



The Budokwai

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JUDO

Bulletin



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Cover photograph shows Kisaburo Watanabe demonstrating tsurikomigoshi.

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EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Essen 1962

by C. S. Palmer (5th dan)

Photos by Alan Menzies

The first team which we met, having got a bye in the first round and being seeded into one pool because of our semi-final position last year, was the Russian team. We had had a chance of seeing them against the Czechs whom they managed to beat quite convincingly, but did not seem to be doing much judo. They were extremely strong, tough, aggressive and fit, but their wrestling origins were readily apparent, so on their showing against the Czechs the only fears I had for our team were those of personal injury rather than defeat. However, I noticed during the contests that had the referees been doing their job properly every one of the Russian team members could have been disqualified for infringement, sometimes quite serious, of the rules. For example, in the first contest Petherbridge's opponent picked Petherbridge up and threw him onto his back after the referee had called "break" three times. Petherbridge had tried haraigoshi and had gone out of the contest area, the referee called "break," Petherbridge stopped his endeavours, the Russian started to lift him up. The referee called "break" again, the Russian continued to lift him up into the air and on the third call of "break" he smashed him on to the floor.

Probably the worst bit of refereeing came in the next contest when Kerr threw his opponent with tsurikomigoshi, possibly not quite clean enough for ippon but definitely meriting waza ari. However the referee remained mute. Then at the end of the contest we confidently waited, expecting Kerr to be given the decision, but the two judges raised their flags for a draw. The referee, with a slight shrug of the shoulders, indicated hiki wake.

I afterwards asked the referee why he did not give a score for the throw—he said he thought it was not quite worth it but intended to give Kerr the decision for this until the two judges signalled hiki-wake and he thought he had to agree with them.

The next contest therefore was less of a surprise to us because although Sweeney had his opponent over two or three times he also did not score waza ari, so again at the end of the contest the judges declared the match a draw. There were many cries of protest from the audience at this result. In the next contest Maynard fought very well but apart from the fact that his opponent could have been disqualified for infringement of the rules did not succeed in doing in anything which would merit a decision, particularly in the light of the previous results. Our final competitor was John Ryan who, after receiving a couple of blows round the head whilst trying to take hold, within a couple of minutes got quite a nasty cut above

his eye, as a result of his eye coming into contact with the Russian's forehead.

The referee wanted to end the contest there because a doctor said he should not continue and we were rather worried by this because the refereeing being of such extraordinarily strange standards we feared that the rule of itami-wake would be applied in that if no fault were attributed to one person or the other if somebody is unable to continue, the one who is able to continue gets awarded the decision.

We were not getting any indication from the referee as to what form of action he would take until Ryan decided either to carry on or to retire therefore we accepted the services of a doctor produced by the French team who managed to stop Ryan's eye bleeding and plastered him up and sent him back into the contest. However, Ryan was quite shaken up, unable to see clearly and got dropped on his side with tomoenage which scored a waza ari for the Russian and therefore a win for their team, as this was apparently the end of the contest.

During this contest all the spectators in the stadium came to watch and there was much discussion and outcry against the refereeing particularly from other referees within the E.J.U. An enquiry was held on the spot by the Commission and such referees as were available, but it was decided that the decision having been made it would have to stand. This result saddened the team considerably and seemed to take quite a lot of heart out of them because for the rest of this day our men did practically nothing, getting eliminated in the 1st and 2nd rounds of the events in which they were taking part. However, having had a night's sleep on Saturday they started afresh and gave a much better account of themselves. Maynard did particularly well in getting a decision against Pariset, 5th dan, one of the stalwarts of the French team and who in fact beat Geesink in 1955 to win the Open Championships, so Maynard got



Luhachewich (U.S.S.R.), precarious in mid-air, defends against Kerr.

into the semi-finals where he was beaten by Geesink. Kerr got into the finals of the Open displaying some nice judo all the way through and in the finals lost to Geesink. Had the World Champion not been in, Kerr might well have been the new European Open Champion.

One highlight of the Championships as far as we were concerned was Petherbridge winning the 3rd dan championships. I had many people come to me to congratulate the B.J.A. through me on this win by Petherbridge and all the comments I heard about his contests were of a complimentary nature. Other results were that the Russian team were beaten by the Dutch with one win each but the Russian win being made with yusei-gachi (5 points) and the Dutch win (Geesink) by an ippon (10 points), with one match each and three draws the Dutch won on the points system. The Dutch in turn were eliminated by the French team with two wins to one and two draws. I was asked to referee some matches on Saturday morning as my "practical" examination for my Referee's Certificate. Needless to say I was exceedingly severe as a referee!

Although the West German Federation had tried very hard and had provided a magnificent stadium the organisation was not of the highest order and there were several valid complaints.

The accommodation also left much to be desired—where we always try to accommodate our competitors one man to a room here there were three people sleeping to a room. A redeeming feature is that, with the possible exception of the West German Team, every other team was living under the same conditions.



One of Sweeney's attacks on Beruzaschwili (U.S.S.R.)

Essen 1962

G. R. Gleeson (5th dan)
B.J.A. National Coach and Team Manager

Comments to the Editor

Photos by G. R. Gleeson

On the whole, the general standard of judo was low; encouraged by the small mat (only eight metres square) and the still poor refereeing.

The British contingent supplied the best judo as a group, although individuals stood out — Geesink, Courtine (winning the middle-weight category) and Etienne the nineteen year old Belgian.

The Championships are becoming more and more like wrestling with jackets on than judo. Contestants are so anxious to win titles that they cannot wait to obtain skill (which takes a long time), but depend on the quicker—but cruder—development of strength and stamina. This aspect of the affair will be further strengthened when, as from next year, the Championships are to be based solely on weights. Such a basis will ruin judo, for what will be the point of having grades? Personal skill will suffer too because men will starve — and thus weaken themselves in order to get down to lower weight class (in the belief that they will stand a better chance) in the tradition of boxing. It's better to run the risk of 'grade-fiddling' than to throw the whole criterion of skill overboard.

The refereeing left much to be desired. Complaints were made but were ignored. Although we suffered because of the poor refereeing — we should have beaten the Russians comparatively easily, if the rules had been adhered to!

— in the abstract such referee opinions should be backed. Once referees are chosen, then officialdom should back their decisions — if they are not supported only chaos can reign.

As for the general organisation — well, the stadium was good, although rather big and draughty. Mat positions were poor, there being one high one flanked by one on either side. This meant that



Ryan attacks Van Ierland in the semi-finals of the 3rd dan Championship.

in the eliminations the audience rushed from one side of the stadium to the other in order to see the better matches. No overall master plan was available so that no true record of the contests could be kept, this tended to cause more confusion because no one knew where they were to compete.

For the future

My first thought is that in future British teams will have to modify their training plans. The fact is that we are not playing the same game as most of the others. We must learn to play our judo under their conditions of contest.

Two general ways occur to me:

(1) Train with "outsiders". Why not get ordinary wrestlers, give them jackets and train together? In this way unconventional tactics could be learnt.

(2) Bring more unconventional methods into normal training sessions to encourage a different approach.



Showing the typical stance of the Russians (on the right).

Essen 1962: Results

The team event was won by France who defeated Germany, Italy and Holland. Great Britain was defeated by the USSR.

In the individual events the Open Championship was won by Geesink (Holland) who defeated Steen (Germany), Maynard (G.B.) and Kerr (G.B.). Kerr was the Silver Medallist, having defeated Burl (Germany) and Leclercq (France).

Geesink also won the European Heavyweight category, the Middleweight champion being Courtine (France). The Grade categories were won by Dessailly (France) (4th dan), Petherbridge (G.B.) (3rd dan), Kibrozashvili (USSR) (2nd dan) and Etienne (Belgium) (1st dan).

The Amateur Open category was won by Kiknadze (USSR), the Amateur Heavyweight being Niemann (E. Germany) with Grossain (France) and Bouerrau (France) the Middle and Lightweight winners respectively.

In addition to Kerr, the British contest winners were: Petherbridge who defeated Ohliger (Germany), Dadema (Holland), Franceschi (France) and Van Ierland (Holland); Maynard (Open Bronze Medal) defeated Pariset (France); Sweeney defeated Gress (France) and Jegust (Germany); Bradbury defeated Stojakovic (Yugoslavia); Ryan defeated Polak (Czech).

EJU CONGRESS: ESSEN 1962

by C. S. Palmer (5th dan)

Extracts from the Official Report of the Chairman of the BJA

The congress was held on the Thursday before the championships, and a number of important decisions were made. The most delicate and probably the most important part of the day's business was concerned with the question of teachers (professeurs) taking part in this year's championships.

There was much heated discussion on this subject. The big confusion seemed to lie between professionals and professeurs. I reminded the Congress that these E.J.U. Championships grew out of a regular international match between France and Great Britain before the E.J.U. had been even thought of and that Article 28, the essence of which reads that the E.J.U. considers as members those who do not perform in public for personal gain, was formulated with the intention of allowing the best judo men in each country to take part, it being a necessary fact of judo that in its present state of development in Europe it quite often happened that the best contestants were those who were already teaching judo. A vote was finally taken on this matter and the result 8 for, 2 against with 6 abstentions for allowing teachers to take part in National Teams. The matter was then, I thought, successfully concluded and we were just congratulating ourselves on having got over a sticky one, the Chairman was starting the next item on the agenda when the Treasurer, Mr. Delforge, of Belgium, asked in all innocence whether members of the Congress would for the purpose of information give him their feelings on how they felt about professional teachers taking part.

The Chairman, on request, gave a definition of professionals and the Executive Committee have agreed to make a final definition. For the moment the definition of professional is one who earns the larger part of his income from judo. This probably means 51% or more applying in judo to instructing, selling judo articles, writing and possibly even performing, so professionals have been established within the E.J.U. and the vote as to whether they should be allowed to take part in the E.J.U. Team Championships was 13 against, 1 for with 2 abstentions.

Still under this heading of European Championships the French made another proposal that from 1963 team events be held under weight categories. After much discussion it was finally decided by the majority of the Congress that in future National Teams should be composed of two light, two middle and two heavyweights, raising the number of the team to six. At this juncture the Sports Director, Mr. Nauwelaertz, said that there were already far too many competitions within the framework of the E.J.U. and that it was becoming an unwieldy programme and therefore he would like to propose that from the same date the dan grade-contests be discontinued. This also was agreed by the Congress.



by R. Bowen (3rd dan)

Photos by M. Lister

To some people boys are little angels while to others they are temperamental barbarians. Obviously these definitions are too simple, it would be nearer the truth to say that the average boy, like all adults, is a complicated mixture of both. Before examining the techniques of teaching judo to boys it would be as well to look at some of the motives behind junior judo.

The aims of a judo club in setting up a boys' section are several. The club may wish merely to create an additional source of income. This, however, is unlikely as in general the section manages to support itself and no more. Indeed, many clubs run their sections at a loss. The club is more likely to want to spread judo and to ensure a supply of youngsters with a good judo movement to put into the adult section when the time comes. This with the hope that out of some of these youngsters will come the future champions and teachers on which the quality of judo, and hence the strength and greatness of the club depends. Apart from these aims most club committees and their instructors have a strong belief in the educational virtues of judo and they are keen to assist in helping young people.

The motives of the boys themselves are simpler. They have either seen judo in one form or the other on television, or else their friends have told them. In either case it appeals to their sense of adventure and romanticism. They are not concerned a whit with the educational aspect—they want to get on the mat and conquer, or try to, the nearest person. They are also keen to have something to boast about to their friends.

The aims of parents are often complex. They may merely wish for their sons to have a healthy physical pastime where there is ample opportunity to blow off steam and aggression. Another motive may be that they are anxious for their sons to enjoy themselves and that judo can provide this enjoyment. Other parents may disapprove of boxing and yet wish for their sons to have some ability in a rough and tumble. They may feel that their son lacks confidence and so look to judo to supply this. In a few cases, because of the absence of a father, a boy is brought to the club so that the instructor can become a father-figure to the youngster. Once in a while a youngster is brought along simply because the parents wish to keep up with the Joneses!

So, as far as motives are concerned, there are many reasons why a child finds himself face to face with an instructor on a judo mat. Now, what is the instructor's job in running a boys' class? Though of course he must bear in mind the child's and the parents' motives, his main purpose is to see that the boys enjoy themselves through the medium of simple judo training, and to help them to develop physically, mentally and emotionally while they enjoy themselves. This is the ideal, and it is of particular importance, especially with the smaller boys, that the instructor tries to the utmost of his ability to attain this ideal.

The theme of the lesson should be activity, indeed activity means enjoyment to the average youngster. Activity in the sense of wide and free movements giving the class plenty of opportunity to experiment with what knowledge they possess, and not activity in the old fashioned P.T. sense. Any of the "one, two, three" type exercise will tend to produce stilted movements in children and this is the worst kind of teaching. The actual periods devoted to pure instruction in judo technique should be as brief as possible, certainly no longer than two or three minutes at a time. Several of these periods can be held during the course of the lesson. So the essence of the lesson should be plenty of activity, ample time for individual experiment, a little instruction, plus an overall guidance of the class.

I cannot hope to write my full thoughts on the teaching of judo to boys here, for one thing it is a new subject and much work and experimenting has to be done. However, I shall examine some of the main points I think important, the size of the class, and the size of the individual members of the class. I would say the ideal number of boys in a class should be just under twenty. With this number the instructor can see everything that goes on and yet be able to practise with many of the boys. And to practise with the class is of vital importance because this is time to encourage and guide individual lads. Ideally, the size of the boys in the class should be governed not by age but by weight and height; though it would of course be silly to put, say, a lad of fifteen in with a crowd of nine-year-olds because he happens to be very lightly built.

I am frequently asked at what age do I think a boy should take up judo. Again, this is governed to some degree by his size. I think the youngest age is about seven to eight though I might accept the occasional lad of six if he is physically in advance of his age group. As for the older boys, the ones of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, if they are physically and mentally able I see no harm in putting them in with the adults. Certainly these bigger boys need to be separated from the others as they are capable of receiving adult-form instruction even if it is not with adults.



Discipline presents a thorny problem. I consider an over-disciplined class to be as bad as an under-disciplined one, for after all we are dealing with children not soldiers. Any discipline should be in the nature of guidance rather than a staccato stream of commands, though at times it is necessary to state a definite order and see that it is obeyed. What I mean by the guidance type of discipline is to persuade the class to do what you wish by a conversational mode of command. (Perhaps the word 'persuade' is too strong, to 'tell' the class is better.) Do, however, make the conversational command clear and concise. Good manners come under discipline training. Use every means within reason to ensure that the group learn good manners. And remember good manners have to be taught, they do not arise spontaneously from physical training.

In flagrant cases of misbehaviour some type of punishment is necessary. I am utterly against any kind of corporal punishment for youngsters by instructors, if it is deemed essential it is for the parents to decide and to administer. Punishment in judo classes should be restricted to the withdrawal of the right to practise in the class or the club. This suspension of privileges will of course vary considerably in degree, from making the culprit sit facing

the wall for a few minutes to, say, a week or two-week ban from the class. On the extremely rare occasions when a boy is completely mischievous over a long period it is best that he be expelled from the class. If this occurs one must inform the child's parents, telling them why one found it necessary to take this step.

Noise is another factor which has some bearing on discipline. All children, when thoroughly enjoying themselves, make noise. Noise is part of the pleasure of playing, and to completely stifle any noise will greatly decrease the pleasure of the class. This is particularly true of classes where the ages of the boys are from 11 years downwards. Naturally one cannot have too much noise as it may lead to loss of class control so it is necessary at times to quieten the group. This can be done in a variety of ways, such as making the class race round the dojo until there is no breath left for shouting, or if the dojo is well isolated to hold a one-minute shriek-session which will act as a kind of safety valve and after this one can simply order them to shut-up (but do not use that term).

The nagewaza techniques taught to children must be of the type involving large movements; tsurikomigoshi, haraigoshi, taio-toshi, seiotoshi and seoinage are perhaps the most suitable. When the class has some experience then introduce osotogari and uchigari. In general it is better to avoid ankle throws as these



tend to make the boys stiff in movement. When teaching a technique to the class do it in the shortest time possible, giving the briefest description possible with the greatest emphasis on demonstration. Do not demonstrate technique in a slow, ponderous, stilted manner. Always show big, lively movements, something they can clearly see, something that looks interesting to them. Do this three

or four times and then let them get on with it in practice. For those that have seen it I can recommend nothing better than the method of teaching judo to boys of Mr. G. Gleeson, the National Coach. His method is clear, short and sharp, with no details and thus interesting. With this method the instructor, as far as it can be done, teaches the class a technique as one big complete movement as opposed to making them go through a series of static poses. If a detail has to be shown it is again done as movement. The instructor teaches the technique at a near normal speed and the class is required to do it also at this speed. The movement of a judo technique is complicated and needs a high order of co-ordination so naturally the class cannot copy the instructor too successfully. To overcome this the class is given simple targets to aim for, thus simple movements at first followed by more complex movements later, all done at speed and relating as closely as possible to the complete throwing movement.

Do not teach children any kansetsu or shimewaza; apart from the damage that can occur in class, there is a very real danger that they may start experimenting on their school friends. The various osaekomiwaza should be taught along with simple newaza tactics. The newaza tactics can often be linked with defences against the hazards of schoolboy life, such as how to escape from someone sitting on your chest.

Small boys require very little training in ukemi, indeed a few minutes in the first lesson or two is generally quite sufficient. Boys are always falling over and because of this they have a considerable amount of ukemi training in daily life. They are also small and light and have only a short distance to fall. Older and bigger boys may require a little more training in ukemi, they are heavier and have further to fall. The class has not much need for rolling falls so I spend hardly any time on this form of ukemi. When rolling falls are taught turn them into a game and have the boys roll backwards and forwards around the mat in any manner they wish, this will give a good basis to build on later when the boys are older. I am completely against making the boys dive over obstacles as it often builds up fear in the more timid lads. This sort of practice is often used as a stunt by the instructor to show to the public how well his class is trained. This merely turns the boys into the equivalent of performing seals.

I think exercise done as pure exercises in the old-fashioned physical jerks manner is a waste of time for boys. Remember, too, that the schools the boys attend provide adequate lessons in gym work under the supervision of P.E. experts so there is little need to carry over much of this into the judo class. Some exercises need to be done, however, and these can be carried out in the form of games. Games will give the class enjoyment and at the same time give them the exercise needed. There are many of these games to

be found in any good P.E. training book. Sumo wrestling can be used as a game form for the class with great success.

To have some of the older boys act as prefects has much to be said for it. These prefects can take over some of the instruction and help to keep order when required. There are many other points which could be discussed but these can be left for future articles. People fortunate enough to be able to attend the British Judo Association's National Technical Conference later this year will see a demonstration of teaching judo to boys who have not done judo before. There is a film, just completed by the National Coach,



assisted by Mr. Marr, showing training methods for boys. I feel any instructor teaching boys would gain many new ideas from this film.

For the average judoman who confines his activities to one club it may be difficult to realise how large the judo movement is becoming. To quote one instance of this, the latest B.J.A. Area Coaches Circular states that the L.C.C. runs over 200 classes in judo each week! Judo is spreading rapidly and this is particularly true as far as junior judo is concerned. Many schools have adopted judo and many more will do so in the near future. Therefore much thought must be given to boys' judo, and more instructors need to be trained if we are to keep abreast of this tremendous increase.



John Newman (4th dan) returns from Tenri

John Newman, 4th dan, returned to this country after an absence of nearly four years, on 28th April. He returned by sea aboard a British Ship with British food and among European faces and therefore virtually found himself thrust back into Europe before he had left Japan where, for three years he had had very little contact with Europeans.

During his stay he had been at the University of Tenri, which is some four hundred miles from Tokyo, and was the first foreigner to study judo there. He was employed by the University as a teacher of English, while he himself studied Japanese. He trained with the Judo Section of the Physical Training Department. This Department teaches Physical Education as a career. About half of the students take judo as their special subject, while many others practice as a recreation.

Matsumoto, 8th dan, whom we have seen in this country, is the teacher at Tenri. John tells us that no formal lessons are given, except perhaps in Kata, instruction taking the form of correction,

sometimes very vigorous, during practice. Training consists of 1½-hour sessions of continuous practice—in addition to warming-up exercises beforehand and any uchikomi that the keen types carry out afterwards.

An interesting point which might remove a misconception among many Europeans is that the main dojo at Tenri, which with 520 tatami is bigger than the Kodokan, does not have a sprung floor.

Grading is not carried out by a formal points system—as at the Kodokan, with its Red-and-White Contests—although the contest record is taken into account in awarding a grade. This means that a bad spell can, as happened with John, delay promotion until the man proves that he can regain and maintain the required standard over a prolonged period. John left this country as a 2nd dan at the age of 20, although the award of his 3rd had been confirmed by the time he arrived in Japan. (He had won the European 1st dan and 2nd dan Championships in successive years.) A year and a half later, before his 24th birthday, he was graded 4th dan at Tenri.

John had the opportunity to practise with many of the well-known judoka who, attracted by the high reputation of Tenri judo visited the dojo there. Contests were held regularly with visiting teams from the police and other groups who maintain a high standard in judo.

He sometimes practised at the Tenri High School, which has a dojo somewhat larger than the Budokwai Main dojo, and groups of high school judoka would occasionally practise at Tenri University. He found these very energetic and with a fine spirit. Some of the best judo he saw in Japan was at the All-Japan High School Championships.

At 6ft. 3½ins. (as measured on the Budokwai office door) John rates as a tall man, but even so, was able to get occasional practices in Japan with men as tall or taller than himself. His weight at present is 13 stone 6 lbs. although he was heavier than this in Japan.

One cannot conclude this account without reference to the bad luck that John suffered. In his first year at Tenri he was off the mat for several months for different injuries, but it was his back which nearly finished his judo career. The maladjustment manifested itself gradually at first. After a few months he was told by doctors that he needed an operation and would never play judo again. The trouble was due to pressure on the spinal cord and at one stage he found it impossible to bend. By a fortunate coincidence Mr. Matsumoto met a famous surgeon who offered to investigate, and this resulted in an operation at Kyoto in October last year. The operation was apparently successful and he has now recommenced practising after a gap of a year.

All judoka will wish him the best of luck in the future—both in this matter and with his new job at the Renshuden.

Kisaburo Watanabe

(5th dan)



Latest of a long line
of distinguished
Japanese instructors
to teach in this
country is the eminent
stylist Kisaburo
Watanabe (5th dan)



Since 1957, when he captained the team which won the Japan-United States match, a prominent participant in most of the important championships in Japan has been Kisaburo Watanabe. Now graded 5th dan, Mr. Watanabe is 26 years old, 5' 9" tall and weighs about 13 stones. He is considered one of the best stylists in Japan today, with a wide variety of waza.

He distinguished himself in the Student's Championships and East-West Contests and for four years was captain of Chuo University team. In the Spring of 1958, he won the Asian Games championship, against such formidable opposition as Matsushita, Kaminaga and Koga. Another of his noteworthy wins was the Tokyo Championship in 1959.

Mr. Watanabe has arrived in this country to stay for three years, instructing at the Budokwai, and also twice a week at the Renshuden. He will be joint instructor with John Newman, 4th dan, recently returned from Japan, on the Budokwai Summer Course. It is hoped that Mr. Watanabe will also instruct on week-end courses for higher grades in various parts of the country.

British judo should benefit greatly from the stay in this country of a stylist such as Kisaburo Watanabe.

All-Japan Championship 1962

by J. Cornish (3rd dan)

There wasn't anyone in this year's contests over 5th Dan though the average age was about the same, Y. Oda being the oldest at 33 and T. Yamamoto the youngest at 19. We saw four new men on the tall side; two from Meiji, S. Sakageuchi, 3rd Dan who is 6ft. 3ins. at 225 lbs., and T. Yamamoto, 4th Dan who is 6ft. 3ins. at 220 lbs. Y. Maeda, 4th Dan of Tokyo is 6ft. at 209 lbs., and from Nihon J. Shirasaki, 4th Dan is 6ft. at 198 lbs. Shirasaki and Maeda did well in the Tokyo eliminations this year and both beat very strong opponents and came first and second respectively. Out of these four, three went into the second day's contests. Yamamoto lost to an osotogari by Kawano.

In the first day's contest Takahashi, Oda, Shigematsu and Hasegawa beat both opponents with a full point, the others who were to go into the next day's contests got by on one win.

In the first contest in the first group A. Tanaka attacked M. Kuruda time and time again but every time he got his hanegoshi in deep enough to work they were off the mat, this was a pointer to many contests later with plenty of action but so near the edge that any attack finished outside the contest area. In this group, Sato with one yuseigachi win was to go into the next round.

Y. Furuse was the winner in the next three with a yuseigachi win and a counterthrow against Muto and Shirasaki.

K. Seki only did a little running about in the first minute of his two contests this year and then he settled down to fight it out with K. Nakano and A. Hosaka but as the result was two draws it was Nakano with one yuseigachi win over Hosaka for the next round.

In the next three contests we had S. Kumamoto throwing T. Kitagawa with uchimata and Kitagawa throwing K. Kamiya with harai-tsurikomi-ashi, so the next yuseigachi win for Kumamoto was important.

K. Tsujii at 264 lbs. was again the heaviest contestant and he scored a nice haraigoshi against H. Iwasaki, in his next contest Iwasaki weakly attacked the tall Sakaguchi and again went over to haraigoshi. Tsujii couldn't stop Sakaguchi getting his long leg hooked round the back of his and many times it looked as if Sakaguchi would get an osotogari or haraigoshi, but at time it was a yuseigachi win to Sakaguchi, so we were to see more of him next day.

Little H. Iwata, who is always good for a thrill and makes up for his size with speed and crisp movements, in his contest with Y. Maeda let us see what he could do. As he was going backwards, he spun in his tracks and seemed to pull Maeda 2 feet through the air on to his back before taking him over with tsurikomigoshi, but



*Ozaki defends against one of Watanabe's many attacks.
Watanabe won by yuseigachi.*

it was no score as they were both off the mat. Maeda did most of the attacking but as neither of them scored the decision was hikiwake. Both beat Y. Yamamoto but as Maeda scored a full point with Taiotoshi, it was he who went into the next round.

Y. Takeuchi, with one osotogari makikomi win against F. Ishiguro, was the winner out of his three, as S. Takada could only get a yuseigachi win over Ishiguro.

A. Takamashi had no trouble with K. Yoneda or Y. Higashide and his throw against Higashide, a haraigoshi that started like hanegoshi, was the best in the contests. Yoneda went down to ashibarai.

Y. Oda, making E. Taki and F. Kai look small, got rid of Kai with a waza ari haraigoshi, then a full point with tsukuinage; with the slightly taller Taki he used tsurikomigoshi.

S. Yamamoto and M. Matsunaga drew and both beat T. Ishida but as Matsunaga's was a full point win with tsurikomiashi it was he who went into the next round.

H. Hasegawa and I. Tanaka's contest was very exciting. Tanaka did most of the attacking and only because they both went off the mat so much did he fail to score. Because he was getting the worst of it, I thought it was only a matter of time before Hasegawa lost, but while he had hold with only one hand he came in for uchimata—a couple of hops and he was in place with a two-hand grip and Tanaka went over right on the edge of the mat, but to a full point. Hasegawa seemed to be getting the worst of many of his contests later, but it appears it may just be his style. With the unorthodox M. Tsukuda he had a double waza ari win, one of his throws being an ashibarai, which we were also to see made use of the next day.

T. Koga and O. Sato are both the same size and weight and even the throws they both tried were mostly uchimata and ouchigari. Both threw each other more than once in their ding-dong battle, and it was only a matter of time before one of the throws ended inside the mat area. It was Koga's uchimata that succeeded. With T. Ikegami, Koga had a waza ari yuseigachi win.

M. Kawano threw the taller but less experienced T. Yamamoto with an osotogari and as the other contests with S. Miura were draws he went forward from his group.

The second day started with Koga and Shigematsu as favourites, but with Kaminaga and Inokuma, who dominated the last three championships, it looked as though anyone could win.

The first contest of the day ended unhappily with Furuse getting his arm dislocated and as he couldn't continue Sato went into the next round.

Nakano and Kumamoto had a close match and in the end Nakano got the decision.

Murata has a good taitoshi and I wanted to see if it would work on the tall, very loose-limbed Sakaguchi, but Murata did kosotogake and threw all his weight into it, making it work for a full point—time 47 seconds.

Maeda played very good upright attacking judo in his contest with Takeuchi and there didn't seem to be any advantage to either one, but Takeuchi had a yuseigachi win because of a near throw he had.

Takahashi attacked Oda with one hanegoshi after another and Oda could only get in two attacks all the time and so in the end Takahashi gained a well earned win by yuseigachi.

The Shigematsu v. Matsunaga contest seemed to be fought outside the mat area, with Shigematsu going backwards all the time trying to lead his man on, but by the time he tried a throw they were off the mat; even extra time went by like this. It is hard to know which of the many scrambles on the edge of the mat was the deciding one, but Matsunaga got the decision. The newspapers next day tore Shigematsu to pieces for his bad showing, saying



Hasegawa throws Matsunaga with uchimata in the semi-finals.

Matsunaga is strong in newaza but as he has no strong throw Shigematsu should have fought him and won easily.

Watanabe and Hasegawa didn't waste time on grips, both taking hold straight away, Watanabe freely moving round tried taiotoshi and osotogari, Hasegawa attempting uchimata and ashibarai. They didn't go off the mat at all and it was a very clean contest. After extra time Hasegawa took a yuseigachi win.

Koga did most of the chasing in his contest but he still kept hold of Kawano's right sleeve to block his tsurikomigoshi and after many near throws the bell went and it was Koga for the next round.

Sato, the policeman, tried hard against Uakano and with two waza ari he went on to the next round.

Murata and Takeuchi both seemed to like the edge of the mat and it began to look like a draw when after 5 min. 25 seconds Murata took the bottom of Takeuchi's sleeve to stop him getting a grip and Takeuchi changed the upward push of his arm to a downward pull and did kouchigari. Murata landed near the edge of the mat and they both rolled off. They went back to the centre and as the referee didn't say anything they waited. The referee then had a talk with both judges and gave Takeuchi ippon.

Takahashi v. Matsunaga was a very close match. Matsunaga tried many throws and Takahashi stuck to hanegoshi, except when he tried the "scissors" throw as a surprise.

Koga did most of the attacking again and Hasegawa was being lifted up in the air many times by uchimata, but he stopped these throws and with Koga's ouchigari turned over so both he and Koga would crash to the ground. After two minutes Koga got a wazi ari with osotogari and it looked as if it would be the deciding throw, then two minutes later after tidying up their judogi, as they came together, Hasegawa with only a one hand hold did an ashibarai on Koga's left foot and down he went for a full point.

Sato and Takeuchi's contest looked as though it could go either way. Sato attacked with uchimata but couldn't get Takeuchi over, and as if in desperation he tried a weak haraigoshi and Takeuchi countered him for a waza ari. Although they both tried hard, at time there was no other score and Takeuchi went into the finals.

Matsunaga tried bullying Hasegawa, but after 1 minute, 28 seconds, Hasegawa again holding on with only one hand came in for uchimata. There were two hops, and Matsunaga flew over for ippon.

Both Takeuchi and Hasegawa are old boys of Kyoiku University and even though they knew each other's style they attacked each other freely. Both are about 6 feet tall and around 198 lbs. in weight. Hasegawa at 25 years old is one year older than Takeuchi. Both have an upright style, but Takeuchi had his head cocked to one side. I found out afterwards that he had pulled a muscle in his neck and even had to have an injection for it on the morning of the second day.

They took hold straight away with no fighting for grips. They moved in big arcs round the mat first one way then the other, Hasegawa attacking with uchimata and Takeuchi attacking with tsurikomigoshi. When they defended they didn't tear themselves right away, but just twisted a little and kept within attacking

distance. The action took them to the edge of the mat many times before they could attack and I think if the mat had been bigger many of the throws would have worked. Once on the edge of the mat they both stumbled and went into newaza, Takeuchi trying to get past Hasegawa's legs pushed him further into the centre of the mat. Hasegawa, defending with his legs, while lying on his back, trapped Takeuchi's head and arm. Although he must have been in pain with his injured neck Takeuchi tore his head free from Hasegawa's legs and tried to turn Hasegawa on to his face. Hasegawa by this time had a two-hand hold on Takeuchi's left



In the finals Takeuchi counters an attempt at uchimata by Hasegawa with kosotogari.

arm and began to straighten his legs to put the arm lock on, so Takeuchi got to his feet and with his trapped arm lifted Hasegawa off the mat and the referee made them break and begin standing again. Later, again near the edge of the mat Hasegawa tried uchimata and Takeuchi countered with a kosotogari. Hasegawa landed on his side and the referee only told them to go to the centre again. A couple of minutes later, while coming to grips in the centre of the mat, Hasegawa, again holding with one hand did ashibarai and this time Takeuchi landed on his side, for a second it looked like the same finish as the Koga-Hasegawa contest, but again the referee didn't say anything. At time without any other significant action the referee called for hantei. One judge put up both flags, one put up the red one for Takeuchi, the referee paused for about four seconds (that seemed like minutes), and gave Takeuchi the win. The decision was met with silence, most people thinking there would be extra time to get a clearer decision. Next day the newspapers said Takeuchi was very lucky and that he stole the championship with that significant kosotogari.



TAIOTOSHI

by M. Nishimura (7th dan)

Photo by M. Lister

The Throw

(1) To throw from a natural position break your opponent's balance to your right-hand side thus balancing opponent on his left foot, and draw back your left foot in an outward circular movement.

(2) Twist your hip and step out with your right foot, placing it close to the outside of your opponent's right foot, with both feet facing roughly in the same direction. Left knee should be bent and the heel raised slightly.

(3) Raise your opponent, simultaneously pulling him, with your right hand. The left hand pushes out and then pulls down in a circular movement so that the opponent travels through an arc.

The Opportunity

(1) When your opponent moves in to your right front, then, as only a slight drawing back of your left foot will be necessary, the action will be fast and the throw thus be particularly effective.

(2) When an opponent takes the initiative and moves in towards you.

(3) When an opponent stands momentarily with feet together. (An opportunity of this sort sometimes occurs when manoeuvring your opponent into a corner of the dojo.)

Fundamental Points

(1) After breaking opponent's balance, the movements of . . . left-foot-draw-back . . . right-foot-step-out . . . hip-twist . . . must all occur together automatically and with *speed*. This is particularly true of the hip-twist and the step out with the right foot.

(2) The action of the right hand is one of the key points of the technique, involving as it does a pull whilst pushing upwards at the same time. A twist of the wrist in the jacket at the instant of the "push-pull" is particularly effective.

(3) The technique will of course be ineffective when your opponent is not off-balance, and will be unsatisfactory when thrown with strength alone. For taiotoshi the position of your opponent when thrown must be in front of you.

(4) Avoid moving your hip in too far and thus "shouldering" your opponent. This fault of creating a Seoinage form will tend to take you off balance because your weight happens to be on your left foot.

Counter Techniques

It is impossible to apply a counter technique if the opponent's technique is being applied perfectly; it is necessary to "kill," i.e. neutralise, his technique first and if possible catch him off balance. The underlying reason for being able to execute a counter throw is that there is a difference in speed between techniques, and by reading your opponent's move you can instantly prepare to defend yourself.

In order to counter an attempt at taiotoshi:—

(1) You must keep yourself firmly balanced by snatching away your opponent's left hand.

(2) You can use a left-hand technique such as oguruma or ipponseoinage after you have moved your body over his right foot.

(3) You can also succeed with deashiharai; moving your body to the side of your opponent as he steps out with his right foot.

You will find in general that there are many occasions when a right-hand attack is most efficiently countered with a left-hand technique. For this reason alone it is well worthwhile being able to apply a technique on both sides.

At the Budokwai— Selection Contests for the British Team

The selection contests for the team to represent Great Britain in this year's European Championships were held at the Budokwai on 14th April, organised by the London Area of the B.J.A.

There were 36 contestants from all parts of Great Britain, a considerable difference from the team selections of a few years past.

The contestants were arranged in twelve pools of three, the winners of each pool going forward to the final round to fight each other in two sets of six. The contests were refereed throughout by Charles Palmer, 5th dan, and Chikashi Nakanishi, 5th dan, and were of five minutes duration after which, in the pool matches, a decision was obligatory.



*Above: Bradbury attacks Silver to gain the point by a submission.
Left, below: John Ryan wins with a powerful haraigoshi against Tony Reay.
Photos by Hylton Greene.*

With two contest areas in use these preliminary matches were over quite quickly; this was probably appreciated much more by the contestants than by the audience, many of whom no doubt missed exciting parts of some contests by glancing at the other mat at the crucial moment!

George Kerr, 4th dan, won his first contest convincingly with *migi tsurikomigoshi* against Veale, 1st dan. He gained *ippon* also in his contest with Hill, 1st dan, thus going through to the final twelve.

For such a small man John Bowen, 1st dan, did remarkably well to become pool winner against his two opponents, Harry Hobbs, 2nd dan, and Berqwerf, 1st dan (a Dutchman at present living in Wales). Both men are considerably bigger than Bowen who although losing his contest against Hobbs by a decision, beat his Dutch adversary with *taiotoshi*, thus gaining 10 points. The Berqwerf and Hobbs contest lasted for the full five minutes, the decision going to Berqwerf.

John Ryan, 3rd dan, went through to the final round with two wins, against Tony Reay, 2nd dan (*haraigoshi*), and Power, 1st dan (*osaekomi*).

An interesting and somewhat unusual incident occurred after the contest between G. Harker, 2nd dan, from Scotland and R. Lewis, 2nd dan, from Wales. Referee Mr. Nakanishi was quite unable to give a decision, and after a conference with other officials, it

was decided to toss a coin to decide the winner. The result was a win for Lewis, who having beaten Davis, 1st dan, the third man in the pool, went through to the last twelve.

V. Maynard, 3rd dan, A. Sweeney, 3rd dan, D. Barnard, 3rd dan, and W. Bradbury, 2nd dan, gained the maximum number of



Kerr throwing Veale with tsurikomigoshi.

points in their pool to go through to the final round. They were joined by B. Abbott, 2nd dan, and R. Ross, 2nd dan, who each had a clear win and a decision.

The remaining two places were filled by A. Petheridge, 3rd dan, and J. Webb, 1st dan.

Thus we were left with two groups of six men: Kerr, Ryan, Sweeney, Ross, Bradbury and Lewis; and Petherbridge, Maynard, Barnard, Webb, Abbott and Bowen.

In the first group the most outstanding performance was put up by Kerr who won all his contests convincingly. Of the others in this group Ryan won four of his contests — two with clear points against Sweeney and Lewis and two with waza-ari, losing only against Kerr. Sweeney gained ippon against both Ross and Lewis and yusei-gachi over Bradbury. Ross and Bradbury each won one contest (against Lewis) and drew with each other, whilst Lewis lost all his contests.

In the second group Maynard scored ippon against four of his opponents, losing only by yusei-gachi to Petherbridge. Barnard won outright his contests against Abbott and Bowen, and gained the decision at time against Petherbridge and Webb. In his other contests Petherbridge scored ippon against Webb and Bowen and drew with Abbott. Of the remaining three contestants in this group Abbott won one contest against Webb, with waza-ari; Webb scored ippon against Bowen, who gained waza-ari in his contest with Abbott.

The final decision of the selection committee for the British team was Kerr, Maynard, Ryan, Sweeney and Petherbridge.

RAH 1962

The annual Budokwai "black belt judo" display will be held at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, 13th October, 1962. The programme will be centred round

Kisaburo Watanabe, 5th dan.

In this, his first appearance at the Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Watanabe will endeavour to defeat seven high grade black belts in succession, demonstrate some interesting renrakuwaza, in addition to being the principal participant in several other new and interesting items. Other senior judoka taking part will include C. S. Palmer, 5th dan, G. Gleeson, 5th dan, and C. Nakanishi, 5th dan.

Dennis Bloss (4th dan)

The optimists among members of the Budokwai will no doubt argue that the club has been fortunate to have the services of Dennis Bloss for so long, while the Committee have been trying to arrange for a Japanese instructor.

To many of them, however, it has come as something of a shock to realise that the day has at last dawned when Dennis has ceased to be a regular instructor at the Budokwai, following the arrival of Kisaburo Watanabe. With a bit of luck, however, we can probably contrive to inveigle him on to the Budokwai mat in one capacity or another. He will be appearing as usual at the Albert Hall on 13th October, and in addition we hope to have an article by him in the next Bulletin.

"...I was only joking... Charlie,
ha-ha... Charlie... old man..."



Festival of Judo

The Festival of Judo by the London Judo Society was presented as last year at the Granada Cinema. A stage does not provide the best of conditions for a judo show, and should perhaps be avoided, but the Granada at Kennington has the advantage of being close to the London Judo Society and thus so-to-speak on home ground. There was certainly a full house, with an audience expectantly looking forward to the show.

Eight of the fifteen items were concerned with judo directly, and of these six were contests of one sort or another, two of them involving juniors.

Reg Whiteford, 2nd dan, again won the Metropolitan Police Championship, his opponent being Carl Bunn, 1st kyu, a man of some size. The contest lasted about 1 minute and ended with a right taiotoshi from Whiteford.

Before the interval we saw the semi-finals of the Goldberg-Vass Shield (National tournament). All four of the semi-finalists were members of the Renshuden. During the first contest between Ross, 2nd dan, and Barnard, 3rd dan, the limitations of a stage became apparent. The footlights on one side and the curtains on the other formed unsatisfactory boundaries to the mat. Charles Palmer, 5th dan, who was the referee for all the judo contests, was the first to get into trouble with the footlights and a minute later he was protecting the contestants from a similar accident. At time the referee extended the contest by three minutes, during which period Ross gained a point by osaekomi with katagatame, to win.

In the second contest Ryan, 3rd dan, met Bradbury, 2nd dan; after a very good tsurikomiashi by Ryan, which was outside the contest area, Ryan eventually won with kuzure kesagatame.

In the final for the kyu grade Goldberg-Vass trophy, L. Booth of Huddersfield beat B. Perriman from Coventry after two minutes' extra time, with a waza ari from tsurikomiashi.

In the dan grade final Ryan and Ross also went to full time, and after an extra three minutes Ryan was given the decision by the referee. Although there was no score Ryan made several good attacks from which Ross did well to avoid the point.

In the general-interest items judo was represented by the opening practice, which included ladies, and by a look at the junior section training. Later in the programme the juniors also appeared in a demonstration of sumo in the form of a one-against-ten contest.

Bojutsu, the art of stick fighting, formed the subject of a stimulating exhibition by S. Yamada, 6th dan, and J. Constable, 1st dan. The latter first demonstrated the 12 basic movements in an

elegant series of exercises, which were followed by accomplished kata, carried out with great vigour and to the accompaniment of the appropriate cries.

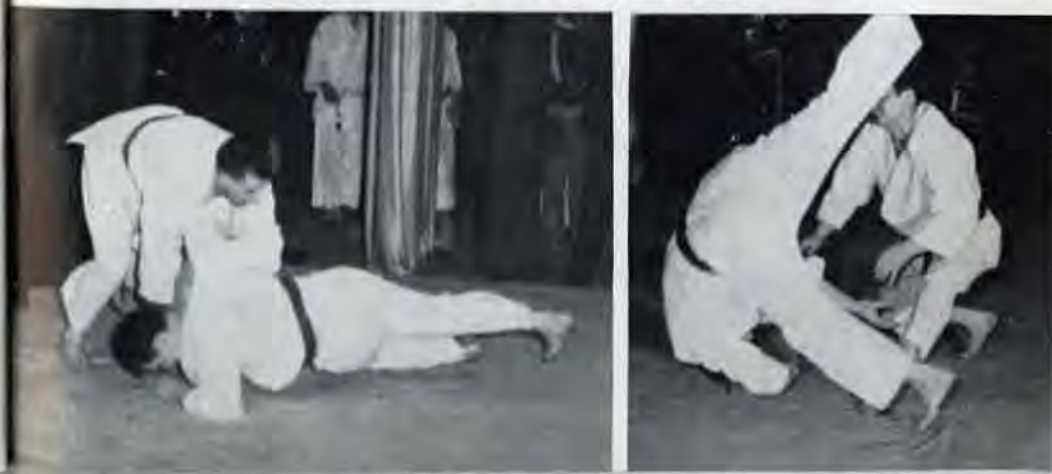
Aikido made its appearance twice, the first time in the place of the advertised Judo kata — leading to visions of a battle-royal between Aikido and Judo behind the scenes! Aikido kata, although having value as a spectacle for the movements involved, seems so much further removed from the ultimate objects of the art than does Judo kata related to judo as to reduce its impact on the uninitiated. This was not the case in its second appearance towards the end of the programme when Yamada and J. Waite, 1st dan appeared in a form of a running fight against opponents, with and without weapons.

Sword-fighting was featured in the remaining three items. A reconstruction of a 16th century fencing match in Japan provided an opportunity for members of the Shinto Ryu to dress up, although it was soon over and marred by a misunderstanding with the proscenium curtain. The best item was the group of kendo kata; no doubt it is done technically better in Japan but it was satisfying to a London audience, the movements well controlled and carried out with great dignity. There were several sections, including counters to chest cuts, methods of drawing the sword, attempts to stop drawing and techniques of the short sword against the long.

The last item in the show was called Kendo randori, but was put in the form of a series of contests. Those of the audience who were not familiar with the method of scoring were unlikely to be informed by these, but there were plenty of blows which undoubtedly gave general satisfaction, especially during the final free-for-all which brought the show to an exciting finish.

As a general comment one could say that the dan grade contests stood on their own, but that otherwise the show was perhaps a little lacking in coherence, and with an odd emphasis for what purported to be a Festival of Judo. However, as a window on the activities of the L.J.S., which is no doubt what was really intended, it can be reckoned a success.

*Left: Ross avoids a point from an attack by Ryan.
Right: S. Yamada and J. Waite in a demonstration of aikido.*



Budokwai Summer Course

The Budokwai Summer Course will be held from August 4th to 11th inclusive. The course is restricted to judoka of 4th kyu and above. As before there will be a special booklet of instructional notes.

The instructors will be:—

Kisaburo Watanabe, 5th dan, Asian Games Champion and Tokyo Champion.

John Newman, 4th dan.

Other high grade judoka, including C. Nakanishi, 5th dan, will as usual be much in evidence.

The fee is 5 gns. for the full week or 3 gns. for the Bank Holiday week - end. All applications should be made to The Manager, The Budokwai, G.K. House, 4, Gilston Road, London, S.W.10.

September 1962 Gradings

The Budokwai will hold grading examinations as follows:—

Monday, 3rd September, at 6.30 p.m. Judoka of 2nd kyu and below.

Tuesday, 4th September, at 6.30 p.m. Ladies.

Wednesday, 5th September, at 6.30 p.m. Judoka of 1st kyu and above.

Friday, 7th September, at 6.30 p.m. All grades.

Saturday, 8th September, at 4 p.m. Provincial judoka only.

These Grading Examinations are open only to B.J.A. licence holders. Those who are neither members of the Budokwai nor of its Affiliated Clubs will be required to pay a 2/6d. dojo fee. This charge is to cover the running costs of the examination and will be collected at the door.

Applications for grading must be made in the usual way through your own club secretary and so to the appropriate area recorder. Applications must have reached the Budokwai from area recorders by Friday, 31st August. Late entries will not be accepted.

G.K. House Fund

30th June, 1962					£	s.	d.
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Judo Limited	26	5	0
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THE FOULSHAM AUTHENTIC JUDO BOOKS

THE MANUAL OF KARATE by E. J. HARRISON, 4th dan.

The book is based on the standard work by Reikichi Oya and the official instructions as taught by the Society for the study of Japanese Karate in Tokyo. Karate (the open hand) is the most effective system yet devised of unarmed self defence by aggressive action. *Demy 8vo, case bound, 18s. net, post free 19s.*

JUDO COMBINATION TECHNIQUES by TEIZO KAWAMURA, 7th dan.

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