



MEDIA INFORMATION PACKAGE JUDO





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A. HISTORY OF SPORT

The roots of judo can be traced to Japan's Samurai warriors. Nearly 1,300 years ago they developed the most ancient of martial arts, jiu-jitsu, as a way of fighting. Jiu-jitsu flourished for centuries but Japanese society changed and in the 1900s the Samurai eventually disappeared and along with them, their art.

The modern Judo, an Olympic sport which originated in Japan, is the legacy of Jigoro Kano (1860-1938). In 1882 he began to combine different styles of jiu-jitsu in a new approach to martial arts. The system he developed is based on two key principles: maximum efficiency and mutual welfare and was meant to serve as a physical education system for newly formed public education system.

The original school where Kano taught his first students called Kodokan still exists. Now a vibrant seven-story building in Tokyo, Kodokan is regarded as the world Mecca for judo. Every day it attracts thousands of practitioners.

Judo gained popularity quickly after its birth. Many liked its emphasis on subduing rather than overpowering an opponent or causing injury. A myth grew that small men armed with the knowledge of judo could easily defeat much larger men. That changed somewhat when big men began to practice the sport. It was then that Kano implemented ranking system to ensure the skills of opponents were fairly matched.

After World War II the judo spread rapidly all over the World. It is practiced today in 184 countries, making it one of the world's most popular sports. Since 1964 Judo has been included in the Olympic Games program. In many countries of the world, Judo champions are as popular as hockey stars in Canada. Women's judo is growing ever since the 1st Women's World Judo Championships were held in New York in 1980. Since 1988 women's judo has been an Olympic Sport.

The first dojo in Canada was opened in Vancouver in 1924, but it was not until the 1930's that more numerous judo schools began to appear. During World War II, the Japanese and Canadians of Japanese origin were relocated to the east of the Rocky Mountains. As a result of this relocation judo spread across the country.

The Canadian Kodokan Black Belt Association, known as Judo Canada, was incorporated on October 25th, 1956. Judo Canada is recognized by the International Judo Federation, the Pan American Judo Union, the Canadian Olympic Association and Sport Canada as the official governing body for the sport of Judo in Canada. Today more than 40,000 Canadians participate in judo including 18,000 registered as provincial association members. Approximately 400 clubs are spread through all provinces and territories. We are part of a world-wide judo community of eight million people. In the Tokyo Olympic Games, Canadian Doug Rogers won a silver medal in the over 80 kilograms category. While his performance was a great surprise to many, Rogers, in fact, had been training for four years in Japan preparing for this challenge. Canada's next medal in Olympic competition came at the 1984 Los Angeles Games. Mark Berger won a bronze in the over 95 kilogram (heavyweight) category.

In 1992, 20 year old Nicolas Gill from Montreal, while still a junior, stunned the judo world with a bronze medal in the under 86 kilo class. Nicolas did not stop there, in 1993 he won silver medal in the World Championships and captured the bronze in the 1995

and again in 1999 Worlds (the biggest worlds ever with 111 countries and over 700 judokas participating), and then silver at the 200 Sydney Games. Only 3 other Canadians stood on the World Championships podium - In 1965 Doug Rogers and in 1981 Kevin Doherty and Phil Takahashi. World Championships in Judo take place every second year. Today's top competitors are predominantly coming from Japan, Korea, Cuba, France and other European Nations.

B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY AND PAST RESULTS

Judo was first contested at the Canada Games in 1971 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Below are the ranking of the Provinces/Territories since the inaugural games:

	1971*	1975*	1979	1983	1987		1991		1995		1999		2003	
	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
AB	-	-	3	5	5	2	6	8	5	4	4	6	3	6
BC	2	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3
MB	-	-	5	9	6	10	4	7	7	7	5	5	5	8
NB	-	-	8	8	8	5	5	5	2	6	6	7	6	7
NL	-	-	7	10	9	8	9	-	10	9	9	10	10	11
NWT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NS	-	-	6	4	7	7	7	6	9	8	8	8	9	9
ON	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	2
PEI	-	-	9	7	-	-	10	-	8	10	9	9	7	4
QC	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1
SK	-	-	10	6	4	6	8	4	6	5	7	4	7	5
YK	-	-	11	11	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10

C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM

Competitors: 9 Males and 8 Females

D. EVENT FORMAT AND RULES OF PLAY

Weight Categories:

Male

Under 51 kg

over 51 kg up to and including 55 kg

over 55 kg up to and including 60 kg

over 60 kg up to and including 66 kg

over 66 kg up to and including 73 kg

over 73 kg up to and including 81 kg

over 81 kg up to and including 90 kg

over 90 kg up to and including 100 kg

over 100 kg

Female

Under 44kg

over 44 kg up to and including 48 kg

over 48 kg up to and including 52 kg

over 52 kg up to and including 57kg

over 57 kg up to and including 63 kg

over 63 kg up to and including 70 kg

over 70 kg up to and including 78 kg

over 78 kg

Each province/territory can enter one competitor per weight category.

Weigh-Ins

Competitors will weigh-in on the day of the individual competition. Weigh-in for the dual meet competition will take place the night prior to the dual meet competition.

Duration of bouts: 4 minutes

The 2007 Canada Games Judo competition will feature both an individual competition and a team - dual meet format.

Individual Competition

In the individual competition maximum of 72 medals will be awarded for medal winners in 18 weight classes (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 3rd).

Individual competition will take place on the first two days of the judo tournament.

Day one: females 41; -44; -48; -52 males -51; -55; -60; -66 -73;

Day two females; -57; -63; -70; -78; +78 males -81; -90; -100; +100

double elimination system of competition will be used for weight categories of 8 and more athletes, 2 pool system for weight categories with 6 and 7 entries and a round-robin system in weight categories with 5 or less entries.

Team - Dual Meet Competition Format

The team competition will feature teams composed of 5 weight classes.

Male: - 66; - 73; - 81; - 90; + 90

Female - 52; - 57; - 63; - 70; + 70

A Provincial Team must have at least 3 judoka to enter the team tournament.

Men and women will compete as separate teams.

The team tournament will be conducted on the 4th day of the judo event, after a day of rest that will follow the individual tournament.

A simple elimination system of competition will be used

Based on the results of provincial athletes in the 2007 Winter Games Individual competition, *provincial teams* will be ranked.

IJF Rules will be applied in full unless otherwise noted below.

1. Any competitor that is not on the mat area after having been called three times, at one minute intervals, will be automatically eliminated and subject to a fine.
2. Any competitor that is disqualified by direct hansoku-make may not be eligible for repechage. If the disqualification resulted from a use of prohibited technique but was not contradictory to the spirit of judo, the competitor will maintain his/her placing. If the disqualification is for action contradicting the spirit of judo, the competitor will not place. *Determination of whether the athlete is or is not eligible for the next bout will be made by the Technical Committee established for that particular occasion, and it will include a Technical Representative for the sport of Judo, the Tournament Director and a third party TBD at the time of need.*
3. Any competitor submitting by kiken-gachi (injury) will not be allowed to resume competition without permission from the medical officer appointed by the tournament organizing committee.
4. All competitors must have 2 sets of white and 2 sets of blue judogis, or 2 sets of reversible judogis.
5. All competitors must have a second T-shirt (females) and second judogi available by

the mat ready to be used.

6. Competitors must wear shoes or sandals while not on the mat.
7. Medal winners must wear their provincial/territorial uniform during medal presentations. Medallists who refuse to participate in the medal ceremony will be removed from the result list and will not place.
8. The rest period between to bouts will be a minimum of 10 minutes.
9. Coaches will be allowed in the vicinity of the mat as per the IJF rule and must wear the official provincial team uniform.

E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY

EQUIPMENT

A judogi, or gi for short, can be white, off-white or blue. It has continuous strengthened lapels and re-enforced stitching in the armpits and below the waistline. The belt, coloured according to the competitor's level, fastens the jacket at the waist and is long enough to go around the body twice. It is tied with a large square knot. Female judoka wear a white t-shirt under their jacket.

True to its origins, Judo still uses Japanese terms. Listed below are words commonly used by judoka all over the world:

Dojo	- the place where judo is practiced
Hajime	- begin
Judo	- way of non-resistance, (the gentle way)
Judogi	- judo suit consisting of a two-piece suit and a belt
Kata	- a pre-set sequence of technical moves that allows an individual to demonstrate his/her knowledge and technical understanding of the judo principles
Katame waza	- grappling techniques
Kumi kata	- a method of gripping the opponent's judogi
Mate	- stop
Nage waza	- throwing techniques
Ne waza	- groundwork techniques
Obi	- belt
Osae komi waza	- holding techniques
Randori	- free training
Rei	- bow
Ritsu rei	- standing bow
Sensei	- teacher
Shiai	- competition
Shihan	- master
Tatami	- straw or foam mat on which judo is practised
Tori	- attacker
Uke	- person being attacked
Ukemi	- technique of breaking a fall
Za rei	- kneeling bow
Zoori	- sandals worn when moving outside the tatami area

F. ELIGIBILITY

All athletes must be born between 1988 and 1991. Younger athletes identified as per Judo Canada Early Bloomer Clause which states: "an athlete who wins a medal at the Juvenile National Championships and wishes to enter a National Championships in an older age group (Junior, Senior) in the following year despite the fact that he/she still is a juvenile, such athlete will be allowed to move to the older age division" – subject to the Technical Committee approval on a case-by-case basis"

G. JUDGING/SCORING SYSTEM

A bout is judged on the basis of throwing maneuvers (nage-waza) or grappling techniques (katame-waza). When one of the competitors succeeds in throwing his opponent, he is awarded a decision of ippon, wazari, yuko or koka.

IPPON (full point - a competitor who scores ippon wins immediately):

- when a competitor throws his opponent largely on his/her back with considerable force and speed;
- when one competitor holds the other for 25 seconds after the referee calls osaekomi (holding);
- when a competitor says maitta (I give up);
- when a competitor gives up by tapping his own or opponent's body or the mat with his hand or foot twice or more;
- when the armlock or stranglehold is effective;
- two waza-aris or one waza-ari plus a penalty of keikoku (warning) constitute for ippon;

WAZA-ARI (almost an ippon):

- when a throwing technique does not quite merit a ippon (lack of force, speed or opponent not completely on their back);
- when a hold last more than 20 but less than 25 seconds;

YUKO (almost a waza-ari):

- when a throwing technique does not quite merit a waza-ari;
- for a hold between 15 and 20 seconds;

KOKA (almost a Yuko):

- when a competitor throws the other competitor onto one shoulder, his/her thigh(s), or buttocks with speed and force;
- or for a hold between 10 and 15 seconds.

Points will be awarded on the following basis:

1 point for a win (in cases when a round-robin system or pool system is used in the individual competition, or in case of the dual meet by team);

Specific points as per IJF regulations:

- 10 points for IPPON (or equivalent)
- 7 points for WAZA-ARI (or equivalent)
- 5 points for YUKO (or equivalent)
- 3 points for KOKA (or equivalent)
- 1 point for YUSEI GACHI
- 0 point for the loser at all times

I.E. A win by ippon is recorded as 1/10, wazari is recorded as 1/7, yuko is recorded as 1/5, etc.

Provincial/Territorial Ranking:

Team Tournament

first	150 points
second	140 points
third	130 points
fourth	120 points
fifth through 10th	85 points
OR fifth through 8th	95 points and
9th and 10th	65 points

Individual Tournament

In each weight category, participants will receive for their team the following points:

first in his/her weight category	100 points
second in his/her weight category	97 points
the two third in their weight category	94 points

Men and women will be ranked separately. Points from each weight category will be added points from the team competition to give an overall ranking of teams from first to last, and points for the Games Flag will be awarded as follows:

1st place - 10 points	6th place - 5 points	11th place - 1.5 points
2nd place - 9 points	7th place - 4 points	12th place - 1 point
3rd place - 8 points	8th place - 3 points	13th place - 0.5 point
4th place - 7 points	9th place - 2.5 points	
5th place - 6 points	10th place - 2 points	

H. PLAYOFF AND TIE-BREAKING FORMAT

Competition:

Individual competition

According to Judo rules, no match can end in a tie in individual competition.

In the case of a tie in a *Pool or Round Robin*:

- In a tie between two athletes, the winner of the match will be declared the winner;
- In a tie between three, or more, athletes, a round robin will take place between those athletes to determine a winner;
- In the case the tie persist the following tie breaking criteria will apply;

NOTE: It is extremely important that the time of each bout must be correctly recorded

1. The tournament director will decide whether the competition schedule allows conducting this competition for the third time. (i.e. minimum time required in pool of 3 competitors is 45 minutes);
2. In case the tie persist after the second round (or third if such was conducted), the Total time of bouts won in the competition, by each of the participant, will be added, *and then divided by number of bouts actually competed (no fusen gachi wins can be considered)*. The judoka with the shortest *average* time will be placed first, the judoka with the second shortest *average* time will be placed second, etc.

3. In case a tie persists after step (ii), the weight of the competitors recorded during the official weigh-in will determine they're placing. The lightest will place first, second lightest second; etc.
4. In case the tie persists, the Technical committee designate will make a decision on further action.

Dual meets – Team competition

In case of a tie in points, the sum of the judo specific points will determine the winner. In case of tie after the dual meet combat has been concluded, the following procedures will be used in a consecutive order:

NOTE! At that stage an athlete on the team may be replaced by a substitute, providing that the substitute was included in the team entry sheet prior to that dual meet commencement; only an athlete who did weigh –in a weight class or one weight class below that in which the substitution is made, is eligible to substitute; one athlete can not compete in two different weight divisions in the same dual meet combat.

1. Athletes whose bouts ended in a draw will compete again. These additional bouts can not end in a draw and the referees will declare a winner; in case more than one bout within the dual meet ended in a draw all such bouts will be repeated with referees deciding on a result of the bout if necessary.
2. In case the draw persists, a random draw of weight class will be conducted and athletes of the drawn weight class will compete to determine a winner in the dual meet. If a team has no representative in that weight class or the athlete who competed in that weight class is no longer eligible to compete; and the other team has one ready to compete, the dual meet is over and the team ready to compete will advance to the next round.

Provincial/Territorial Ranking:

If a tie occurs in the final provincial/territorial team standing, the province/territory with the greater number of event first places will be assigned the higher rank; if the tie persists, the procedure is repeated for event second places, then third places, etc.

If the tie persists, the province/territory with the higher standing in the last event completed will be assigned the higher rank. If necessary, the procedure is repeated for the second last event completed and the third last, etc.

NOTE: When a multiple tie occurs and is only partially resolved after 9.1 and 9.2, the remaining ties will be resolved by returning to priority 9.1 and proceeding through the order again.

Provincial /Territorial Ranking

If a tie occurs in the final provincial/territorial team standing, the province/territory with the greater number of event first places will be assigned the higher rank; if the tie persists, the procedure is repeated for event second places, then third places, etc.

If the tie persists, the province/territory with the higher standing in the last event completed will be assigned the higher rank. If necessary, the procedure is repeated for the second last event completed and the third last, etc.

NOTE: When a multiple tie occurs and is only partially resolved after 9.1 or 9.2, the remaining ties will be resolved by returning to priority 9.11 and proceeding through the order again.

I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT

Uniforms worn for Judo competition are produced by a variety of manufacturers using 90% cotton as a base fabric. The number of stitches and thickness of the judogi is regulated as this area could in fact impact the outcome of the bout.

The mats used during competition (tatami) are produced from compounds that improve shock absorption.

Tournament management systems are moving towards screens in exchange of electronic scoreboards.

J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT

The judo referees and judges all practice the sport actively and are continually kept updated on rule revisions. They are also upgraded through provincial, national and international examinations. Many, if not all, have a variety of personal experience in competition.

A referee and two judges form a team for the duration of the match, and there must be a "majority of two" to award points and assess penalties on technical results. In other words, two of the three officials must agree to render a valid decision.

K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

At the 2007 Canada Games, Judo will be competed at the Canada Games Centre.

The Canada Games Centre is a state of the art facility built as a legacy to the 2007 Canada Games that will help to further athlete development for years to come in Whitehorse. The Centre features 3 rinks (Olympic size, NHL size, and a leisure rink), 1 Fieldhouse, 1 Flexi-Hall, 1 Aquatic Centre, and an indoor running track.

L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE

Province/Territory	Athlete Competitors				Coaches		Officials		Recreational Members		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
British Columbia	98	37	252	43	76	3	1 382	384	1 808	467		
Alberta	200	50	88	9	30	5	688	160	1 006	224		
Saskatchewan	65	52	28	12	38	6	350	60	481	130		
Manitoba	76	47	16	2	35	0	308	115	419	164		
Ontario	220	82	69	21	85	13	2 461	680	2 835	796		
Quebec	391	202	168	44	55	4	6 614	2 205	7 228	2 455		
Nova Scotia	85	15	15	2	8	1	135	43	243	61		
New Brunswick	121	41	18	7	45	10	207	70	391	128		
Prince Edward Island	107	50	9	3	7	2	18	7	141	62		
Newfoundland and Labrador	68	33	13	3	12	2	105	21	198	59		
Yukon	8	7	4	2	12	4	57	37	81	50		
North West Territories			2						2			
Nunavut	15	10	1				178	140	194	150		
TOTAL	1 454	626	667	148	403	50	12 503	3 922				

M. ATHLETES TO WATCH FOR

Kelita Zupancic ON – 70 kg Female. Medal winner in various international events in the past 2 years. Junior “World Team member 2006

Sergio Pessoa Junior QC – 60 kg. Medal winner in various international events in the past 2 years. Silver - Senior Nationals 2006

Maude Helen Benoit QC – 57 kg Female - Medal winner in various international events in the past 2 years. Junior “World Team member 2006

Patrick Knox PEI - +100 kg. Silver - Senior Nationals 2006.

N. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI

Nicolas Gill – Nicolas attended the 1987 Canada Games where he won a gold. He then became a double Olympic medalist and triple world championships medalist. He is the current Judo Canada High Performance Coach.

O. ATHLETE/TEAM MATCH-UPS (RIVALRIES)

Traditional rivalries are between representatives of the Province of Quebec (50 % of judoka population in Canada), and Ontario. However, all provincial teams are featuring athletes who can reach for gold.