

TOURISM OF MARTIAL ARTS AS SPORT TOURISM, ON EXAMPLES FROM JUDO AND JUJUTSU

Wojciech J. CYNARSKI^{A-F}

Faculty of Physical Education, University of Rzeszow

Keywords:

- martial arts,
- sport tourism
- judo
- jujutsu
- destination

Abstract:

Background: Scientific perspective co-create anthropological theory of tourism, selected approaches of sports tourism, as well as humanistic theory of martial arts. The problem is to determine the relationship between the ranges of concepts - "martial arts tourism" and "sport tourism". **Material and methods:** The main method is the participant observation, and – additionally – analysis of sources, and interviews with 3 experts (level 7-8 dan). An analysis of two cases was used, the first of which is a judo man, the second – jujutsu event. **Results:** Analyzed the phenomenon of the scene of sport - sports tourism destination. It shows a case of human judo, who repeatedly travelled to Japan. Described the World Championships' 2016 jujutsu, and the success of the Polish team. It was difficult to clearly resolve the relationship between varieties of tourism. **Conclusions:** Cheerleading tournament jujutsu or judo is the goal for enthusiast just as in the case of the fan of another sport. So this is also a form of sports tourism and martial arts tourism, more specific to the former. The success of organizational and sports in the Wroclaw tournament is the result of synergy of people judo and jujutsu. As to the question of the research benefit requires further research.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific perspective of inquiry taken here co-create the selected theoretical concepts, in particular sociological and anthropological system theory of tourism and recreation [Krawczyk 2007; Cynarski 2010], approaches of sport tourism [Krawczyk 2007; Vehmas 2010; Kazimierczak 2016], and the humanistic theory of martial arts [Cynarski 2004a]. It adopted the resulting conceptual language.

Sport tourism is presented as a form of cultural tourism [Kazimierczak 2016], which seems to be justified. Also martial arts tourism is a form of cultural tourism. The problem of this study is to determine the relationship between the ranges of concepts - "tourism of martial arts" and "sport tourism". An analysis of two cases, the first of which human *judo*, the second - the *jujutsu* event. Used participant observation, analysis of sources (direct relationship, the content of newspapers and websites), and studies. The paper also presents a reflection on the development of sport *jujutsu* in Poland.

Jujutsu is Old Japanese martial art, which originated in both *judo* and sports *jujutsu*. The original *jujutsu* is still practiced, as a samurai martial art [Sato 1998; Sterkowicz 1998; Cynarski 1999, 2012]. They are practicing in various forms of self-defence, which is a subsystem to *jujutsu*, and recreational forms of *judo*. Globally, the most popular, however, is especially sport *judo* of the International Judo Federation (IJF) [Błach, Cynarski, Litwiniuk 2004]. On the other hand, it is gaining popularity in the sport *jujutsu* version JJIF.

It is a gradual evolution of regulations (sporting rules), judging, and taught fighting techniques used [cf. Cynarski 1997; Obodyński 2001]. So books of sports *jujutsu*, as by

Sterkowicz [1998: 199-207; Sterkowicz, Ambrose 2003] or Ambroży [Ambroży, Kędra 2007; Ambroży 2008] - they are today partly obsolete.

It was analyzed the phenomenon of the scene of sports - sports tourism destination. It shows a case of human *judo* - player, trainer and activist, who repeatedly travelled, among others, to Japan. Described the World Championships in *jujutsu*, and the success of the Polish team - people *jujutsu* and *judo*. Were expressed opinions and conclusions.

ONTOLOGY OF PLACE

The basic structure of sport include: entity, the substrate material and values [Lipiec 1999: 52]. In the field of martial arts are an entity is person exercising or fighting, remaining essentially related to teacher (Ch. *sifu*, Jap. *sensei*, Kor. *sabun*) and students, and dynamic interpersonal relations in the group subject to the educational process. The substrate consists of: a place exercise equipment and props, or utensils, instruments or traditional weapons, costumes etc. Here comes the symbolism of the signs of progress (belts, etc.), the decor of gym, mat, platform or ring (during the competition) or area (*dojo* is any place that will indicate *sensei* - teacher). Senses martial arts are: perfectionism, which is a type of individual ethics and refers here to improve psychological and physical and moral; expression of carnality and dynamic personality; learning the skills of self-defence and fighting; learning fragment of traditional warriors culture; a lesser extent, fun, recreation, or a form of sport. Like generally in sport can here, however, are the following meanings: 'part of the culture', 'field of human activity,' 'a set of specific educational measures' or 'therapeutic', 'ideology' or 'utopia', sometimes 'spectacle', 'profession' or 'branch business' [Lipiec 1999: 49-50; Cynarski 2004a: 101].

Place of event - the destination (city, sports arena) [cf. Lipiec 1999; Cynarski 2004a] - it is also a destination for sport tourists. In the case of a large tournament like the World Championships, they are the sports arena (for example, 6 *tatami* mats), auditorium, rooms for judges, space for services, the so-called 'VIP room' for special guests, etc.

Places and decorations during the competition are provided for separate categories of participants - the fans, athletes, activists, etc. Flags of countries participating in the championship waving in the sports hall just as it is commonly accepted in international competitions. In addition, the company sponsoring have their own separate, exposed places, where are shown the names and logos [photos 1-2].



Photo 1. During the World Championships, Wrocław 2016, Hall "Orbita".



Photo 2. Flags, stands and mat

[photos: collection of the author's]

JUDO TRAVELS

The *judo* man could visit Japan, as a player, coach, participant of scientific conferences, repeatedly. For W. Błach [2016] it was 40 different visits, not only at the Kodokan Institute. It was so much easier that these trips were funded by various institutions sports or science. It is harder to go hiking for the study of martial arts for person who has to finance itself all resulting costs. For example *sensei* Mor-Stabilini [2016] in the last 25 years has travelled to China and to Japan 25 times privately.

Olympic discipline, which is *judo*, a sport already highly institutionalized, grown in many countries for decades. In Poland, the Polish Judo Association (PZ Judo) celebrates in 2017 its 60th anniversary [Sikorski 2009]. So this sport is centrally funded, and the staffs of professionals take care of the best results of national teams. Also *judo* organizations (associations and unions) have a greater ability to act, compared to non-Olympic sports. On the other hand, a large global competition increasingly difficult to achieve significant results.

Departure for the practical study of the sport or martial art (*judo* is one and the other) has its own characteristics and is a pure 'ideal type' of the martial arts tourism [cf. Cynarski 2016b]. In the case of the tournament (sports events) are all sorts of participants: players, coaches, law enforcement, medical services, judges, activists, and of course the fans. Especially trips of supporters are an example of sport tourism.

The aforementioned Dr Błach (former CEO of PZ Judo and current sports director of the European Judo Union) performed with his band of *judo* activists service to organize, together with PZJJ (The Polish Ju-Jitsu Association), the World Championship in *jujutsu* - Wrocław '2016 [fig. 1]. And he managed to do it really professionally. In turn, his invitation to the championship tournament participated Prof. Cynarski as a leader of IMACSSS, IPA, and representative of the Scientific Committee PZJJ, at the same time *yudansha judo* and *kodansha jujutsu*.¹



Fig. 1. Dr Błach as the sport director in the World Championship 2016 [courtesy of W. Błach].

¹ Owner of master degrees in *judo* (4 dan) and high degrees in *jujutsu* (9 dan).

JUJUTSU FOR SPORT - POLISH SPECIALTY

Already in 1992, it was organized in Jaworzno the first national training of judges and the first Polish Championship Ju-Jitsu (under the auspices PZ Budo and the Silesian Association of Ju-Jitsu). A year later recorded the Polish Association of Ju-Jitsu (PZJJ) based in Katowice. In the year 2018 will be celebrating the 25th anniversary of PZJJ.

People especially deserved for PZJJ are especially former presidents - Andrzej Trepte (6 dan), Roman Witek (5 dan), Stefan Andrzej Badeński (7 dan), and also Leszek Siekański (7 dan), Marian Jasiński (7 dan), and Andrzej Filus (6 dan). For activists of sports *jujutsu* gave it was the opportunity to travel to foreign tournaments, despite the language barrier [Badeński 2016].

Gradually occur changes in sporting rules which change the picture of the struggle. Analysis of source materials and their comparison with the state of today confirm the fact of ongoing evolution [cf. Jan 1994; Cynarski 1997, 1998; Cynarski, Litwiniuk, 2005; Ambroży, Piwowarski, Badeński 2013]. This is typical for young sports. No change is only a limited popularity of the sport, because - perhaps - a very rare presence on television. On the other hand, also in the mature institutionally *judo* follow changes in legislation and is listed progressive change of the fight image [Pujszo *et al.* 2014].

Since 2009, Poland is among the world leaders in sports *jujutsu*. In 2015, in Bangkok Poles won first place in the medal classification. This time repeated success, to give even better results. As for the Ju-Jitsu World Championship 2016, Nov. 25-27, 2016 in Wrocław, Poland. A new competitions were: 'duo show' and 'team mix'. Only one Polish judge (T. Zakolski) was authorized to judge. Polish athletes won, however - a total of five competitions - the bag of medals: 23 medals, including 11 gold. The competition was attended by 506 athletes from 42 countries (reported on 49 teams), while the judges came from about 20 countries, mostly European. Second place in the medal standings, the Russians occupied, the third - the French.

Among invited guests (VIPs) were: President IMACSSS, Prof. Dr Wojciech J. Cynarski (10 dan *judo-do ido*, 9 dan *jujutsu*, 8 dan *karate, hanshi*) [Koyama 2012; Kubala 2015; Sieber, Pawelec 2016], President of Dan Committee PZJJ - Roman Grzegorz (10 dan PZJJ), ex-president PZJJ - Stefan Andrzej Badeński (7 dan PZJJ), and some activists of JJIF. On the tournament appeared e.g. *sensei* Jacek Wysocki (7 dan *aikido*) [Litwiniuk, Cynarski 2008]. Chosen VIPs and organizers were asked for interview for a local TV.

Fans (passive participants), the number of hundreds, came mainly from Poland. Similarly, as in *judo*, these are usually people training (enthusiasts) and families of the players. Which other actors of the event were still appeared and their roles - what types of tourists? Here are the organizers, the hosts of the event, special guests of honour, the players/athletes, as active participants, accompanying persons and persons appearing "in passing" - reporters, journalists [Cynarski 2016a]. If the championship were combined with practical workshops, methodical training seminars, we would have people - strictly tourists of martial arts. Their main motivation for arrival would be learning (learning or teaching) of *jujutsu* techniques or judging competitions.

Conceptual ranges of sport tourism and martial arts tourism will depend on the definition of sport and definition of martial arts. In light of the humanistic theory of martial arts from competitive sport vary them goals and core values. So for the people of martial arts matter is resolved in the motivation and the hierarchy of values, and for the people of sport and fans sporting events it is clearly sport tourism, or - in some cases - business.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The national character of Poles and Russians, and the prowess of these nations manifest themselves in the combat sports, for example sports *jujutsu* (competition 'fighting'). This may

be due to the bravery of common Slavic ancestors, according to research Y-DNA [Cynarski, Maciejewska 2016; cf. Cynarski 2004b]. Poles, Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians are doing very well especially in the contact varieties of combat sports.

Generally in sport *jujutsu* (IJF) still dominated Europe, but the level of the world is balanced. In France, the martial arts are very popular, especially *judo* and sports *karate*. This translates into a sports level in *jujutsu*, which version JJIF prefers technical skills of *judo*. Sports *jujutsu* is not very similar to the original [cf. Sato 1998; Cynarski 1999]. On the other hand, for the Japanese *judo* is important, and probably do not take sports them *jujutsu* too seriously.

For enthusiast this kind of martial arts / combat sport cheerleading tournament *jujutsu* or *judo* is the goal just as in the case of the fan of another sport. So this is also a form of sport tourism and martial arts tourism, more specific to the former. Although the objectives of the competitor or judge in sport are slightly different, a different perspective of fighting on the mat and VIP (respectively mat and VIP room), but for the audience it is a similar cognitive motivation plus emotions.

The success of organizational and sports Wrocław tournament is the result of years of experience and the synergy of people *judo* and *jujutsu*. It was also a good test before The World Games, Wrocław 2017.

SOURCES

1. Badeński, Andrzej Stefan, 7 dan PZJJ, były długoletni prezes PZJJ, direct interview, Wrocław / Poland, Nov. 2016.
2. Błach, Wiesław, 7 dan *judo*, Sports Director of the European Judo Union, the former chairman of PZ Judo team coach and women, direct interview, Wrocław, Nov. 2016.
3. Cynarski W.J. (1997), *Jūjutsu or jūdō? Towards a safer sport*, "Karate – KungFu", no. 5, p. 6.
4. Cynarski W.J. (1998), *VI Puchar Idokanu i Mistrzostwo Makroregionu w jūjutsu*, "Nad Wisłokiem", no. 11, p. 16 [in Polish].
5. Cynarski W.J. (1999), *Jūjutsu – starojapońska sztuka walki i forma kultury fizycznej*, "Bardo", no. 2, p. 26 [in Polish].
6. <http://jujitsu.pl/> (website of PZJJ) (access: Dec. 10, 2016).
7. <https://www.facebook.com/JJIFJuJitsu/> (access: Dec. 10, 2016).
8. Jan (1994), *Walki wschodnie. Puchar Polski w ju-jitsu*, "Gazeta Wyborcza", Rzeszów, Jun. 16th.
9. Mor-Stabilini, Sergio, Prof. IMAC, 8 dan *karate*, 7 dan *kobudo*, etc., interview by e-mail, Nov. 2016.

REFERENCES

1. Ambroży T.(2008), *Struktura treningu ju-jitsu*, COS, Warszawa [in Polish].
2. Ambroży T., Kędra A. (2007), *Ju-jitsu duo-system. Wybrane zagadnienia treningu sportowego*, European Association for Security, Kraków [in Polish].
3. Ambroży T., Piwowarski J., Badeński S.A. (2013), *Polski Związek Ju-Jitsu a bezpieczeństwo: sprawność, skuteczność, organizacja*, "Apeiron" Kraków [in Polish].
4. Błach W., Cynarski W.J., Litwiniuk A. (2004), *Yesterday and today of the International Judo Federation (IJF)*, "Ido – Ruch dla Kultury / Movement for Culture", vol. 4, pp. 202-204.
5. Cynarski W.J. (2004a), *Teoria i praktyka dalekowschodnich sztuk walki w perspektywie europejskiej*, UR, Rzeszow [in Polish].
6. Cynarski W.J. (2004b), *Kulturowy archetyp i etos a postrzeganie charakteru narodowego*, "Polska i jej wschodni sąsiedzi. Studia Wschodnioznawcze", vol. 5, pp. 339-350.

7. Cynarski W.J. (2010), *Spotkania, konflikty, dialogi. Analiza wybranych obszarów kultury fizycznej i turystyki kulturowej*, 2nd edn., UR, Rzeszow [in Polish].
8. Cynarski W.J. (2012), *Jujutsu yesterday and today. From research on the institutionalization of martial arts*, "Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology", vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 10-18.
9. Cynarski W.J. (2016a), *Typologia uczestników turystyki sztuk walki* [in:] M. Kazimierczak [ed.], *Inspiracje sportem w turystyce kulturowej*, AWF, Poznan, pp. 27-34.
10. Cynarski W.J. (2016b), *Congress EWTO in Hockenheim 2016: trip to this event for studies of martial arts*, "Scientific Review of Physical Culture", vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 119-123.
11. Cynarski W.J., Maciejewska A. (2016), *The proto-Slavic warrior in Europe: The Scythians, Sarmatians and Lekhs*, "Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology", vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 1-14; doi: 10.14589/ido.16.3.1.
12. Cynarski W.J., Litwiniuk A. (2005), *Działania techniczne zawodników startujących w turniejach jūjutsu o Puchar Idōkan Polska w latach 2001-2003*, "Przegląd Naukowy Kultury Fizycznej UR", vol. 8, no. 3-4, pp. 169-174.
13. Kazimierczak M. [ed.] (2016), *Inspiracje sportem w turystyce kulturowej*, AWF, Poznan [in Polish].
14. Koyama K. (2012), *Wojciech J. Cynarski [w:] The perception of Budo – Global trends. The JAB 45th General Assembly Commemoration Symposium. Japanese Academy of Budo, 6-7.09.2012, Tokyo*, p. 10.
15. Krawczyk Z. (2007), *O turystyce i rekreacji. Studia i szkice*, WSE „Almamer”, Warsaw [in Polish].
16. Kubala K. (2015), *Sports and academic jubilee of Dr hab. Prof. UR, Wojciech J. Cynarski*, "Scientific Review of Physical Culture", vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 282-289.
17. Lipiec J. (1999), *Filozofia olimpiizmu*, Sprint, Warsaw [in Polish].
18. Litwiniuk A., Cynarski W.J. (2008), *Sylwetka Jacka Wysockiego*, "Ido – Ruch dla Kultury / Movement for Culture", vol. 8, pp. 272-273.
19. Obodyński K. (2001), *Specyfika jūjutsu i jūdō*, "Ido – Ruch dla Kultury / Movement for Culture", vol. 2, pp. 46-51.
20. Pujszo R., Adam M., Kuźmińska A., Błach W. (2014), *The course of the judo fight in the heaviest category (+100kg) seen from the perspective of attacks in the standing position, based on the Olympic Games in London 2012*, "Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology", vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 63–71.
21. Sato S. (1998), *Nihon jujutsu*, IMAF, Tokyo.
22. Sieber L., Pawelec P. (2016), *Professors of martial arts. Holders of this title in martial arts science*, "Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology", vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 15–26; doi: 10.14589/ido.16.3.2.
23. Sikorski W. (2009), *50 lat polskiego judo. Wymiar olimpijski*, WSHE, Łódź [in Polish].
24. Sterkowicz S. (1998), *Ju-jitsu. Wybrane aspekty sztuki walki obronnej*, AWF, Krakow [in Polish].
25. Sterkowicz S., Ambroży T. [eds.] (2003), *Sport Ju-jitsu: schooling process*, EAS, Krakow [in Polish].
26. Vehmas H. (2010), *Rationale of active leisure: Understanding sport, tourism and leisure choices in the Finnish society*, "Ido – Ruch dla Kultury / Movement for Culture", vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 121-127.