

# Sports and scientific judo aspects in CISM (Conseil International du Sport Militaire) – 1966–2011

## Authors' Contribution:

- A** Study Design
- B** Data Collection
- C** Statistical Analysis
- D** Manuscript Preparation
- E** Funds Collection

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## Abstract

### Background and Study Aim:

Utilitarian values of judo are not questioned by specialists of combat sport or martial arts. Unfortunately what is promoted in electronic media is combat sport and martial arts based on heavy action measures (boxing, kick-boxing, MMA etc.). Especially promoters of the most brutal fights between people persistently try to give them the status of the sport. Judo is the opposite of action allowing any forms of the brutalization. In motor aspect the principle of gentle action is applicable to championship fights and randori, formal exercises (*kata*) and necessary self-defence. Hence the popularity and the promotion of judo in armies around the world is also an indirect manifesting of disapproval of brutal fights in cages or anywhere else. The aim of this study is sport and scientific aspects of judo as an example of the possibility of promoting by the international association an idea of harmonious development of man using as the main mean of education fight against another man, which relies on direct confrontation, however under the condition of control force used on the opponent body.

### Material/Methods:

The method of analysis of documentation and participant observation was used in the study (in 1995–2007 Anna Kuzawińska served as Secretary of the CISM Judo Committee).

### Results:

The dynamic of the development of judo in CISM both in the sport (multiply the number of countries participating in the world championships of the army in judo, including the women's representation) and scientific sense falls in years 1995–2007. Promoting the idea of the judo in the possibly wide health, mental, social and utilitarian dimension with omitting scientific methods (non-scientific methods) in the long term perspective is not very effective. The model developed by the CISM Judo Committee, in spite of many benefits which it brought to soldiers of many armies of the world, is not continued.

### Conclusions:

The judo crisis in CISM initiated in 2008 is a symbolic example of betraying the principal rule of this organization *Friendship Through Sport* (how to build friendship relations through the sport, if soldiers do not have an opportunity of the systematic sports confrontation).

### Key words:

Friendship Through Sport • International Military Sports Council • CISM • Military World Game • science of martial arts • unifiight

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## BACKGROUND

International Military Sports Council is an organization known as CISM (the abbreviation comes from French **Conseil International du Sport Militaire**) with headquarters in Brussels (Belgium), where also the General

Secretariat is situated. CISM is a non-political organization, open for military forces from all countries in the world. The range of this cooperation is very wide and includes both sport (Olympic level sports competitions, world-, continental-, regional- championships), scientific (symposia, conferences) and solidarity aspects (helping

**SKDA** – Sportivnyj Komitet Druzestviennykh Armii.

**MWG** – Military World Games: The 1<sup>st</sup> MWG were held in 1995 in Rome, 93 nations (4017 athletes) competed in 17 different sporting events to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. Four years later about 7000 participants from 82 countries met in Zagreb (6–18 August 1999), Croatia to contribute to the great success of the 2<sup>nd</sup> MWG. The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition MWG was held in Catania, Italy from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2003, participants from 84 different nations competed in 18 sports. The 4<sup>th</sup> MWG were held in Hyderabad, India from October 14<sup>th</sup> till 21<sup>st</sup>, 2007. A record number of 101 participating countries celebrated world peace and showed the remarkable spirit of friendship and solidarity that unites all CISM member countries. The 5<sup>th</sup> edition was held in 16–24 July 2011 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (a new record 114 countries participating and c.a. 7000 athletes competed in 23 different sporting events). The next edition will take place in Mungyeong, Korea (2015).

**Mission** – in CISM nomenclature means the representation of the various armed forces.

**First category of CISM sports** – Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Equestrian, Fencing, Football, Golf, Handball, Judo, Modern Pentathlon, Orienteering, Parachuting, Sailing, Shooting, Skiing, Swimming, Taekwondo, Track & Field (Cross-country; Marathon), Triathlon, Volleyball (Beach Volleyball), Wrestling and specific CISM Sports: Aeronautical Pentathlon, Military Pentathlon, Naval Pentathlon.

less developed countries by providing them with various forms of assistance and support in their activities for the development of the widely understood sport).

The CISM mission generally can be concluded in the statement that sport (in terminology used by some countries: *physical culture*) is recognized as one of the most effective tool enabling rapprochement of the armies from different countries and strengthening friendly relations between them, thus also promoting peace in the world. In 1998, for 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of establishing CISM its mission was confirmed in the *Mission Statement*, which was signed by the defence ministers of all member countries. This document defines two missions: (1) **To be the spirit and the representative of sports within all the armed forces of the world** (*To manage in order that sports practiced in all the armed forces of the world, as well as the gathering of all military sportsmen – in the same way as a civilian – will be fully integrated in the process connected with the harmonious development of the individual and the construction of world peace*); (2) **To bring together all sportsmen of the world** (*To help and to support all athletes in the name of friendship and solidarity among the armed forces united under the banner of CISM. To take especially into consideration those who live in less privileged circumstances. To help them, wherever they happen to be, CISM becoming synonymous with development and guidance. To be, for all, the carrier of hope and a guarantee for the future, with an absolute respect for the values predominating sports*).

### Historical overview

CISM was founded on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 1948 in Nice (France) by founding countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In 1950 the nine European countries were joined by Argentina and Egypt, then the USA in 1951 joined and in 1952 Iraq, the Lebanon, Pakistan and Syria. Although the number of member countries rose quickly – in 1978 CISM had 72 member countries – the organization was not accredited by the International Olympic Committee. CISM did not have the universal status, in fact. The countries of the former Warsaw Pact were not CISM members, they established their own sports organization – known as **SKDA**. A chance to change this state of affairs appeared in the late 80's, when the geopolitical situation in the world started to undergo the radical change. The end of the Cold War, disbanding the Warsaw Pact, establishing cooperation – also on military ground – between countries that used to be in hostile political camps, caused rapprochement of CISM and SKDA. The representatives of CISM and SKDA have entered into discussions to merge this two largest military sports organizations. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 1991 in Moscow (Russia) the agreement was signed under which the countries of SKDA were joining the CISM. From

this moment CISM is the only military sports organization with a global range.

Currently (2012) CISM has 133 members (with organization's motto: *Friendship Through Sport*) and since 1998 CISM is officially accredited by the International Olympic Committee.

### CISM structure

The main authority of CISM is General Assembly, where all member countries are represented by their representatives. Assembly approves the CISM strategic and annual business plan, budget, new members, chooses new CISM authorities. The Assembly meets once a year. One of the principles says that annual meeting is being organized on different continent. The body creating the policy and determining the strategy of the Council is elected by the General Assembly, Board of Directors, chaired by the President of CISM. Furthermore, the Board of Directors consists of four CISM Vice-Presidents representing: Africa, North America, Asia and Europe and 9 members (Africa and Europe have up to 4 members, Asia and both Americas up to 3). The tenure of the Board of Directors members lasts 4 years. The Board of Directors shall meet at least twice a year. Executive and administrative CISM body is the General Secretariat. In order to improve coordination at the regional level CISM has CISM Liaison Offices in Europe, Africa, Asia and North America.

### The rules and structure of competition in the CISM

In addition to numerous tournaments, regional competitions and continental championships, CISM organizes the annual world championships in 15–20 sport disciplines and – every four years, in the year before the Olympic Games – the Military World Games (**MWG**). The CISM practices the financial reciprocity rule which means that military forces of country who are organizing CISM championships cover costs of accommodation, food and local transport for all participating countries. An exception from this rule are MWG – the principle of limited payment is practiced then.

CISM distinguishes: the disciplines category 1 (organized World Championships) and the disciplines of category 2 (all other disciplines recognized by the CISM, trained on the continental and regional level). Category 1 includes 24 disciplines (see glossary). Judo is classified in category 1.

### CISM World Championships – general information

The rules concerning organization of the World Championships has been described in the CISM statute.

Its provisions are imposing on organisers an obligation to emphasize the military character of the CISM, especially during the opening and closing ceremonies and winners decoration. These ceremonies have a very ceremonial character and contain elements of the military ceremony. Basically, CISM World Championships last longer than the World Cups organised by civil associations. By no means does it not result from the substantial number of participating competitors. On the contrary, in many cases the number of athletes participating in the military championships is lower than during the world championships of civil federations. This difference comes from a very serious approach to the CISM mission. CISM by the power of statutory regulations obliges the countries organising the military world championships to conduct *cultural day*. This day has integrative character and is supposed to give participants – representing the different armies of the world – both chance to get to know the country organising championship as well as to get to know other participants (the practical implementation of CISM motto: *Friendship Through Sport*).

#### **CISM Sport Committees and tasks of the President of CISM Sport Committee**

The CISM Sport Committees (CSC) are responsible for the management, development and technical aspects of each sport admitted as CISM world level sport. The CISM Sport Committee is composed of a President, a Secretary, and several members, preferably at least one from each continent. Among his main responsibilities, the President of CISM Sport Committee, with the support of its members, manages and develops a CISM sport for military athletes, both male and female, is the ultimate CISM technical authority and oversees the technical conduct of a world military championship in a specific sport. He maintains the currency of the regulations of the sport and promotes his sport worldwide. He supervises the drawing up of the world, continental and regional calendars of his sport five years in advance, avoiding conflicts of dates between CISM and civilian competitions. He maintains liaison with the International Federation governing his sport. He has to determine proper ways of achieving new training methods, new material and equipment, recent documentation (books, articles, brochures etc.) and to conduct study days, clinics and courses [1].

#### **Special significance of judo in military training**

Sport science specialists dealing with the combat sports and martial arts issues emphasize the importance of physical activity in the preparation of soldiers to carry

out their basic tasks [2–20]. It is known that at present primary task of soldiers operating under a peace keeping mission is to implement the tasks of a typical police character (patrolling, escorting, protection of persons and objects, searching etc.). In this type of action there is often a need to intervene with people in close contact with the soldiers. The ability of the hand-to-hand combat is necessary in such situations. Judo (like wrestling and sumo) distinguishes itself among combat sports because it teaches the use of a relatively gentle measures (holding, locking, strangling, throws). Judo also teaches an important art of protecting the opponent's body falling down.

The judo phenomenon is wider. In the judo fight which requires involvement of all functions of the body and the unique concentration of the mind, the dynamic of action is so great that without respecting fundamental ethical principles it cannot be – in the longer perspective – effective. Judo indurates both the body and the spirit of the chivalry. This is a very important element of the education for everyone who wants to be a decent man, who is ready to defend others. It is also the aim in the education of soldiers.

The aim of this study is sports and academic aspects of judo as an example of the possibility of promoting by the international association of a global range, the idea of the harmonious development of man using as the main means of education fight with another man, which relies on direct confrontation, however under condition of controlled use of the force a competitor's body.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Analysis of documentation is a basic method (*Annual report CISM* [21–25], *Yearbook. Rapport annuel CISM* [26–30], *CISM special edition* [31], *CISM Regulations* [32–36], bulletins and announcements from various championships and other publications).

The method of participant observation is essential, because in the years 1995–2007 Anna Kuzawińska was as Secretary of CISM Judo Committee. During this period she held a lot of discussions with Josef Herzog (Austria), the President of the Permanent Technical Committee Judo (formerly name of the CISM Sport Committee) in 1975–1991. Furthermore since 1997A. Kuzawińska has been regularly participating in the General Assembly and CISM meetings in Europe. Therefore she has extensive knowledge and experience concerning the concept of functioning of CISM, trends, personnel policy etc.

## RESULTS

### Judo in CISM

The first Military World Judo Championships were held in Vienna (Austria) on 16–23 October 1966 as an initiative of Brigadier Karl F. Lütgendorf [37]. Representations of 7 European countries participated (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Spain). Until the CISM and the SKDA merger (1991) – within 25 years (1966–1990) – there were 18 world military judo championships, however from 1991 to 2011 (within next 21 years) there were 16 (Table 1). The effectiveness measured with the proportion of the organised world championships in these periods is respectively 72% and 76%.

The first, three-year crisis, that means period in which championships were not organised are falling for years 1968–1970. Championships were not held also in 1972. The first President of the Judo Committee (1973–1975) was Dr. Hermann Schöppl-Sonwalden [37], who organized the championships only twice (in 1973 and 1974). When in years 1975–1991 this function was taken over by Major Josef Herzog from Austria (later General), the first dynamic development of judo in CISM took place. Championships were held regularly every year in the period between 1984 and 1992, but between the years 1975 and 1983 the championships were not held three times (1975, 1979, 1983).

Particular record concerning the number of participating countries in the judo military championships before CISM with SKDA merger was 19 (Colorado Springs, USA 1981). Women for the first time took part in the judo military world championships in 1986 (3 female teams). The real women judo promotion in CISM began in 1995 (1<sup>st</sup> Military World Games in Rome) – when competitors from 16 countries participated in the championships. The most women teams participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> MWG in 2003 in Catania (from 20 countries). However, the proportion of women's representation vs. men participation (61%) was recorded during the 31<sup>st</sup> Military World Judo Championship in St. Petersburg (Russia) in 2005: 14 female and 23 male teams.

In 1991–1994 the President of Permanent Technical Committee Judo was Captain Tom Kemhens (the Netherlands). He conducted three championships, but without women participation. However in that period countries from outside the Iron Curtain took part in the championships for the first time (Bucharest, Romania 1994).

During the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the General Assembly CISM in Beijing (China, May 1995) Colonel Maciej

Roman Kalina PhD from Poland was elected for the President of the Judo Committee (by the way: in 2005, co-founder and incessantly Editor-in-Chief of the *Archives of Budo*). He served as the President until 2007 (shaded rows in Table 1). During this period, military world judo championships were not organized only in 1996. During 4<sup>th</sup> MWG in Hyderabad (53 countries – specific CISM judo record) only track & field was represented by more countries (73) [31].

But the real CISM record (54 nations) was in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) during 5<sup>th</sup> Military World Games [38]. This success was preceded by the second three-year crisis of the judo in CISM. In 2008–2010 military world judo championships were not organized. In period between 2008 and 2011 Colonel Viorel Ceascal (Romania) was the President of CSC Judo. Since 2011 this function has been held by Lieutenant colonel Fred Sijnhorst (the Netherlands).

### Science of Martial Arts in CISM

The analysis of the available CISM documentation showed that only CSC Judo organized study days during the world championship. The first one took place during the 23<sup>rd</sup> Military World Judo Championships in Dubrovnik in 1997 (Table 1). Presentations were given by Josef Herzog, Roman M. Kalina, General Josip Lucić, the former Chief of General Staff Croatian Armed Forces. The championships opening ceremony was preceded by gala with participation of children and youth from judo section from Dubrovnik and self-defence performance by soldiers and policemen.

Another seminar took place in the next year in Military Institute of Physical Culture in St. Petersburg (Russia). Seminar was moderated by Prof. Colonel Sergey Ashkinazi, military expert of hand-to-hand fight, who explained the various options of soldiers' training based on combat sports and martial arts. Professor's presentations were combined with practical demonstration of exercises. The show personally performed by General Alexander Retuinskikh of his original system "ROSS" (Russian Style of Hand-to-Hand Combat) met with a great interest especially from coaches and managers of judo teams of participating countries [39].

Only during the 30<sup>th</sup> Military World Judo Championships in Baku (Azerbaijan 2004) another seminar of the study day took place. Dr. Sergey Novikov, judo Olympic champion, President of the *International Federation Amateur UNIFIGHT* and Prof. Roman M. Kalina delivered leading lectures. Seminar attended, besides large number of interested judo coaches and teams captains, several lecturers of Training and Education Centre of the Armed

**Table 1.** Military World Judo Championships 1966–2011 and judo “study day”.

Year	Place	Country	Nations	Male team	Female team	Study day
1966	Vienna	Austria	7	7		
1967	Ostenda	Belgium	8	8		
1971	Vienna	Austria	10	10		
1973	Hammelburg	Germany	7	7		
1974	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	6	6		
1976	Ancona	Italy	13	13		
1977	Bergen op Zoom	The Netherlands	15	15		
1978	Strasbourg	France	17	17		
1980	Graz	Austria	14	14		
1981	Colorado Springs	USA	19	19		
1982	San Paulo	Brazil	16	16		
1984	Seoul	Korea	13	13		
1985	Riccione	Italy	14	14		
1986	Brussels	Belgium	13	13	3	
1987	San Diego	USA	12	12	5	
1988	Warendorf	Germany	14	14	3	
1989	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	10	10	4	
1990	Dakar	Senegal	10	10	3	
<i>10<sup>th</sup> April 1991 CISM and SKDA connection in one worldwide organization</i>						
1991	Nimes-Garons	France	13	13		
1992	Seoul	Korea	14	14		
1994	Bucharest	Romania	18	18		
<b>1995</b>	<b>Roma*</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	
1997	Dubrovnik	Croatia	24	24	7	Lecture & performance
1998	St. Petersburg	Russia	23	23	7	Lecture & workshop
<b>1999</b>	<b>Zagreb*</b>	<b>Croatia</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	
2000	Den Helden	The Netherlands	22	22	13	
2001	Ostia	Italy	20	20	11	
2002	Beijing	China	23	23	11	
<b>2003</b>	<b>Catania*</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>	
2004	Baku	Azerbaijan	20	20	12	Lecture & workshop
2005	St. Petersburg	Russia	23	23	14	Lecture & workshop
2006	Vinkovci	Croatia	33	33	19	Lecture
<b>2007</b>	<b>Hyderabad*</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>2011</b>	<b>Rio de Janeiro*</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>	

\* In frame Military World Game.





**Figure 1.** During 30<sup>th</sup> World Military Judo Championship in Baku, Azerbaijan (15–20 November 2004) – from left: Colonel Prof. Roman M. Kalina (Poland), his wife Katherine, Colonel Natic Aliyev PhD Chief of Azerbaijan Delegation to CISM, General Jozef Herzog (Austria), Anna Kuzawińska (Poland) Secretary CSC Judo, Colonel Nevzad Varol (Turkey) CISM Representative.

Forces. Then a workshop was held and the first-class unifiight athletes made a presentation.

During another organized world championships in St. Petersburg (2005) the unifiight specialists explained the rules of this very useful in the armed forces combat sport. This time the workshop was a demonstration tournament involving professional unifiight athletes of this sport discipline and judokas, the participants of 31<sup>st</sup> MWJC.

The most recent study day took place in Vinkovci (Croatia 2006). Anna Kuzawińska presented the paper in which she discussed the factors that stimulate the development of judo in CISM, but also those that significantly inhibit this development. The paper started an active discussion.

## DISCUSSION

Analysis of the organizational, sports and scientific aspects of judo in CISM highlights several topics worth of emphasis. In CISM there are two distinct periods of development of this physical education system which is very useful from the perspective of the military and moral of an individuals, but also the formation of correct relationships between people. That was the idea of the concept of judo, which was created over a hundred years ago by Prof. Jigoro Kano [40] and which found acceptance of prominent followers in Japan and around the world [41–44]. The first period is falling for years 1975–1991, when President of CSC Judo was Josef Herzog. Second 1995–2007, when President was Roman M. Kalina. An age difference of one generation is between them, the older one (21 years) is Josef Herzog. Both connect the passion of the judo – practiced in the broadest sense (as was defined by Jigoro

Kano) (Figure 1) [40,43,44]. With this perception of Judo, age, nationality, language, education, etc. has peripheral or no importance.

In 1966 the first Military World Judo Championship took place in Austria, and Josef Herzog had already been a big promoter of the judo in the Austrian army [2,37,45]. In 1966 Roman M. Kalina was a student of graduation class in the Polish high school. During the military studies (1967–1971) he made his dreams come true and began judo training in club of the University of Wroclaw (Poland). Then, during the next studies (1973–1977) in the faculty of physical education he became a qualified judo coach. At the same time he was promoting judo in the Polish Armed Forces, especially in military education. These efforts led in 1977 to the 1<sup>st</sup> Polish Military Academic Judo Championship where the team whose coach was Kalina won and the success was repeat many times in the following years [46].

Long-term cooperation between these two outstanding promoters of the deepest Jigoro Kano ideas – then Lieutenant colonel Austrian Armed Forces Josef Herzog and Captain Polish Armed Forces Roman M. Kalina – was initiated when CISM and SKDA existed. They met for the first time in 1977 during a summer judo school in a sports centre in the Alps [47]. In relation to judo in the armies of the world, paradoxically, the CISM motto *Friendship Through Sport* materialized prior to the merging of the two organizations (1991) into one. However sports rivalry was not an excuse for the meeting. We emphasize this fact because the current perception of judo is limited by many people to the sport. Herzog's and Kalina's meeting was of scientific and methodical nature. The subject of the study and methodological application was judo training of children and

youth. The study was conducted under the direction of Prof. Ewaryst Jaskólski, one of the precursors of judo in Poland, mentor of the development and scientific promotion of Roman M. Kalina [47].

In 1981, during the 10<sup>th</sup> Military World Judo Championships in Colorado Springs (USA) a record number of 19 countries participated, record number prior to the merging of CISM with SKDA. In December 1981, the Communist government declared martial law in Poland. After thirteen years both judo experts again still cooperate on the basis of scientific activity. In September 1994, General Josef Herzog is the main speaker at the scientific conference in Wrocław (Poland), devoted to the issues of pragmatics and ethics of martial arts in the education of soldiers. General Herzog shares his many years of experience on the application of combat training in the military [2].

Year later, in March, at the invitation of Josef Herzog, the Colonel Roman M. Kalina PhD conducts a special seminar for judo coaches on the use of elements of combat sports in the diagnosis and reduction of human aggressiveness at the University of Vienna. That year was special. During the CISM International Scientific Symposium on *Physical Education, Sport and Health in the Armed Forces* in Warsaw Roman M. Kalina presents a lecture under the pucky title *Is it true: mens sana in corpore sano?* [48]. A few days later in Beijing he is chosen President of CISM Judo Committee. In September in Rome he is organising judo championships as a part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Military World Games. From that moment General Joseph Herzog has been an honorary member of the CSC Judo. His experience has been helpful especially when solving difficult situations which occurred in Rome and nearly at every championships. To the preciseness of General Herzog (also editor-in-chief of *Judo News*, published in Vienna) we owe the accurate statistic of the most important judo events in the CISM [37,45].

Combining experience of both enamoured in the philosophy and the pragmatics of judo experts from two European countries was a key factor stimulating the development of judo in the CISM [49,50]. Three modifications were very important elements of this development. First, the implementation of the competition rules for women in all weight categories, similar to the system applying to men (breaking some discrimination against the women – before 1995 a rule in CISM was that women competed only in 4 weight categories, although the CISM Judo Rules took into account the same rules for men and women [33,49]). Second, the elimination since 1999 from CISM Judo Specific Regulations of the open category. In this category competed contestants of heavy and medium weight categories, what

for this group of athletes was a very heavy physical and psychological burden during the competitions (they had to perform three times within a few days in their “own” weight category, in open category and as part of the tournament team). Third, the implementation in 2000 of the principle of basing team tournaments on 5 weight categories caused increased number of participating countries. Three judokas were able to overcome a team that had a complete set of athletes (7 persons) and in some periods also two reserve athletes. The three persons team won medals.

Between 1995 and 2007, and perhaps in hitherto history of CISM there was not another sports committee, who could connect the pragmatic and scientific aspects and successful promotion of the sports value, not only in the armed forces. In 1998, in Belgium the then Vice-President of CISM for Europe Colonel Léon de Wulf fascinated by the concept of Roman M. Kalina organised in Heusden-Zolder (Belgium) the first (and as it turned out the only) European Military Championship in Combat Sports. In one room, at the same time, on three mats, military athletes competed in three different combat sports – judo, karate, taekwondo [51].

Showing any sport in the most spectacular way is not equal to showing the benefits that a particular man gains from training and participation in sports. Judo practiced according to the concept of the founder Prof. Jigoro Kano, is hard to show and even harder to describe to people who do not have such experience. If this statement is true, the question arises: if modern judo educators are able to properly carry out this unique concept of sustainable human development (in the motor, psychological, social, ethical sense). The question is essential because the widespread judo implementation to the military training makes sense, if it is being handed over not only on the motor, but also mental level with emphasizing utilitarian values (especially as a useful for soldier art of self-defence).

The results showed that only 14% of coaches preparing judo athletes CISM (n=21) know enough judo philosophy and ethics, while 57% teach judo and self-defence techniques at the same time [52]. This result is very similar to that of the total of 135 respondents analysed by J. Harasymowicz educators of combat sports (n=126) and martial arts (n=9): 16% know their sport's or martial art's philosophy and ethic well enough, 58% teach particular combat sport and self-defence techniques at the same time [19,52].

These results show how difficult it is to promote the judo ideals in contemporary world. There is a lot of empirical evidence that judo is an excellent way to stimulate both

the biological [i.e. 53–55] and mental development of youth [56]. Sport dimension of judo dominates in social message. All the more reasons why the efforts of Prof. Roman M. Kalina should be highly appreciated, who did not stop this promotion after he completed his activities in CISM. When he was President of CSC Judo he initiated the founding of journal Archives of Budo (2005), in which scientific papers on judo are published, but also widely understood hand-to-hand combat for the use of soldiers training. Papers published already a member of the CSC Judo Lieutenant colonel Hector Morales-Negron PhD from US Armed Forces [20].

As an initiative of Prof. Kalina in September 2006 in Rzeszów (Poland) the 1<sup>st</sup> World Scientific Congress of Combat Sports and Martial Arts took place. The main speaker was prominent judo expert Prof. Taketo Sasaki from Fukushima University (Japan) [57]. The President of Japanese Academy of Budo Prof. Fuminori Nakiri and Prof. Fumiaki Shishida from Waseda University in Japan, a prominent expert of combat sports and martial arts attended the next edition of the Congress (also in Rzeszów, Poland, 2010).

## CONCLUSIONS

Another judo crisis into CISM started in 2008 is a symbolic example of betraying principal rule of this organization *Friendship Through Sport* (how to build friendship relations by the sport, if soldiers do not have an opportunity of the systematic sports confrontation). In the sports dimension that crisis is visible the most clearly.

It is hard to notice spirit of Judo, without prior personal experience. This previous experience is possible to achieve under one condition – it can only be granted by competent judo teacher, a true Master.

Two Europeans, Josef Herzog and Roman M. Kalina, who grew up in two different political systems, combined the idea of the great Japanese – Prof. Jigoro Kano. They were also lucky to meet outstanding teachers. One of them was Prof. Ewaryst Jaskólski [4,47]. Herzog and Kalina executing the CISM motto *Friendship Through Sport* and promoting judo in many armies of the world, in fact, carried the two principal rules of judo: *seiryoku-zenyō* („maximum efficient use of energy”) and *jita-kyōei* („mutual prosperity for self and others”) [40]. In essential rhetorical question „Why Prof. Jigoro Kano did not received the Nobel Prize?” [58] is a deep philosophical meaning.

Question of General Secretary CISM (1989–1997) Lieutenant colonel François Pilot „CISM – Quo Vadis?” [59] is not either puckish or rhetorical, or even simple. The answer is still open, real and necessary. Although this question does not apply directly to the CISM Judo, however to be answered it should be followed by universal principles of *seiryoku-zenyō* and *jita-kyōei*. The problem of the necessary dialogue above divisions and prejudices, for the benefit of the global society, knowledge society, goes far beyond the practice of any sport discipline. However, employing intellectual and ethical principles of judo in breaking barriers sometimes distant from practice of sport – a good example is science [60] – can bring surprisingly useful results.

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