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**Aikijutsu in Europe and in Poland :
present-day picture (1987-2004)**

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HISTORIA I CHARAKTERYSTYKI SZTUK WALKI / HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MARTIAL ARTS

Dr hab., prof. UR Wojciech J. Cynarski trenuje różne sztuki i sporty walki od 1977 r. – zarówno w kraju, jak praktykując na zagranicznych stażach. Był *uchi-deshi* A. Floqueta (8 dan) i R. J. Maroteaux (8 dan), ćwiczył pod kierunkiem Y. Sugino (10 dan) i H. Nakamury (10 dan). Od końca lat 80 XX wieku jest instruktorem i działaczem krajowych i międzynarodowych organizacji *aikibudō* i *aikijutsu*. Posiada m.in. 5 dan w *aikijutsu* oraz stopnie mistrzowskie w *aikibudō*, *aikidō/aikijutsu takeda-ryū*, także w *iaidō/battōjutsu takeda-ryū* i *nohonden kobudō*. Był jednym z pierwszych nauczycieli i popularyzatorów *aikibudō* i oryginalnego *daitō-ryū* w Polsce (wspólnie ze Stanisławem Cynarskim) i pierwszym, który nauczał *aikijutsu takeda-ryū*. Jest mistrzem (*okuden shihan*) szkoły *yōshin-ryū* oraz liderem Polskiej Unii Takeda-ryū i Stowarzyszenia Idōkan Polska.

Dr hab., prof. UR Kazimierz Obodyński, były rugbysta i *jūdōka*, posiadacz 2 dan w *jūjutsu* i 1 dan h.c. w *aikijutsu*, jest członkiem honorowym SIP. Jest on m.in. współredaktorem książki *Humanistyczna teoria sztuk i sportów walki – koncepcje i problemy* (Wyd. UR, Rzeszów 2003) i „IRK-MC” (od r. 2000). W szczególności bada i publikuje prace dotyczące *jūdō*, *jūjutsu*, *aikijutsu* i innych dalekowschodnich sztuk walki (dsw).

Dr Artur Litwiniuk (nauki o kulturze fizycznej) jest zaawansowanym praktykiem *aikidō* wywodzącego się z *aikijutsu*. Ćwiczy pod kierunkiem *sensei* J. Wysockiego (7 dan). Jest autorem licznych prac naukowych poświęconych dsw i sportom walki.

Elżbieta Cynarska (mgr ekonomii) trenuje japońskie sztuki walki od 1991 r. Uczestniczyła w międzynarodowych stażach w Lagord – La Rochelle (Francja), Monachium (Niemcy), Krakowie, Tarnowie, Rzeszowie, ćwicząc pod kierunkiem takich ekspertów *aikijutsu* i *jūjutsu*, jak A. Floquet, R.J. Maroteaux, S. Lory (10 dan), G. Clerin (5 dan), P.P. Harmant (5 dan), G. Szepvölgyi (5 dan), H. Sieber (8 dan) i L. Sieber (10 dan). Trenowała na kilku obozach letnich SIP. Posiada stopnie techniczne w *aikibudō*, *jūjutsu*, *kobudō* i *zendō karate*. Działa w PUT i w Zarządzie SIP, pełniąc od dziesięciu lat funkcję sekretarza generalnego. Uczestniczy też w badaniach naukowych SIP współpracując z „IRK-MC”.

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Aikijutsu in Europe and in Poland – present-day picture (1987–2004) / Aikijutsu w Europie i w Polsce – obraz współczesny (1987–2004)

Key words: martial arts, aikijutsu, organizational development, leaders

In the article the organizational development and the teaching of *aikijutsu* were presented on the background of the contemporary history of his old Japanese martial art in Europe and in Poland. The description concerns the years since the appearance of *aikijutsu takeda-ryū* in Europe (1987) until 2004, when one of Polish instructors obtained the master's title in one of the varieties of *aikijūjutsu*. The authors focus their attention mainly on the Chanel of transmission of the original tradition of the classical *daitō-ryū* and *takeda-ryū* schools. They describe divisions caused by the struggle for succession, power or due to other things.

An analytical method has been used based on the sources and literature as well as participating observation method and the analysis of the content of chosen specialist magazines and press.

The authors indicate that also in his field certain pluralism and multi-shaping are impossible to avoid. Changeable ways of leaders and stormy lots of new great organizations established for once elitist, ancient martial arts are probably a sign of occurring for only the last 20 years processes of democratization, institutionalization and even globalization of *aikijutsu*.

Introduction

The authors aimed at describing and explaining the state and organizational development as well as teaching *aikijutsu* viewed on the background of the contemporary history of this old Japanese martial art in Europe and in Poland. The description concerns years from appearing *aikijutsu takeda-ryū* in Europe and *aikibudō* in Poland (1987) till the year 2004 when one of Polish instructors received the title of *shihan* in *aikijutsu*. Earlier – before 1987 – a French instructor Alain Floquet taught selected techniques from the *daitō-ryū* school in Europe but he did it within his own system called *aikibudō CERA* [Floquet 1989].

Apart from the analysis of source materials and literature of the subject many facts are known to the authors (especially to W. J. Cynarski and E. Cynarska) from direct or indirect participation.

Terminology

Aikijutsu is a typical, Japanese kind of martial art. Associating it with sport is valid only when it concerns not exactly sporting competition, which does not almost take place here (with the exception of the *takeda-ryū* school of master H. Nakamura¹), but when we refer to rather strenuous physical training the competence of the instructor and the participation of those who train. Once it used to be an elitist art done by aristocratic families of middle-aged Japan but today it fulfills the criteria of so-called sport for all.

Aikibudō is the most general term and it indicates different ways of martial arts in which the superior principle is *aiki* – the harmony of opposite energies. The *aikibudō* system of Alain Floquet consists of both classical forms (*daitō-ryū* techniques) and evolutionary ones (*yoseikan* schools). On the other hand the term *aikijutsu* refers to old techniques from traditional schools or to their utilitarian values. The term aikido is associated with the system popularized by Morihei Ueshiba (1883–1969) and his disciples. However, certain schools, like *yoseikan* of Mochizuki² and *takeda-ryū* of Hisashi Nakamura, also use the terms *aikidō* and *aikidō / jūjutsu* [Maroteaux, 1993 a; compare Cynarski, Litwiniuk 2002–2003] despite teaching classical techniques. It results from stressing the moral and educational dimension (the element *dō* – Jap. ‘way’) of practicing martial arts. On the other hand in International Martial Arts Federation/Kokusei Budo Renmei (IMAF³), the leader of which being professor Shizuya Sato (*jūjutsu* expert – 10 dan, *hanshi*, also 6 dan in *aikijutsu*) *aikijutsu* is identified as one of *kobudō* – the set of classical, traditional martial arts.

Historical research of *aikijutsu*

One of the first Europeans who undertook research on the *aikijutsu* tradition was Alain Floquet. In 1973 he established the Centre of Studies and Research on Aiki and Kobudo (Cercle d’Etude et de Recherche en Aiki et Kobudō, CERA) in Grigny near Paris. He introduced classical *aikijutsu daitō-ryū* as passed in *sōke* by Tokimune Takeda to Europe and he set up a proper shibu – a branch of *daitōkan* school.

A few years later another French *aikidōka* and a *hakkō-ryū jujutsu* instructor, dr Roland J. Maroteaux met the present 44th *sōke* of the second main line of transmission of the old *aikijutsu* – master Hisashi Nakamura 10 dan and he visited the seat of the *takeda-ryū nakamura-ha (hombu dōjō)* school – Nippon Sōbukan in Tokyo [Maroteaux 1987; Cynarski 1997 a].

The area of *aikijutsu* has so far been studied by hoplogologists (as D. D. Draeger [1987]) to a small degree and not precisely interpreted by originating from the *aikidō* background sociologists (as Ratti and Westbrook [1997]). The latter ones mix legends and facts promoting Ueshiba’s *aikidō* at the cost of *aikijutsu* which has been described in quite a critical manner and only in the past tense [Cynarski 2001]. A systematic interpretation of this cultural phenomenon has been done on the ground of the humanist theory of martial arts – in the aspects of evolution, institutionalization and globalization [Cynarski 2004 a; Cynarski, Obodyński 2005 a; b; c].

The lover of old budō (or *kobudō*) Alain Floquet introduced the old and famous Japanese *daitō-ryū* school (the School of the Great East) of *aikijūjutsu* to Europe (1984). Floquet’s intention was to go from the contemporary forms of *aikidō* back, to the roots and to combat techniques of the noble families of old Japan [Floquet 1989]. However, he popularizes mainly the method and techniques of the *yoseikan* school of M. Mochizuki [Cynarski 2004 c] – the master who promoted him to 8 dan⁴. On the other hand Maroteaux after years of studies and searching became the first *shihan* – the master – professor of the *takeda-ryū* school in Europe. His knowledge and skills were evaluated to 6 dan by Nakamura. Later though, a higher degree (7 dan) was gained by the competing with Maroteaux instructor Siegfried Kobilza from Vienna.

Shihan Maroteaux (8 dan *aikijutsu*, *hanshi*) is an amateur-historian and he sometimes combines facts and legends included in traditions of the martial arts schools, as it is in the case of Shiro Omiya [1999] or other ‘story-tellers’ about the amazing and ancient origin of *aikijutsu*.

¹ According to ISTB the first International Tournament in *aikidō* and *iaidō takeda-ryū* took place in Japan in 1997 and the first European Championships in *aikidō* in 2004 in Graz (Austria). The forms of competition in *aikidō* and *iaidō takeda-ryū* were presented in “Biuletyn Sōbudō”, 1996, pp. 14–19.

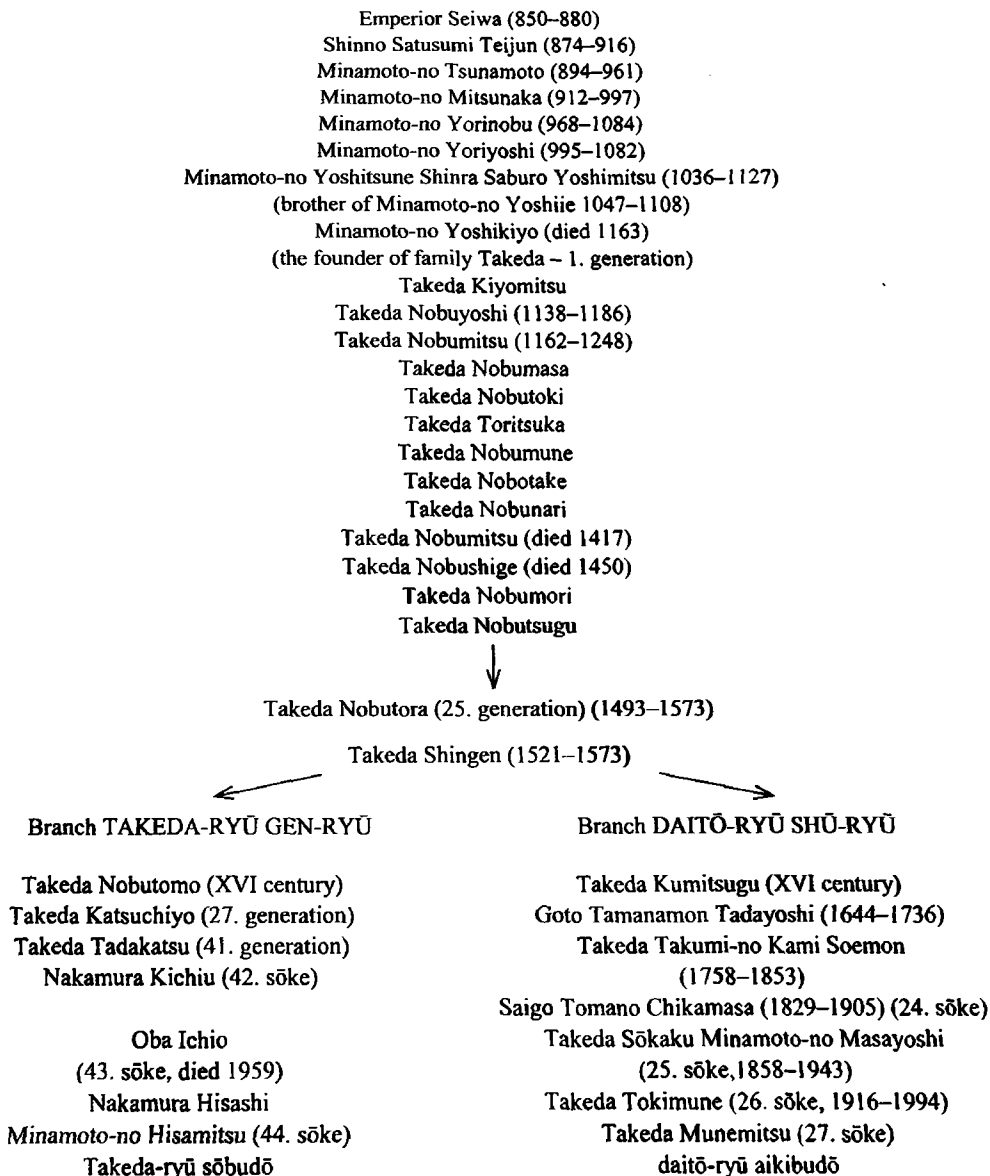
² Minoru Mochizuki (1907–2003) was a disciple of „early” Morihei Ueshiba. *Dōjō* in Shizuoka.

³ International Martial Arts Federation / Kokusei Budo Renmei (Tokio, Japonia).

⁴ In *daitō-ryū aikibudō* Floquet has 4 dan.

Werner Lind claims that S. Oba, Nakamura's teacher, got familiar with *aikijutsu* not in the *takeda-ryū gen-ryū* line but in Sōkaku Takeda's school (*daitō-ryū*) [Lind 1996, p. 841]⁵. Serge Mol doubts about the ancient origin of these schools on the basis of lack of preserved *denso* scrolls before the period of Sōkaku Takeda's teaching [Mol 2003]. Undoubtedly the masters and leaders of Japanese schools (it also applies to other far-eastern martial arts) try to enlarge their prestige by proving their old and legendary roots. Long history, relations with historical rulers and heroes should sanctify the content of contemporary schools teachings.

***Daitō-ryū* and others – teaching in Europe and in Poland**



Schematic diagram 1. A graph about the relations between the masters – genealogy of the original aikijutsu in Japan [Cynarski 1997] / Diagram 1. Relacje pomiędzy mistrzami – genealogia autentycznego japońskiego aikijutsu

⁵ Is Ichio Oba, who was the former sōke *takeda-ryū* and the teacher of Hisashi Nakamura, the same as the one mentioned by Lind?

The martial arts master Sōkaku Takeda (1860–1943) had many disciples in Japan. One of the most famous ones is the originator of aikidō *Aikikai* Morihei Ueshiba [Rżany, Cynarski 2001; Śliwka 1998]. However, the creator of the contemporary *daitō-ryū* school passed it to his son Tokimune Takeda (1916–1994), who established the main dōjō: *daitōkan* in Abashiri on Hokkaido.

Minoru Mochizuki was the disciple of „the early Ueshiba”, first teaching a system related to *daitō-ryū* called *aikibudō*. M. Mochizuki and T. Takeda’s, as well as teaching in France representatives of *daitōkan* *sensei* Akira Yazawa and Munemitsu Takeda’s⁶ disciple is Alain Floquet [Cynarski 1990 a].

Two disciples and assistants of S. Cynarski: W. J. Cynarski and Andrzej Bieś as *uchi-deshi* trained with *kyōshi* Floquet in 1989. Both finished the three month training with the degeree of 1 *kyū* in *aikibudō* CERA. Their departure had been preceded by two one week trainings in Tarnów, organized by S. Cynarski and conducted by leading technique practitioners of CERA – L. Lefranc (4 dan) and L. Chaigneau (3 dan). In a short time Floquet promoted the *sensei* from Tarnów to 1 and 2 dan. Thanks to Floquet and his Polish disciples *kobudō katori shintō-ryū* according to master Yoshio Sugino (10 dan *kobudō* and *aikidō*) came to Poland.

The pioneers of *daitō-ryū* in Europe were then A. Floquet and G. Clerin, and to *kodansha* (of black belts of a higher range) school of Floquet belonged then Christian Brun, Daniel Dubreuil (at present 6 dan FIAB and CERA⁷), Paul-Patrick Harmand (also 6 dan). In 1988 the instructor Stanisław Cynarski from Tarnów joined CERA and became the representative of master Floquet and of his *aikibudō* system in Poland. In particular during one of the trainings in Tarnów, conducted by French instructors G. Clerin (5 dan CERA, 2 dan *daitōkan*) and P.-P. Harmand (4 dan CERA, 1 dan *daitōkan*) three Polish instructors of *jūjutsu* joined the European *shibu daitō-ryū*: S. Cynarski (having then 1 dan CERA), W. J. Cynarski (1 dan CERA) and Roman Grzegorz from Głogów. As far as the techniques and traditions of *daitō-ryū* are concerned S. Cynarski remains until today the best specialist in Poland [Cynarski 2005 b].

During the summer training 1991 in Lagord near La Rochelle in France the establishing congress of the Federation International d’Aiki et Kobudo (FIAB). An international federation came to life in order to establish a formal organizational structure which would embrace the teachings of master Floquet in a few then European countries and the French-speaking part of Canada (Quebec).

The above- mentioned Polish pioneer of *aikijutsu* S. Cynarski set up the Centre of Aikibudō and Kobudō in Poland (CAKP) in 1987 in Tarnów and registered it with the Polish Federation of Far-Eastern Martial Arts (Polska Federacja Dalekowschodnich Sztuk Walki – PFDSzW) in Warsaw. He became the president and the technical director of CAKP and then of the Polish Union of Kobudō and Aikibudō (PUKiA) as well as the vicepresident of PFDSzW for aikibudō. For the post of the secretary of CAKP and PUKiA W. J. Cynarski from Rzeszów was appointed, who popularized this martial art by publishing papers in, among others, a journal of PFDSzW „Czarny Pas” (“The Black Belt”). At that time W. J. Cynarski was also a regional instructor – coordinator of *aikibudō* and *kobudō* for the area of Małopolska. The centres in Tarnów and Rzeszów [Jakubowicz 1994] were then the strongest in the country. In 1992 *sensei* S. Cynarski passed the leadership of PUKiA to Wojciech, which was announced in his *dōjō*. He also left PFDSzW, where his place was taken over by W. J. Cynarski. The latter moved the seat of PUKiA to Rzeszów [Krowiak 1992]. The new leader conducted the first course for instructors of *aikibudō* and *kobudō*, organized under the guidance of PFDSzW in Warsaw (with the use of his original program) and he represented Poland at the Congress of FIAB in Lagord in France. In the meantime S. Cynarski established other two associations in Tarnów and the Polish Federation of AikiBudō and KoBuJutsu (PFABKBJ).

There was a conflict about the position of the leader in Poland, which Floquet refused to settle treating both organizations equally [Cynarski 2005 a]. After the period of two-year rivalry

⁶ Munemitsu Takeda 6 dan was, after the death of Tokimune, the official 27th *sōke daitō-ryū aikibudō*, but the right to this title also claim to have: *shihan* K. Kondo 7 dan and Tokimune’s daughter – Masanobu. Compare: D. Zięba (1996), *Daito-ryu aiki jujutsu na rozdrużu*, „Samuraj”, no. 4, p. 13; www.daito-ryu.com .

⁷ The private CERA school and the FIAB association are located in Grigny (France).

cooperation was established – W. J. Cynarski joined PFABKBJ, where he became the president of the Committee of Kobudō Katori Shintō-ryū⁸ and S. Cynarski joined (with the centre in Tarnów) the Idōkan Poland Association (SIP) and shibu kobudō SIP with the seat in Rzeszów. In 1994 W. J. Cynarski received 2 dan in *aikibudō* in PFABKBJ and S. Cynarski 3 dan h.c. *aikibudō* with SIP. When S. Cynarski joined the Polish Centre of Jiu-Jitsu “Goshin-ryu” (PCJJ) of dr. K. Kondratowicz 10 dan and PFABKBJ ceased existing aikibudō and kobudō are still taught in Rzeszów within SIP [Draus 2004] as well as in Tarnów where the group is led by one of the former *sensei* Stanisław’s disciples – Paweł Kliglich.

Due to the fact that the problem of the *aikibudō* leadership has not been solved – i.e. who is the official representative of Floquet, S. Cynarski left FIAB and CERA. As suggested by Wojciech J. Cynarski Stanisław started cooperation with Jan Janssens from Belgium (Ravels), a disciple of Kobayashi, Floquet and Sugiyama and Wojciech’s friend. Janssens was first the leader of the Aikibudō – Kobudō Belgium organization (having 2 dan in *aikibudō*, 1 dan in *kobudō*), later he represented *aiki-jūjutsu yoseikan* of Mochizuki and Sugiyama, receiving 4 dan. The Belgium organization IMAF-Europe gave Janssens 6 dan and since then he has been teaching his own *aiki-jūjutsu* program. It was Janssens with whom Stanisław passed technical exam for 3 dan in February 1998, and e.g. Robert Wyskiel (who left PUT and SIP) and the Russian instructor of *jūdō* and *sambo* Tair Narimanov – for 1 dan. Finally S. Cynarski ended his cooperation with Janssens and registered his own program of teaching *aiki-jūjutsu*⁹ in PCJJ. It includes techniques and forms from *aiki-yoseikan* and *daitō-ryū*. Kondratowicz promoted the *sensei* from Tarnów for further degrees of 4–6 dan. In the meantime J. Janssens received the honorary 7 dan degree in 2004 and he participated in the training which took place in Belgium with the participations of R. Yamanaki (9 dan *jūjutsu*) and R. J. Maroteaux (8 dan *aikijutsu*) [Desveaud 2004].

After the death of master Tokimune Takeda K. Kondo 7 dan left daitokan. In July 1999 Paweł Wołosewicz (3 dan in the line of K. Kondo) conducted the *daitō-ryū aiki-jūjutsu* seminar in Łódź. A derivative of *daitō-ryū* is also the teaching of master Keido Yamaue 10 dan – *yamaue aikijutsu*. In Poland the *jūjutsu* instructor, Marek Pantkowski [2002], a former disciple of S. Cynarski and M. Śliwka is concerned with this program.

It is worth noting other historical clues (in the master of teaching techniques and channels of transmission) of classical *aikijutsu* in other martial arts. *Sensei* Kotaro Yoshida from *daitō-ryū* taught Masutatsu Oyama the techniques of *tantō* and *shurikenjutsu* (hurling blades) fighting [Lind 1996]. Therefore *shurikenjutsu* is a part of the technical program of the founded by Oyama *kyokushin* karate school. Practically in this style oriented towards sporting fight this technique is not practiced. It is trained, however, in the *kobudō* program of SIP (*idōkan yōshin-ryū*). Also many techniques of hand-to-hand combat originating from *aikijutsu* survived in the form close to original in Korean *hapkido*, the main being a Korean counterpart of *aikidō* (in the translation) and as it is known the creator of *hapkido* Yon Sul Choi trained in the *daitō-ryū* school.

The son of the creator of the contemporary *aikidō* – Kisshomaru Ueshiba indicates that Morihei in 1910–1923 „with unusual attention learned the old forms of *jūjutsu*. If he had remained loyal to just one school there would not have been aikidō, because aikidō – although one may find elements of tradition in it – in fact is a dynamic part of contemporary society” [Ueshiba 2002, p. 146]. After the death of master Minoru Mochizuki his son inherited the *yoseikan* school – living in France Hirō and in Italy *shihan* Shoji Sugiyama teaches (8 dan aikidō *yoseikan*, 9 dan aikidō IFNB¹⁰, *hanshi*).

Apart from *yoseikan* and *aikibudō* of Floquet (CERA, FIAB) one must take into consideration a derivative of *daitō-ryū*, – *hakkō-ryū jūjutsu*. This traditional in its concept school was brought to France and Europe by Roland J. Maroteaux (1973). His former disciple Thierry Rissier *alias* Shizan Okuyama, 8 dan in *hakkō-ryū*, set up the school or style of *okuyama-ryū aiki-jūjutsu*. A Polish disciple and representative of Rissier is Zenon Liszkiewicz (5 dan, *shihan*) from Krakow. Another *jūjutsu* instructor from Krakow (having 1 dan in *aikidō*) and at the same time the first teacher of

⁸ He was then the only one in Poland and in his part of Europe who had the master’s degree in *nihon-den kobudō* (1 dan obtained in Lagord in 1993, 3 dan in Tokio in 2000).

⁹ S. Cynarski, *Wymagania egzaminacyjne na stopnie 1–5 dan Jiu-Jitsu – Aiki Jujutsu*.

¹⁰ International Federation of Nippon Budo, Torino (Italy).

Liszkiewicz, Michał Śliwka also calls the program taught in his organization (the Krakow Academy of JuJutsu) *aiki-jūjutsu* or „*aikibudō-jūjutsu*” referring¹¹ to the Floquet’s system.

Stanisław Cynarski received 6 dan and the *shihan* title in July 2004 from PCJJ and K. Kondratowicz [Jastrzębski 2004]. Among those who have the highest degrees in *aikijutsu* or *aikijūjutsu* in Poland are also disciples and assistants of S. Cynarski: W. J. Cynarski 4 dan [Borowiec 2004] and J. Jastrzębski 3 dan from Krakow. Although in case of martial arts in Japan the evolution passed from *aikijūjutsu* through *aikibudō* to *aikidō*, in case of the *dōjō* of sensei S. Cynarski in Tarnów the direction was just the opposite. This *sensei*’s style has been influenced by his experience from the *jūdō* and *aikibudō* training, teachings of A. Floquet, H. Mochizuki (8 dan), J. Janssens and K. Kondratowicz (10 dan *jūjutsu*). He also practiced with other famous *sensei*. In 1997 S. Cynarski was a member of PUT and EST as well as – for some time – SIP (Rzeszów). He worked with PFDSzW (Warsaw), PFJJ (Krakow) and again with PFDSzW. In April 2001 Polish Federation of Aiki-Budo and Ko-Bujutsu with its seat in Tarnów ceased existing. But the Polish Association of Aiki-JuJitsu (PSAJJ) is still active in Tarnów¹².

Takeda-ryū aikijutsu



The last EST Congress in Liège (Belgium)



Soke Hisashi Nakamura [“Aiki Goshindo Kal Shi”]

A separate channel of transmission concerns *takeda-ryū* and master Nakamura. Nakamura first chore M. Werhahn-Mees (2 dan *aikidō*, *iaidō*) from Luxemburg for his European *sōke* representative. His second European favourite was dr Maroteaux, who received high degrees of 6 dan in *aikidō*, 5 dan in *iaidō* and 5 dan in *jōdō takeda-ryū* as well as the title of *jōden-shihan*. Maroteaux together with his disciples established European Sobukai Takeda-ryu (EST) in Avignon. Therefore the pioneers of *sōbudō takeda-ryū* in Europe were Monica Werhahn-Mees and especially (since 1987) R. J. Maroteaux [Maroteaux 1993]. Maroteaux also taught and popularized his system in Africa and the USA. His first Polish disciple and *uchi-deshi* was W. J. Cynarski.

As a result of a conflict with master Nakamura (since 2nd Congress of EST, Liège, 6–8.05.1995) Maroteaux established his own line of teaching called *takeda-ryū maroto-ha*, as well as ESTAM and WTMF. In July 1997 Nakamura deprived the French leader of his entitlements and promoted Austrian Sigfried Kobilza, conducting ISTB, for 7 dan, giving him at the same time a high title of *okuden-shihan* [see: chart in appendix III].



¹¹ It is rather without any strong support because he participated only in one *aikibudō* training in Lagord (1992), where he practised on the elementary level. Can one realize successfully this kind of enterprise having little knowledge of classical *ryū-ha* schools (Śliwka has 1 dan in *aikidō* and 5 dan in *jūjutsu*)?

¹² Based on the interviews with S. Cynarski conducted by W. J. Cynarski and from direct observation.

Dr Maroteaux is a philosopher and a writer, an autor of numerous articles and books devoted to martial arts including those concerning *jūjutsu* and *aikijutsu*. He describes knight traditions and the biography of a famous Japanese politician and strategist Takeda Shingen, He Publisher „Aiki Goshindo Kaishi” – Revue Culturelle Franco-Japonaise d’Arts Martiaux Takeda-ryu etc. His thoughts on the philosophy of martial arts are very interesting¹³. In reality the personality and knowledge of a given master influence the specificity of his school. It also applies to the schools of S. Takeda, H. Nakamura, R. J. Maroteaux and others. Another thing is that certain ideas, rules and techniques are very old, earlier practiced as a secret in Japanese aristocrat families of Minamoto, Takeda and Aizu.



European Samurai – sensei R.J. Maroteaux [WTMF]



Maroteaux introduced to Europe the style of *hakkō-ryū* genetically related to *daitō-ryū*, and then he abandoned this school and his experience and skills in *aikidō* and *jūjutsu* transformed into ‘*aikigoshindō*’. Later in 1990–1996, he propagated original *aikijutsu* teaching according to the *takeda-ryū nakamura-ha* school. At present in Europe the French expert competes with Kobilza

from Vienna and this *shihan* still represents Nakamura *sōke* [Maillet 1993; Kobilza 1998]. Both forms have a chance to gain many followers among those who practise *aikidō* [see: Litwiniuk, Cynarski 2003], who look for the roots of their art or try to reach the sources of the original *aikijutsu*.

In 1993 W. J. Cynarski made contact with master Maroteaux and EST [Maroteaux 1993 b]. The next year the classical *aikijutsu* in the *nakamura-ha* version was discovered for Poland. W. J. Cynarski after his training in Avignon and his *uchi-deshi* practice (internal, direct disciple) with *shihan* Maroteaux introduced *sōbudō* (a set of martial arts) of *takeda-ryū* – especially *aikidō* (*aikijutsu*). Polish Union of Takeda-ryū was established, which S. Cynarski was a member of for two years. During one of the next trainings in Mangalia (Romania) Maroteaux promoted W. J. Cynarski for 2 dan in *aikidō* / *aikijutsu takeda-ryū* (Mangalia, 11.07.1996) [compare: Obodyński, Cynarski, Litwiniuk 2005; Cynarski 1994 a; b; c; Jakubowicz 1994; Kłós 1994].

¹³ W.J. Cynarski, *Entretien avec Me Maroteaux*, „Aiki Goshindo Kaishi”. Revue Culturelle Franco-Japonaise d’Arts Martiaux Takeda-ryu, Avignon, 2002, nr 31, s. 3. Tegoż rozmowa z Rolandem J. Maroteaux, *O filozofii japońskich sztuk walki – pytania i odpowiedzi*, „Rocznik Naukowy Idō – Ruch dla Kultury / Movement for Culture”, 2002, vol. III, pp. 48–55. Compare: *Les oeuvres écrites du budoka philosophe Roland Jean Maroteaux – Catalogue 1998*, CAF.



Teaching of sensei W. J. Cynarski – Chłapowo and Strzyżów

In April 1994 sponsored by PUKiA and SIP a training seminar with shihan Maroteaux was organized in Krakow. Polish Union of Takeda-ryū (PUT) was established. Next sensei W. J. Cynarski participated in several international EST trainings and in European *iaidō* (*kumi battō shiai*) tournament [Kłos 1994; 1995; Cynarski 1995 a; b; 1997 d; e; 2000; 2004 b], he received master's degrees, licences and then (1999) membership in „Conseil Supreme International” of the European Sobukai Takeda-ryu Maroto-ha federation consisting of 7 people. This style was at first practiced only in the Rzeszów Center of „Dōjō Budōkan” (Rzeszów and Strzyżów). Later W. J. Cynarski's disciple – R. Wyskiel (2 *kyū*) – conducted trainings of *aikidō takeda-ryū* section in Przemyśl for a few years. In organizational terms PUT was a status unit of SIP and for some time also of PFDSzW, where PUT replaced the PUKiA (in Rzeszów) organization. In 1994 W. J. Cynarski and R. Wyskiel¹⁴ were elected for the management of EST.

At the beginning (1990s) the leader of the European Sobukai Takeda-ryu¹⁵ was Maroteaux *Minamoto-no Maroto*, and among advanced instructors were the French: Serge Charlopeau (5 dan aikidō, 3 dan iaidō, 1 dan jōdō), Ahmed Hank (5 dan aikidō, 2 dan iaidō, 1 dan jōdō), Claude Chantegrel (4 dan aikidō, 3 dan iaidō, 1 dan jōdō) as well as Richard Gillet (5 dan jūjutsu, 2 dan iaidō, 1 dan jōdō) from Belgium and an Austrian S. Kobilza (5 dan jūjutsu). The pioneer in Romania and the organizer of first international trainings on the Black Sea was at that time Gabriel Dutkiewicz (1 dan).

At present within the European Sobukai Takeda-ryu Maroto-ha (ESTAM) supervised by *dai-shihan* Roland J. Maroteaux operate among others Charlopeau (6 dan aikijutsu, *jōden shihan*) in France, a former disciple of Dutkiewicz Cristian Laiber (5 dan) in Romania, a former disciple of Gillet Éric Van Antwerpen (5 dan aikijutsu *takeda-ryū maroto-ha*, 3 dan jūjutsu *takeda-ryū nakamura-ha*) in Belgium. The Belgia diplomat Van Antwerpen teaches and popularizes classical techniques of the school. In his book high efficiency of strikes, strangles and levers taught in *aikijutsu takeda-ryū* are confirmed by: B. Rosu, MD, dr Y. L'Hoest, osteopathy specialist and dr of physical education, kinezytherapist É. Rosu [Van Antwerpen 2005, pp. 131–136; compare: Kogel 2001]. Private schools and organizations from Greece, Spain, Cuba, Malta, Marocco and a few Rother countries cooperate with his master's organization.

H. Nakamura (born 1932, 10 dan aikidō, 9 dan *nihon jūjutsu*, *hanshi*), *okuden shihan* S. Kobilza¹⁶ (7 dan) and ISTB operate separately and they assemble clubs from: Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Holland, Luzemburg, Germany, Romania and Switzerland. In Graz (2004) first official European Chapiionships in aikidō (*takeda-ryū*) were organized, aand in Vienna in



¹⁴ „Aiki-Goshindo Kaishi”, Revue Culturelle Franco-Japonaise d'Arts Martiaux Takeda-ryu, Avignon, 1995, no. 15, pp. 4–7. [Compare photos in: Cynarski 2000]. For the new EST board 3 French, two representatives of Belgium, Poland and Italy and one representative of Romania were chosen.

¹⁵ EST was supervised by Nihon Sobudo Rengo Kai i Nihon Sobudo Kokusai Renmei. EST was established in Avignon in 1990, while ISTB – two years later.

¹⁶ Kobilza on the webpage of ISTB states that he received authorisation of *sōke* Nakamura as early as in 1989, but he presents a document confirming his kind of authorisation for representing *nakamura-ha* in Europe, Turkey and Marocco since 1998.



Master Nakamura shows aikijutsu and jūkenpō techniques
[source: ISTB]

summer 2004 – the Congress of Sōbudō Takeda-ryū (Budo Congress ISTB). In the *nakamura-ha* school the whole spectrum of methods and ways of the traditions of the Takeda family is taught under the names of *sōbudō takeda-ryū*: aikidō and jūjutsu, iaidō, jōdō, jū-kenpō, kendō, shuriken, shugijutsu and bujutsu idō. Additionally thanks to master (*kaiden shihan*) Toshihisa Sofue (born 1943, 8 dan, also 7 dan *nihon jūjutsu*, 7 dan karate) karate *shitō-ryū* is taught here. The titles of *okuden shihan* of the Nakamura school were also obtained by: Miyoshi Morita, Masayuki Toyoshima, Junichi Matsushita, Pierre Glorion (born 1955, 7 dan aikidō, 6 dan iaidō, 6 dan jūjutsu, 5 dan jōdō, 5 dan jū-kenpō, 5 dan kendō) and Günter Fleischer (born 1972, 7 dan aikidō, 6 dan iaidō, 5 dan jōdō, 5 dan jū-kenpō, 5 dan kendō, 4 dan jūjutsu). This school is represented by e.g. the Dutch *okuden shihan* Ib Nyborg, *jū-kenpō* (7 dan) specialist.

On the basis of the program of the Nakamura school as well as in connection with the teaching of shihan Maroteaux and the methodology of M. Mochizuki and Floquet *sensei* W. J. Cynarski prepared *aikijutsu* program for PUT and SIP [appendix II].

Table 1. Aikijutsu – teachers of Polish instructors / Tabela 1. Nauczyciele polskich instruktorów aikijutsu

| o-sensei generation | II generation | III generation | European leaders | Instructors in Poland |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Sōkaku Takeda (<i>daitō-ryū shu-ryū</i>), Morihei Ueshiba | Tokimune Takeda, Minoru Mochizuki <i>meijin</i> | Munemitsu Takeda, Shoji Sugiyama 8 dan | Alain Floquet (8 dan), Jan Janssens (7 dan) | Stanisław Cynarski (6 dan) |
| | Ichio Oba (<i>takeda-ryū gen-ryū</i>) | Hisashi Nakamura <i>sōke</i> | R. J. Maroteaux (8 dan) Siegfried Kobilza 7 dan | W. J. Cynarski (5 dan) |
| | | | Keido Yamaue 10 dan | Marek Pantkowski |
| | | | Shizan Okuyama 8 dan | Zenon Lisz-kiewicz 5 dan |
| | | | Brian Dossett 10 dan | Miroslaw Osytek 4 dan |

[Source: own research] / [źródło: badania własne autorów]

Other varieties

Apart from *takeda-ryū nakamura-ha* (ISTB) and *takeda-ryū maroto-ha* (WTMF, ESTAM) other varieties are taught which are more or less properly called *aikijutsu*, *aiki-no jutsu* or *aiki-jūjutsu*. The disciple of master Toshishiro Obata Brent Hire from Amsterdam promotes Shinkendo – Aikibuken Federation. Aikijutsu as taught by Obata is said to be a derivative of

daitō-ryū. Also those who have high degrees in *aikijutsu*, such as Daniel Blanchet 9 dan (also 10 dan *jūjutsu* and 8 dan karate) in France or Mitsuhiro Kondo 7 dan *kyōshi* (also 9 dan *jūdō*, *hanshi*) in Switzerland have their own schools. Jean-Claude Verdron (6 dan *aikijutsu*, 5 dan *kobudō*, 4 dan karate) teaches a system called *busankai*. At the end of 1980s and at the beginning of the 1990s the technical director of the European JuJitsu Union (EJJU) from Vienna dr Heribert Czerwenka-Wenkstetten called the system taught there *aikijutsu*. Later, however, he started calling his style *kawaishi-ryū*. His Polish disciple is Krzysztof Staniszewski (7 dan) from Poznań. Perhaps due to devaluation of master's degrees in many organizations of *jūjutsu* and associating *jūjutsu* with any form of self-defence (a mixture of *jūdō*, *karate* and *aikidō*) numerous instructors of *jūjutsu* try to find connections with *aikijutsu*. The Belgian instructor J. Bernaschewice had 7 dan in *jūjutsu* and lower master's degrees in *iaidō* and *aikidō*. After obtaining a honorary degree of 8 dan in his organization He called his school *chi-ryu aiki-jūjutsu*. The representatives of *chi-ryu aiki-jūjutsu* in Poland are: Józef Góra (Oświęcim) and Ireneusz Druciarek (Szprotawa). J. Góra received 6 dan from John Bernaschewice in 2003.

Undoubtedly eclectic systems hale less in common with the original forms like the one taught and created by „sōke” Brian Dosset (10 dan) called „Spirit Combat” consisting of *jūjutsu* and *aikijutsu*. Christopher Nasilowski 8 dan from the Millenium School of Martial Arts (Australia) and Mirosław Osytek 4 dan from Poland are Dosset's disciples [A.T. 2002].

Another issue is the way the idea of *aiki* is used in various contemporary schools and varieties of martial arts. Besides *aikidō* and *jūjutsu* the *aiki* principle is realized in the *zendō karate* techniques taught by master Lothara Siebera and related to it the concept of continuous motion *idō* (Sieber has 10 dan in *idō*) is the basis of the whole *idōkan budō* system [Cynarski 1997 b; c].

Aikijutsu in Polish writing

In 1991 the magazine „Karateka” showed master Nakamura in one of four photos on the page of „aikido”¹⁷. There was no inscription explaining who is in the photo or what he is practising. On the cover of edited by W. J. Cynarski „Biuletyn Informacyjny Aikibudō” (“Aikibudō Newsletter”) from 1991 there are only the names of the schools represented by CAKP: *daitō-ryū aikijūjutsu*, *aikidō yoseikan* and *katorishintō-ryū*. There is also a piece of information about Floquet's *aikibudō*, drawings of a few techniques from his system, the first part of the lexicon and shortened technical program.

The next newsletter was Publisher in Rzeszów in 1993 presenting the same logo created by W. J. Cynarski (later accepted by PUKiA and SIP), the same names of schools, a piece of information about Polish participation in summer trainings in France, news from PUKiA in Rzeszów, the second part of the lexicon, program and techniques – including for the first time in Poland the beginning of the *ikkajō idori* form from *daitō-ryū aikijūjutsu*. The techniques were performed by W. J. Cynarski with R. Wyskiel, photos were taken by M. Miś, drawings were made on the basis of the photos by T. Goclan.

In 1990–1993 the general secretary of PUKiA Publisher articles about *aikibudō* and *kobudō* in such magazines as „Czarny Pas” („The Black Belt”) and „Wojownik” (“The Warrior”) [Cynarski 1990 b; 1992 a; b; c; d; e; 1993 a; b; c]. Later for two years he tried to promote mainly *takeda-ryū* and the teachings of master Maroteaux¹⁸. Finally in 1997 *sensei* W. J. Cynarski Publisher two articles which described the place of *aikijutsu* teaching in the structure of the *idōkan budō* SIP program and the first in Poland scientific article about the history of *aikijutsu* [Cynarski 1997 a; b; c]. Simultaneously in his papers in „Biuletyn Sōbudō” („Sabudo Newsletters”) this author relates events from the history of *aikibudō* and *aikijutsu* in Poland. The analysis of the contents of the newsletters shows that in relation to martial arts practiced in SIP (*yōshin-ryū jūjutsu*, *zendō karate*, *kobudō*, *iaidō*) varieties based on the *aiki* principle made up a significant percentage of the magazine:

1994 – *aikibudō* – 20,6% (pp. 14); *aikijutsu (takeda-ryū)* – 29,4% (pp. 20)

1995 – *aiki-jūjutsu* i *aikibudō* – 6,4%; *aikijutsu* – 21,3%

1996 – *aiki-jūjutsu* – 10,3%; *aikijutsu* – 36,8%

1997 – *aiki-jūjutsu* – 3,1%; *aikijutsu* – 21,9%.

¹⁷ The magazine of Kick-Boxing and Far-Eastern Martial Arts „Karateka”, 1991, p. 46.

¹⁸ See: writing – magazines and press.

The above show proportion reflects changes in the leader and the SIP activists' involvement in different varieties of *budō* especially in classical *aikijutsu*. Undoubtedly the aim was to show these noble and subtle martial arts to the SIP practitioners in order to make them more common in Poland. Nonetheless in books published later the explanations and reflection concerning *aikijutsu* is far Belter documented and placed in a wider cultural context [Cynarski 2000; 2004 a].

The level of certain papers aiming at popularization of *aikijutsu* or *aiki-jūjutsu* in a popular specialist magazine „Samurai” was rather embarrassing, which concerns both the presentation of self-defence techniques, content mistakes (mistaking the names of the forms and techniques, e.g. *ikkajō* with *ikkjō* etc.), spelling mistakes of people's and places names, transcription etc. [compare: Śliwka 2002]. Nevertheless in „Samurai” several papers promoting different varieties of *aikijutsu* and related systems were Publisher [Cynarski 1995 b]. It was not until 2000 when an article presenting the Janssens's system of *aiki-jūjutsu* appeared [Cynarski S. 2000]. It was not meaningless that S. Cynarski was at that time the vicepresident of PFJJ – the organization established and directed by M. Śliwka who was the publisher and editor of the above mentioned magazine. It was he who was most frequently promoted in the magazine, his school and federation and sometimes his colleagues (but very cautiously due to competition on the free market of martial arts).

Organizational division – summary

As in the whole of *budō* so in his field certain pluralism and multi-shaping are impossible to avoid. Changeable ways of leaders and stormy lots of new great organizations established for once elitist, ancient martial arts are probably a sign of occurring for only the last 20 years processes of democratization, institutionalization and even globalization of *aikijutsu*. Until recently it was a martial art taught only in private Japanese schools with the rule of social relations from the feudal epoch.

The environment of *takeda-ryū* is divided similarly to most varieties of presently practised *aikijutsu*. New leaders set up their schools and organizations as it takes place in Japan and on the global scale. Therefore the situation is not better in Poland. And how is it related to the ethics simple as the cut of a samurai sword? Does it result from searching for shortcuts or rather searching for one's own way – a new synthesis, further development of *aikijutsu*? Is the main motive a greater ease of reaching for master's degrees and titles or the need to work independently as a teacher and martial arts trainer?

In turn Floquet, Janssens, Maroteaux and S. Cynarski realize their own concept, method or school of *aikijutsu*. The instructor Grzegorz Skibniewski from Bytom left *sensei* Stanisław Cynarski for Tair Narimanov and PZJJ and he practises contact *jūjutsu*. Jacek Jastrzębski promoted for 1 dan by *sensei* Śliwka left him and represents the 'school' of S. Cynarski in Krakow. Grzegorz Kuzara, who received the degrees of 4 kyū in *aikibudō* and 6 kyū in *jūjutsu* by one of the organizations in Krakow. Therefore there are crossings in both directions between related styles of Japanese martial arts. Contemporary warriors look for their own ways and their are not very eager to cultivate old traditions rejecting faithfulness, loyalty and obedience to their teachers.

One must conclude here that there is no organizational stability in the Polish environment of *aikijutsu*. Instructors and disciples pass from one organization to another, the organizations themselves change (both names and the associations which they comprise) and new ones are established. Although e.g. in Poland due to its merits for the development the center in Tarnów is the most significant – PSAJJ and *shihan* S. Cynarski, but Tarnów does not play the role of the capital of so divided movement. Centralization does not work in his mosaic movement as it also applies to various martial arts and the world phenomenon of *martial arts* [Cynarski 2000; 2004 a; 2005 b; Cynarski, Obodyński 2005 c]. A chance for the positive further development is rather cooperation of people and organizations as it has happened in case of the chain PFDSzW – PCJJ – PSAJJ – SIP – DDBV etc. Sometimes it is a three-dimensional structure with multi-level and multi-directional connections.

One may predict that as the organizations reach certain institutional maturity only the best aikijutsu organizations will survive with marginal role player by others or even their disappearance. It will be verified by the market and in time the more and more demanding, thanks to his or her greater knowledge about martial arts and physical culture, disciple. Thus, instructors should pay great attention to the level of their competence which will imply the necessity of training with the best experts.

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Słowa kluczowe: sztuki walki, aikijutsu, rozwój organizacyjny, liderzy

STRESZCZENIE

W artykule ukazany został rozwój organizacyjny oraz nauczanie *aikijutsu* na tle współczesnej historii tej starojapońskiej sztuki walki w Europie i w Polsce. Opis dotyczy lat od zaistnienia *aikijutsu takeda-ryū* w Europie (1987) do roku 2004, w którym jeden z polskich instruktorów uzyskał tytuł mistrzowski w jednej z odmian *aikijūjutsu*. Autorzy koncentrują się głównie na kanałach przekazu oryginalnej tradycji klasycznych szkół *daitō-ryū* i *takeda-ryū*. Opisują rozłąmy powodowane walką o sukcesję, władzę lub też inne względy.

Zastosowano metodę analityczną w oparciu o materiały źródłowe i literaturę, a także metody obserwacji uczestniczącej, wywiadu bezpośredniego oraz analizy treści przekazu wybranych specjalistycznych czasopism i prasy.

Autorzy wskazują, że także w tej dziedzinie swoisty pluralizm i wielopostaciowość są nieuniknione. Zmienne drogi liderów i burzliwe losy nowych dużych organizacji powstających dla elitarnych kiedyś, wielowiekowych sztuk walki są zapewne przejawem zachodzących dopiero od około 20 lat procesów demokratyzacji, upowszechnienia i instytucjonalizacji sztuki walki *aikijutsu*.

Appendix / Dodatek

I. List of abbreviations / I. Srtóty używane w tekście

- CAKP – Centrum Aikibudō i Kobudō w Polsce / Centre of Aikibudō and Kobudō in Poland
- CERA – Cercle d’Etude et de Recherche en Aiki et Kobudō
- EJJU – European JuJitsu Union
- EST – European Sobukai Takeda-ryu
- ESTAM – European Sobukai Takeda-ryu Maroto-ha
- FIAB – Federation International d’Aiki et Kobudo
- DDBV – Deutscher Dan-Träger und Budo-Lehrer Verband e.V.
- IFNB – International Federation of Nippon Budo
- IMAF – International Martial Arts Federation / Kokusei Budo Renmei
- ISTB – International Society for Takeda Budo
- PCJJ – Polskie Centrum Jiu-Jitsu „Goshin-ryu” / Polish Centre of Jiu-Jitsu “Goshin-ryu”
- PFABKBJ – Polish Federation of AikiBudō and KoBuJutsu
- PFDSzW – Polska Federacja Dalekowschodnich Sztuk Walki / the Polish Federation of Far-Eastern Martial Arts
- PFJJ – Polska Federacja JuJutsu / Polish Jujutsu Federation
- PUKiA – Polish Union of Kobudō and Aikibudō
- PUT – Polska Unia Takeda-ryū / Polish Union of Takeda-ryū
- PSAJJ – Polskie Stowarzyszenie Aiki-JuJitsu / Polish Association of Aiki-JuJitsu
- PZJJ – Polski Związek Ju-Jitsu / Polish Ju-Jitsu Association
- RCMSKFiS – Resortowe Centrum Metodyczno-Szkoleniowe Kultury Fizycznej i Sportu
- SIP – Stowarzyszenie Idōkan Polska / Idōkan Poland Association
- WTMF – World Takeda-ryu Marotokan Federation

II. Technical program AIKIJUTSU PUT/SIP taijutsu – art of the body (*idōkan takeda-ryū*) – requirements 8–1 kyū / II. Program techniczny AIKIJUTSU PUT/SIP (*idōkan takeda-ryū*) – wymagania na stopnie 8–1 kyū

8 kyū – reigi sahō, migi/hidari kamae, sokutai-dosa (aruki kata): okuri-ashi, hiki-ashi, utsuri-ashi, ayumi-ashi, tsume-ashi, irimi-tai, ukemi-waza.

7 kyū – chūdan-, jōdan- & gedan-no kamae, chidori-ashi, tenkan-tai (nagashi tenkan tai-sabaki), ō-irimi, zenten-ukemi (chugaeri), renzoku ukemi-waza.

6–5 kyū – hojo-undō: neji-kaeshi, nigiri-kaeshi; ate-waza: shutō-, oshi-, ude-ate; te-hodoki: jyunte-dori, dosokute-dori; mochi-mawashi-waza: mochi-mawashi-gaeshi, -oshi-kaeshi, kata-mochi-mawashi, ryō-mochi-mawashi; kote-waza: kote-gaeshi, tate-kote-ori, uchi-kote-hineri.

4–3 kyū – ude waza: ude-garame, soto-ude-hineri (shihō-nage), shita-gaeshi-ude-kujiki; ashi-waza: ushiro-barai, ushiro-gari; koshi-waza: koshi-guruma, kakae-koshi-guruma, seoi-nage; henka-waza: mukae-daoshi (irimi, tenkan, ushiro), seoi-nage ushiro-barai, ude-garame koshi-guruma, soto-ude o-hineri, ude-kujiki osae-gime, ushiro-barai maki-komi, ushiro-gari kata-oshi-ate, sukui koshi-guruma, kakae-koshi uchi-gari.

2–1 kyū – tachi-gime-waza: kote-ori-kakae-gime, uwa-gaeshi-waki-kakae-gime, uchi-kote-shibori-gime, soto-kote-shibori-gime; osae-gime-waza: gyaku-kote-gaeshi osae-gime, ushiro-ude-garame osae-gime, uchi-ude-hineri osae-gime; ne-gatame-waza: kubi-kakae-jime-gatame, ue-gaeshi-juji-gatame, ashi-kakae-jime-gatame; henka-waza: uchi-kote-shibori osae, soto-kote-shibori osae, ue-gaeshi ashi-hasami, ue-gaeshi waki-kakae-gatame; jū-no randori: kihon-waza (nage & osae).

(by Wojciech J. Cynarski, technical director of SIP)

Scheme – transmission of aikijutsu *takeda-ryū* to Europe / Schemat przekazu aikijutsu szkoły *takeda-ryū* do Europy

Hisashi Nakamura, *sōke*, 10 dan
Teaching: *takeda-ryū* (nakamura-ha) *sōbudō*
Organisation: Nihon *Sōbudō Kokusai Renmei/Rengo-kai*, Japan
Honbu: Nippon *Sōbukan Aikidō*, Tokyo

Monika Werhahn-Mees, 2 dan
Representative of Honbu for Europe before 1990
(Germany & Luxemburg)

Dr. Roland J. Maroteaux, *jōden-shihan*, 6 dan
Representative of Honbu for Europe, 1990–1996
Organisation: European Sobukai *Takeda-ryū* (EST)
– branch of the NSKR
Avignon, France

Siegfried Kobilza, *okuden shihan*, 7 dan
Teaching: *takeda-ryū* nakamura-ha
Representative of Honbu for Europe, since 1997
Organisation: International Society for *Takeda Budo* (ISTB)
Vienna, Austria

Dr. Roland J. Maroteaux, *hanshi*, 8 dan
Teaching: *takeda-ryū maroto-ha* aikijutsu (since 1997)
Organisation: European Sobukai *Takeda-ryū* Maroto-ha (ESTAM)
and World *Takeda-ryū* Marotokan Federation (WTMF)
Honbu: Marotokan, Avignon

Schematic diagram 2. Conflicts of interests and organizational break – Leaders and schools of AIKIJUTSU *takeda-ryū* in Europe and in the world / Diagram 2. Konflikty interesów i rozłamy organizacyjne – liderzy i szkoły AIKIJUTSU *takeda-ryū* w Europie i na świecie