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Translation of Kodokan Magazine in English and French with official news of the International Judo Federation.

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JUDO

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

JANUARY 1955

THE BUDOKWAI

G.K. HOUSE

GILSTON ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W. 10.

TEL. No. KENSINGTON 1540 (after 3 p.m.)

TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE

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DOJO HOURS :

Monday	5.30-9 p.m.	General Practice.
	7-7.30 ..	General Coaching.
	5.30-9 ..	Ladies Practice.
Tuesday	4.30-5.30 ..	Juniors' Class.
	6-7 ..	Beginners " A ".
	7.30-8.30 ..	Beginners " B ".
Wednesday	5.30-9 ..	General Practice.
	7-8 ..	Black and Brown Belts Class.
	" ..	Blue and Green Belts Class.
Thursday	5.30-9 ..	Ladies Practice.
	4.30-5.30 ..	Juniors' Class.
	6-7 ..	Beginners " A ".
	7.30-8.30 ..	Beginners " B ".
Friday	5.30-9 ..	General Practice.
	7-7.30 ..	General Coaching.
Saturday	2.30-3.30 ..	Week-end Class (for graded judoka, priority for affiliated clubs).
	3-5 ..	General Practice.
Sunday	10-12 a.m.	Week-end Class (for graded judoka, priority for affiliated clubs).
	2-5 p.m.	Black and Brown Belt Class.

Private Lessons by Arrangement.

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Drawing by "Jak"



"G.K."

Portrait presented to the Budokwai by the artist, Mr. G. A. W. Hicks

GENERAL NEWS

THE EUROPEAN JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The European Judo Championship Matches took place at Brussels on the 10th and 11th December. A full report appears on pages 10-21. Great Britain was well represented and the team is introduced to our readers on page 8. A description of the eliminating contests by which the team was selected will be found on pages 44-45. Our thanks are due to Mr. Dominy for the accompanying photographs which were obtained from Belgian press reporters and are reproduced with their permission.

G.K. HOUSE—MESSAGE FROM THE KODOKAN.

Mr. Y. Matsumoto, editor of the Kodokan magazine, "Judo", writes "We were so happy to learn from Mr. Koizumi that the opening ceremony of the new Randorium was held so splendidly, and many pictures from the London newspapers and those of Paris were shown by himself. We gave three cheers for 'English Judo, Banzai!'"

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Sgt. David Allen writes from 3805, Day Street, Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A., "I had hoped by this time that I might be able to give you some comparison of American and English Judo through the eyes of a Judoka (3rd Kyu) who was initiated into "the way" while in England. However, this area seems to be relatively barren of interest in the Art. I have met only one true Judoka since being here, a Shodan from the West Coast area. He learned Judo in San Francisco at the Dojo of Nagano (6th Dan) and was the first occidental to be admitted to practise there. They apparently are very closely affiliated to the Kodokan as he received a diploma and wallet card from the KDK recognising him as 1st Dan when he reached that grade.

Grading is done through elimination, in contest. Beginners wear white belts and proceed from there through three grades of brown to Black. If this is general practice throughout the country a "brown belt" here would not necessarily have the same degree of skill as an English "brown belt" unless both were 1st Kyus.

The one time I randoried with him, he attacked very much from the side rather than the front. He used many waza including Sutemi and Makikomi, which are taught to relatively low grades over here. Tomoe-nage is a favourite with beginners because it is a fairly "easy" one for them to do. Humphries' own toku-waza is Hane-goshi but he says he doesn't concentrate on it to the exclusion of other throws, as I found out.

I was very pleasantly surprised to find copies of "Twelve Judo Throws" and "Eight Judo Excercises" here in the Air University Library at Maxwell AFB".

Corporal L. D. Goss writes from Iraq (4042207 Cpl. L. D. Goss, R.A.F. Hosp. (Staff) Habbaniya, M.E.A.F. 19) "This station has now got Judo on the programme for the gymnasium so if you ever hear of

any Judoka in the Forces who is headed this way, he would receive a great welcome here. Civilians are rarely seen at Habbaniya as Baghdad, the nearest town, is eighty miles away".

PERSONAL NEWS

We are happy to announce the recent marriage of Mr. Iain Morris, 2nd Dan, and Mrs. K. Curbeson, of Harrogate. All British judoka will wish to send to Mr. Morris their best wishes for his future happiness. Mr. Morris intends to settle at Harrogate but hopes to continue to act as Judo Instructor from there.

FROM THE OFFICE.

Mrs. Shadbolt, from the Budokwai office, is visiting her son in Tanganyika and members may like to see the following account of her adventures "We went to a tribal gathering at a place called Moshi . . . In the evening we were invited to a Sundowner on the roof garden of this tribe's quarters. It was lit up with coloured lights and decorated with palms and flowers, and the tables were all laid out for drinks and sandwiches. There was an African band and after speeches (in English this time) by the Chief and the District Commissioner, there was dancing. It was a very mixed gathering of Africans and Europeans and the Africans in their tribal dresses looked very gay. After a lot of introductions we sat down to eat and drink, joining in with the various toasts, some of which we didn't understand. It was a most wonderful thing and we shall never forget it".

BUDOKWAI ANNUAL DISPLAY.

The Annual Display of the Budokwai will take place on Easter Saturday, the 9th April, at the Albert Hall. Help of all kinds urgently needed. Volunteers apply Budokwai office.

BUDOKWAI MEMBERS AT THE KODOKAN.

The small band of Budokwai members studying at the Kodokan has been reinforced by G. Hamilton, who arrived in Tokyo in the middle of November. We hope he will soon be contributing to Letters from Japan. Geof. Gleeson is expected to return to the Budokwai in May.

WHERE TO STAY WHEN VISITING THE BUDOKWAI.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Thompson will be pleased to receive you, at the Belgrave Guest House, 30 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1 (Tel. No. Victoria 8620) and will do all they can to make you comfortable. Terms, 12s. 6d. a night for bed and breakfast. Mr. G. Blackmore has visited the Guest House and thinks that visiting Judoka would find it suitable.

GRADING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Spring Grading will be held at the Budokwai, 7th and 9th March (Ladies, 8th March), at 7 p.m. Applications on special application form with grading card and fee of 2s., must reach the Secretary by 28th February, otherwise grading cannot be arranged. Queries should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Applicants for grading should see that their subscriptions are paid up to date.

Members of an affiliated club desiring to be graded at the Budokwai should apply through the secretary of their club.

Not less than three months must have elapsed since the last grading before an applicant can be graded again.

INTERNATIONAL JUDO YEAR BOOK.

We still have a few copies of the *de luxe* edition of the International Judo Year Book No. 2 available at the same price as the ordinary edition, 25s., for the two volumes. This book is a mine of information about Judo in other countries.

TWELVE JUDO THROWS.

Twelve Judo Throws is to be revised before being reprinted. The new edition should be out in the early summer. Orders received in the meantime will be booked and copies sent when available.

INTERESTING BACK NUMBERS.

Vol. V, No. 4 gives an interesting glimpse of earlier days in the study of Judo in "Why, How and Where I Started Judo" contributed by E. J. Harrison (3rd Dan) and Shaw Desmond (1st Dan). This number also contains the first instalment of the description by Dr. M. Feldenkrais of the research which he carried out at the Budokwai into "Transfer of Training", and an article by Dr. H. Harris on "Zen Buddhism, Approach Through Judo". There is also Mr. Stafford-Hill's first article "I Learnt In Japan", G.K.'s first article on Ne-waza, a further instalment of his description of Katame-No-Kata, and two "Jak" cartoons which are alone worth the money. (Obtainable through the Budokwai, price 2s. 6d. plus postage.)

HEARD AT THE DOOR.

"A Judo Club? Oh, I know—those Eastern people who stand on their heads and think".

(Contributions for the April Bulletin must reach the Editor by the beginning of March. It is such a help if they are written (legibly) on one side of the paper only.)

IN OTHER LANDS

AMERICAN COMMENTARY.

In company with Ben Ishii and Kenji Yamada I saw "Flower of the Kodokan," a recent Japanese feature film, at the local Buddhist Church in June. The story told of the struggle of a Jujutsuka's brightest pupil in converting to Judo.

Schichigoro Baba on commission from Jigoro Kano travels into an obscure village and soundly trounces the montei of the Jujutsuka. He sees potential in Mishima, the pupil, and invites him to come to the Kodokan. The sensei consents, but enjoins Mishima not to return home until he has secured godan, quite an assignment in that Baba, himself, was only nidan at the time.

At the Kodokan Mishima studies under Oyama, a great sensei of that period. An extremely effective sequence shows Mishima and Oyama at uchikomi, at first a slow, plodding thing which, as it becomes speedier and effectual, indicates the passage of some few years. As a sandan Mishima meets the villain, yodan Kimura, in shiai and holds him to a draw. For this feat he is promoted to yodan. Meanwhile, the old sensei falls ill in the distant hamlet. Mishima meets a charming actress who berates Judo and charms him into paths of dissipation. He forgets Judo and his old flame, the Jujutsuka's daughter, in this new existence. Oyama pleads for the return of his promising pupil and delivers a letter to him from the old, ill sensei. Jigoro Kano uses his good offices and Mishima returns to the Judo fold. In randori he is unmercifully beaten by terror Kimura and once again falls away. Baba, Oyama, and Kano talk to the actress and she relents and asks him to return. The final scenes show the grand shiai with Kimura nearly victorious in katame-waza. In the end Mishima prevails with tsuru-komi-goshi and seoi-nage. The country girl is there to see him receive godan and the tragedy is that her father has died before Mishima's realisation of the imposed goal. The actress goes out of his life forever at this point and the story ends "happily through tears".

Although the story was rather banal, the Judo sequences were splendid. The actor who played Mishima is a yodan who returned to the mats for six months just to accord realism to the film. Kimura was a first rate judoka also. One of the most telling scenes was at a shiai of masters where a huge yudansha slips into his antagonist with a handsome hane-goshi only to be bounced out again by fierce fusegi and a sharp kiai on the part of the smaller man. This and many other scenes were taken from old newsreels and this made the evening pleasant for us.

Vic Hunt of Edmonton, Alberta, writes that there are three clubs operating in that city, "The YMCA, RCMP, and the University of Alberta. Making a total of about 35 or 40 judoka in all, under the supervision of Mr. Marshall Hopkins (shodan) graded by Toronto club. Competition is keen and with the wide variety of practice nights available, it is possible for everyone to get at least two nights every week. I am with the YMCA group and have the position of secretary with that club."

John Wilson writes from Chicago that Mr. Oda (9th dan) may come through the U.S.A. on his return from Europe. He will definitely stop at Chicago. I only hope Seattle can get him for a few days instruction in his katame-waza wizardry. New and major changes are occurring in our national organisation. When it stabilises I'll write in detail. Charles Yerkow is readying new volume on nage-no-kata and katame-no-kata. Mifune's new book is really liked by D. Draeger and others. A bibliography of my large Judo and self defence library will be completed in January. It will be sent to all interested who will send postage amount. Also I require a brief narrative from each correspondent. In this way I hope to learn about

Judo in all areas. The U.S.A. was to send a team to Argentina but I have heard nothing recently on this and surmise project did not see fruition. If any readers would furnish me with following Budokwai Bulletins, I will reward them with Judolia of one kind or another or will pay cash: April, October (1947); January (1948).

Ben Tsuji (6th dan) is now teaching Judo and Aikido at Al Holtmann's dojo in San Diego, California. I have never seen Ben's waza but if it is commensurate with his quiet conversational friendliness it must be very good.

BOB SMITH.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

In the early months of this year, State Championships were held for the various weight divisions and there were a good number of competitors. The men's divisions were terminated in an open contest which Martin Wellington (1st dan), won. The ladies contest was an open event owing to the limited numbers competing, and by a piece of luck I scored. All of the various winners were presented with a sash as a trophy, similar to a Masonry sash or a square dancing collar, and as can be imagined numerous were the comments!

During the winter months and up to the time of writing there have been a number of Japanese boats come into Brisbane and some 1st and 2nd dans have been persuaded to come to the dojos, but nobody able to grade has been found. Brisbane is in the unfortunate position of only having ships in port for short periods, whereas down in the Southern States the ships generally call both going down and coming back, as well as staying longer. It is believed that there is a boat coming in round about Christmas time with a 5th dan and everybody is hoping that he will grade, but the boat might even only stay here for a few hours, and they always come in at the most peculiar times.

Arthur Tansley, who will no doubt be remembered by judoka at the South London Judo Society and the clubs in Leicester has done very well for himself in more ways than one. A year ago he went up to Mount Isa in the north of this State, to work in the lead mines, and although the climate is positively unbearable there in the summer and the population depends upon the mine, he has a most flourishing Judo club in operation, with the help of the Mount Isa Mines and the Methodist Church. He has obtained equipment, goodness knows from where, and coats from down here, and the membership is extremely encouraging even after the first initial enthusiasm has worn off. They have put on shows for all of the Mount Isa residents and have received much written publicity, although they are now in the position of most Australian clubs in that quite a few of their members are up to the Yellow and Orange standard and there is nobody to grade them.

Jack Cox of Melbourne (Y.M.C.A.), has been awarded his 1st dan after a few years as a 1st Kyu. I do not know who awarded him his grade but I am sure that it is most well earned and deserved as for a

number of years he has been putting much time and energy into the Judo down there, and organising is a most thankless task.

One of our boys from the Rendokwai has gone over to New Zealand so we should soon be getting some reliable reports from Kiwi land. Nothing else from Queensland.

HAZEL M. PEEL (*née* WALLIS)

NEW ZEALAND.

From the little I have seen of clubs in this country, the deeper and more fundamental aspects of Judo just do not exist!

While staying at the Dunedin Y.M.C.A. I encountered a chap of my own age who came from a club in Christchurch. On asking his grade he replied "7th Dan". Wondering what he had that Mr. Grundy hadn't, I asked him how this was, "Oh," he said, "we may have a different system from your club (Judokwai N.Z.) we work from 10th Dan downwards."

In Auckland, some time ago, the officers from a Japanese ship, *Chowa Maru*, visited the Southern Cross Club. In a write-up the next evening in the *Auckland Star*, the reporter says "... the struggle starts ..." need I write more?

To conclude, I wonder if you could give me the addresses of anyone, or any persons who were members of the Budokwai or its affiliated clubs before coming out to New Zealand, especially those in the Hamilton area, so that I can contact them personally.

A. NEIL.

(127, John St., Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.)

THE BRITISH TEAM



C. Mack, R. Bowen, G. Whyman, D. Bloss
A. Grabher (*Captain*), P. Sekine (*Manager*), T. McDermott, D. Young, J. Appleby

This is the team selected by the British Judo Association to represent Britain in the European Judo Championships at Brussels in December, 1954.

Alfred Grabher (3rd Dan), Club — Budokwai.

Started Judo in 1949 at the age of 17. Approximately 5 ft. 10 in. in height and weighs 12 stone 10 lb. Student. Represented Great Britain and the Budokwai in several international contests. Hopes to leave for Japan this Spring. Captain of British team.

Dennis Bloss (2nd Dan), Club — Budokwai.

Started Judo in 1949 and was graded First Dan in 1950. Promoted 2nd Dan 1952. Represented Great Britain and the Budokwai in various international contests against France, Belgium, Scotland, Wales, and twice in the European championships.

George Whyman (2nd Dan), Club — Budokwai.

Started practising Judo at the age of 21. Gained 1st Dan in 1952 and a year later, 2nd Dan. Has represented Great Britain and the Budokwai in many international contests. Height 5 ft. 10 in., weight 12½ stone.

Douglas Young (2nd Dan), Club — Budokwai.

Started Judo in June, 1951 and gained his 1st Dan in 17 months. Promoted 2nd Dan in December, 1953. First international contest in October, 1953, when he drew with Courtine, Services Champion of France. In the contests with Argentine and Cuba in December, 1953, he beat Cachile. Married and has one child. Occupation, Sales Representative. Height 5 ft. 11¼ in., weight 13 stone 4 lb.

Tom McDermott (2nd Dan), Club — Koizumikwai (Scotland).

Born in Glasgow, Scotland. Promoted 1st Dan one year after starting Judo and two years later graded 2nd Dan. The last few months has been training at the Budokwai under Mr. T. Kawamura. Occupation, builder. Age 28. Represented Scotland v. England on two occasions. First Scot to take part in European Championships.

Charles Mack (1st Dan), Club — Budokwai.

Born 25 years ago in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland. Began Judo in August, 1950, came to London, January, 1952 with the grade of 3rd Kyu and started training at the Budokwai. Promoted 1st Dan, December, 1953. Height, 5 ft. 11 in., Weight, 175 lb. Occupation, Salesman.

Richard Bowen (1st Dan), Club — Budokwai.

Born in London, April, 1926. Started Judo, 1949. Graded 1st Dan, June 1953. Member of Budokwai Executive Committee. Height 5 ft. 6 in., weight about 150 lb. Unmarried. Occupation, Bacteriology.

John Appleby (1st Dan), Club — Budokwai.

Started Judo four years ago at the Budokwai. Recently promoted to Dan grade. Age 25. Keen Rugby player. Occupation, Fine Art Dealer.

EUROPEAN JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1954

By E. G. MILLER

[The earlier matches at Brussels were held simultaneously in two different buildings and although Mr. Miller very nearly succeeded in being in two places at once, he missed Young's contest against Lugstein and McDermott's against Van der Geest. Owing to shortage of space part of Mr. Miller's very full and interesting account has been abridged.—Ed.]

1st Dan Category.

Mack (Gt. Britain) v. Svedja (Czechoslovakia)

Mack quickly came into the attack with Ouchi-gari which carried both contestants to the edge of the mat, no point being scored. Mack then attacked again with Harai-tsuru-komi-goshi and brought his heavily-built opponent to the ground. "Break" came the call from the umpire and upon resumption Mack worried his opponent until the opening came for Osoto-gari which Svedja held off. It was at this point that Mack sustained an injury to his ankle and the contest was stopped for a minute or so. Mack, repaired and recovered, decided to carry on and to good effect. He put in several strong Osoto-gari attacks, none scoring *ippon*, but all looking quite formidable. The umpires gave a decision in favour of Mack, putting him into the quarter finals.

Bowen (Gt. Britain) v. Aparicio (Spain).

The contest started with a few seconds of small Bowen and large Aparicio weighing each other up. Senor Aparicio did not seem to know quite what to make of this small tiger. Bowen came in for a sequence of disturbing attacks which culminated in a good Ouchi-gari attempt, bringing Aparicio down, unfortunately for Bowen, upon one elbow and some threat of groundwork hung like a thundercloud but both resumed standing position. Then Tsuru-komi-ashi from Bowen stood the Spanish gentleman upon five toes but Bowen's movement was spent. Aparicio recovered *shizentai* only to have it seriously disturbed by Bowen's noted Ren-raku-waza (follow through technique) Hidari Seoi-nage : Kouchi-gari. In the midst of this flurry of attack Aparicio used Kaeshi waza to scoop Bowen in the air and slap him firmly on the mat for a call of *ippon*. The consolation to the British supporters came in the form of the spectators' applause of Bowen's style and attack. Hard luck, Dickie and well done, Aparicio.

Quarter Finals, 1st Dan Category.

Mack (Gt. Britain) v. Outelet (Belgium).

A stylish contest indeed, with both contestants attacking well and defending in the upright position. In a few moments each had sized the other up and Mack crashed in with Osoto-gari—no point—and again with Osoto-gari, to which Outelet replied with Tsuru-komi-ashi, bringing both to the ground. "Break" called the umpire. In came Mack with three successive Osoto-gari attempts to which the reply was Tsuru-komi-ashi, but Mack's injured leg gave trouble again. After a second's respite battle was resumed. Mack came in



Mack attacking Outelet



Mack avoiding Left Shoulder Throw by Outelet

again, this time with Ouchi-gari ; a second later Outelet whipped in with Seoi-nage, bringing Mack to the ground, but no point ! Both stood up and this style of play continued, Outelet using Seoi-nage and Mack Osoto-gari, but without score until full time.

A fine contest in which the decision was given to Outelet. Well done, Belgium ! Although it was by decision in all his contests rather than by *ippon*, I feel we must congratulate M. Outelet in his deserved success in winning the 1st Dan category.

2nd Dan Category, Quarter Finals.

Young (*Gt. Britain*) v. Dazzi (*France*).

The Battle of the Uchi-mata would be a good description of this Quarter Final Contest. Both men attacked with this major contest technique. Young appeared more likely to succeed from the outset but one can never tell in contest. Eventually Young, by use of the Ren-raku-waza Sasae-tsuri-komi-ashi : Hidari-uchi-mata (Hidari= left), threw his opponent and scored waza-ari.

Semi-Finals. 2nd Dan Category.

Young (*Gt. Britain*) v. Van der Geest (*Holland*).

Upon coming to grips Young attempted Uchi-mata but the technique failed and the Dutchman came down for groundwork, where he grasped for a strangle, but the umpire ordered "Stand". Young again tried Uchi-mata. Van der Geest replied with Tomoe-nage but no point. Then like a bolt Young made Hidari-o-guruma scoring *ippon* and a pass to the Finals.

Finals. 2nd Dan Category.

Young (*Gt. Britain*) v. Dupré (*France*).

Again the Battle of the Uchi-mata, this time 13½ stone of Gt. Britain against about 17 stone of France. Here, so much was at stake, the opponents felt each other out carefully—a chance, and Young came in with a feint Tsuri-komi-ashi, followed by Hidari-Uchi mata. No sooner was he out than Dupré attacked with his Uchi-mata. But throughout, Young's defence against this technique was solid, even despite Dupré's explosive drive to the right front corner, using his full weight. Came the end of the contest and both had been on the attack and the umpires found no decision. Three minutes prolongation was given and the same style was carried on until Young, half-turned to Dupré, was suddenly thrown with De-ashi-barai. "Waza-ari" (technique recognised : 90% point) called the umpire. The full three minutes went by with quite a fight, but still no point. Dupré won the championship and this match with the waza-ari.

Well played, Doug Young—a meteor of a match.

3rd Dan Category.

Grabher (*Gt. Britain*) v. Kaiser (*Switzerland*)

Sadly for the Swiss this was a quick demolition. Grabher attacked with Ouchi-gari and continued with Tai-otoshi, scoring waza-ari. In reply the determined Swiss tried Tomoe-nage. Upon resumption Grabher made Tai-otoshi to the call of *ippon* from the umpire.



Grabher's Sweeping Ankle Throw against Pariset



Pariset's Shoulder Throw

Semi-Finals, 3rd Dan Category.

Grabher (*Gt. Britain*) v. Pariset (*France*).

The battle of the small giants was a rather slow affair, for it appeared this year that these two were pretty evenly matched and both convinced that if they gave an inch the other would take a mile. Grabher's attacking was rather tentative and Pariset only attacked once to effect and that with Seoi-maki-komi and scored waza-ari.

Open Category.

Bloss, 2nd Dan (*Gt. Britain*) v. Baccianini, 1st Kyu (*Italy*).

This contest, I surmise, was a disappointment to both sides. To Italy because Signor Baccianini was put out of the running and to Great Britain because Bloss did not score despite his numerous attacks, amongst which was a succession of Hane-goshi, often taking the Italian up on to his toes, and particularly one good Ko-uchi attempt which did not score as his opponent was not thrown down with sufficient impetus. The contest continued in this style until the end and the umpire gave a decision on style in favour of Bloss.

Bloss, 2nd Dan (*Gt. Britain*) v. Geesink, 2nd Dan (*Holland*).

Within 15 seconds of taking hold, Geesink came in with Uchi-mata and scored waza-ari, and shortly after that Geesink attacked again with an Uchi-mata which scored *ippon* and unfortunately injured Bloss's shoulder. One can only say that the contest went to the more formidable judoka—well done, the Flying Dutchman. Whyman, 2nd Dan (*Gt. Britain*) v. Frenay, 1st Dan (*Belgium*).

Whyman came in to the attack with Uchi-mata and in reply Frenay tried an ankle throw which failed and both went to the ground. The umpire ordered them up and Whyman made Hidari-tsuru-komi-ashi and scored waza-ari. The play rolled back and forth with Whyman attacking well and towards the end he put in a good Uchi-mata attack followed by Tsuru-komi-ashi again, but no further point was scored.

Whyman, 2nd Dan (*Gt. Britain*) v. Tempesta, 1st Kyu (*Italy*).

This was a surprise item. From the outset Whyman attacked the Italian vigorously with Harai-goshi and Ouchi-gari, followed by a fierce Tsuru-komi-ashi which he tried to follow up with ground work but to no real effect. Standing was resumed and then to me it appeared that Whyman was walking into a trap. Signor Tempesta took what I think is best described as a clamping hold on Whyman's shoulders (much as Whiteford of the Budokwai used to do). It was evident that Whyman felt quite safe in this stance, but he made some mistake in movement—the opening was there and immediately the Italian made Tai-otoshi to score *ippon*.

Finals. Open Category.

Courtine, 2nd Dan (*France*) v. Geesink, 2nd Dan (*Holland*).

As the opponents sized each other up one had the feeling that this was going to be a battle, Courtine upright and determined, waiting the onslaught and half an opportunity, Geesink relaxed and building

for a *coup de grace* or if necessary a steam-roller attack. Geesink made a fast and vicious Ko-uchi-gari and by some amazing action Courtine slid out from under, allowing only waza-ari for the trick and this only after consultation of the umpires. Again Geesink came in for Ko-uchi-gari, Courtine was once bitten, and then, wonder of wonders, Geesink tried Tomoe-nage! Action resumed and the Dutchman again attacked with Ko-soto-gake and tried to follow with a hold-down but Courtine escaped and then attacked with a very fast grandfather of a Ko-uchi-gari—'twas as if the leaning tower of Pisa fell. Geesink tried whilst falling to make Hidari-tsuru-komi-ashi and the whole action was so fast and powerful that the umpires needed several minutes discussion to come to a decision. Waza-ari was given to Courtine. As soon as action resumed Courtine sailed in with a very dangerous left O-guruma but the tower was not to topple again. A moment to recover shizentai and out came the big gun. Geesink made Uchi-mata, and very, very low at that, scoring *ippon* and winning the championship. I must say well done to both, for though in this account Courtine does not appear so formidable, nevertheless he came very close to conquest by his fine Judo style.

Team Matches.

GREAT BRITAIN v. LUXEMBURG.

Last year in London there was an almost universal sentiment that Luxemburg was the most gallant of all the assembled horde. I remember Ackerman saying "We know we shall be beaten but we're going to—how do you say?—have a good go". In Brussels in 1954 again they had "a good go" and my impression was that they were of a higher standard than last year.

Bowen went into Ruebrecht with Hidari-seoi-nage and Ko-uchi but did not have it all his own way. Towards the end of the contest he tried Ren-raku-waza of Seoi-nage (a near miss), Ko-uchi (a very near miss) and again Hidari-seoi-nage, scoring *ippon* with this last.

Young and Ackerman was the next contest and Ackerman was well and truly nailed with Hidari-Uchi-mata five seconds after bowing.

Short and sweet again. McDermott gained *ippon* in five seconds with Osoto-gari off Radrizzi. Federspiel lasted a little longer against Grabher who made one attack with Ko-soto-gake, manoeuvred a little and then *ippon* with Tai-otoshi.

Whyman took a little longer still with Kuffer, but attacking in continuous sequence, Kuffer's balance was destroyed and down to ground they went. Before Kuffer could recover Whyman nipped in to secure Kami-shiho-gatame and scored *ippon*.

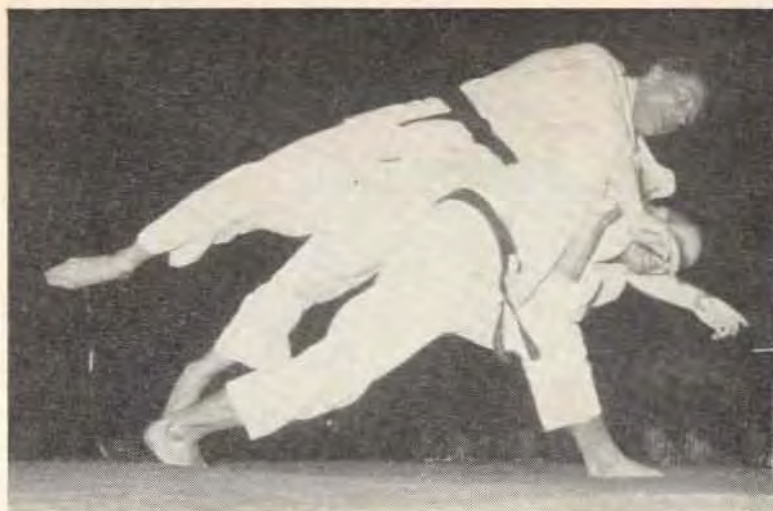
GREAT BRITAIN v. SPAIN.

Spain turned out to be something of a surprise packet, a team of very solid stalwarts.

Bowen v. Aparicio was the first match, Bowen worrying his opponent and then attacking with Ko-soto-gari. Aparicio replied with an Uchi-mata which took Bowen off his feet but no point was in the offing. Then Bowen's determination increased and he slammed



Geesink's Stomach Throw against Cauquil



Brisk action at Brussels Stadium



Geesink's Uchi-mata

himself in with Ko-uchi-gari. His opponent rocked and on the rebound scooped Bowen up and threw him on the mat to score *ippon*.

Young quickly shook Pons' defence by a series of Koshi and Ashi waza and then gained *ippon* with Tsuru-komi-ashi.



Grabher's Tai-otoshi

The opening tactic of McDermott against Roviralta was a series of Harai and Ashi-guruma in the midst of which Roviralta tried Tomoe-nage. McDermott then got down to serious work with Tsuru-komi-goshi and O-soto-gari. Roviralta popped in one more

Tomoe-nage but to no effect and on the second Hidari-tsuru-komi-goshi McDermott scored *ippon* and those of us present murmured "Well done, Scotland".

Grabher was in a demolishing mood this afternoon for this contest too, was over in seconds. A few ankle taps, a Tai-otoshi, a second Tai-otoshi scoring *ippon* and Madrigal was beaten.

The last contest saw Whyman attacking Franco with Uchi-mata, Osoto-gari, and Ko-soto-gari, until his final Uchi-mata scored *ippon*.

SEMI-FINALS: GREAT BRITAIN v. HOLLAND.

Bowen again had some difficulty with an opponent much bigger in size, but he attacked with several Ko-uchi-gari attempts whilst De Waal waited his time and scored *ippon* with Osae-komi.

Feyt attacked Young with an ugly-looking Tomoe-nage followed by an equally ugly-looking armlock, but Young escaped and attacked well with Hidari-uchi-mata. Feyt's reply to this was to plant his fist alongside Young's jawbone and push him hard whenever he looked like attempting Uchi-mata. Young tried to overcome this by using a Ren-raku-waza of strong Tsuru-komi-ashi: Uchi-mata. This form of contest went on for a minute or so when Young attacked with a very good Ko-uchi-gari, for which less experienced umpires might have given waza-ari. Young then manœuvred round his supine opponent, who, like a bolt from the blue grabbed Young's jacket and made Tomoe-nage, scoring *ippon* for Holland.

I do not think there will be many Judoka in Great Britain, not present at the contest, who will realise the fighting spirit McDermott, of the Koizumikwai, Glasgow, showed in holding off the formidable Geesink for three minutes plus, and during that time actively seeking to attack this finest Dutch Judoka. McDermott was thrown by Uchi-maki-komi cum Uchi-mata and Holland chalked up another *ippon*; well done, McDermott.

Heysing attacked Grabher with several Uchi-mata but Grabher bided his opening and scored *ippon*, making one attack of Osoto-otoshi with Kiai, his opponent tottering and finally crashing well into the mat.

The final contest was notable for a smart piece of Katame-waza. Rapmund attacked with Tsuru-komi-ashi and Whyman replied with Uchi-mata, followed by a good Ko-uchi-gari attack bringing Rapmund down. Whyman then secured Osae-komi-kami-shihogatame, from which Rapmund escaped to put the same hold on Whyman who also escaped. They resumed standing and Whyman attacked with Uchi-mata and Ko-uchi-gari, which nearly succeeded, but Rapmund countered with Tomoe-nage which missed and half way down he secured an arm lock which gained the final *ippon*.

The final result of the Team Contest between France and Holland was a reversal of last year. De Waal by some unknown means held off Pariset. Feyt in his contest with Courtine was warned by the umpire for negative tactics. Directly after this Courtine demolished him with a crisp Hidari-o-guruma. In the next contest

it was the Frenchman, Dupré who was warned twice for bad style, but there was little improvement in the style and the match was a draw. Legay scored *ippon* with Ko-soto-gake against Heysing (and in the final contest Cauquil made *ippon* with a nice Uchi-mata on Rapmund. Throughout the whole of the contests quite a number of contestants and in particular several members of the Dutch team used very negative style in order to obtain a team win. This may be sound tactics but it does make for bad Judo and set a very poor example for European Judoka. In my opinion the European Judo Union should adopt the Kodokan tradition and give a decision on style in each team contest where there is no score. Far more pleasant for me is to give praise for the fine performance during the Championships of Messrs. Geesink, Courtine and Outelet, all of whom showed the very best kind of Judo and are worthy examples to all Occidental judoka.

One further word of praise, and this for the British Team members, every one of whom showed fine style throughout the two days and earned the appreciation and applause of the audience time and again. A "well done and thank you" to the officials of the British Judo Association, particularly to the team managers.

I feel that the Fédération Belge did an extremely good job of organising the very complex set-up of the categories, weights and teams.

Les judoka de Grande Bretagne vous remercient mille fois, Messieurs, de ce que vous avez fait pour rendre notre séjour si agréable.

TABLE OF RESULTS

1ST DAN CATEGORY

Wernard (A.)	} Wernard	} Wernard	} Collonges	} Outelet	} Outelet (B.)
Heider (G.)					
Franco (Sp.)	} Collonges	} Collonges	} Outelet		
Nebel (Sw.)					
Collonges, junior (F.)	} Outelet	} Outelet	} Outelet		
Canzi (I.)					
Outelet (B.)	} Mack	} Mack	} Briskine		
Svedja (Cz.)					
Mack (G.B.)	} Briskine	} Briskine	} Briskine		
Briskine (F.)					
Feyt (H.)	} Darquenne	} Darquenne	} Briskine		
Darquenne (B.)					
Vitek (Cz.)	} Aigner	} Aparicio	} Aparicio		
Aigner (G.)					
Kreuzhuber (G.)	} Aparicio	} Aparicio	} Aparicio		
Aparicio (Sp.)					
Bowen (G.B.)					

2ND DAN CATEGORY

Herzog (A.)	} Unterburger	} Dupré	} Dupré (F.)
Unterberger (G.)			
Dietholm (Sw.)	} Dupré	} Dupré	
Dupré (F.)			
Young (G.B.)	} Young	} Young	
Lugstein (L.)			
Dazzi (F.)	} Dazzi	} Young	
Adamecz (Cz.)			
McDermott (G.B.)	} Van der Geest	} Young	
Van der Geest (H.)			
Beckers (B.)	} Van der Geest	} Van der Geest	
Ravinet (B.)			
Munstermann (G.)	} Ravinet		

3RD DAN CATEGORY

Kaiser (Sw.)	} Grabher	} Pariset	} Pariset (F.)
Grabher (G.B.)			
Pariset (F.)			
Van der Horst (H.)	} Collonges	} Collonges	
Collonges, senior (F.)			
Tompik (Cz.)			

OPEN CATEGORY

Plomb (B.) 1st Dan	} Plomb	} Cauquil	} Geesink (H.)
Gauhs (A.) 1st Dan			
Cauquil (F.) 4th Dan	} Cauquil	} Geesink	
Pisarik (Cz.) 2nd Dan			
Huber (G.) 1st Kyu	} Huber	} Geesink	
Pons (Sp.) 1st Dan			
Bloss (G.B.) 2nd Dan	} Bloss	} Geesink	
Baccianini (I.) 1st Kyu			
Geesink (H.) 2nd Dan	} Courtine	} Courtine	
Courtine (F.) 3rd Dan			
Adamecz (Cz.) 2nd Dan	} Kreuzhuber	} Courtine	
Kreuzhuber (G.) 1st Dan			
Ackerman (L.) 1st Kyu	} Tempesta	} Courtine	
Tempesta (I.) 1st Kyu			
Madrigal (Sp.) 1st Dan	} Whyman	} Tempesta	
Whyman (G.B.) 2nd Dan			
Frenay (B.) 1st Dan			

TEAM MATCHES

France beat Switzerland 5—0	} France	} France
France beat Belgium 2—0		
Belgium beat Switzerland 4—0	} Czechoslovakia	
Italy drew with Czechoslovakia		
Austria beat Italy 2—1	} Great Britain	
Czechoslovakia beat Austria 2—1		
Great Britain beat Luxemburg 5—0	} Holland	
Great Britain beat Spain 4—1		
Spain beat Luxemburg 3—1		
Holland beat Germany 3—1		

Umpires : Messrs. Kawamura (6th Dan), I. Abe (6th Dan), Michigami (7th Dan) and Otani (5th Dan).

THE EDUCATIONAL MEANING OF JUDO

By T. KAWAMURA (6th Dan)

In Dr. Kano's teachings he said " Judo is the way of applying most effectively one's energy, both of body and mind. The secret of Judo is mastered by cultivating physical and mental poise through training methods of offence and defence ". The whole may be summarised in the principle : " common well-being and efficient use of energy ". Accordingly, the educational meaning of Judo is considered in two aspects, the physical and the mental.

Technique. Judo is a form of antagonistics at close quarters which has evolved from jujutsu, one of the ancient knightly arts. Judo training can only be carried out by actual practice of unarmed methods of offence and defence ; as a result of this, the physical awareness will be made more acute. When this physical awareness is truly mastered through practice of Judo technique, then the bodily skill will be applied naturally to daily life, thus improving self-confidence and general behaviour and certainly helping to avoid the physical accidents of life. This could be a special contribution of Judo to " Safety First " instruction in schools.

Physical Education. Many methods are used in Judo training both in standing and on the ground. In the tremendous variety of attacking and defending techniques, the circumstances are constantly changing, sometimes as immovable as mountains and at other times as swift as the wind. As the result of a contest is decided in a flash by skill, in Judo training all efforts are concentrated on acquiring a skilful and swift-moving body. These are indications of the excellence of Judo as an absorbing physical training technique.

According to Dr. Kano's teaching, the object of physical education is divided into three parts, namely, acquiring a sturdy physique, good health and a useful body. A sturdy physique and good health mean that the body has good muscular development, extreme power of endurance and courage, and abounds in the inherent mental

strength of self-realisation. A useful body will have controlled muscular activity, adaptability of speed and physical accuracy. By attaining these three things, the body will have energy, vitality and the ability to move freely, but under control of the will. It has to be recognised that in Judo as we know it Dr. Kano's three principles are attained in practice as well as in theory.

Sport. Judo training is a free close combat method against a single opponent. This is the only necessary condition so that Judo may be practised at any season, in a space wide or narrow, and by young and old of either sex, with life-long interest and satisfaction. In human life it is essential to have a suitable recreation to cultivate all the resources necessary for health and happiness. Such a recreation will be found in Judo once its charm is appreciated. Judo is a healthy sport in which the whole body is exercised with energy and yet gentleness, and when the excellence of Judo theory is understood the mind will be endowed with greater and greater aesthetic values as skill increases. Judo has a wide range:—physical education, sport, self-defence and the ancient knightly arts, etc., but in the modern Japanese educational system it is taught in two aspects only, as physical education and as a sport.

So far I have considered the physical side of Judo in physical education briefly—as a technique, as physical education, and as a sport.

In Judo training it is necessary for the technique to be practised constantly, but the mental control of psycho-physical co-ordination is of fundamental importance, for without it the body cannot operate the technique. I will now consider this mental side of Judo in three phases.

Theory of Instruction. Every Judoka knows that Judo has its own theory of instruction, which is "the efficient use of mental and physical energy". All Judo training is based on the unification of these mental and physical principles.

Mental training. The fighting spirit of man can be redirected and developed by suitable exertion and stimulus to great heights of spiritual and temporal beauty. Because Judo is a means of close combat, the training will produce mental determination. The more violent the training the better, for this brings forth and harmonises the many desirable moral qualities of humanity. In Randori and contests we attempt a variety of techniques and vie for success in a dignified manner, and through this training cultivate a vigorous fighting spirit which eventually becomes real courage. A person who has attained this virtue will have patience and calmness and will be self-reliant.

Therefore in the Dojo we train minds to be positive and independent. I think that the harsh Judo training produces in the mind the same deep feelings that are associated with the truth of religion. When I am asked what my religion is, I reply, "Judo".

Historical emotion. Judo is a culture which was born and developed in Japan. Every action of Judo is an inheritance of our past and when we practise we feel the traditional spirit of our forefathers. This is why we practise so zealously. Over forty years have elapsed since this traditional Japanese culture first blossomed in your country. Future generations in Britain will have the same respect for Judo that we have in Japan, for then it will have become a tradition.

Lastly, the perfection of personality with the spirit of independence and esteem for work and responsibility are the foundation of democratic education and the bases of a mentally and physically healthy action, with respect for the individual. The aim of physical education is the ability to understand the following aspects of life, bodily health, wisdom, social behaviour, security, recreation and the manner in which they can be applied through physical education for the benefit of general education. Therefore physical education has a wide scope for character training. All these features of physical education are to be found in Judo and this is why much importance is attached to it in the Japanese educational system. In Great Britain Judo should be introduced into the educational system as soon as possible.

If this can be achieved, I think I can safely say that it will soon become one of the chief sports in your country.

PAST AND PRESENT

By R. A. HOARE.

I think we all recognise that the taking of the new premises at G.K. House has been a big step forward for the Budokwai, and one for which G.K. himself has been working for very many years. Maybe, therefore, some considerations and comparisons between our activities now and what they were in the past will be of interest just at this moment when we are launching out into bigger things.

As the scale of an enterprise increases, so inevitably some things are lost as other things are gained. Probably one of the most important of such things is the personal contact.

I think as I look back to the earlier days of the Budokwai in London, one of the strongest impressions I retain of that period was the close personal connection that became established, not only between ourselves—for we were a relatively small band of so-called "eccentrics" at that time—but also with G.K. himself, as well as with Yukio Tani whose loss those of us who knew him felt keenly.

It was not so much during the hours of practice that this connection became established. Much more so was it after practice, over tea perhaps, when with body tired and relaxed, one was able to take part in conversations and discussions, often of the most varied topics and one became in this way gradually introduced to the special approach which, I feel, the Japanese have to the whole question of Judo.

It was in this way that a certain compactness and close personal connection enabled certain things to be passed over to us—things which become more difficult as the scale increases. We were striving, it is true, for physical mastery of the art—but into this physical mastery was instilled a certain "moral" quality, without which Judo becomes a sport rather than an inner training. I apologise for the use of the word "moral", which with us has many different associations which do not enter here; but there is, in fact, no other word.

However, I think that those of us who have watched the progress of Judoka over some years know well what I mean. For over the years in fact a Judoka becomes different from what he was. He acquires a certain physical poise and inner balance which he did not have before. You feel he is better equipped to deal with the practical problems of life than he would have been by ideas alone. He has acquired this by a certain mastery of his body.

We of the West put great store by ideas, and our education is based on the assimilation of a larger and larger number of ideas. This shows itself even in our approach to Judo for it seems to me that we tend towards explanations and theory before feeling able to apply the practice. We feel the need of the entry of our intellectual mind into our experience—we need to know "why".

If I look back on the past, I think one thing stands out in this connection very clearly—we got *no* theory for a very long time; we were required just to work with our bodies. And in working with our bodies, a certain physical relaxation and poise became gradually acquired which, often to our surprise, could be applied in ordinary life.

We must recognise that this approach through the physical body rather than through the intellect is essentially an Eastern approach, and it is to our Japanese instructors that we are indebted for such understanding as we have of it. Moreover, in the present-day increasing reliance on the intellectual mind in the affairs of life, the Japanese art of Judo can act as an invaluable corrective to this "over-work" of the intellectual by the development of the physical. We must recognise that in order to live in the West at the present time, we have to "know" too much.

Hence the vital importance of maintaining our connection with the masters of the art in Japan. For, should at any time that connection be lost or even loosened and Judo were to become in this country or in Europe just a Western national sport, then much of what Judo can teach us and do for us would inevitably be lost.

UCHI-MATA (INNER THIGH)

By T. KAWAMURA (6th Dan)

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR TO THE BUDOKWAI

Uchi-Mata is not an easy throw, but it is so useful that one cannot spend too much time on its study and practice.



UCHI-MATA

In this, the basic method, your opponent is standing in natural posture with his body upright and his legs about the same distance apart as the width of his shoulders, and in line.

Before the throw can be safely attempted, his posture must be broken directly forward over his toes; it is almost impossible to perform Uchi-mata against an upright opponent.

Pull straight forward with both hands, your left moving across your body parallel to the ground, and your right hand lifting and pulling in the direction of the right side of your head.

As your hands start the Kuzushi begin turning your head and shoulders to the left, step in with your right foot to a point near the inside of your opponent's right toes, and then bring your left foot back inside with the toes pointing in the same direction as his right foot. Turn your hips so that you can bring the *back* of your right thigh against the inside of your opponent's left inner thigh.

At this point, if you have continued the action of your hands, you should be in close contact from the right side of your chest down to the thigh. To complete the throw, drive your left hand straight down and continue the lifting and pulling action of your right hand in a wide arc towards the side of your head and down to the ground. As you do so, your right leg sweeps strongly back and upwards against your opponent's thigh, and with the combined action of your leg and hands he should be spun cleanly in the air and dropped on the mat in front of you.

All the actions described must be performed in a single smooth, fast movement—there must be no break after the initial Kuzushi. Careful study of the illustration will reveal the correct relative position of the two bodies at the moment of Kake.

UNIVERSITY JUDO IN JAPAN

STUDENTS JUDO.

I'm not a Judo specialist but practise purely for a hobby and so, still being a beginner, it is almost impossible for me to write about the true character of Student's Judo in Japan.

If I devoted my life to Judo I could consider more deeply the various aspects of it in the Universities, but as I have not the qualifications to do this I can only give you my own ideas from experiences gained during my student days.

Student Judo has developed as one of the normal University sports, with many inter-collegiate matches, for which everyone trains very hard to become strong so that they can win contests for the honour of their particular College. In this way Judo does not differ from the other University sports and the spirit of student's sport is well expressed in your English proverb, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained". This makes a strong and courageous mind as the sport of one against one; moreover, a social character is produced as the majority of student matches are team contests and the emphasis is on team spirit. Sometimes communal training camps are held with this view in mind.

As you know, in Judo practice you try to throw your opponent by your special techniques, and the mind is so concentrated on achieving this that everything else is forgotten. Through this, you will find that many friendships are formed, both from normal practice and from contest, and it matters not whether you have gained or lost the contest. These friendships still continue when the students graduate and are scattered throughout the country, because of the common interest in Judo. To me these friendships are much stronger and deeper than in other sports. During my student days I practised swimming much harder than Judo; despite this my Judo friendships have proved to be the lasting ones.

To sum up, I think the strong points of University Judo are as follows:

(1) Students generally have high personal aspirations, pure minds, and are idealists. They have no contact with the political and economic struggles which are present sometimes in the Judo world. On the contrary they produce harmony and unity between the various clubs, the specialists, and the men who practise Judo as a hobby.

(2) They become strong and good citizens through Judo's aspects as a personal sport and a group sport, and moreover by the traditional spirit of Judo. This is proved in my country, where many famous men are Judoka.

(3) Students come from all over the country, and after graduation they are again spread throughout the land, many of them in good professional positions. Hence they will tell many people about true Judo and the spirit of Judo. As a result knowledge of Judo is dispersed far and wide.

Lastly, I want to emphasize that the development of student Judo in Britain is very important if you want Judo to become one of the first class sports of your country.

C. NAKANISHI (4th Dan)

MY JUDO LIFE IN A JAPANESE UNIVERSITY.

Since I said farewell to my student days last March, the thing I most often remember is my Judo life at the University. Although Japanese students were unable to practise Judo for a short period after the war, students' Judo is gradually recovering year by year the standard of its old golden days, when it took the lead of all Japanese Judo. There is no doubt but that vigorous and ardent Student Judo will have a prosperous future with the Japanese Judo public.

When I was at Waseda University, we used to practise hard, not only every day in term time, but also during the vacations. We had a special training term for getting into good condition for the inter-University team contests which take place under a nation-wide scheme. In this training term, we had many contests with local teams and trained for several hours a day with awful hardness. This practice was so hard that I often thought of giving up my Judo, but now, when I remember it, the hardness has changed to the most profound delight in my life.

The practice of Judo, all out, body to body, by the sweat of every pore, gave birth to real friendship and humanity. These features of training are enough to bring the greatest happiness to those who practise Judo. I believe that Judo is, on the other hand, based on individual method, so what is felt when we practise makes something valuable for us. We gain a patient spirit and confidence, which are necessary for the managing of our own lives. If we have not anything dependable in our own heart, all our activities become foolish and precarious.

Besides, I can say that there is nothing in the world of sport which is so helpful as Judo for the cultivation of the essence of humanity. In Judo, it is very important to study the theory of technique and to feel the pleasure of performing it, but it is more important for us to create our own thought in the midst of hard practice. By saying what is the most important thing about Judo means that a valuable spirit is made by practice. That is my thought about Judo, reached through actual practice in my student days.

T. Ono (3rd Dan).

A VISIT TO MY HOMELAND AFTER 50 YEARS

The call of the land of my birth often echoed in my heart, but the answer has been denied by the force of circumstances. It is now 50 years since I last saw the grand sight of Mount Fuji, and my only sister, who was then sweet sixteen. At last the time had come to answer the call. The Budokwai had settled down in its new quarters with the able teacher, Mr. T. Kawamura, and an efficient staff, the British Judo Association was organized under a capable chairman, Mr. J. G. Barnes, and the machinery of the European Judo Union and the International Judo Federation was set in motion.

It was on the evening of October 3rd when I was sent off by a host of friends and occupied a seat in a plane Eastward bound.

After bidding farewell to my second home, London, which was hidden in blackness behind colourful illuminations, the plane sped through a moonless sky, carrying me in deep thought. Half a century is perhaps an insignificant speck in the plan of infinity, but it is a major part of a man's life, and many a thing had happened in the world. Imagination ran wildly around childhood impressions of things at home, what they were and what I might find and I was sad in the empty thought to be unable to tender myself to the loving hands of my mother, except in memory, or to give this chance of seeing Japan to my beloved wife who expressed the wish a number of times during our 35 years of happy married life.

During a short stop at Rome, at the refreshment room of the Airport, I was discovered by an old member, C. Duff; who was going to join the flight on the way to Hong Kong. This welcome companion is in practice at Singapore as a solicitor and was on three months' holiday. The barren land of Mesopotamia and the flooded state of Calcutta district were clearly visible. At Rangoon, where we spent a night at a hotel, I was met by Maung Saw and M. I. Khan who attained 1st Dan in the early days of the Budokwai. They studied law in London. Their tales of local conditions and recent political changes were not encouraging, although such as might be expected in the state of revolution the country is going through. At Hong Kong, where another night was spent at a hotel, I missed seeing Peter Sin who was a member over 25 years ago. (He has since flown to Tokyo to see me and offered a challenge cup to be used for encouraging Judo in England), but I was interviewed by two press reporters.

The plane landed at Haneda Airport at the scheduled time, 7 p.m., 7th October. The first to meet me were Gleeson and Palmer, who enjoy a special privilege of coming to the side of the plane, perhaps due to their connection with the British Embassy. Beyond the barrier in the crowded waiting-room there were two groups to greet me. One was my sister and relations, the other the Kodokan. The meeting of a sister and brother for the first time after 50 years

was a drama of an emotional character. After being greeted warmly by Messrs. Kano, Tashiro, Matsumoto and Daigo, and old friends Sukeno and Okubo, I was taken to my nephew's home, there to be met by further relatives, near and distant, and a feast followed which lasted till early next morning. Talks were endless and reminders of childhood, but the break of 50 years was a bit too long for the sense of reunion, especially with a number of new faces.

On the second day of my arrival, with a thirty mile drive over mostly bumpy roads, I paid homage to the graves of my ancestors, on the way placing a wreath on the tomb of the late Professor J. Kano. The countryside, the village and my old school and homestead showed little change, except that they appeared much smaller in scale compared with the impression I carried in my mind. The incidents and pranks of my young days came back to me vividly. Many of my playmates were gone, but I found some with whom I was able to exchange mutual congratulations and tales. The following day I stole away by myself from my host and a party of relatives who extended to me a hearty welcome, and wandered alone, like a ghost hunting memories, along the lane through a bamboo wood, over the footpath which led to an aunt's home. The house and ground which were my home, full of memories, are now occupied by others under the democratic regulation of the new régime. The sweet shop at which I spent many a penny is now no more. A fruit tree I used to climb is gone. The muddy spot on the way to the school was still as muddy as it used to be. The bridge and stream where I taught myself to swim looked the same as they were. Once I was caught by my father while I was splashing in the stream. As I was told not to go there without him, I hid myself under the bridge when I saw him approaching from a distance, and when I came out of the water I found that my clothes, which I had left on the railing of the bridge were gone with my father. No one envied the homegoing of the naked boy!

On returning to Tokyo from the visit to my native village I was received by the Kodokan as their guest. Most generously they have provided me with very comfortable accommodation at an old-fashioned homely hotel, in the central part of Tokyo, and they honoured me with a dinner at Teikoku Hotel, attended by distinguished figures. An intimate reunion dinner party at a classic Japanese Restaurant behind Ginza, the central thoroughfare of the capital, waited upon in the classic Japanese style, was a classic way of enjoying the classic Japanese dinner. The spirit of the party was warm and hearty; the diners were Messrs. Kano, Tashiro, Matsumoto, Daigo, Gleeson, Palmer and myself.

After a busy fortnight receiving callers, seeing friends, giving interviews to reporters, I took my sister and her husband to Shiobara, a well known place for autumn leaves and hot spring baths, and had a very enjoyable and restful five days. The place is situated in a

mountainous district and it is reached after four hours train and one hour bus journey. The sides of the mountains look as if they were in flames with all shades from yellow to scarlet. The rushing river, waterfalls and giant rocks completed pictures of grand and wild natural design, which change at every turn and bend of the mountain road. Each hotel has its own common bath of natural hot water which the customers, men and women, can enjoy together every hour of the day and night.

From Shiobara we moved to Kinugawa by a bus, driving over a pass about 7,000 feet high, then on to Chuzenji Lake and Nikko. The world-wide fame of the Nikko Temple was a matter of showmanship, but the sight and setting of Kegon waterfall were grand and beautiful.

On the 10th November I left Tokyo by an express train moving westward, Mr. Daigo as my guide. It was to follow the plan made by Mr. Kano for me to see Ise, Nara, Osaka, Kobe and Kejoto.

The national shrine Ise was most impressive. The shrine is of a characteristic ancient and simple architecture, built with unpainted wood without a nail, set in a wooded valley by a crystal-clear stream. The worshippers pass through a symbolic gateway and over an arched bridge on to the spotless clean path of white gravel which leads to the shrine through century-old trees. As one moves quietly on an indefinable emotional sensation sweeps through one and moves one almost to tears. Simple dignity is really overpowering.

At Nara we were the guests of Mr. Nakayama of Tenrikyo, whose influence made it possible for me to see many unique treasures. He also most generously presented me with sixteen volumes of the illustrated catalogue of the famous Shosoyen treasures. After a two day stay we went to Osaka to see the finals of the Students Judo Championship, where we met Messrs. Kano, Hayakawa and Matsumoto.

After a driving trip through Kobe, Suma, Akashi and Maiko we reached Kyoto, the ancient capital, and a rich storehouse of Japanese arts and historical monuments. Through Mr. Morishita's able arrangement we were able to see in three days most of the important buildings and gardens. This trip made me feel more at home. Tokyo is beyond recognition. The sight of the streets is more like that of Hong Kong or Rangoon. G.K.

BOOKS FOR JUDOKA

Teach Yourself Judo, by ERIC DOMINY, *English Universities Press Ltd., London*, Price 6s.

This is one of the few such manuals which makes an attempt to lead the novice along a definite path, and the author shows that he understands the technique of teaching by his skilful use of repetition.

The pupil is told something, later reminded of it, and still later has it recalled to him again in a different context. The author has given a good deal of thought to the problem of holding the beginner's interest, and manages to convey something of his own enthusiasm. The presentation and plan of the book as a whole are most successful.

There are, however, signs of hasty writing. We are told several times always to move away from the opponent when attempting a throw. This obviously cannot apply when the opponent is himself retreating, and in fact the author sometimes has to jettison his own principle, as in Major Outer Reaping (O-soto-gari), where there is no mention of any "moving away". A curious omission is any discussion on the necessity of speed in Judo; the author describes the movements and simply leaves it at that. There should have been a page or two on speed in the "General Principles" sections.

The real weakness is in the illustrations. Artistic considerations aside, textbook illustrations must correspond with the letterpress. Sometimes here they make nonsense of it. Fig. 34 shows the opponent's right foot forward, whereas we are told that he has withdrawn it. In the Normal Cross (Namiuji) we are told that the inside edge of the wrist has been applied to opponent's neck below his ear, with the hand deep into the collar; but Fig. 27 shows the attacker's hand below the ear, while the wrist is not even touching the neck. There are unfortunately other cases, the more serious in a "Teach Yourself" book, where there is presumed to be no teacher to advise and correct. The best advice that can be given to those using the book is to follow the text, which is generally clear and consistent, and ignore the illustrations.

T. P. LEGGETT.

Judo on the Ground, by E. J. HARRISON, (3rd Dan). *Foulsham & Co. Ltd., London*. Price 15s.

With the exception of Dr. Feldenkrais' "Higher Judo", this is the only book on the English market which deals solely with groundwork. Most of the other Judo books mention the subject, but only in a cursory and rather elementary sort of way.

"Judo on the Ground" is based on a work by Oda (9th Dan) which appeared in Japan before the war, and the translation must have involved Mr. Harrison in a considerable amount of hard work. It is not a direct translation; Mr. Harrison has left out several movements which appear to him to be unnecessary or over involved, and has inserted a few ideas of his own.

Most of the possible criticisms of this book are due to circumstances outside the author's control. For example, many of the movements seem hideously involved, and a line drawing or two is far from adequate to clarify them. This is almost certainly due to a lack of precision in the original text, while the drawings usually show one

stage of the proceedings (the final stage in most cases) and leave the reader to puzzle out the rest as best he can. But as this was the way in which the original work was illustrated, only with rather faded photographs in place of the drawings, there wasn't much Mr. Harrison could do about it. Nothing, in fact, short of devising drawings to cover all the stages in each movement, and expanding the text to make it more fully explanatory and as near as possible, fool-proof. This, of course, would have inflated "Judo on the Ground" to a work the size of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica".

In any case, I'm probably exaggerating the difficulties. If the student works slowly and carefully through each attack and defence described, with the book in one hand and his partner in the other, he will no doubt come to understand the majority of them. Even the ones that left me, trying to picture them mentally, with nothing more than a dull throb behind the eyes.

For all its minor faults, this is a thoroughly worthwhile book on a much neglected branch of Judo.

IAIN MORRIS.

Scientific Unarmed Combat, by R. A. VAIRAMUTTU. Foulsham & Co. Ltd., London. Price 12s. 6d. (Foreword by Sir Alan Rose, Q.C., Chief Justice of Ceylon.)

This is a book which I do not think is of great benefit to the average Judoka. It has been written in Ceylon, where there are I suppose very few instructors of self-defence. Its aim is simple, to teach the pupil how to look after himself in a tight corner. To this end the author has designed a training method. This consists of a series of exercises to build a good physique, followed by a series of tricks which should enable the student to defend himself in a rough house.

In the introduction he gives a list of the fighting sports of the world, which includes a short but derivative section on the history, aims and methods of Judo.

As a teaching book it has some good photographs which convey more than the writing does. It has one annoying feature. All the photographs are lumped together in one section and I find it difficult to follow the legend of each trick.

The book is an attempt to correlate Judo and other fighting sports into a coherent whole. As I have not made a study of these sports I feel in no position to criticise in detail the subject matter of the book. It contains a method of training and tricks which appear adequate if this is what you want.

H. M. WILLIAMS.

MEET THE BUDOKWAI LADIES



G.K. demonstrating with Iris Dehnel, now 2nd Dan, watched by Ann Snow, 2nd Kyu, now in Madrid, Yvonne Myers, now 2nd Dan and Doreen Tilley, now 1st Kyu.

BUDOKWAI ANNUAL DINNER

Report by E. RUSSELL-SMITH

The Thirty-sixth Annual Dinner of the Budokwai was held on the 22nd December at *Chez Auguste*, Old Compton Street. About 60 guests and members sat down to a generous and seasonable meal and for a while little was heard save the clatter of cutlery while equally generous appetites were satisfied.

After the Loyal Toast, the Chairman, Mr. John Barnes, proposed "Absent Friends, coupled with the name of G.K." Mr. Barnes recalled that when he first joined the Budokwai in the mid 'thirties, the total membership of the club was no larger than the number now present at the dinner. The Budokwai had leapt forward since those days and a landmark of progress was reached during the last year with the acquisition of premises at G.K. House. His recent journey

to Brussels to attend the meeting of the European Judo Union had convinced him that no club in Europe had a finer dojo, nor, having regard to the facilities, a lower subscription.

The British team had put up a good performance in the European Judo Championships and won a fine reputation for sportsmanship. Great credit was due to Mr. Kawamura for his encouragement and inspiration. The Committee hoped that when Mr. Kawamura's appointment with Tokyo University expired he would consider coming back to us on a more permanent basis.

G.K.'s visit to Japan was another event of the year. He had returned after an absence of 50 years, and had been shocked at some of the changes but had found much which had enchanted him. We missed him at our dinner but were glad to learn that he expected to be back with us on the 3rd March. The members of the Budokwai now studying at the Kodokan had been reinforced by G. Hamilton.

To make the Budokwai still stronger three things were needed. We wanted more members (and more subscriptions paid up to date) : we must sell more tickets for our shows : we must raise still higher the standard of our Judo, for on that depended the level of Judo in Great Britain. Let us take our hats off to the past and our coats off to the future.

The ceremony of the loving cup was carried out, after the Chairman had explained its significance, both members and guests entering into it with enthusiasm. The passing of the loving cup has now become an accepted feature of the dinners of the Budokwai and it seems appropriate to record the ceremonial. The Chairman sets the cup in motion and upon his rising the persons on his right or left also rise. The Chairman bows to his left-hand neighbour, drinks, and applies to the mouth of the cup the napkin tied to the handle. He then passes the cup to the left, the procedure being repeated, so that there are always three standing at the same time, one drinking and the other two—one on each side—pledging his safety.

This procedure is a reminder of ancient days, when the act of drinking was sometimes made the occasion for assassination. The ceremony is still carried on by the old City Companies. It signifies the security given by the bond of comradeship and seems specially fitting for a club with the motto "In skill opposed, in spirit united".

Mr. Kawamura delighted the company with a speech which he described as being in "slightly broken English" but which was listened to with the greatest attention and appreciation. He said that he had now a considerable knowledge of London and Great Britain and on that he would say just a word. Great Britain was *great* Britain and the British people were a *great* people. "Therefore I like this country very much. We lost the European Championship this year but I am not pessimistic about it in the least. Because Judo is not easy : it takes many years to bear fruit. And if the members carry on with my methods of training, after two or three years I believe that the Budokwai will have the strongest and most ethical Judo in Europe.

"In Judo, I want to emphasize that the harder you practise, the more pleasure you will have.

"Some people think they can learn Judo by reading books and hearing lectures. This is a big mistake because we can only learn through actual practice. Although Judo is a form of combat, it does not encourage hostility between friends. When I was a student, 4th or 5th Dan, I thought that friendship was the best thing for me. The reason is, when we exchanged praise for good fighting with each other, after one had done one's best in Randori or contest, I really thought that the opponent was my friend.

"Despite the Society being the headquarters of British Judo over the past 37 years I think that the most important time for the Budokwai is just beginning *now*.

"As very many people are starting to practise Judo and they will have diverse opinions about it, so the Budokwai will have to guide them along the right path.

"I strongly believe and it is essential that both high and low grade holders in the Budokwai must combine and help each other.

"All Judoka should think that persons who wear the Judogi are friends of the same spirit of Judo, and then the Budokwai and British Judo will walk the way of uprightness and so develop more and more".

The Editor then made her customary earnest appeal for contributions and the evening ended with a Dance.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN—XI

G.K.'s. DAILY DOINGS

[*This account of G.K.'s doings in Japan comes from Mr. Y. Matsumoto, editor of the Kodokan magazine "Judo."*—Ed.]

7th October, 1954.

Mr. Koizumi, the greatest man in British Judo, set foot on the soil of his motherland, for the first time since his departure fifty years ago, at 7 p.m. at Haneda Airport.

When he came smiling out of the B.O.A.C. aircraft no one would have thought he was 70 years of age ; he looked vigour personified.

Among those there to welcome him were his sister and relatives, Judo delegates from the Kodokan, headed by President Kano, and Mr. Gleeson and Mr. Palmer. There was a dramatic scene when he met his sister after 50 years separation. That night he stayed at the house of his nephew, Mr. Yoshio Koizumi, in Tokyo.

8th October.

Mr. Koizumi attended the Kodokan to meet the members of the Committee in the President's room. After the meeting he and his nephew had dinner with President Kano and Messrs. Sawa, Tashiro and Matsumoto.

9th October.

Mr. Koizumi went to his native village in the Ibaragi prefecture, which is north of Tokyo, to visit his parents' grave.

12th October.

Returning from his old home he again met President Kano and others whom he told of the deep impression which his country had made on him. He also said that he was awfully busy having been asked to make a speech at his old primary school and having visited lots of his relations.

13th October.

President Kano and Messrs. Tashiro, Matsumoto, Daigo, Gleeson and Palmer, who are old acquaintances, had dinner with Mr. Koizumi at a restaurant on the Ginza, which is the most bustling main street in Tokyo. He has been in the best of spirits ever since his arrival. He is living at a traditional Japanese hotel recommended by the Kodokan. He likes this hotel very much, because it is quiet and near the Ginza. As Mr. Koizumi had been accustomed to western life for so long he has a little trouble in sitting Japanese-fashion on the tatami and sleeping in a Japanese bed. Therefore he always uses five Japanese mattresses, just like a feudal lord.

17th October.

He watched the autumn Kohaku Shiai, red and white two team contest, at the Kodokan.

Mr. Kiro Nagano, ex-president of the South California Black Belt Register, and Mr. Yasutaro Miyazawa, president of the Seattle



BACK ROW :—Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. T. Daigo, Mr. G. Gleeson
FRONT ROW :—Mr. Y. Matsumoto, Mr. R. Kano, G.K., Mr. S. Tashiro

Black Belt Register, who happened to be visiting the Kodokan, took a photograph of Mr. Koizumi with President Kano as a memento. It was published in the November number of the Kodokan magazine.

Mr. Koizumi had watched the conventional contest to the end with keen pleasure.

18th October.

A formal reception to welcome Mr. Koizumi was held at the world-famous Empire Hotel, under the auspices of the Kodokan. Among those who attended were the principal members of the Kodokan, headed by President Kano, and many other notable persons and they united in giving him a cordial welcome.

19th October.

Mr. Koizumi and Mrs. Kawamura were invited to lunch by Prof. Matsumoto at his house and they gave an account of Mr. T. Kawamura in London.

20th October.

Mr. Koizumi again visited his native village and talked to some of the villagers. He then went to Shiobara Hot Springs with his sister and her husband.

End of October.

On his return to Tokyo he said, "I admired the excellent Japanese autumn. A hot spring is very nice and the colour of the autumn leaves most beautiful".

5th November.

He attended a conversazione for the Kodokan magazine with Messrs. Ishiguro, Nagano, Miyazawa, Kotani, Tashiro, Matsumoto, Palmer and a lady Judoka from France.

6th November.

He watched a lesson to the Kodokan's Kenshusei (students). He might well be satisfied with Mr. Gleeson's enthusiastic manner during the lesson.

10th November.

Mr. Koizumi has a plan to go to the west of Japan with Mr. Daigo. He wants to visit the great shrine of Ise and Hutamiga-Ura, Nara and Kyoto which are famous places. After that he expects to watch the All-Japan Students' Championships and finally the Students East and West two-team contest.

Y. MATSUMOTO.

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

As I write these little communications it brings home to me how quickly time is passing. My intention was to write of the East v. West match and it seems that it was such a short time back that I was describing last year's match with Mr. Leggett. Anyway, enough of this reminiscing, on with the news. This year it was held at Nagoya, and I joined the Eastern army on the eve of the battle. Nagoya was

not risking the elements; the contests were held indoors in a huge stadium, which was, needless to say, packed to the rafters. Once again my "string pulling" ability paid dividends for otherwise I should have not got anywhere near the place. The "kick-off" was at 12 p.m., and after the perennial speeches the first two contestants bounded on to the dais. The "Eastern soldier" was an exception here being only an eighteen-year-old 3rd Dan (a Kodokan student). His opponent was Oda (4th Dan), twice in the all-Japan championships. After extra time Oda won with a superiority. This closeness was characteristic of the rest of the contest; many of the better types, either by luck or judgment were paired with "stonewallers" and hence only managed to draw. Hirokawa was the first of the Western team to make some real progress; he beat three and drew with the fourth (among them was Ishibashi, Tokyo champion). This reinforced my opinion of Hirokawa as one of the best 5th Dans in this part of the world. To even this up a few minutes later Natsui (5th Dan), of the East also beat three and drew with his fourth. The last two were 6th Dans. (Natsui, of whom readers have probably heard in other reports from Japan, is one of the big Judoka and uses the power-waza. His prowess was further proved when, a week after the East v. West match, he won the all-Japan police championships. His favourite techniques are right Uchi-mata, Tai-otoshi and O-soto-gari). This then had evened up the main advances on both sides, but the West managed to be about two in front when Ito came on for the East. We all expected great things here, but Ito only managed to draw after many times crashing his opponent to his knees with Tsuru-komi-ashi. Daigo next beat his first man with Osae-komi-wazu, the only man in the whole tournament to use newaza. Unfortunately he too drew with his second man so that the East were still not quite up to the West; they (the West) were two up. Hatori, the East's vice-captain, drew, as did Ishikawa, the captain, leaving the West two to go—Matsumoto and Yoshimatsu. So perhaps next year when I'm not watching, East may bring it off, for it is true that several strong men were missing from the East's team, and these will make a difference, so we shall see.

To swing from one shiai to another like a verbal Tarzan, a couple of weeks ago was the autumn Kohaku Shiai (red and white). It took place on two Sundays—the first was for under blacks and the second for blacks. There were so many entrants that this splitting was necessary. Both were day-long events, and there were four shiai-areas going for the under 3rd Dans. This became only one for the 3rd Dans, but even then there were about 70 aside. Towards the end and with the 4th Dans the pace got quite hot and hence interesting. A spectator at this match was G.K. himself. He had arrived several weeks before; Charles and I had met him at the airport. He looked extremely well and seemed not to have changed a bit since we last saw him. After seeing him through the Customs we lost him in the mass of people who had come to meet him. Weeks after there was a small party consisting of the visitors to London, G.K., Charles and

myself; it was quite a happy party; G.K. seemed to have a very good time, as we all did.

Later on there was rather an interesting match, the students versus the police, only 2nd and 3rd Dans. Each team consisted of sixty members, a straight match between each couple. During the 2nd Dans, the police had the edge as they were generally bigger, but as the 3rd Dans progressed and size became roughly the same, the skill and speed of the students began to take their toll. Many students won with big and powerful waza, the final score being about 3 to 1 in favour of the students; about a fifth were draws. It is becoming more apparent day by day how the students are catching up the post-war time-lag. Even a couple of years back, the police would probably have won, but now the students are way out in front. Youth is of course on their side as well as the brains, the combination of the two is, I think, the main cause of the superiority.

Then moving on to the students meeting in Osaka on the 13th and 14th November, the Saturday was used for the All-Japan East v. West students team championship. Here, unlike the other East v. West match, the East was the "red-hot" favourite (someone said they would win with ten men to spare) but surprisingly enough the West put up a fine performance, mainly due to the efforts of the Tenrikyo students. It wasn't until over half way that the line began to slope in favour of the East team. The backbone of the East team was as usual the Meiji contribution; they usually managed to beat two. The result turned out to be that East did win with two left over, but it certainly was a hectic match. Uchi-mata was well to the fore as usual; any other throws were almost unnoticeable. The following day there were the individual championships; the



Tenrik student throwing his opponent

of members of the Executive Committee undertaking business at officially arranged meetings would be paid by European Judo Union ; that the Union refund £85 expenses incurred by my special journey to the Continent last year to obtain full agreement on the arrangements for the 1953 European Championships held in London. This amount was repaid to the British Judo Association at the close of the Conference.

With regard to future subscriptions for membership, it was agreed that the Executive Committee draw up a programme for approval of delegates at the next Congress. Only then could the amount of money required to carry out such an approved programme be determined and membership subscriptions adjusted accordingly.

France's offer to organise the 1955 Championships for the European Judo Union in Paris next December was unanimously accepted.

The Conference closed at 11.30 a.m.

JOHN G. BARNES (2nd Dan)
Chairman of British Judo Association and British Delegate.

WELSH SECTION.

The first grading to be organised by the Welsh Section for all Welsh Clubs took place in October, when 47 judokas were graded. Another grading is to be held in February 1955, and it is hoped that these examinations will become a regular quarterly event. The Welsh Section have now appointed Mr. Richards of the Bridgend Club to act as Courses Secretary for them, and it is hoped that they will organise more courses in the coming year.

Three Welsh Clubs have moved to new Dojos recently. The Tirphil Club is now a separate body from the Y.M.C.A. where they started, and although they have only half a dozen or so members, they are developing quietly under the leadership of two green and one orange belt. The Cardiff Budoryu, after having practised in a succession of draughty lofts for three and a half years, have now found a more substantial home in the Canton Community Centre. Although space is somewhat limited, the Dojo is light, dry, and warm, and there are showers. Wednesday nights are "Visitors' Nights". The Treforest Guikiekwai have also found much more suitable premises in Pontypridd. This town is the centre for the Rhondda valleys, and this progressive young club will now have a wider area from which to draw support.

Classes are being conducted at several places, apart from the officially listed clubs, and it is expected that some of these groups will develop into new clubs in time.

E. G. BARTLETT.

FAMILY AFFAIRS

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION POLICE JUDO CLUB.

"This is just a wee note to let you know our club has just been born, and is another member of British Judo Association. The credit for this club starting must go to Mr. Koizumi and members of the

Budokwai, who came along to the Muster Room at Bishopsgate Police Station and put on a fine show to let people who were interested see what it was all about ; hence the birth of our club. The Chief of Police arranged for a Hall and donated £20 to enable us to buy mats from another club who were selling theirs. So we started practices on Monday evening, and some of the Holloway Prison Officers became interested and came along too. Any person who is passing our way is very welcome to come and have a bash ! The credit for the spark which started the fire is Policewoman Curry (2nd Kyu), who left Harlow Club and came to London to join the police, told about this gentle and relaxing sport, and arranged the show with the Chief of Police. Miss Curry is a very keen Judoka and works us to death with breakfalls, exercises and Butsukari and we hope for her sake it is a success, because she can't give enough time, patience or energy to the sport she loves."

JUDOKA P.C.

ROMFORD BRITISH LEGION JUDO SECTION.

"This year has seen much activity for the club, including eight shows (two others were rained off) and the entrance and subsequent defeat by the present holders, the East London Judo Society, in the East London Judo Championships. We do not intend to let them get away with it too many times.

"The membership dropped during the summer and at the beginning of the new Evening School term, but it is now picking up again. We are hoping to buy another new mat in the near future, funds permitting, and so should increase membership even further. We also give a warm welcome to visitors from other clubs.

"We are moving into new quarters in a fortnight's time. Next door to where we are at the moment is to be the new Dojo. The main benefit of this is that we can now extend our practice times, and these will be—Sunday from 12.30 p.m. until 2.30 p.m., and Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m."

JOHN V. BUTLER.

SPALDING JUDO SCHOOL.

"Having started from scratch in May, our Judo School is making satisfactory progress. Mr. F. Thacker, of Kirton, nr. Boston, who is a 4th Kyu, has undertaken the arduous (but pleasant, I hope) task of being instructor. This entails much work for him. Mr. Thacker brought a 2nd Kyu to put us through our paces. To help and encourage us Mr. R. A. Hoare (2nd Dan) spent an evening with us in September. Now we have had more good fortune. Mr. W. R. Woodcock (1st Dan) is working near King's Lynn. He has, of course, "joined" King's Lynn Police Judo Club. Since there is a regular bus service to and from King's Lynn we can take advantage of facilities so provided. We are profoundly grateful to our good friends. Police Officer R. C. James is very kind and he and his judoka are only too willing to help us at Spalding and King's Lynn. Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough, have a Judo Club. They want to meet us. Chu-gari breakfall was for some time a problem for me and I never thought I could master it. At last I have 'got the knack of it.'

At present I find it difficult to persuade folks that Judo is a science and an art. We must inculcate the doctrine that first and last Judo is a science and an art. Judo can only be appreciated if regarded as such. Emphasis must be on mental approach and fitness. Visiting Judoka are ever welcome. We endeavour to make all at home and create a friendly atmosphere. We bid all welcome. Dojo hours are Tuesdays 7 to 9 p.m. and any day by arrangement. Dojo is in loft over garages in 'Greyhound Hotel' Yard in Broad Street, Spalding. The President is the Rev. R. C. Thompson, Telephone Moulton Chapel 271, and the Treasurer is Mr. M. Kieroz, Hockney's Cafe, Spalding."

R. C. THOMPSON.

Affiliated clubs and clubs which are members of the British Judo Association are invited to contribute to "Family Affairs".



MATCH REPORTS

ELIMINATIONS FOR THE BRITISH TEAM, 1954.

These took place at the Budokwai on Saturday, October 9th under Mr. Kawamura's direction. There were 19 competitors. Of the six Kyu entries only Moore (London J.S.) did well enough against his 1st Dan opponent to go on. He beat Corbitt 2-0. Now he and the surviving 1st Dans were each matched against a seeded player (2nd Dan or 3rd Dan). These were the results.

Young (2nd Dan)	point Utsuri-goshi	v. Mack (1st Dan)	0
Burr (2nd Dan)	0	v. Bowen (1st Dan)	2
McDermott (2nd Dan)	half point right Hiza-guruma	v. Appleby (1st Dan)	1
Whyman (2nd Dan)	2 { point point right Hiza-guruma	v. Moore (1st Kyu)	0
Bloss (2nd Dan)	2 { point point right Kami-shiho	v. Harrington (1st Dan)	0
Grabber (3rd Dan)	2 { point point right Tai-otoshi half point right Tsuru-komi-goshi	v. Smith (1st Dan)	0

Mack fought well against Young and apart from Young's powerful point with changing hipthrow the contest was a very even one.

Bowen attacked Burr unceasingly, giving him no chance to attack in return and the 2-0 victory was well deserved.

McDermott had an unhappy contest. He did most of the attacking but in the face of Appleby's strenuous and spirited defence he failed to score a full point and himself fell victim to a powerful counter to an attempted hipthrow.

Now Mack and Appleby were matched and the result being a 0-0 draw Mr. Kawamura nominated seven to fight a league match (*i.e.*, each to meet each of the remaining six) in 1 point contests.

The results were:

Name ...	Whyman	Bloss	Grabber	Mack	Bowen	Young	Appleby
Points for ...	3	3	1	1 + 2/2	1	1	0
Points against ...	0	1	0	1	2	3 + 1/2	3 + 1/2

On these results Mr. Kawamura chose Whyman, Bloss, Grabber, Mack, Bowen and Young to be the six (team of five and one reserve) to represent Great Britain.

Whyman deserves special praise. No opponent seemed happy against him; his victims were Bowen and Appleby in groundwork and Young (Ouchi-gari). Bloss too was most consistent and lost his only point to Bowen (Ko-uchi-gari). Grabber and Mack both gave lusty performances. Young seemed not to attack enough, although when he did attack he had great power. His only score was a point against Appleby with a very fast Harai-tsuru-komi-ashi. Appleby, least experienced of the seven, gave good account of himself but with greater strength in defence than attack proved unable to score.

At the risk of seeming biased I name Bowen as hero of the hour. Not content with beating Burr 2-0 he continued in the same aggressive vein, continuous Ouchi-gari, Ko-uchi-gari and Seoi-nage on the left being his big guns. His stamina seemed inexhaustible. Catching Bloss early in their contest with right Ko-uchi-gari, he also had Grabber in difficulties at one point with a well tried rear stranglehold. Mr. Kawamura praised his efforts afterwards as typical of Kodokan style with attack as the main defence. In general, all the afternoon's contests were marked by good attack.

The sterile defensive style often seen in such contests a few years ago was conspicuous by its rarity. For this, I feel sure, the thanks go largely to Mr. Kawamura.

H. M. HODKINSON.

VIENNESE POLICE v. METROPOLITAN POLICE.

(Vienna, September 11th, 1954)

We are indebted to Mr. F. Nimführ for the report from which the following account is taken.

The first contest was between R. Jaquemond and J. Gardner. Jaquemond, who had shown himself an attacker in all his previous contests, went straight to the attack, but Gardner, a wily old fox on the mat, showed that he knew a lot about defence and sometimes managed to attack himself. After two minutes Jaquemond scored

with a holding (Kesa-gatame) and after four minutes with a hip throw (Harai-goshi). Winner, Jacquemond.

In the second contest Gauhs, last year's champion of Vienna, opposed Cutter. After a minute Cutter succeeded in getting a lead with half a point, but shortly afterwards Gauhs brought off a masterly Utsuri-goshi, which was greeted with tremendous applause. This contest was definitely the best and most interesting of the evening. Winner, Gauhs.

In the next contest Herzog met Cross. This was a very hard but fair contest. Cross, who is almost a head taller than Herzog, fell a victim to a Shoulder Throw (Seoi-nage). Winner, Herzog.

There were also points of interest in the next contest, Korner against Abbott. In four minutes Korner had scored with a holding (Kata-gatame) and an Ankle Throw (Tsuru-komi-ashi) which gave him the victory.

In the last contest Wernard met Wey. Wernard scored with his speciality, Yoko-otoshi, which gave him the victory over his London colleague.

The return match thus ended 5—0 in favour of the Judo Detachment of the Viennese Police.

INSTRUCTORS NOTES

By ALFRED GRABHER.

I have only a limited experience of Judo in the provinces, but from the times I have been to outside clubs I have gathered certain impressions. There are a few faults which I think are obstructing progress in many clubs, and it may be useful to point some of them out.

One of the most common faults I discovered is the continual heaving with the right hand on the opponent's belt. This is a very bad habit. Your opponent is being warned of your attack long in advance. Further, it encourages you to do most of the work with your right hand, whereas in actual fact your main pulling action should be done with your left hand. With nearly all right-handed forward throws, *e.g.* O-goshi (hip throw), Hane-goshi (spring hip throw), etc., when you attack your opponent your pulling should be done at least 70 per cent. with your left hand and only about 30 per cent. with your right. This applies to most other throws also, including those to the rear. (Naturally, if your throws are to the left side the main work would be done with the right hand.) The standard hold is roughly this: place your left hand just underneath your opponent's right elbow, and your right hand on his left lapel. Of course, for throws to the left, your right hand goes below his left elbow and your right hand on his right lapel. That hold on the belt has other disadvantages; you are an easy prey to falling armlocks, and should you ever get good enough to take part in National and International contests, no referee will allow you to hold continuously there. I advise all Judoka who hold the belt to give it up. At first you will feel lost without it, and you will feel that your effectiveness has dropped, but in the long run it will pay generously.

Another thing I noticed is that the attack is too slow and not sustained. Suppose you are a lower grade (say brown belt or below). It is far better to practise with an opponent for only about ten minutes, but very fast, than to walk around for half an hour with stiff arms and with neither side doing anything. The only way to get on is by continuously attacking. The man who only worries about his defence will never get very far. Furthermore, try to execute your waza as smoothly as possible; don't break it up into too many jerks and steps.

The last, but not the least, thing is, you must do "Butsukari" every time you go to your Dojo. I would advise the keen student to do about 100 at a time in four sections of 25. If you do it correctly the whole exercise will only take about a quarter of an hour. The right way to do it is to come into your partner fast, smoothly, without losing your balance; try to do the steps right and don't have a stiff body; take the throw to the point where he has almost gone and then put him back again. Don't throw him as this would wear you out too quickly.

These are some of the most important points. If you practise on these lines you will be on the road to success.

SASSENACH JUDO

By TOM McDERMOTT.

As one of the hungry horde which has invaded England time and again for Judo knowledge, I have been asked how I see Judo in London. Naturally, being a true Scot, I know that Judo first originated in Scotland. But through the lack of premises, we were forced to disband our National Sport, which was recently adopted by the Japanese 2,000 years ago, also lately by the Budokwai in 1918. In all seriousness, I find that London Judo seems to be two years ahead of everybody else. This I presume is by the fact that Mr. Kawamura has been teaching and practising here. London Judo is the tops. It can't help it. When you see Mr. Kawamura working on the mat, you can't help but be inspired. There is no let up: everybody from the lowest to the top puts everything he has got into his practice. There are no lurkers in the Budokwai, they all practise hard; they don't evade tough Judoka, but take a delight out of getting a good practice. Belts don't really come into it: they all have a love for the sport, and get twice as much enjoyment as listening to the radio or watching the pictures. The fact that they can take part in the sport seems more than ample reward. If the local Dojos all over Britain would put the same spirit into it, then Britain would have few equals. There is a certain number of Judoka who complain they don't get tuition. Well all I can say is that Mahomet must go to the Mountain or to Mr. I. Morris (2nd Dan), *c/o* the Budokwai. London Judo is at the top, and will stay there, unless, you put the same spirit, and practice on the mat as the Budokwai.

[Particulars of week-end and other courses can be obtained on application—Ed.].

WANDERING FEET

By A. HEZZLEWOOD.

Asked for an article on my provincial experiences, I immediately reflect on the arduous task of starting a Judo club. The first happened to me when my wandering feet took me to Lancashire, six years ago, where, in a dirty smoky wet town, two or three enthusiasts contacted me to do something. We found a gymnasium where they charged us £1 per evening for the use of a grubby old mattress, then we started the pillar to post routine in premises. We grew slowly and were nearly always broke, first trying weekly subscriptions, then part yearly, and finally a few of us had to make donations. We advertised for members, we gave small displays (how I shudder when I recall these), but we existed, in barns, schools, basements, etc. Eventually I concluded that the sad results was not a product of our effort but due to the way of life in the area; this I think is true to some extent, but I think I could do better now.

I decided to try a different hunting ground about 15 miles away, a larger town, and more city-like in behaviour. I got premises in a pub for £1 per week and then advertised the commencement of a beginners' course. This worked wonders; we bought some army biscuits, some paint (I don't ever want to see the stuff again) and made a start. We soon found that the best source of finance for a club is its beginners, who, whilst drunk with enthusiasm, readily part with their folding money. This may sound unscrupulous but try starting a club, and you'll soon throw away the Parish magazine. I was then travelling 30 miles 3 times a week and things went with a swing. Our casualties were few, the worst being a broken heel, and one somewhat unique casualty when some poor fellow lost his memory. The only thing he could remember was his wife; she must have made a great impression on him. This club, I'm glad to say, is now doing well and about to move into fine premises under lease.

The next move for me took me to the West Country to a very different atmosphere. Here, flowers grew around the Town Hall, and my shirt kept so clean I didn't need change it for a fortnight. Moreover there was a Judo club in the firm that was to employ me. This gave me two reactions, no more paint, and it can't last long. I think a Judo club must have a large reservoir of victims from which to draw members, and within a firm, even large, there are not enough. So came the paint, and the rest, but with past experience to help and some determined Judoka we built a fine Judo club.

One thing stands out clearly to me now, a Judo club can be built if the right tactics are used, but the subsequent success depends largely upon the British Judo Association for they must supply the grading examinations, etc., which are vital, and a visiting Judo Association Judoka is an expensive necessity. Personally speaking, I must admit I have missed the competitive practice of the Budokwai but I have had a lot of fun spreading the disease. It is significant that my Judoka colleagues have bought me a travelling bag prior to my immigration to Ohio, U.S.A.

BRITISH REGISTER OF BLACK BELTS

Names entered up to 1st December, 1954

Grades shown are those specified in the Certificate of Registration

7TH DAN	Cohen, B.
Koizumi, G.	Cooney, J.
	Corbett, W.
5TH DAN	Dallaway, J. T. W.
Leggett, T. P.	Dehnel, Iris
	Deltmar-Morgan, E. L.
3RD DAN	Desmond, S.
Chew, G. W.	Dominy, E. N.
Crewe, L. J.	Feldenkrais, Dr. M.
Grant, C.	Forbes, G.
Harrison, E. J.	Frost, J. A.
Hyde, H. G.	Gregory, J. H.
Kauert, F. P.	Grundy, K.
Kaye, M. M.	Harrington, A. P.
Poole, P. J.	Harvey, Capt. M. G.
Sekine, Y. P.	Hevacan, J.
	Hislop, W.
	Jago, R.
2ND DAN	Jenkins, L.
Barnes, J. G. C.	Johnson, H. P. H.
Bloss, D.	Jones, D. B.
Burr, D. G. S.	Josey, E. G.
Chaplin, J. W.	Kearsley, J.
Dell (Delpiano), A.	Legge, H. R.
Downton, A. P.	McBeth, G.
Grabber, A.	McMillan, A. D.
Grundy, G.	Moran, S. C.
Hanbury-Tracy, N. J. P.	Myers, Yvonne D.
Hoare, R. A.	Peacock, W. G.
Hobson, K. H.	Penfold, D. B.
McDermott, T.	Pigott, J.
Mann, D. P.	Rhoda, H. J.
Morris, I.	Rhoden, F.
Rae, W. D.	Routley, E.
Russell-Smith, Enid M.	Scala, G.
Stevenson, I. P.	Smith, R. E. C.
Turner, J. L.	Sheath, J. S.
	Stepto, W. P.
1ST DAN	Tamon, A. K.
Amey, P.	Tyler, J.
Bell, S. F.	Wayman, L.
Bissell, S. J.	Whyman, G.
Bowen, R.	Wilkinson, J. A.
Bright, A. E.	Wood, A.
Brooks, W. J.	Woodcock, W. R.
Browne, H. W.	Wright, S. G.
Burgess, R.	Yates, D. W.
Burns, J. R.	Young, D.
	Zi-Peure, A.