

## PEDAGOGY AND TOURISM, AND MARTIAL ARTS TOURISM

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### The 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of IMACSSS, Viseu, Portugal as a scientific event, including its importance for research into fighting arts and for martial arts tourism

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#### Abstract

**Problem.** The first goal of this paper is to describe and evaluate the Conference as a scientific event including digressions based on knowledge of certain national traditions and related insights. Next, the authors attempt to answer the research question, as to the reasons why specialists travel to and attend similar meetings, i.e, the features which attract them. More specifically, to what extent is it the charm of the place or the consideration for those persons hosting the event? In answering these questions, what results do the analysis of photographic material suggest?

**Methods.** The authors have adopted visual sociology as a method of qualitative analysis, analyzing 14 selected photos. Furthermore, these researchers have employed participant observation, and the analysis of broad discourse as recommended in the General Theory of Fighting Arts.

**Result.** Photo analysis confirms the preservation of the scientific standards of the event, and at the same time the event's fixed, specific character. The scientific goal of the Conference was clearly dominant, with many unsolicited factors influencing the attendance or absence of participants. Instead, the symbolism of the place, ritual roles and functions, scientific discourse, cultural dialogue, and the social dimension of such gatherings in terms of the integration of its membership, were the features typical of scientific and congress tourism, in evidence at the Conference.

**Conclusions.** This paper presents the factography of a fighting arts research event, namely the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of IMACSSS. The authors evaluate the event to have been a success, achieving a high level of accomplishment by scientific standards. The *Novum* for this conference consisted of: 1) discussion panels concerning individual sub-disciplines; 2) reports on little-known old Polish martial arts traditions; and 3) exchange of the latest knowledge, the results of empirical research from various scientific centers. The locations and dates of the next two IMACSSS conferences have already been determined.

#### 1. Introduction

Martial arts tourism appears to be an interesting area for scientific investigation, combining the cultural phenomena of tourism and martial arts (or fighting arts). At the time of this article's preparation, this combined phenomenon has not been documented in monographs yet. Nevertheless, this type of tourism is a significant segment of the tourist market for many countries. In addition, the multiform nature of martial arts tourism brings its individual manifestations close to other forms of human

tourism activity. Martial arts tourism, in particular, is related to cultural and scientific tourism when it concerns the exchange of scientific knowledge and cultural dialogue. Usually, meetings of scientists, as researchers into the fighting arts, are accompanied by both visits to cultural heritage sites, as well as the so-called “tourist tasting”, or learning about the culinary art of the visited area [Cynarski, Obodynski 2006].

Cultural dialogue is the result of both tourism and scientific activity [Obodynski, Cynarski 2005; Tokarski 2011; Kubala 2013; Cynarski 2014]. Tourism is also a

significant form of cultural dialogue. Complementing the study of practical martial arts outside their countries of origin, such trips provide opportunities to gain new knowledge about these disciplines. Participation in a scientific conference on martial arts and related subjects is therefore a special form of martial arts tourism and at the same time a form of cultural dialogue on the topic of physical culture.

The General Theory of Fighting Arts (GTFA) embraces the concept of “martial arts tourism” and takes into account this cultural phenomenon [Cynarski 2019: 26]. The term “fighting arts” represents a collective concept comprising such designations as martial arts, combat sports, self-defense, combat systems, and related activities. As used here, GTFA will serve as the basis for this paper’s scientific perspective of research. Hence, the conceptual language used was derived from this source. The term is also used by IMACSSS (the International Martial Arts and Combat Sports Scientific Society) activists.

The following scientific (i.e., subject matter) problem has been undertaken: The first goal in addressing this problem is to describe and evaluate this particular scientific event, including digressions related to knowledge of certain national traditions, especially those of Poland in past centuries, as well as insights into the broader subject. Next, the authors look for answers to the problem question, what is the reason why specialists come to similar meetings, what attracts them. Specifically, is the attraction more rooted in the charm of the location, or rather the consideration for the persons hosting the event? Furthermore, what results can be derived from an analysis of related photographic material?

The methods adopted here allow the authors to answer research questions indirectly. Following existing methodological guidelines and research to date, the authors have embraced the use of adopted visual sociology as a method of qualitative analysis [Cynarski 2015; cf. Sikorski 2009; Burns, Palmer, Lester 2010; Richards, Munsters 2010; Banks 2018: 5-192]. From among about two hundred photographs taken, 12 and two reproductions were selected for publication and qualitative content analysis. In addition, two qualitative methods recommended by GTFA have been used, namely participant observation, and the analysis of a broad discourse.

## 2. About travel and the destination

Participants arrived at the Conference destination by various means of transportation. Participants from Asia, specifically from Japan and Malaysia, traveled the greatest distance in order to attend. The two co-authors of this paper arrived separately and by different means of transport. One used two buses and two planes; the other traveled twice by a car and took three flights. Both jour-

neys went smoothly, not counting several brief delays. In addition, due to an injury, one of the authors had the opportunity to observe the level and quality of assistance to people with mobility problems as provided at airports. According to this author, in both Poland and Portugal, the assistance provided could be evaluated as better than good.

Significant in terms of the experience of those attending the IMACSSS Conference was the fact that many Poles were concurrently traveling to Lisbon and then to Fatima in connection with the 102<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the revelation. Is Catholic Portugal a thing of the past [Fig. 1-2]? Upon boarding the plane of the Air Portugal airlines, tourists could begin sampling Portuguese cuisine [cf. Cynarski, Obodynski 2006]. Further opportunities were readily available thanks to the hospitality of the conference hosts.

Viseu, as a destination for martial arts tourism, appears interesting, at least on a European scale. Conferences and symposia on Combat Sports & Martial Arts (CSMA) have already been held there on several occasions [Figueiredo 2009; Cynarski 2011]. At the Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Sensei Abel Figueiredo teaches *karate Goju-ryu*, and instructors from many centers (*Gojukai* and *Seiwakai* staff) come to him for technical consultations. Furthermore, this Portuguese city is centuries-old, with interesting architecture and monuments from various eras [Fig. 1-2, Photo 12]. In particular, there are statues of Viliato or Viriato, the hero of the struggle against the Roman Empire, and the Portuguese King Duarte (1391-1438), author of the “Book of Teachings on Riding Well on Every Saddle” [Photos 9-10]. Significantly, this book is devoted to, among other topics, the pedagogy of martial arts.

The conditions for staying at this conference were good, i.e. an inexpensive, three star hotel, which proved to be comfortable enough. Whereas, the facilities for the Conference proceedings were excellent, located in the main hall of the Polytechnic Institute. Viseu was easily reached from the major Portuguese city, Porto (i.e. about two hours by car). The vicinity of Porto enabled many conference participants, as described below, to visit that city. Some also ventured further from the conference and visited Lisbon.

The inclusion of sports tourism features at this conference was not unexpected, given that one of the authors was already familiar with the region, having previously attended two conferences in the area, namely the 7<sup>th</sup> EASS Conference: *A social perspective on sport, health and environment*, held May 5-9, 2010, and the 5<sup>th</sup> ISSSS Conference, on September 26-29, 2013. Among the tourism feature of both events were scheduled opportunities for tasting famous locally produced wines. The second of the mentioned scientific events also incorporated features of sport tourism; most notably, the program included a visit to the FC Porto stadium.



Fig. 1-2. Old, Catholic Viseu. *Camara municipal de Viseu*, *Tipografia Beira Alta*, 1999 and 2002.

### 3. Event. The 8<sup>th</sup> IMACSSS International Conference

The IMACSSS – 2019 Scientific Congress on Martial Arts & Combat Sports was held in Viseu, Portugal on Oct. 10-12, 2019. The main organizer was Professor Dr Abel A. Figueiredo, supported institutionally by the Polytechnic Institute of Viseu. The chairman of the Scientific Commission was Professor W.J. Cynarski, president of the IMACSSS. The Scientific Commission included specialists researchers in the field of fighting arts from many countries in the world associated with IMACSSS. The participants were primarily scientists, along with, in some cases, advanced practitioners of various fighting arts.

The Conference was honored by the presence of representatives of city and university authorities, as well as sports organizations. The IMACSSS was represented by, among others, Professor Figueiredo (vice-president), Prof. Fuminori Nakiri (president JAB, vice-president IMACSSS), as well as W.J. Cynarski, who opened the conference, and Mr Przemyslaw Pawelec, the general secretary.

At the General Assembly of the 8th IMACSSS Conference, it was agreed that the 2021 conference would be held in Chongqing, China. Previously at an earlier conference, the 10<sup>th</sup> gathering of this scientific society was scheduled to be held in Putrajaya, Malaysia in 2020.

#### Thematic discussion panels

An introductory paper entitled “Research on MA & CS” meeting was presented by Dr Mikel Perez-Gutierrez, describing a bibliometric approach to research, especially quantitative methodologies. The round table on research methodology was led by Dr Thomas A. Green of the USA. As the title of his speech suggests, W.J. Cynarski stressed the “Long experience of martial arts practice as a source of knowledge”. He also discussed the method of expert courts or competent judges, participant observation, and the qualitative analysis of broad discourse. Dr Stefania Skowron-Markowska focused on cultural anthropological approaches. Moreover, Abel Figueiredo presented his conception of ‘mesoscopic’ systemic analysis for the multidimensional phenomenon of CSMA.

Professor Figueiredo served as chairman of the poster session in electronic form, presented on a large screen. Each work was presented for a few minutes to be followed by discussion. Afterwards, Dr Roland Maroteaux of France presented his longitudinal experience of body control techniques through energy and stability, according to examples from traditional Japanese martial arts (as *aiki-jujutsu Takeda-ryu*) [cf. Maroteaux 2012].

During the morning of the second day of the conference the topics of pedagogy and didactics in CSMA, along with physical and technical-tactical dimensions of martial arts dominated the content. One of the presenters: Leonard Marynowski of Poland spoke on selected technical issues relating to the Polish battle sabre [Photo 1]. After lunch, the focus of presentations and discussion shifted to psychological issues and sociocultural dimensions of CSMA. Jakub Pokojski of Poland presented a paper on the tradition of the Polish warrior’s path. Professor Green analyzed the identity problem and moral aspects of martial arts fieldwork and observant participation (i.e. comparing insider, bystander or outsider perspectives). Professor Figueiredo focused on the sportization process in *karate*. Interestingly, in this last presentation, the Professor noted that the ITKF branch of *Shotokan* was founded in 1974, at the same time which *Zendo karate Tai-te-tao* (also known as *Idokan karate*) was created [Cynarski, Sieber 2016].

Saturday, October 12 featured a very interesting session on the philosophical dimensions of martial arts and philosophical panel in the form of a round table debate. Dr Cristiano Roque Antunes Barreira of Brazil presented a very informative paper entitled “From phenomenology for a theory of Corporal Combat and Martial Arts” [cf. Telles, Vaittinen, Barreira 2018]. Dr Rudolf Jakhel representing Slovenia and Germany presented a paper on Japanese *karate*, concentrating on its history up to the present, which was juxtaposed with Professor W.J. Cynarski’s “Remarks on the philosophy of Idokan karate”; and Professor F. Nakiri’s paper on essence of *budo*. Each of these presentations included interesting projections about the foreseeable future of the fighting arts. The ensuing debate revolved around such key terms as: *budo*, *commercialization*, *dehumanization*, *directions of development*, *fighting arts*, *karate*, *institutionalization*, *martial arts*, *perfectionism*, and *sport*.

During the closing of the Conference, Mrs Tabata Castelo Branco Telles of Brazil received the Young Researcher Award 2019. Prof. Figueiredo received the “Thank You Board of IMACSSS” for his efforts in organizing the event. That afternoon, many participants set out to explore the city. Professors Cynarski, Figueiredo and Nakiri spent time together, engaging in informal technical and tactical talks and consultations primarily relating to the fields of *karate*, *kendo* and *kobudo*. Over the following period from Saturday to Monday, conference participants returned home according to their individual itineraries.

#### Martial arts practice experts

Discussion concerning the cultural heritage of martial arts was possible thanks to the contributions of participating experts. Among these participants were several masters of high degree, including Dr Rudolf Jakhel of Slovenia and Germany, 10 dan *karate* [Photo 4]; Dr Roland J. Maroteaux of France, 9 dan *aiki-jujutsu*, *hanshi* [Photos 9 and 3]; Prof. W.J. Cynarski of Poland, 9 dan *jujutsu* and *karate*, *hanshi*; Dr M.N.M. Shapie of Malaysia, 9 dan *silat*, GM; Dr Fuminori Nakiri of Japan, 7 dan *kendo*, *kyoshi*; Dr Abel Figueiredo of Portugal, 7 dan *karate* (*Gojukai* and *Seiwakai*), *kyoshi*; and Dr Carlos Gutierrez-Garcia, expert on wrestling and *judo*. On behalf of the IPA, Prof. Cynarski presented to Dr Jakhel a certificate of recognition for the latter’s 10<sup>th</sup> dan in *karate*, with *hanshi* title [Photo 4].

#### 4. Traditional fencing and other not-well known martial arts

Poland’s temporary absence as a nation-state on the map of Europe (the period after partitions, i.e. 1795-1918) has meant that knowledge of Polish fencing and of the Polish sabre is still quite limited [cf. Wagner 1975].

Research conducted under the auspices of the Committee of Fencing, IPA and *Shibu Kobudo* is gradually rectifying this state of affairs [Sawicki 2011; Walczak 2011; Zablocki 2011; Sieber, Grzywacz 2015].

The French sword was made famous by Alexander Dumas, the author of “The Four Musketeers”, who was the son of General Tomas Alexander Dumas (1762-1806), a great swordsman and soldier. In contrast, the Polish people can point to Henryk Sienkiewicz’s three novels collectively entitled “Trilogy” and to the distinctive Polish sabre. However, not only sabers were used in Polish martial traditions. Tomasz Oledzki, of the Rawicz coat of arms, and castellan of Zakroczym is documented as the epitome of an excellent swordsman and soldier using a sabre, as well as a two-handed sword both on horseback and in foot fencing. [Pasek 1860; Komuda 2019].

Given that, apart from a few scientific and popularizing publications, to date the Polish hussar sabre has not been widely known yet, it is reasonable to conclude that the papers by L. Marynowski [Photo 1] and J. Pokojski were a certain novelty as presented at the conference. Thus, they enrich the knowledge about martial arts. References to Christian values and accents on knightly axiology (i.e., its specific ethos) are also rare in the environment of such gatherings. This novel perspective appears prominently in the papers on the centuries-old Polish warrior’s path, in today’s *Signum Polonicum* school, and in the discussion of the *Idokan karate* philosophy.



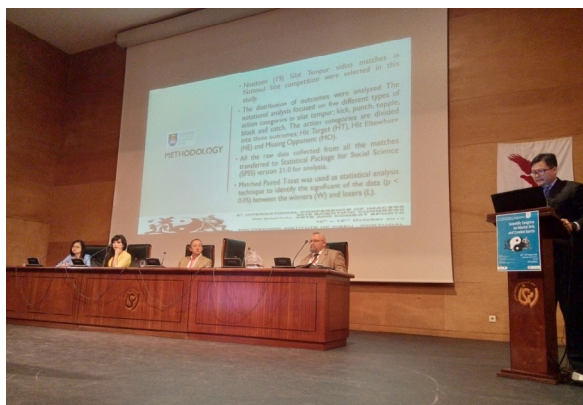
**Photo 1.** L. Marynowski during a presentation about the Polish Hussar sabre, Viseu, Oct. 2019 [author’s own collection].

The analysis of the photos confirms the preservation of the standards for such a scientific event, and, at the same time, the maintenance of the organization’s established traditions with their distinctive character. This symbolism refers to the umbrella organization (the IMACSSS logo; Photos: 1-2, 4-7) and to the direct organizer (the logo of the Conference and that of the host university [Photos: 1-7]).

The ceremonial order is well explained by the concept of ritual character of a scientific conference or congress [cf. Cynarski, Obodynski 2004]. An individual of importance to the organization opens and closes



the conference; another recognized participant conducts the session, giving the floor to speakers and panelists [Photos 1-2, 5]. One or more individuals are presented some form of award for achievements [Photos 4, 7]. The sponsoring institution ensures that such meetings take place regularly. Therefore, another similar event is announced to the participants [Photo 6]. The organizer of the event is congratulated and thanked [Photo 8]. Participants receive certificates confirming their participation; moreover, their presence is recorded in the pictures for posterity [Photo 3]. Attendees also try to collect photos and other souvenirs from the places they have visited.



**Photo 2.** Dr. M.N.M. Shapie 9 dan during his paper presentation.



**Photo 3.** A group of participants during the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of IMACSSS, after lunch.



**Photo 4.** Certificate for 10 dan karate and hanshi titles presented to Dr R. Jakhel.



**Photo 5.** Closing of the Conference. Professors, from left: F. Nakiri, A. Figueiredo and WJ. Cynarski, the presidium of IMACSSS.



**Photo 6.** Announcement of the next conference (Putrajaya 2020).



**Photo 7.** Young Researcher Award 2019 presented to Mrs Tabata Castelo Branco Telles



**Photo 8.** Thank You board presented to Prof. Abel Figueiredo, the organiser.



How is it possible that merely one person – Abel Figueiredo, with the help of Antonio Vences Brito, Carlos Gutierrez-Garcia, along with a small group of students – managed to bring people from many countries all over the world to a small Portuguese city? The IMACSSS gave a signboard and an “umbrella.” Was it due to some institutional advancement of the scientific society or to creativity of the event’s primary organizer? Either way, Viseu became the center of global exchange of scientific thought for fighting arts for several days.



**Photo 9.** At the monument to King Duarte. From left: R. Marotteaux, A. Figueiredo, F. Nakiri and W.J. Cynarski. Afternoon, 12<sup>th</sup> of October [courtesy of A. Figueiredo].



**Photo 10.** At the monument of the Iberian Chief Viriato – once again presidium of IMACSSS. Viseu, October 2019.

Visits to Viseu, Porto, and Lisbon were already implemented outside the conference program. We see

here the social dimension and the realization of cognitive needs typical of cultural tourism. The conference organizers showed places important to the history of the host city and the country. This explains the joint photos at monuments to national heroes from distant eras [Photos 9-10, 12]. The outstanding figures from antiquity and the Middle Ages highlighted, who are also representatives of the elite of military culture of their era, emphasize the rich heritage of Portugal and Europe in this regard.

Although the gala dinner had taken place the previous evening, it was also a moment summarizing the social dimension of scientific meeting, including its strong traditional and cultural aspects (e.g., tasting local dishes) and increased integration of the organization’s membership [Photo 11].



**Photo 11.** Party at the Conference in Viseu, 2011 [courtesy of A. Figueiredo].



**Photo 12.** At the cathedral in Viseu [courtesy of F. Nakiri].

## 5. Discussion

Some information promoting or recapping the IMACSSS or similar conferences provide only a description of program activities and a review of scientific events, in a form which is already autotelic [cf. Johnson 2018, 2019; Gutierrez-Garcia, Swider, Pawelec 2019]. At other times, as in the case of this conference, the descriptions of various meetings and scientific debates have been extended to include issues of interest from the perspective of martial arts tourism [cf. Cynarski, Duricek 2014; Cynarski

2015: 41-70; Cynarski, Sieber, Mytskan 2015; Pawelec *et al.* 2015; Kubala, Cynarski, Swider 2019].

Being dedicated to the thematic area of CSMA, this conference was not an event that constitutes a typical motive for martial arts tourism. The basic form of this tourism is a trip for practice, or at least for relevant field research in terms of participant observation or observant participation [*cf.* Raimondo 2011; Slopecki 2012; Cynarska 2017; Malchrowicz-Mosko, Munsters 2018; Skowron-Markowska 2019]. This event, however, focused especially on active participation, but incorporated extensive scientific discussions and exchange of knowledge.

The certificate presentation for Professor Jakhel [Photo 4] was similar to one described by Dr J. Slopecki [2012] and quite typical in martial arts tourism. Meanwhile, the consultation in a small group on the Saturday evening was similar to those at meetings in Munich, Neuffen, and Weichs [Sieber, Cynarski 2010; Cynarski, Sieber, Mytskan 2015]. These features of the conference under consideration here are also descriptive of activities and cooperation within the IMACSSS and related organizations. The cooperation of the Japanese Academy of Budo (JAB) with the IMACSSS and the IPA is documented by Professor Nakiri in the jubilee book [Nakiri 2019]. Virtually every text documenting the activity of an institution, such as the IMACSSS, also constitutes factography of the activity, important for the history of the organization in question and of similar institutions. Descriptions of annual meetings of IMACSSS researchers [*cf.* Slopecki, Obodynski 2011; Pawelec *et al.* 2015] play such a role in the history of the institution. In particular, various martial arts organizations (e.g., the Polish Judo Association and the Federation Kyokushinkai Karate Union of Ukraine) recount their history in part by documenting it with photographic material, i.e. employing photographic factography [*cf.* Sikorski 2009; Blizniuk 2012].

Compared to other martial arts tourism destinations, especially those in the Far East or Brazil, Viseu is an example of a location in Europe where practical knowledge can be gained [*cf.* Raimondo 2011; Slopecki, Bruns 2012; Griffith 2016]. Part of the problem posed in this paper is determining what attracts martial arts tourists. Apparently, the motivation is not about attractiveness of the 'special' place, but it rather centers on other circumstances that make the place attractive for martial arts tourism. A unique place at Viseu is the Shaolin religious and sports center, identified with the most important martial arts tourism destinations. It is a historic place for many varieties of martial arts, a kind of Mecca of the global community of CSMA enthusiasts. Therefore, many aspects of tourism regarding the Shaolin monastery complex have been studied [*cf.* Miller Griffith 2010; Hung *et al.* 2016 Su 2016; Cynarski, Swider 2017; Skowron-Markowska 2019; Yang *et al.* 2019]. In the case of the meeting in Viseu, the main magnet was

probably the charismatic *sensei* – the main organizer, possibly augmented by identification with the organization (i.e., activities of the IMACSSS) and with the dominant scientific goals shared among the participants [Cynarski 2015], along with their internal motivations in terms of self-fulfillment aspirations [Cynarski, Duricek 2014]. This type of tourism develops outside the main tourist routes thanks to the ongoing passion and activity of individual participants [Cynarski, Sieber, Mytskan 2015; Swider 2018].

One-off events usually have less influence in attracting potential attendees. The cyclical nature of IMACSSS conferences and the relative cyclical nature of conferences organized in a given center gives certainty to the anticipation of participating in the advertised event to the degree appropriate to the potential attendee. These are undoubtedly favorable circumstances. Such cyclicity is also a feature of the ritual nature of scientific conferences, and this dimension, together with their gravity and significant import for the organization, strengthens the impact of such events regardless of location [Cynarski, Obodynski 2004].

As in other instances of typical scientific and congress tourism, in the case of the 8th Conference of IMACSSS, "one can grasp: 1) the symbolism of the place; 2) ritual roles and functions; 3) scientific discourse; 4) cultural dialogue (meeting of foreign places and people, sightseeing, 'tourist tasting'); 5) social dimension – integration (...)" [Cynarski 2015: 122].

## Conclusions

In the previous discussion, as well as in these conclusions, facts for the next scientific event of CSMA (fighting arts) researchers. As the pictures show [photos 3-4, 7, 9], the President of IMACSSS arrived despite an injury, only needing to equip himself with crutches. A total of six active participants came from Poland, composing the largest team at the conference. On the other hand, many countries and research centers from four continents were represented at the event.

The Conference in Viseu was conducted at a high level of scientific discipline. The authors conclude that it was a success for both organizers and participants. *Novum* consisted of: 1) discussion panels covering individual sub-disciplines; 2) reports on little-known traditional Polish martial arts traditions; 3) exchanges of the latest knowledge, i.e., the results of empirical research from various scientific centers. Abstracts, as well as some full texts, are to be published in "Revista de Artes Marciales Asiaticas". The locations and times of the next two IMACSSS conferences have already been determined (i.e., Putrajaya, Malaysia 2020, and Chongqing, China 2021).

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### Konferencja IMACSSS w Viseu: wydarzenie naukowe, istotne dla badań *fighting arts* i turystyki sztuk walki

**Słowa kluczowe:** sztuki walki, turystyka, konferencja, Viseu, zdjęcia, IMACSSS

#### Abstrakt

Problem. Pierwszym celem jest opis i ocena wydarzenia naukowego plus dygresje (na temat wiedzy o niektórych tradycjach narodowych) i spostrzeżenia. Następnie poszukujemy odpowiedzi na pytanie problemowe, co jest powodem przybywania specjalistów na podobne spotkanie, co ich przyciąga. Czy jest to urok miejsca, czy raczej względ na osoby zapraszające? Ponadto, co wynika z analizy materiału zdjęciowego?

Metody. Autorzy przyjęli zastosowanie adoptowanej socjologii wizualnej, jako metody analizy jakościowej, analizując 14 wybranych zdjęć. Ponadto zastosowano zalecane w Ogólnej Teorii Sztuk Walki metody jakościowe: obserwacji uczestniczącej, oraz analiza szerokiego dyskursu.

Wyniki. Analiza zdjęć potwierdza zachowanie standardu imprezy naukowej, a jednocześnie jej ustalonego, specyficznego charakteru. Dominował wyraźnie cel naukowy, przy czym na przyjazd (lub absencję) uczestników wpłynęło wiele czynników, których siły wpływu nie poszukiwano. Dostrzeżono natomiast: symbolikę miejsca, rytualne role i funkcje, naukowy dyskurs, kulturowy dialog, oraz wymiar towarzyski – integracyjny, czyli cechy typowe dla turystyki naukowej i kongresowej.

Wnioski. Jest to faktografia kolejnej imprezy naukowej badaczy *fighting arts*. Była to udana konferencja, stojąca na wysokim poziomie naukowym. *Novum* stanowiły: 1) panele dyskusyjne w poszczególnych subdyscyplinach; 2) referaty o mało znanych staropolskich tradycjach sztuk walki; 3) wymiana najnowszej wiedzy – wyniki badań empirycznych z różnych ośrodków naukowych. Ustalono są już miejsca i czas dwóch następnych konferencji IMACSSS.