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JUDO

Bulletin



OLYMPIC RESULTS

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BOOKS



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by T. P. Leggett (6th Dan)

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by H. D. Plee, Chief Administrator to Judo International, Paris

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Cover picture:

*A spirited attack by Alan Petherbridge on A. Kaminaga
in Olympic Open Category contests.*

Olympic contest photographs by John Cornish.

*Royal Albert Hall Show Photographs by
Hylton Green and Hazel Lister.*

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In the beginning . . . an account of the Bulletin's early years by Hazel Lister

This issue marks the end of the Budokwai Bulletin's twentieth year of publication. For the comparative newcomer to the Judo world, as well as for those who would like to be reminded, here are a few historical facts and extracts from early issues which we hope will be of interest.

The progress of any civilisation or man in general is governed to a large extent by the ability of the individual or groups of people to communicate with each other in one form or another. The desire to communicate is a basic human feeling and plays an important part in everyday life.

The written word is but one of many methods of communication, and two of its products — the passing on of information and knowledge and the feeling of 'community' in a widely scattered group of people, have played important parts in world history. During the Budokwai's first years, when devotees of judo and, of course, judo teachers, were fewer, the need for these two things was keenly felt. The first attempt to fill this need within the Judo movement was the *Budokwai*, which began in April, 1929 and lived for one year only owing to financial difficulties.

But this desire for communication was still there and became more acute when the war came, scattering members all over the world. These far-flung members, however, as you will note from the following extracts, sowed a few Judo seeds here and there adding still more to this need for a means of expression and communication.

So in April 1945 the first issue of the *Budokwai Bulletin* appeared under the editorship of the then Miss Enid Russell-Smith, 1st kyu — now Dame Enid Russell-Smith, 3rd dan. Editors have come and gone since then and the record stands as follows:—

- Enid Russell-Smith: Jan. 1945 - Jan. 1956.
- A. Grimison and B. N. Reed: Apr. 1956 - Jan. 1957.
- A. Grimison and J. B. Guinness: Apr. 1957.
- J. B. Guinness: July 1957 - Oct. 1957.
- J. B. Guinness and R. Bancroft: Jan. 1958 - Oct. 1958.
- Dr. H. M. Hodgkinson: Jan. 1959 - Apr. 1961.
- Dr. H. M. Hodgkinson and F. L. Ward: July 1961 - Jan. 1962.
- F. L. Ward, Mrs. H. P. Lister, J. Dresler and R. Bowen:
Apr. 1962 - July 1964.
- F. L. Ward, Mrs. H. P. Lister, J. Dresler: Oct. 1964 to date.

The authors for the early issues were called on again and again —

G. Koizumi, E. J. Harrison, E. Mossom, etc. The articles set out to be informative about judo itself, about club activities, about Japan and its judo masters and so on.

"... Judo like any other art cannot be taught, but a master can help to develop one's innate potentiality. Therefore, one cannot deal out Judo as a commercial commodity over the counter. Judo is a principle, an active principle and it manifests itself in many phases. That is the reason why, while it appears to some as cute tricks of self-defence, some can enjoy practising it as a sport and a means for physical exercise, and some get inspiration from it for mental, philosophical and spiritual attainments One day it will be recognised as the best form of mental and physical education and health-giving exercise . . ."

(From Vol. 1 No. 1: *Judo* by G.K.)

"In compiling these notes it is hoped that they will help to bridge the chasm between all those members at present unable to attend the club and the members who are still active.

Firstly, it is with a great sense of pride that I am able to tell you not one week has passed since the outbreak of War when practice has not taken place in the dojo, in spite of the blitz on London, the black-out, the fly-bombs and the inconvenience of travel. The members of the Club carried on, and not only carried on but reformed the whole structure of the Budokwai on a new and sounder basis. The tower of strength during this period of trial was, as you will all know, Mr. Koizumi, whose calm fortitude and sound judgment were an inspiration to us all.

"The outstanding visitor to the dojo during the war has been our old friend Trevor Leggett, now 5th dan, who during his short stay placed his vast store of knowledge at our disposal . . . Many other old members have returned to the fold during their leave periods. We have seen Phil Amey, Len Hunt, Colin Jacobs, Jim Higgins, Rue Hollman, George Grundy and many others."

(From Vol. 1, No. 1: *Dojo Doings* by E. Mossom).

A glance down the list of contents of the first volume alone shows how the members of the Budokwai did their best to continue practising judo despite at times serious disadvantages. When reading such articles as *Judo in Germany* one feels very humble. Quite a flourishing group started in this particular Stalag under Percy Sekine's tuition and many of its members carried on after the war.

"The organisation of any sport in Prison Camps in Germany presented great difficulties, chiefly owing to the long hours the prisoners had to work, and of course, the complete lack of equipment . . .

"In September 1942, a special camp for W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s who had refused to work was opened in Bavaria and there, fortunately, was a very easy-going Commandant. A large stable was put at our disposal as a gym., and . . . Percy Sekine was elected to the committee with the intention of forming a Judo class.

"So far everything had been easy, but now the equipment had to be provided . . . Our first difficulty was that we had a brick floor, which, of course, gave far too solid a foundation for comfort. On this we placed thin wooden slats and across these wooden planks. On this plank base were laid about three layers of cardboard, from Red Cross food parcels, and on these, two layers of empty canvas palliasses stolen from the German stores. Finally an appeal was made for anyone who was interested in wrestling to supply a blanket, and finally we managed to obtain enough to permit a double thickness for a mat 12ft. by 20ft. in area. The top surface consisted of a canvas mat made from good quality, hard-to-obtain German palliasse canvas 'found' by devious underhand methods. Finally, the finished article, with smooth seams and stitched eyelets all round to permit it to be pulled tight with cords, was put down and our ring was complete.

"Now for the judo gear! More palliasse canvas was obtained and the camp searched for tailors, who finally turned out some jackets looking somewhat civilian, but without pockets or buttons. Swimming trunks were worn and Sekine had the only pair of judo trousers. Other jackets were made from mail bags, much to the detriment of our skin, as they were rather rough. Two jackets were plainly marked across the back *Royal Mail* and another *Deutsche Reich Post*. The making and wearing of these jackets from Germany Army stuff and mail bags carried with it the danger of court martial and a possible penalty of ten years imprisonment if any German officer had taken the matter seriously . . ."

(From Vol. I No. 2: *Judo in Germany* by E. Dominy).

Photographs and drawings appeared early on in the Bulletin, and the funny side of judo illustrated in both cartoon and verse.

"Moving formal as in Kata
He's whipped over — Uchimata!
Now he's trying jigotai-ing,
Serves him right if he goes flying.
Papoose moves as Big Chief tells him,
Arms relaxed and body upright,
Rather pleased he came this evening,
Pleased to hear his style's improving,
Thinks he'll stick to Judo proper,
Paleface thinking comes a cropper.
All the same, these twelve-stone Dan men,
Three-stone head, and nine-stone Tanden!"

(From Vol. IX, No. 4: *Honest Injun* by Kered Setay)
—(alias Derek Yates, Ed.)

"Question: A visitor to our dojo is causing embarrassment. We cannot understand what he says and he does not appear to understand us, for he will not change for practice but continues to wear what appears to be a rough brown tweed suit. When practising he gets very excited and jumps up and down, and sometimes after uttering a

shrill *kiai*, jumps up and swings about on the electric light. We do not like to offend him as we think he may be a visitor from one of the affiliated clubs.

Answer: The position appears to require a little tact. His behaviour suggests that he may be a member of the Budokwai in which case if your secretary asks him for a small donation you will probably never see him again."

(From 30th Anniversary issue, Vol. IV, No. 1).

The now well known JAK of evening paper fame started his cartoon career in the Budokwai Bulletin and we think the accompanying cartoon is an apt illustration of both himself — and his editor — when young!

(From Vol. VII, No. 1).



The Artist and the Editor

It is significant that this issue of the Bulletin, bringing to a close the twentieth year of publication, should contain an account of Judo Contest in the XVIIIth Olympiad. This is proof indeed of the spread of the Judo movement, in which we hope that the Budokwai Bulletin has played some part, and will continue to do so.

FITNESS FOR SPORT

**Bisham Abbey National Recreation Centre
Nr. Marlow, Bucks.**

There is little doubt that mental fitness is equally as important as supreme physical condition and this conference at Bisham Abbey, from 22nd to 24th January, 1965, arranged by the Central Council of Physical Recreation, is to look particularly at the problem of psychological aspects affecting a competitor.

Lecturers at the conference include Mr. John Kane, M. Ed., whose paper, *Psychological Traits of Champion Athletes*, was given to the International Congress of Sports Sciences which met during the Games at Tokyo. Dr. Dougie McIntyre, who has been closely concerned with the coaching of Bobby McGregor, will talk on *Psychological Aspects of Training and Competition*. Top ranking olympic sportsmen and women together with their coaches will be present to comment on all facets of training as they saw them in Tokyo.

That coaches with some basic knowledge of the mental make up of the sportsman can produce better results is a subject which has received only scanty attention in Britain. The Fitness for Sport Conference is a step towards a clearer understanding.

The conference is open to coaches of all sports and full details may be obtained from the C.C.P.R., (Southern Region), Watlington House, Watlington Street, Reading, Berks.

Fee: Residents: £4 4s. 0d. Non-residents: £2 10s. 0d.

APPLICATIONS MUST BE MADE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
SO SEND FOR DETAILS AND APPLICATION FORM NOW.

BRRR!

The Kangeiko, or Winter Practice, has been a regular feature of the Budokwai for some considerable time. For the uninitiated, attendance at this annual function involves rising at the stimulating hour of say 5.00 or 5.30 a.m. in order to arrive at the Budokwai in time for the practice at 6.30 a.m. until 7.30 a.m. The aim is to make one a little more courageous by doing something, which is normally done in pleasant conditions, at a time and in a temperature not conducive to one hundred per cent. effectiveness. The degree of discomfort is governed largely by the weather, which in Great Britain can, of course, range from something mild and spring-like to the hardest recorded frost for half-a-century. Do try and come — everyone is welcome.

Monday, 1st February, to Sunday, 8th February.
(6.30 - 7.30 a.m., Sunday practice starts at 9 a.m.)

XVIIIth Olympiad Tokyo 1964



... report by John Cornish, 4th dan

The judo contests in the XVIIIth Olympiad were held in the brand new Budokan Hall, Tokyo. The Japanese were favourites to win gold medals in the light, middle and heavyweight classes and Geesink was the favourite for the open category. There were some new rules and with a hard, 'fast' mat anything could have happened. The contests were split into two parts; the first being a league of three men, and the man with most points going on into a knock-out tournament.

Lightweight category

On the first day the lightweight contests were held with twenty-five men competing. The winner of the first group was Paul Maruyama (U.S.A.) who won in fine style with *ouchigari* as his big throw. Nakatani (Japan) in the next group won very easily. In his contest with Brian Jacks (Great Britain) he set the pattern for all his later contests with a *waza ari* from *deashibarai* following into *newaza*. Against Jacks he clinched the contest in 1 min. 37 secs. with *kuzurekamishihogatame*. Against Rasmclungen (Thailand) he took only 1 min. 24 secs. When Nakatani and Maruyama met in the first contest of the tournament we expected a ding-dong battle but it was all over in 24 secs. with *deashibarai* to Nakatani.

Stepanov (U.S.S.R.) was winner of group three but Suh (Korea), a very small but very good judo man, may have won had there been a different referee. It is very hard to interpret rules in some cases and it was so when these two met. Stepanov was jumping up into *udehishigi jujigatame* and it looked like 'dragging down into *newaza*' many times. Then on one or two occasions Suh would stand up from *newaza* lifting Stepanov but the referee did not say break and once, because of this, Suh was hurt. The referee, however, just waved them on and with his arm hurting Suh was forced to tap, when, after 5 mins. 20 secs. Stepanov again applied an armlock.

Chang (Taiwan) winner of group four was a little put out when he met Stepanov — it must make you nervous to know that every time you put out your arm your opponent will jump up and put a lock on it. After a minute or so he started to attack with *Koshiwaza*

and it looked as if he could win, but at 2 mins. 10 secs. he went down to *sukuinage*.

Zotter (Austria) in group five had weak opponents and when he met Haenni (Switzerland), the winner of group six it looked to be an interesting match, but in only 44 secs. after they took hold Zotter went flying over to *uchimata*.

Groups seven and eight were won respectively by Park (Korea) and Bogolubov (U.S.S.R.). Park's group had been the stronger, and he used much more stylish judo when these two met, but after a hard fought contest he lost to *yuseigachi*.

In the next round we saw Nakatani v. Stepanov first. These two had fought before in Moscow where Nakatani only got a decision (*yuseigachi*) and from the start Nakatani went all out to get a full point in this contest. He tried *ashiwaza* from every position followed by *tsurikomigoshi* and *taiotoshi* depending on the situation and at last got a *waza ari* with *deashibarai*. Stepanov came back trying everything he had to even up the score, but after a brisk 4 min. 25 secs. Nakatani got in for *osotogari* and though Stepanov tried to turn out of it he was forced down for the second *waza ari*.

Haenni surprised everyone in his contest against Bogolubov. He escaped several times on the ground from both hold downs and armlocks. Although thrown once it was outside the area. He attacked mainly with *tsurikomiashi* and at time the referee and judges had a conference before deciding that Haenni was the winner.

Against Nakatani, Haenni didn't have a chance. Nakatani attacked right from the word *go* and with



League matches:—

Top: Haenni throwing Chu Yi.

Centre: Park and Bourreau in action.

Bottom: Maruyama attacking Reisinger.



Top: Nakatani and Haenni during lightweight final.

Centre: Harsarungsri and Nguyen-Van in league match.

Bottom: Jacks and Rasmelungen at the beginning of their league match.

kosotogari soon took *waza ari*. Then at 1 min. 15 secs. sat Haenni down with *deashibarai*. The referee said nothing and the contestants went into *newaza* for about twenty seconds. Then a red light flashed on — a signal that the small panel of judges outside the mat had a 'suggestion' about a decision. The match was stopped while many officials, with the help of interpreters, had a long discussion. To everyone's disappointment the referee then announced *waza ari awasete ippon* for Nakatani. What an anti-climax; if only the contest had been allowed to continue. However, there it was, the first gold medal in the judo event for Japan.

Middleweight category

As in all the contests the luck of the draw was important. Perez (Argentine) in the first group of the twenty-five contesting middleweights, had a comparatively easy time until he met Bregman (U.S.A.), winner of the second group. He was chased by the shorter man, and except for one near *waza ari* with a counter throw, he did not have a chance to get anything, and Bregman eventually won with *uchimata* (*awasewaza*).

Hofmann (Germany) and P. H. C. Snijders (Netherlands) were clear winners in groups three and four and when they came together it was a very even match. Snijders looked as if he were winning until just after three minutes when Hofmann scored with *uchimata*.

Shiozawa (Brazil) looked outstanding as winner of his group five (in which there were four contestants), but he was outclassed by Kim (Korea), winner of group six. It only took Kim 1 min. 36 secs. to win.



a kosotogake style sutemiwaza to pull Okano down. But Okano then took the offensive and secured yokoshihogatame to win in 1 min. 36 secs. thus gaining Japan's second gold medal.





*Open category repetitions:
Kipin and Kaminage (on right)*

a big throw were ignored, as though he, like a strong beginner, did not know there was any danger in them and so did not react. As these straight attacks were not strong enough to move him Chikviladze plodded on till he got Harris with ushirogoshi from a koshiwaza attack.

Gouweleeuw (Netherlands) and Niemann both tried hard in their contest but neither could get in well enough to throw. It was so close a contest that the judges had to have a long talk before deciding that Niemann was the winner.

Inokuma came out next against Casella and it was a text book seoinage in 42 secs. for Inokuma.

Back in group five Tempesta (Italy) worried about Kim's hanegoshi attacks, was resisting to his rear and Kim pushed him backwards, was around his legs and had him pinned down with kesagatame in 1 min. 36 secs.

Rodriguez with his non-stop movements kept Rogers away for 2 min. 29 secs., but then went over to uchimata, once more with a cheer from the crowd.

Final: Rogers and Inokuma (on right)

Kim (Korea) had an easy contest, with Huang (Taiwan) going over for waza ari to hanegoshi and in the follow up to okurierijime.

Rodriguez (Mexico) was Chang's second opponent in group one, and was a little unusual. He was on the move all the time he was on the mat; even when the referee forced him to kneel down he was bouncing up and down, and when he was standing he was dancing about with a big smile on his face. He got a laugh and a cheer from the crowd even when he lost the decision at the end of a contest where very little happened.

Back in group two Harris tried good judo tactics against Chikviladze (U.S.S.R.) but the feints which should have set him up for



Sweeney, with one loss, tried hard to throw Chikviladze and was dumped with an uranage type of counter and although no score was given for it he knew it would cost him the contest if he did not make up for it. So he tried even harder, but the bell went and a near waza ari win was announced for Chikviladze.

The second contest in group three, Kiknadze v. Gouweleeuw, was a repeat of the last contest with Kiknadze winning on a near thing.

With group four already decided due to Ang's disqualification, we saw next Tempesta in group five, who this time did better with a nice ashiguruma on Huang, but this did not make up for his one previous loss.

Now we were left with five men for the next round and one had to be eliminated to leave four semi-finalists, so the winners of groups four and five, Inokuma and Kim fought it out. It was an interesting contest and at 2 min. 57 secs. Kim, resisting against right seoinage went down to ouchigari for waza ari and was then held in kuzurekami-shihogatame.

Chikviladze's main attack against Rogers was to make him bend forward so as to be able to get the back of his belt from over his shoulder and take him down into newaza. To stop this Rogers had to fight him for grips, and be very careful of counters when he came in for koshiwaza. About half way through the contest Rogers got a near waza ari with ashiwaza and as time went on and Chikviladze realised he was behind he started to go mad; with bellows like a bull, he made charges at Rogers' legs, but most of these ended off the mat. At time it was a win for Rogers on a yuseigachi, sending him through to the final.

Kiknadze appeared to be the stronger of the two Russians, but in his contest with Inokuma in the second semi-final, apart from two crude foot sweeps, he seemed to want Inokuma to attack in order to try to counter with uranage.

Inokuma tried ouchigari but on the occasions when these worked they both went off the mat. Against his seoinage Kiknadze was able to resist and it was not until after five minutes during a fight for grips with Kiknadze pushing that Inokuma caught the very end of Kiknadze's right sleeve. The Russian had only one try to tear it free before he was smashed over right in the corner of the mat for a full point with taiotoshi.

The final may have been a dull match to watch for non-judoka spectators, with Inokuma being very careful not to be countered by his taller opponent as he was in the semi-final of the All Japan Championship this year, and also he may have thought the less experienced Rogers would make a mistake and he could take him then.

However, as it was, Rogers was very calm and fought for grips all the time and attacked when he could. There was some action which ended off the mat and once Rogers went over to seoinage, but it is hard to tell if in these cases the same throws would have worked inside the area.



League matches:—

Top: Huang and Kim (on left)

Centre: Redl attacking Shiozawa

Final:—

Bottom: Another shot of Rogers and Inokuma

At the end of the contest Inokuma was awarded yuseigachi, possibly for being more aggressive, although no reason was announced, and Japan's third gold medal in the judo event had been won.

Open category

On this, the last day of the judo contests, there were only nine contestants.

Petherbridge (Great Britain) was unlucky to have drawn both Geesink (Netherlands) and Kaminaga (Japan) in his pool and he had the first contest of the day with Geesink. It was over very quickly, in 7 secs. in fact, although not by any means the shortest, as later we were to see contests over in about half the time. The throw was haraitsuri-komiashi.

Ryan (Ireland) in group two then met Boronovskis (Austria), Ryan losing to haraimakikomi.

In group three, Campbell (USA) who suffered a bad knee injury in contest in the United States, had it in a brace and well bandaged, but was still worried whether or not it would stand up to contest, and took things easily. The first time he attacked he scored with okuria-shiharai on Ong (Philippines).

Geesink's second contest was with Kaminaga and both were very careful. At the end of six minutes there was no score but Geesink was given a yuseigachi kinsa (slight superiority) possibly through an ashiwaza that knocked Kaminaga down.

Boronovskis this time, scored on Hachicha (Tunisia) with a good hanegoshi in 21 secs.

In the second contest in group three Glahn (Germany) looked like a winner all the way but it took

him 2 min. 26 secs. to score with kesagatame on Ong.

Ryan seemed calmer in his second contest and attacked well, beating Hachicha with awasewaza.

Glahn, who is quite a big man, tried a lot of ashiwaza against Campbell and after a while Campbell just fell down on his face. He rested his knee for as long as the rules allowed and tried again, but after two more long rests he had to give up.

With only three groups in this category a repechage was necessary and a fourth group, consisting of the three men who came second in their own groups, was formed. These three were Kaminaga, Ryan and Ong (Campbell having retired through injury). The first contest was between Kaminaga and Ryan and it was a win for Kaminaga with awasewaza in 1 min. 10 secs.

There was a rule that contestants must be given a rest of ten minutes between contests and this rule came into effect at this point as Ryan had to contest again, this time against Ong. Ong was thrown in 6 secs. with uchimata, and then came another ten minutes rest before Ong's contest with Kaminaga. Ryan's 6 second throw record was broken by Kaminaga with a 4 second taiotoshi! With this win Kaminaga became the fourth man for the semi-finals.

There was now a slight argument concerning who should fight whom out of the remaining four. The organizers wanted there to be a draw for opponents and the Geesink camp seemed to think everything was already settled as per the programme. There was a long wait before it was decided to carry on according to the programme.

(Cont. on page 21)



Top: Petherbridge attacking Kaminaga during league match.

Centre: Open final—Geesink and Kaminaga

Bottom: Open final—a feint by Geesink

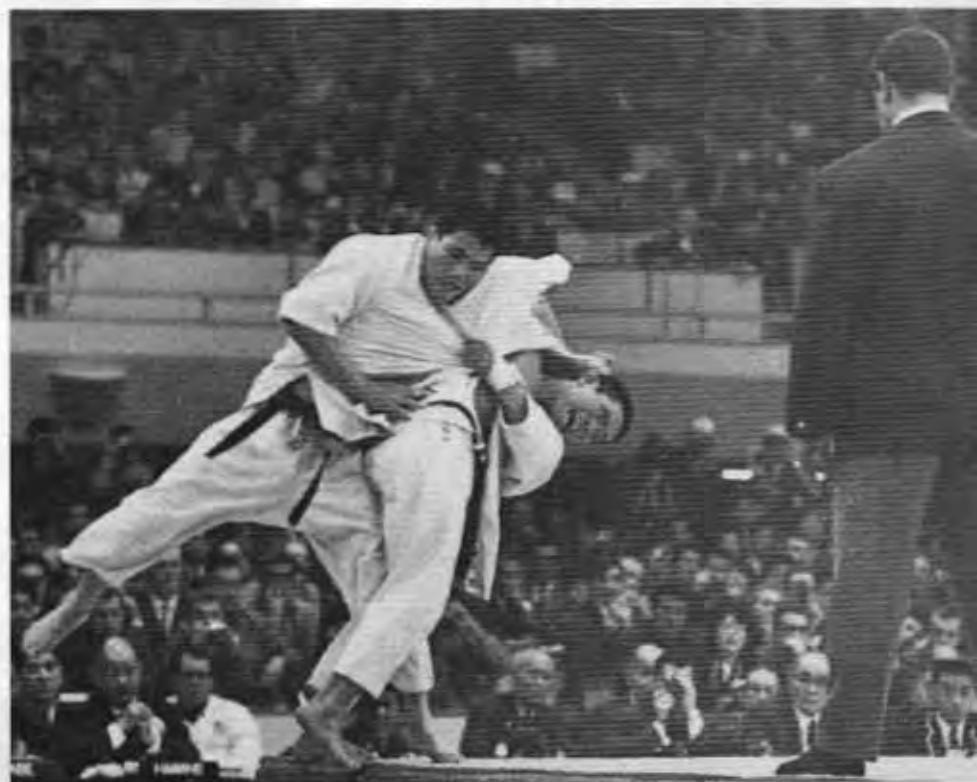


Top left: Nakatani on the rostrum after receiving the gold medal in the lightweight category. Riser Kano is standing on the right of the picture.

Bottom left: Gessink throwing Boronavckis in Open category semi-final.

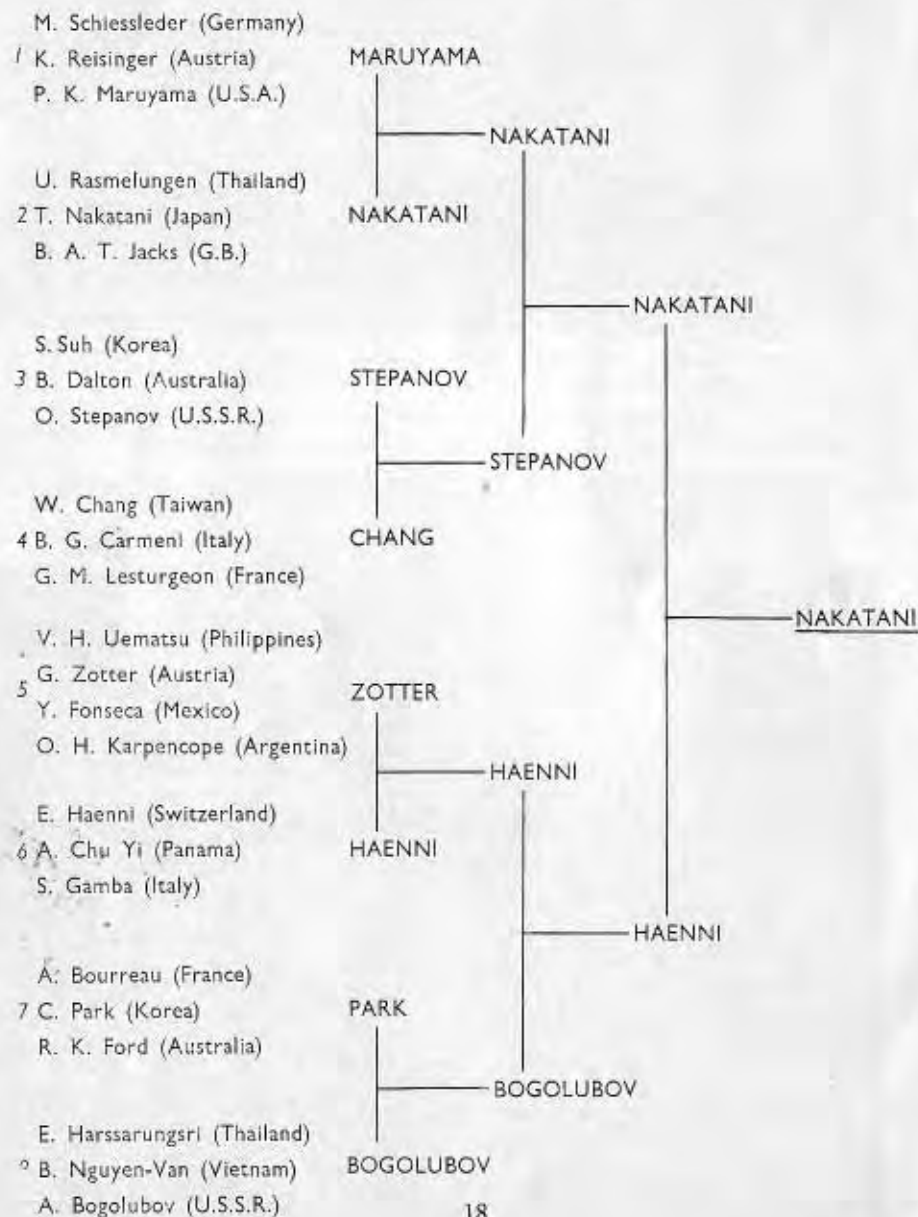
Top right: Inakuma throwing Kiknadze in Heavyweight category semi-final.

Bottom right: Okawa attacking E. Kim in Middleweight category semi-final. Referee—Charles Palmer on right.



XVIIIth OLYMPIAD

LIGHTWEIGHT CATEGORY



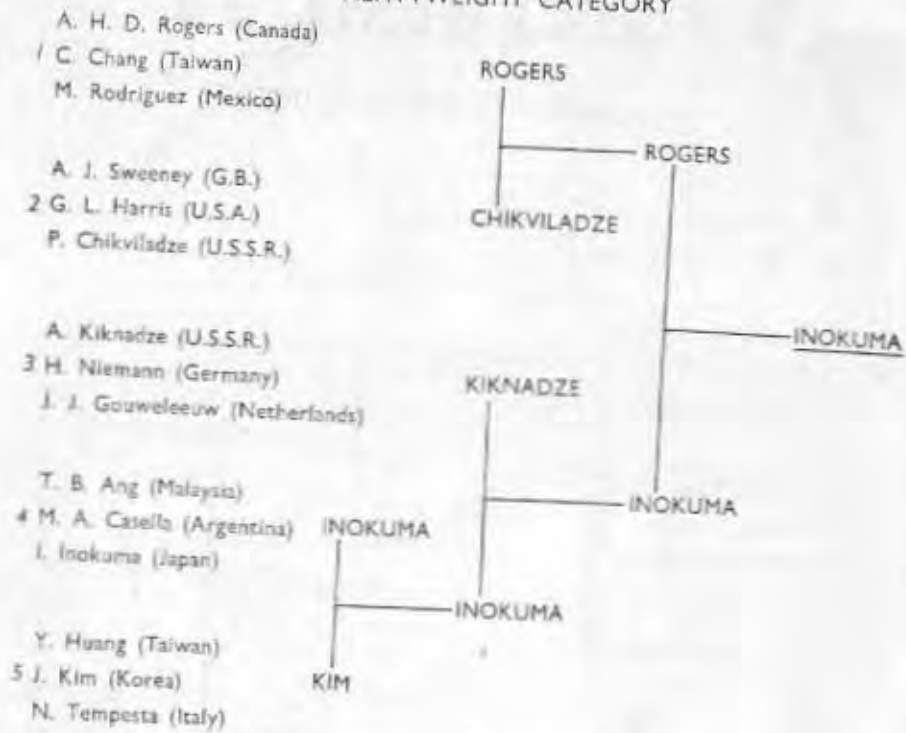
JUDO RESULTS

MIDDLEWEIGHT CATEGORY



(cont.)

HEAVYWEIGHT CATEGORY



OPEN CATEGORY



It took Geesink just 12 seconds to deal with Boronovskis with sasetsurikomiashi. Kaminaga took a little longer with his opponent Glahn, but it looked like taiotoshi at any time, and at 4 min. 10 secs. Glahn flew over for ippon, leaving Kaminaga to meet Geesink (for the second time) in the final.

Both Geesink and Kaminaga tried uchimata at the beginning of the contest but with no effect. Then after about two minutes Geesink tried yokosutemiwaza, but it did not disturb Kaminaga, and with Geesink on his back he went into a newaza attack. However, both men slid off the mat. Kaminaga then tried one or two left taiotoshi attacks but he had his left arm pinned down and could not get the lift with it.

There was a rule for the Olympics that there was to be no coaching from the edge of the mat, that is to say no instructions or advice could be given, and if it were, the contestant could be disqualified. During a break to adjust judogi Geesink pointed at four Japanese who were leaning on the mat and sent them scuttling back to their seats!

Around about the sixth minute, near the edge of the mat, Geesink tried haraitsurikomiashi, but it was not good enough to score, and both men were off the mat before either could follow up in newaza.

Kaminaga must have thought that this had put him behind and put in a series of taiotoshi attacks. On one of these Geesink tried an uranage counter but Kaminaga had his legs braced well back and could not be lifted. Geesink slid down under Kaminaga's legs with the effort put into the counter and seemed to be in a bad position, but he scooped up Kaminaga's right foot and Kaminaga went down on to his face. He then turned towards Geesink but he was too late . . . Geesink was past his legs and had kesagataro clamped on. There was nothing Kaminaga could do about it before the bell went at 30 seconds, and with it the gold medal for the open category to Anton Geesink.

Olympic Medallists

Lightweight:	Gold	T. Nakatani
	Silver	F. Haenni
	Bronze	O. Stepanov and A. Bogolubov
Middleweight:	Gold	I. Okano
	Silver	W. Hofmann
	Bronze	J. Bregman and E. Kim
Heavyweight:	Gold	I. Inokuma
	Silver	A. H. D. Rogers
	Bronze	P. Chikviladze and A. Kiknadze
Open:	Gold	A. Geesink
	Silver	A. Kaminaga
	Bronze	T. Boronovskis and K. Glahn

Judo training and the basic human education

by Gunji Koizumi, 8th dan

The phenomenal progress of science and technology of the last half-century, creating revolutionary effects on the thoughts and life of man, stirred the public mind to review the traditional concept of culture and education, from all angles. But most of the approaches to the subject are tendentious by being individualistic or scholastic, superficial or unrealistic, and in planning the humanities are aptly regarded as implemental resources for the political economy with little or no consideration or respect to human nature and human credential in the order of creation.

In view of the fact that life or animation of the cosmic forces, positive and negative, is governed under the law of equilibrium and harmony, and the man is born or created, each with specific mental and physical endowments to play a certain part or purpose, complementally to the plan of the creation, the basis of human education naturally, should be to develop those endowments to the potential limit of efficiency and to cultivate the way of man's life to be attuned to the Divine Wisdom, to the content of god and man.

As to the order of educational steps it is shown broadly by the fact of nature. The infant is to learn through sensual and emotional reactions; the child, through visional images and imitative play acting; youth, through competitive striving; the adult, through searching for truth.

The cult of Judo was conceived based on the principles of the training which were practised for developing personal skill in the combative art known as Ju Jitsu, and taught by the late Professor Jigoro Kano, as a means of developing the potential mental and physical powers and cultivating the ways of applying thereto life on the principle of maximum efficiency and mutualism.

The Judo training may be conducted in a form of simple games or competitive sport, or as a system for gentle and formal recreation, and mental and physical education to accommodate individual requirement or interest. However, the technical objective of Judo being to meet and conquer all comers in combat with minimum effort, the training necessarily is involved with the study of the laws of dynamics and mechanics related to the mechanism of human body, and the mental and emotional influences over the physical functions.

The merit of Judo applicable to life really lies in the educational effect its training produces on the mind and body of the trainees. Although the direct objective of the training is to cultivate the ability and skill for effective technical performance of the art, the nature of training being such, with its process, the objective virtues for basic human education are fostered spontaneously on the trainees, as follows:

1. Unstrained natural up-right posture, the vital factor for the mental and physical health. (Essential technical factor for retaining balanced state of the body and mind).
2. Ways of engaging the mechanism of the body most efficiently without straining it, a counter measure against loss of working hours and personal sufferings. (Technically, it is bodily co-ordination, the most important factor for efficiency).
3. Recognition of natural self and endowed advantages and disadvantages, the first step towards attuning one's life to the Divine Wisdom. (Technical details are developed based on the natural endowments of each individual).
4. Realization of the fact that strength and weakness are dependants on resistance and bodily equilibrium, a dose for stimulating self-confidence and dispelling phantom apprehensions. (Technical and tactical basis of Judo).
5. The faculty for viewing things in the light of the objective and turning given conditions and circumstances to advantages — important mental attitude for steering the course of life. (Essential mental attitude for technical progress).
6. Control of the mental and emotional reactions, the major factor for life's welfare. (Vital factor for physical efficiency).
7. Recognition of sensual and emotional reactions as providential provisions for guiding the course of life, an opening for logical view of life. (Experience is food for progress).
8. Realization of the fact that nothing is perfect, everything is subjected to improvement or progress, thereby one is freed from the influences of prejudices, traditions and hero worship; (Judo was placed on the plane of science with the principle of maximum efficiency to be ever progressive, and to be free from the dogmatic practices of professionalism).

A word about the Show

— Royal Albert Hall 31st October 1964

The overall success or otherwise of a function such as the Budokwai's annual display depends on the co-operation of everyone concerned. Those connected with the show in any way have to a large extent, to forget their own identity and work just for the show. We had a splendid example of this this year when a chief organiser issued an 'order' to a less experienced colleague (one who in private life is the managing director of a large company). On apologising for his sergeant-major like commands to perform rather a menial task, our organiser was told, "Oh, don't worry about that — tonight I'm just a 4th kyu"!

Each year quite a lot is learned by the organisers (and this year we realised because of its absence) how much the audience looks forward to the humorous item. To compensate for this in some way, a humorous photographic article has been published in the show programme. Numerous photographs have been taken over the years at the Royal Albert Hall and the strange results of some of them with appropriate captions caused a few chuckles.



To cater for the newcomers to judo it is essential to have some sort of introduction as to 'what goes on' on a judo mat, and Item 2, 'Points, rules and signals' served that purpose. Charles Palmer, 5th dan, appeared as referee and guide to what actually was going on and was an appropriate choice, having just returned from Japan where he was an official referee at the Olympic Games.

Next we had Tony Reay, 3rd dan, showing with the aid of a group of young judo men how a training session could be held, with the accent on movement and continuous attack.

There is a constant endeavour to introduce something new into the programme and this year we saw for the first time Mr. M. Nishi-

Top: Steegmans (Belgium) attacking White (British Olympic Team reserve)
Bottom: Sweeney attacking Devandeleer (Belgium).

mura, 7th dan, and Mr. S. Yamada, 6th dan, perform an interesting kata — Goshin-jitsu, the Kodokan self-defence kata, of comparatively recent origins. Another innovation was the performance of Nage-no-kata by two members of the Budokwai Women's Section, Miss Margot Sathaye, 3rd dan, and Miss Anne Swinton, 1st dan, who gave a very creditable performance.



Devandeleer (Belgium) attacking Sweeney (British Olympic Team)



Palmer demonstrating his tokuiwaza — osotogari.

Tony Reay was called on once again in 'Small Man's Judo', where, with Cliff Nash, 2nd dan, he demonstrated various methods of dealing with an opponent considerably bigger than himself.

There were two major contests this year. A team from Belgium contested first against the British Olympic Team, and secondly, against a Budokwai team. The results were in the first case a win for the Olympic Team and in the second a win for the Belgians. This comparatively young team was managed by Theo Guldemont, 5th dan, well known to judoka in this country. The Olympic team fielded one reserve, Gerry White, 2nd dan, in place of Syd Hoare in the middle-weight category. Contests are not the best items for non-judo spectators, who are not always aware of the significance behind the periods of apparent inactivity, although in the contest between Abbott, Budokwai, and Steegmans, Belgium, there was never a dull moment.

A slightly different approach was given to the Junior item this year in that we had a demonstration by the older boys (13-15 years) as well as the very small ones. Their instructor at the Budokwai is Mr. Watanabe, and they looked most impressive. If their potential is realised they will be worth watching in a few years time.

It was most unfortunate that during the item 'Kime-no-kata' with Mr. T. P. Leggett, 6th dan, Mr. Watanabe injured a leg muscle quite badly. Up till this part of the programme we had not seen a great deal of Mr. Watanabe, and although he struggled painfully through Item 14 — Renrakuwaza with Tony Sweeney, this injury forced him to abandon the last item of the show 'One v. Five'. This had been planned as a series of two-minute practices with five high-graded opponents, the ideal medium for Mr. Watanabe's excellent style and efficiency to be shown.

Audience opinion — on the whole quite good, and better than last year. The organisers suffered the disadvantage of having Palmer, Sweeney and Hoare out of the country until a few days before the show, and in fact, ultimately Hoare was unable to return in time to take part at all. Previous to their departure for Tokyo members of the team were too busy training to rehearse, nor would it have been sensible to do so. However, with this talent available in 1965, together with John Cornish, we hope to make the next show a memorable one.

Remember the date — Saturday, 6th November, 1965.

Contest Results

British Olympic Team

Jacks (Lightweight)
—yuseigachi

White (Middleweight reserve)
—loss

Sweeney (Heavyweight)
—yuseigachi

Petherbridge (Open)
—ippon taiotoshi

Budokwai Team

Strang (Lightweight)
—fukiwake

Abbott (Middleweight)
—yuseigachi

Nash (Heavyweight)
—loss

Gillott (Open)
—loss

Belgian Selection

Durieux
—loss

Steegmans
—yuseigachi

Dewandeleer
—loss

Pieters
—loss

Belgian Selection

Durieux

Steegmans
—loss

Dewandeleer
—yuseigachi

Pieters
—yuseigachi



John Cornish with his wife

John Cornish 4th dan Returns to England

Recently returned from Japan, John Cornish, 4th dan, will be an unfamiliar figure to many judoka in this country, for his sojourn in Japan lasted some five-and-a-half years — long before the start of the judo careers of many of us.

He left Great Britain as a 1st dan, and was perhaps a little unusual amongst men of that grade in that he had spent quite some time at the practice of kata. He was, in fact, a 'useful' member of the club for that reason; he could always be relied on to be ready to perform a kata at any time. In Japan, one of his special interests has been kata, especially Nage-no-kata and Goshin-jitsu. It is a fair indication of the degree of proficiency reached when foreigners are asked to perform kata at an important contest in Japan, and John Cornish has had this honour on a number of occasions, the last time, just before he left for this country, at the Olympic Games. Previously, he has performed it twice at the All Japan Championships and once at the All Japan Police Championships.

Apart from his study of judo which gained him his 4th dan in 1963, he spent some considerable time practising Aikido and is now 2nd dan in this.

During a stay of over five years in a foreign country one acquires new interests apart from the initial reason for going and in John's case the study of Japanese language was one of them, perhaps an obvious one but not the choice of all the judo men studying in Japan! Another 'non-physical' recreation he took up was not quite so usual for an Englishman — ikebana (flower arrangement). In Japan it is by no means unusual for men to study this art as it is in the western world.

Something John has in common with a number of the other past and present 'exiles', is a Japanese wife. Mrs. Cornish speaks English,

but with her husband's command of Japanese and desire to improve it, has probably had little opportunity to practise at home! They have a daughter who is now ten months old.

The Bulletin has, from time to time, published reports written by John Cornish about events in Japan, and the latest is his commentary on the Olympic Games Judo event in this issue. Many of the photographs are also his.

In welcoming him back to this country we would like to wish him the best of luck, and hope that we shall see a lot of him, both on the mat and through the pages of the Bulletin.

A welcome to Tonbridge

by Tony Reay, 3rd dan

Our most recent addition to the Budokwai Affiliated Clubs is that of Tonbridge Judo Club and as a recently appointed instructor of that club it is my proud duty to welcome them on behalf of the Budokwai Committee, Instructors and members. We hope that their association with us will be a long and happy one.

The history of Tonbridge is one of constant difficulty in finding the proper and most suitable accommodation but the present premises are a credit to the men who have seen the job through and still remain — very active members. The club was originally formed as the Penforkwai JC eight years ago in Penshurst. The founder members were P.c. Don Crooks, of Police House, Penshurst, Brian Easton (at that time a police constable at Tonbridge and now a sergeant at Gillingham), Keith Burnup and Ken Humphrey. Four years ago the club moved to Tonbridge, classes were held for a time in the Drill Hall, then in the Social Centre, Tonbridge school gymnasium, and then in the *George and Dragon* public house. The present premises are situated on the top floor of Bank Street Primary School — just opposite Tonbridge Fire Station.

When the club moved into the present premises the building was found to be so old that although structurally sound the floor was liable to give way under the constant pounding. I have seen some remarkable efforts in clubs up and down the country in the construction of suitable mat areas but I think Tonbridge take first prize for the way they tackled their particular problem. Reinforcing the floor with steel girders they have built another floor over the top which is in fact a platform — this lends a springiness to the fast surface of the mat which with its considerable size is most suitable. Rooms on the remainder of the floor complete the club's adequate facilities which includes a pleasant clubroom. I feel that it is only fair to mention here a stalwart whose efforts which range from decorating to organising social functions have helped to create a wonderful club atmosphere;

Eric Wood, who some of us will remember on the Budokwai Summer Course this year. A recent addition to the Tonbridge committee is a Budokwai member, Harry Piper who regularly attends our lunch-time class.



With kind permission of Tonbridge Free Press

Tonbridge club is open every evening of the week and on Saturday afternoons. They have a good range of Kyu grades, a large junior section and have just begun a women's section. Visitors are always welcome and if any Budokwai member should be down that way and fancies a good hard practice I am sure he will not be disappointed. Instructors apart from myself are John Blackman and Mick Farquharson. A week-end course held recently proved highly successful and more are planned for the future. We are organising a club visit between the Budokwai and Tonbridge to take place in the near future.

THE MACCABIAH GAMES — ISRAEL, AUGUST 1965

The 1965 Maccabiah Games will take place in Tel Aviv, Israel, in August, 1965. The Games are open to Jewish sportsmen from all over the world, and will include Judo for the first time in 1965. Similar in nature to the Olympics, the Maccabiah is held every four years and the organisers are hoping for a strong entry from Great Britain.

Applications from Jewish judoka for entry forms for the first trials, to be held in London in February, are available from headquarters of the principal organisations, or from Mr. Martin Lewis, c/o the Budokwai, or 9 Weymouth Avenue, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7.

Kabuki

*the first in a
series of articles
on Japanese theatre*

Kabuki is probably the most famous of the Japanese theatrical forms. Its origins are said to date from the seventeenth century but unlike some other theatrical arts born centuries ago, it has moved with the times to a certain extent, and new plays appear regularly nowadays in the repertoires of all Kabuki companies.

Rather like our own Shakespearian drama, it began as a drama for the common people, with subject matter ranging from broad comedy to deep tragedy. The settings of the plays, obviously, are historical, and all of the contemporarily written ones are set in the feudal era before 1868. Many of the plots are based on stories from Noh plays.

The word Kabuki has two possible explanations, or even perhaps a bit of both. Firstly, that it was derived from the verb 'kabuku' which means to incline or deviate (from the orthodox method of doing something). The early plays, said to have been performed by inmates of a shrine called Izumo, were certainly different from the usual. They were based on dances of a religious nature, but many of them were considered scandalous in content. Secondly, the written characters of the word Kabuki mean song-dance technique.

At first, women played normal roles in these plays, but in 1645 the government forbade women to appear on the stage, and so to the present day all the roles are played by men. It is astonishing the way a man, who, off stage is middle-aged and possibly even portly, can give a perfect illusion of a graceful and very young girl. These actors have become known as models of feminine graces and deportment.

The plays themselves are full of colour and movement. The stage is some eighty to one hundred feet wide and very deep, with a long bridge, called the *hanamichi* or flower way, running from it right through the auditorium. This is used for spectacular entrances and exits, and to give extra depth to large scale scenes, of which there are many in Kabuki productions. A variety of mechanical devices are employed on the stages, such as trap doors, revolving platforms, etc., in order to permit rapid and often startling changes of scenery. Quite remarkable effects are produced by these sets and stage mechanisms, and every care is taken to reproduce historical scenes accurately and to portray a perfectly balanced picture to the audience at all times — actors and background creating a harmonious whole.

The costumes are very elaborate and together with the wigs and heavy make-up depict unerringly the character of the fearsome warrior, the delicate young girl, or the spine-chilling ghost. The stock roles, however, are capable of many variations; the hero could be a bombastic swashbuckling type, full of action and emphatic gestures and speeches; or the scholarly, poetic man of judgement; or the handsome young lover, shy and rather effeminate. Similarly, the female roles can depict the faithful wife, full of virtues and self-sacrifice; the courtesan, beautiful and accomplished; the young girl or the princess, and so on.

The orchestra in Kabuki could be described as being responsible for the mood music. It consists of drums, flutes, samisens and perhaps one or two other instruments depending on requirements, for example, the beating of a small plank with two pieces of wood, creating a hollow and forceful sound, is used during moments of intense emotion. In addition to this background music, one or more narrators and samisen players accompany the action, the actors telling the story in mime and dance. Some scenes of violent action are portrayed in dance form, sword fights for instance, and there are always some dance sequences in every play.

The profession of Kabuki actor is passed from father to son, and most men start very young, about five years old, playing children on the stage. The principal acting families each have a number of traditional 'given' names of varying degrees of honour. As a young actor progresses he is given a more honoured name to which is added a number indicating him personally, for example, Danjuro XI of the Ichikawa (Tokyo) family. The number would often be shouted during a performance by admirers as a form of applause, as also would be the 'yago', a sort of extra title adopted by families, derived often from some local association.

Kabuki shows themselves are long, lasting from say 11 a.m. and finishing around 9 p.m. Sometimes one long play is performed, sometimes several short ones. Occasionally certain acts from favourite productions or straightforward dance scenes are performed between longer items.

On the right are several Kabuki family mon (crests). These designs are often featured on clothing, etc.



Ichikawa (Tokyo)
(three rice measures)



Nakamura (Osaka)
(four characters)



Onoe — Shirohito II
(chrysanthemum leaves)



Kamewarabi family
(good luck symbol)



Hawao (Osaka)
and Muria (Tokyo)
(wood-surreal)

Budokwai Courses 1965

Easter:

Friday, 16th April, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Saturday, 17th, Sunday, 18th April, 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Monday, 19th April, 10.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

Whitsun:

Saturday, 5th, Sunday, 6th and Monday, 7th June, 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Fees: 3 gns. each course.

August Bank Holiday:

Saturday, 29th August, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Sunday, 30th August, to Friday, 3rd September, 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

All courses for 5th kyu and above. Instructors to be announced later.
ALL DETAILS OBTAINABLE FROM AND APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE TO:

The Manager, The Budokwai, 4 Gilston Road, London, S.W.10.

BUDOKWAI AND LONDON AREA PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

The March Promotion Examinations will be held at the Budokwai on the following dates:—

Judoka of 2nd kyu and below.	Monday, 1st March, at 6.30 p.m.
Women judoka of all grades.	Tuesday, 2nd March, at 6.30 p.m.
Judoka of 1st kyu and above.	Wednesday, 3rd March, at 6.30 p.m.
Judoka of 2nd kyu and below.	Friday, 5th March, at 6.30 p.m.
Provincial judoka only.	Saturday, 6th March, at 4 p.m.

Requirements for Budokwai and London Area Promotions:

1. Applications should be made to your Area Recorder who should approve the application and forward it to the Budokwai to arrive not later than Monday, 22nd February. Do not forget to ask him or her to send it directly to the Budokwai, emphasising the closing date.

2. Your application must include the name of your club, your full name, your present grade, your licence number and the date of the examination.

3. The fee of 10/- will be collected at the door from everyone except members of (a) the Budokwai, (b) its affiliated clubs, (c) London Area clubs.

4. The examinee will present his licence directly to the examiner and receive it back from him at the end of the examination.

BOOKS



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Beginners: Friday, 5.30 - 6.30 p.m.

MEN: Monday to Friday, 6.30 - 9 p.m. Saturday, 3.30 - 6 p.m.

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Monday: K. WATANABE (5th dan) A. J. SWEENEY (4th dan)
(2nd kyu and above only)

Tuesday: D. BURR, 2nd dan (3rd kyu and below only)

Wednesday: K. WATANABE (5th dan) J. P. CORNISH (4th dan)

Thursday: K. WATANABE (5th dan) A. J. REAY (3rd dan)

Friday: K. WATANABE (5th dan) S. R. HOARE (4th dan)

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