judo (complete scope of theory and practice), your criticism toward the unorthodox judoka borrowing from combative forms outside of the judo realm proper as not proper judo, then you have a point. But, if you are a similar critic and evaluate judo solely or primarily in terms of the contest, then you must stand the gaff and learn that **you are wrong**. The answer here is obvious...The Russian or soviet satellite judoka, the Turk, the Iranian doesn't care a hoot about your aesthetic judo theory and practice, or how well you abide by what appears to be a straight-jacket of traditional form to him... all he is interested in is putting you down for the score (of course in accord with rules) To do this, he has more **tools** than you, the traditional judoka, have, and you can't match him with judo alone.

Those traditional judoka who resist the idea of developing a powerful, supple body through auxiliary exercises (weight training), will be swallowed up in the next few years by those who do utilize such proper training. There is no doubt that weight-trained bodies are superior performers in any sporting endeavor, but there exists an inertia among traditional judoka which perhaps must be proven the hard way before they learn to **give way**. You will be surprised to learn that this is being done in Japan, where the Kodokan has a new fully equipped weight room adjacent to the main training hall. Here only certain judoka are allowed to train, most of whom are special research students or Olympic

hopefuls. The Japanese Olympic judo team uses compulsory weight training methods. Russian, Soviet satellites, Turks, and Iranians are all weight trained extremely powerful men. They are the future Judo champions of the world unless others join them in their scientific training methods.

Further training for judoka with wrestlers has been initiated at Kodokan where selected top level judoka train regularly with wrestlers clad both in judoka and without. Judoka and instructors should take a full look at world combative arts, beginning with Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling methods. The **koshti** or Iran, the **Kara Kudak** and **Yagli Gures** of Turkey are just a few cases in point that will not only sound strange to your ear, but are combative styles with which you have no familiarity. Yet, these are the basis of the judoka coming out of these countries. Without understanding the capabilities and limitations of such combative arts, your judo cannot hope to cope with those that have this knowledge.

NAMES TO WATCH FOR AND FOLLOW: Russia has scores of thousands of young battlers who are converting to judo and from which she can choose her Olympic squad. In the recent Japan vs Russia Judo matches, Russia did not field anywhere near her best team. You may be shocked to learn that the current World Judo champion Anton Geesink, 5th dan of the Netherlands would not in Ichiro Hatt's opinion have much of a chance against the reigning world wrestling champions and outstanding personalities in combative forms peculiar to their countries. Hatta names specifically Russia's Bogdan (who has defeated Gessink), Ivanitski, and Medvej, Figure 10; Bulgaria's Axmedov; Hungary's Reznack; Turkey's Kaplan, Figure 11 (who defeated Geesink); and W. Germany's Deitrich Figure 12 (who defeated Geesink in 20 seconds.) "No other known person today can defeat Geesink, including the Japanese, but these men can do it quite efficiently," says Hatta. They are giants ranging from the shortest at 5'10" to the tallest at 6'6" and from the lightest at 245 lbs. to the



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 12

Figure 13



Figure 14

heaviest at about 300 lbs. "One of them will become world Judo champion or Olympic champion, it is almost a certainty", says Hatta, with a wry smile.

Hatta throws another bombshell by seeing small hope for the middleweight class crown for Japan (or anyone else), and like the heavyweight contenders, Hatta doesn't think any Japanese today can defeat Iran's Takhti Figure 13 (world wrestling champion) who may drop weight, or the Soviet's undisclosed Sambo champion.

Hatta thinks that Japan's only hope comes in the lightweight division, but only if Iran's Habbibi Figure 14 (world wrestling champion) does not try for the judo crown. Habbibi is a superb fighting machine and unbeatable currently.

All reports show: these world wrestling champions hard at judo training and getting serious about the conversion to judo style. It is probable that many of them will try for dual participation (wrestling and judo) and judoka of the traditional school should be duly concerned about this turn of events. To those judoka who refer to World Judo Champion Geesink's defeat is Bogdan, Kaplan, and Dietrich as "not done in judo, but wrestling," Hatta's classical remark is sufficient.... "I don't think the extra few ounces of judogi will slow down the defeat of Geesink. What was done to him in wrestling, can be done identically in the same style under judo rules."

OUTLOOK. This reporter would like to close this article with some final food for thought in the form of three quotes:

Y. Osawa, 7thdan, official spokesman for the Japan Olympic judo coaches: "At best (the Olympics) it will be very difficult, Ichiro Hatta, 7thdan, official spokesman for the Japan Wrestling Association: "The Olympic scoreboard will settle the issue." G. Shults, 2nddan, Soviet Master of sport and official spokesman for the Russian judo team: "We have others who throw us easily."

DOJO & YUDANSHAKAI NEWS

CAMPBELL, HARRIS WIN IN PAN-AMERICAN JUDO
SAO PAULO, Ben Campbell of San Jose, Calif, and George Harris of Travis Air Force base, Calif, won gold medals in judo.

SEINO WINS ALSO

Toshiyuki Seino, an air force serviceman from Los Angeles, gave the Yanks another first in judo when he beat Jorge Yamashita of Brazil in the lightweight division.

However, no gold medal was awarded in this event because Semo and Yamashita were the only entrants.

Campbell scored two easy judo victories in winning the open class and Harris captured the heavyweight crown.

Other medal winners were Shinozawa and Medha or Brazil.

***** courtesy Judo International

Mid-West Black Belt Championship

grand championship

Fred Matt, sandan

Don Mitani, shodan

nidan championship - MoeOye

shodan championship - L. Mitani



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SOME OF JAPAN'S CANDIDATES FOR THE COMING 1964 OLYMPICS

指定選手

五段 猪 熊 功 (二十六才)



Inokuma, godan,
2-time All-Japan
Champion age-25

指定選手

五段 神 永 昭 夫 (二十六才)



Kaminaga, godan
2-time All-Japan
Champion age-26

指定選手

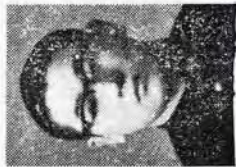
五段 長 谷 川 博 之 (二十六才)



Hasegawa, godan
age - 26

東京地区

四段 村 井 正 芳 (二十才)



Murai, yondan
age - 20

近畿地区

四段 古 瀬 良 昭 (二十二才)



Furuse, yondan
age - 22

近畿地区

三段 刀 弥 政 弘 (二十二才)



Tone, yondan
age - 22

5th Annual Granite City Invitational Judo Tournament

women's kata competition - 36 contestants

P. Whelan, ikkyu, Granite City
S. Basden, sankyu, Granite City
L. Smith, sankyu, Granite City
J. Oishi, Uptown Dojo
K. Fukuyama, Uptown Dojo
C. Felkins, Judo Karate Dojo

heavyweight
M. Goldfine, Uptown Dojo
S. Cohen, Uptown Dojo
B. Umekubo, Uptown Dojo
Age 11-12 lightweight
J. Greene, Uptown Dojo
J. McGovern, Uptown Dojo
D. Fukukama, Uptown Dojo

heavyweight
K. Sunitani, Uptown Dojo
E. Watanabe, Uptown Dojo
B. Sleater, Florissant CYC
age 13-14, lightweight
R. Mita, Uptown Dojo
T. Oeski, Uptown Dojo
B. Fuchs, Granite City

heavyweight
M. Ogata, Uptown
J. Ishida, Uptown
M. Middleton, Granite City
age 15-16 lightweight
N. Gantz,
G. Leshy, Florissant CYC
S. Shaw, Granite City

heavyweight
R. Pesci, Uptown Dojo
G. Dee, Milwaukee
J. Fiedler, Granite City
white belt weight 140
T. Wescomb, S.Ill. Univ.
W. Michel, Paducah Dojo
J. Greshaw, Paducah
weight 160
M. Dyer, Belleville Y
D. Weber, Belleville Y
M. Thompson, Paducah
weight 180
R. Williams, Granite City
J. Harbough, McDonnell Aircraft
G. Schmidt, Evansville Jr.

continued on page 23



Eastern Canada Champions
Black belt champion
R Wronski, sandan, Quebec,
R Richardson, nidan, Ottawa Hatashita

5-man non black belt team

Niagara Falls Hatashita Judo Club
coached by Bill Manson, nidan



continued from page 21

heavyweight

F. Donaldson, Jui-Jitsu
J. Peterson, College of Judo

heavyweight

A. Steiner, Milwaukee
R. Kazel, Milwaukee
B. Ridings, Granite City
BLACK BELT 160
T. Zubriliz, Lawson Y
B. Whelan, Granite City
Y Shin, Missouri Univ.

OVER 160
R. Hoffman, S. Ill Univ.

E. Steir, Chicago
J. McSee, Scott AF

courtesy B. Whelan, Granite City

Brown Belt - weight 140

C. Kubumoto, Uptown
G. Ikama, Uptown
W. Talley, Granite City
weight 160

M. Jacoby, Uptown
L. Goldstein, Knox College
T. Hideyama
weight 180

J. Lindell, Granite City

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

Judo training is character building. We try to teach our judokas in their formative years to become good citizens, to fight their best to win, to lose graciously, to fight for their rights, and to possess the feeling of empathy and compassion for their fellow citizens. As a judo sensei, I have to look no further to exemplify these qualities for I found a judoka of such right in my own home. My daughter, Antoinette K. Jay.

My daughter, a sankyu was a candidate for the Miss Chinatown in USA beauty contest, a friend of mine visited me at my dojo, kidded my daughter. He told her that he is going to use all of his influence in Chinatown to help her win the contest. She innocently spoke to me softly. She said "Dad, that is not fair to the rest of the girls."

She did not make the finals. I went back stage to cheer her up. I told her that I am sorry that she lost. She cheerfully replied "Dad, I did not lose. I won many friends and gained a lot of experience and besides I am having a wonderful time." A wonderful attitude we try to teach our youngsters.

While back stage, one of the top officials told her that she should have at least won **Miss Talent** as her Polynesian dance of Hawaiian and Tahitian brought by far the greatest applause, an overwhelming one. He said that although the seven judges did not give it to her, the audience reaction showed that was their favorite. She replied "But Miss Talent's chinese ribbon dance is a difficult dance. She was good."

These are the qualities we try to instill in our pupils and proteges. A quest for such a judoka began 18-years-ago when I first became a sensei and the personification of the said virtues have been found right in my own home.

**Coach Wally Jay, sandan,
Island Judo Jujitsu Club**



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