

# JUDO

## Bulletin

**The Budokwai** "G.K. HOUSE," 4 GILSTON ROAD,  
SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.10. FROBisher 1000.

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**JUNIORS:**

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 - 7 p.m.  
Saturday, 10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Beginners: Thursday, 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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(2nd kyu and above only)

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(Budokwai teams training)

Beginners' Courses: for men, ladies and boys; full details on request.

Special Class — 5th kyu and below: Saturday, 2.30 - 3.30 p.m.

Instructor: R. BOWEN (4th dan)

*Private Class Instruction:*

By arrangement (R. BOWEN, S. HOARE and A. J. REAY).





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*Photograph on p.17 by C. Nash. Those on pages 3, 6 and 9 were kindly loaned by Miss Katherine White-Cooper.*

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## Tributes to Gunji Koizumi 8th dan

8th July 1885 - 15th April 1965



# **Trevor P. Leggett** wrote the following obituary part of which was published in "The Times" on 20th April 1965

Mr. Gunji Koizumi, Oriental art expert and 8th dan grade at Judo, died in Putney on April 15. He was 79.

Many thousands of British Judo enthusiasts, and thousands more in Europe, mourn the death of the founder of the movement here. In 1918 Koizumi opened the London Budokwai, the first Judo club in the west. Early in the century a few Japanese Jujitsu experts among them Yukio Tani, challenged and defeated many leading wrestlers and boxers. Jujitsu became a sensation — there are references in Major Barbara for instance. Among Tani's pupils was a Mr. Barton Wright, who publicised a system of his own called Bartitsu. (It had one notable success, against Professor Moriarty, but Watson mis-recorded it as Bartitsu).

Jujitsu was little more than a collection of surprising tricks. It was Koizumi who introduced the real Judo, in which moral and spiritual training is stressed, and technique studied on a scientific basis. Like Dr. Kano, the founder of Judo in Japan, Koizumi was an amateur; he was an expert on Japanese art, especially lacquer, on which he published a book. Kano met him in London in the 1920's, and approved his work for Judo; after that Koizumi was closely associated with the Kodokan, the headquarters in Japan, from which he received finally the Past Master's degree of 8th dan.

He was repeatedly invited to Europe to found Judo clubs there. After the second world war he founded the British Judo Association, and then the European Judo Union. This led to the present International Judo Federation which organises the regular world championships.

Koizumi taught Judo as a method of character training. Just as Judo techniques must not be forced by strength against the true nature of the position, so in debate one must not seek to force a point by bludgeoning with facts. Facts are not the same as truth: his favourite illustration was that one can say of a man "he has been sober all day", which may be a fact and yet give a false impression. Again he bade us notice how people came to judo to learn how to throw, but the first thing they have to learn is how to fall. In the world, no one can be trusted to lead a successful life till he knows how to meet failure and recover.

Almost till the day of his death he still taught Judo at the Budokwai. A traditional Japanese view is that if a man has completed his service to the world and can do no more, he is permitted to cut himself off radically, after clearing up all his affairs. It is held that only a man of pure heart can do this. Mr. Koizumi towards the end became increasingly impatient of the inability of his bodily instrument to perform the tasks set it; he had given all his reserves to his ideals.

# **Risei Kano,** President of the Kodokan, Tokyo, son of Jigoro Kano the founder of Judo

Mr. Gunji Koizumi, Kodokan 8th dan, and the great figure of British Judo, passed away on April 15, 1965. Few would disagree when I say that he was the father of British Judo.

Mr. Leggett sent me his obituary of Mr. Koizumi, printed in the Times of April 20, adding that its appearance in the Times showed the honour in which Mr. Koizumi was held in Britain. The obituary mentioned that Mr. Koizumi taught Judo as a method of character training. This was the essence of his view of Judo, and it is the true spirit of Kodokan Judo.

Mr. Koizumi's personal history is set out in the introduction to his book *My study of Judo*, published in 1960. He studied Ken-jitsu (Kendo-fencing) at the age of twelve, and then entered on his long judo career by studying the "Tenjin Shinyo" style. The late Professor Jigoro Kano visited the Budokwai in 1920, and after that Mr. Koizumi collaborated directly with the Kodokan and became a personal friend of Professor Kano.

G.K. as a young man





Last October I sent to Mr. Koizumi the book *The Biography of Jigoro Kano*, which had just been published. He wrote back to me: "Thank you very much for your kind present of the biography. It made me feel as if I were meeting him again. I missed meals and sleep reading through it. It again impressed me with the importance of Judo training as a method of educating human beings, and an increased resolve to further the elevation of human life yet more. Time brings great changes, and the individual is mortal. But in the path of faith there is no life or death."

He died on April 15. His last letter to me was dated April 9, but the London postmark was April 15. I was at the time in America, and read his last letter on April 29 when I came back. I was deeply moved by his calm farewell:

*"Dear Mr. Kano,*

*What remains of my life is like a dead tree. I find it oppressive to await dismissal by Heaven, so I am taking the step myself and say good-bye. I am most grateful for your friendship and guidance in the past.*

*Wishing you success in your mission, and happiness to yourself and your family.*

*Sincerely yours,*

And on the other side of the letter, in bold characters, "In the path of faith there is no life or death."

I still have a vivid picture of him before my mind, in his black clothes with the black spectacles, with the quiet distinction of a true philosopher.

I mourn the passing of Mr. Koizumi, father of Judo in Great Britain and a great contributor to the development of Kodokan Judo. May he rest in peace!

## **Dame Enid Russell-Smith,** **D.B.E., M.A.,** *first editor of the Bulletin and a trustee of the Budokwai, was the first woman to reach 3rd dan outside Japan*

I was fortunate enough to have G.K. as a personal friend for nearly thirty years and to work closely with him during the eleven years I was Editor of the Bulletin. The opportunities I then had to enjoy the play of his delightful personality and remarkable mind were one of the privileges of editorship. Of no-one I have known could it more truly be said that age could not wither nor custom stale his "infinite variety". The range of his interests was extraordinary. Conversation might pass from the nature of self ("What is 'I'?") to the technique of applying lacquer to wood and on each topic he would have something profound, interesting or witty to say. His qualities of mind were as varied as his interests. Remembering G.K., one thinks first of courage, the courage which, having brought him to this country as a young man, led him to teach himself, "out of a book" as he once remarked, the art of lacquering, on which he became Consultant to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and, with Yukio Tani, to establish as a respected form of mental and physical education what was then regarded primarily as a spectacular music hall "turn", called Judo. It was courage which enabled him to surmount the grave financial difficulties which threatened the existence of the Budokwai during the war and its aftermath, and which inspired him to "think big" in his plans for the development of Judo in Britain, in Europe and in the world, so big, in fact, that we are still filling in the outline of his vision.

Anyone who had much to do with G.K. was struck by his mental stature. He had an active, enquiring mind which he devoted to the pursuit of truth, as he understood it, exploring with equal zest some difficult principle of philosophy or the most effective use of the little fingers in unbalancing an opponent. It was not always easy to follow his line of thought; he made use impartially of thought-forms taken, as they seemed to serve his purpose, both from Christian and from Buddhist thinking and sometimes the underlying conceptions did not fit together in the Western mind. But to the end of his life G.K. was searching for answers to unsolved problems. He always wanted to get at the root of things. This intellectual curiosity led him in Judo to study the principles of movement. British Judo was perhaps hardly then equipped to support him in an investigation of this kind but G.K. continued, alone and undaunted, explaining his deductions to all who would listen.





The one opponent which G.K. never thoroughly mastered was the English language. His writings abounded in the original *not juste* and the unexpected, revealing word-picture but he never burdened his mind with grammatical details such as the correct use of "a" and "the". While a delight to his friends, his very original use of the language hampered him in making plain both the philosophy behind his conception of Judo and his analysis of movement, and this in turn may be the reason why to his great regret he was never able to win for Judo the place he thought it should have in official British physical education. He probably never realised how far he had got or how much easier is the task now remaining, starting from the foundations he laid. The achievement, measured by the distance between the starting point and the finish of the race, was immense, and the ability which produced it remarkable by any standard. Indeed, "there were giants in the earth in those days."

But of all his qualities it is for his kindness and patience that G.K. will be most fondly remembered. These made him the friend and advisor of generations of judoka. He was consulted on a vast variety of personal problems, involving in one way or another most of the troubles afflicting mankind, and it was seldom indeed that he was not able to help.

To realise what we owe to him, as judoka and as friends, we have only to ask ourselves whether we would have enjoyed life so much if G.K. had not set out from Japan to seek his fortune some sixty years ago. The answer most of us would give is the best tribute we can pay him.

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## Sigurdur Johannsson *writes on* *behalf of Judoka in Iceland*

*"Cattle die, and kinsmen die,  
And so one dies one's self,  
But a noble name will never die,  
If good renown one gets."*

The above verse from the ancient Havamal came to my mind when I read of the death of Gunji Koizumi, 8th dan. I was fortunate enough to have an opportunity of meeting G.K. a few times, and I was greatly impressed by the warm and distinguished manner of this great judoman.

I am joined by all Icelandic judomen in asking you to accept our condolences, as even in distant Iceland the name of G.K. is well known to all judomen.



## Katherine White-Cooper, *the* *first lady member of the Budokwai*

It was no exaggeration for T. P. Leggett to say in his timely tribute in the press that thousands both here and abroad would mourn the passing of G.K., for thought of him must immediately evoke feelings of admiration, gratitude and affection in all those who felt the impact of his great and lovable personality. There were thousands indeed, for in the course of many years he gave himself unsparingly and selflessly for the better understanding and practice of Judo.

How little we thought in terms of numbers in those far-off days when the Budokwai was tentatively but with complete faith established in small premises in Victoria, or of international activities, which were to make ever growing demands upon the time and strength and resources of its founder.

Time was ours. We talked and learnt, and felt our way towards that necessary understanding of basic ideals and principles. It was all there — wisdom, balance, and poise and grace, focussed in that warm and generous self. And patience! But what patience, for the dolt one was and knew oneself to be! And everything enlivened always by that strong and wonderful sense of humour which never failed him. The excitement too of the first public display, given before an astonished audience in the august setting of the old Aeolian Hall. Happy days and great beginnings!

Relaxing too, surrounded by flowers and foliage; G.K. enjoying himself creating arrangements of great beauty with all the skill and knowledge that ikebana demands. Time to be the artist he was. The world of Nature was for him not only a rest and satisfaction for mind and body, but a release into deeper spiritual experience. Indeed, to be with G.K. himself, learning and striving and being gay in time-less moments could in itself be a spiritual experience. The teacher and the teaching were one.

Dear G.K. How much you have given us to translate into life. How much we owe you. Those who came in found themselves becoming nicer than when they joined, while those who were already nice grew nicer still.

You have these many years been close in our hearts and minds, and there you will always remain.



*G.K. enjoying the English sunshine*



## **Kingsley Hopkins,** *Budokwai member for many years and one of G.K.'s keenest students*

In a world thickly populated with those who have little but their own material advancement as their main objective, G.K. stood out in sharp contrast as an example of living to give. The name Koizumi means "Little Spring" and is evocative in itself. Always a stimulating influence, he strove constantly to help others to learn: not from the standpoint of a master but from that of a fellow student of wider experience. He was always approachable, and when I first sought his help at the Budokwai, his encouragement, coupled with his acute appreciation of the absurd and his effortless ability to control my movements, so impressed me that from thenceforth I took every opportunity to be on the mat whenever he was, until he accepted me as part of the scenery.

His ability to control the movements of his opponent obviously did not arise from bodily superiority but from a special system of movement — Tai sabaki he called it — which, once mastered, effectively nullified such physical advantages as superior size, strength, weight or youth. I knew I would never give up trying to master the deceptively simple rules of movement he did his best to pass on, because this is the real thing.

Like many another selfless pioneer before him, he experienced the frustration of seeing others benefit superficially from his efforts while seeming to miss the real point of his teaching, no matter how often he tried to press it home. Judo, he said, was not conceived as a sport or game but as a system of mental and physical education whose influence can benefit every minute of our life — "They don't think beyond the fighting — the scoring of a point" — that was the way he summed it up.

On the Saturday before he "finished", as he referred to his end, I was driving him to our study group at the Budokwai and, sensing he was feeling gloomy, I asked him what he would like to see happen — what change would give him pleasure. His answer was typical: "I would like to see more people thinking for themselves instead of being led like so many sheep" he said.

A rebel, a leader, a deep thinker, an accomplished artist, a patient teacher and a good companion, he was an example to us all and his final act proved his integrity and unchangeable determination to remain independent.

## **Stefan Kammerer,** *Vice-President of the Austrian Judo Federation*

Only a few Austrian Judoka had the opportunity to practise judo under Mr. Koizumi's technical supervision. It was for us Austrians in 1952 particularly difficult due to the aftermath of war to organise under his supervision a summer school in Obertraun. Even the biggest pessimists knew better after the first fortnight had passed.

I was impressed and I still admire him for the human and patient way in which he tried to teach us technically correct judo.

Koizumi is not with us any more but let the spirit he had prevail, and we will not have to worry about the future of judo.

*G.K. at Obertraun*





## Malcolm Lister, *Budokwai Manager*

During the months before his death I worked regularly with G.K. putting in order and filling in spaces in the Budokwai records from the beginning. Due to the fact that his eyes were failing it was difficult for G.K. to write easily and he would only read to confirm some detail which had been read out. The method of our working therefore consisted of the simple expedient of leaving a tape recorder running throughout the discussions and dealing with the whole thing orally.

This has resulted in not only getting facts but also a collection of interesting incidents and, of course, a good number of humorous stories. It is G.K.'s humour that I remember most, and whilst transcribing from the tapes we hear a dialogue repeatedly punctuated with laughter; but perhaps his charity must claim equal memory.

Over the years G.K. kept a detailed diary and although the whole of it is not at present easily available we do have some extracts from it and I will quote one in typical 'G.K. English':

"By knowing how I was sustained, physically and mentally, through my venturous wanderings, by virtue of Kenjutsu and Jujutsu training I have had, I was inspired to do my bit for that end (improving the national standard of physical fitness which medical examinations of the first world war had shown to be abysmally low), by introducing the training on a popular basis, which would also pacify my long-felt desire for making some return for generous assistance and hospitality with which we Japanese were accorded for years past.

In January, 1918, by obtaining the lease of an evacuated dressmakers' premises at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1,

I opened a dojo for practice of the Japanese martial arts."

Although he claims that the Budokwai was self-supporting after ten years it seems that this claim did not allow for repayment of the finances that G.K. had contributed up to that time nor did it allow for the payments in the way of salaries, etc., which seemed to be expected of him.

During the eight years before G.K. formed the Budokwai, and for some years afterwards, he encouraged young men to come from Japan to this country where he taught them the art of oriental lacquer-work as well as giving them the opportunity of living in a foreign country which at that time was very much the exception rather than the rule.

These young men were to form the nucleus of early members of the Budokwai although it was only weeks before the curiosity of the English was aroused.

Amongst his lesser known activities was the formation of the Dobokwai, a society formed to help Japanese residents in this country who found themselves in distress of one form or another, whether it was unemployment, illness or even death, for the society had (in fact, still has) its own cemetery.

G.K.'s judo interests were not by any means limited to the Budokwai. He visited clubs in all parts of Great Britain and before the second world war ran summer schools at various centres on the continent laying the foundation for judo in Europe. He took a British team to Germany in 1929 to take part in the first ever international judo match. Just prior to the war he visited several clubs in America and was in fact in the U.S.A. when the war broke out.



I have collected together several photographs which are to some extent milestones. The first one is surely one of the earliest of G.K. It shows him demonstrating Jujitsu at the Japan-British exhibition in 1910. His partner is Ohno who was a Kodokan 4th dan.

The next photograph has in fact been slipped in on page 20, for it not only shows G.K. with three members of the first British Team in 1929 but the member on the left is Marcus Kaye, who first joined the Budokwai in 1924 and is now to succeed G.K. as President of the club. Next to Kaye is Len Crewe who died earlier this year. He was practising judo before the Budokwai started and was amongst the first Englishmen to practise at the club. G.K. was proud of this first



international, as it marked a real progress in European judo, and only recently passed onto the Budokwai the small commemorative plaque which was struck to mark the event.

On the right is Corkell; the missing member of the four-man team was Hood. No doubt the photograph was taken on their return for they were justifiably proud at winning both their matches convincingly.



*G.K. in Frankfurt aged fifty-one*

The next photograph was taken at the Frankfurt summer school in 1937; G.K. was fifty-one at that time.

In the next picture G.K. is shown with three pre-war Budokwai members, all of whom are still active. First is Ted Mossom who was recently promoted to 4th dan; next is Andy Dell who joined the Budokwai as a boy and was recently promoted to 3rd dan and he is still a regular attender in the dojo. The last in the line is Fred Kauert who has now emigrated to Australia where we understand he practises regularly. The photograph was taken in 1952.

The last picture was taken of G.K. delivering his speech at the opening of the building bearing his name, and the present club house. Behind G.K. on the left is Eric Miller who was architect of some of the largest and most involved Judo displays ever to be staged, often including more than two hundred demonstrators, batteries of flood



*Above: Ted Mossom, G.K., Andy Dell and Fred Kauert*

*Below: Opening of G.K. House in 1954*





lights and spots, flowers everywhere, but every detail planned and organised. Next is Leggett, still on the mat at the Budokwai almost every night, who was British team captain before the war and now 6th dan. Then we have His Excellency Mr. Matsumoto, the then Japanese Ambassador, who performed the opening ceremony (Ogoshi on Mr. Kawamura). On the right is Mr. R. A. Hoare, 3rd dan, longstanding member of the Budokwai and of the Executive Committee. He was a personal friend of G.K. and his sudden death last year was a great shock to him. The suit cases were presented at this time as G.K. was about to visit Japan after an absence of nearly fifty years.

G.K.'s work for judo in recent years is well known but his activities in the field of Oriental lacquerwork have received little publicity. Before the first world war he numbered amongst his patrons H.M. Queen Mary and Field Marshall Lord Kitchener. In 1922 he was enlisted by the Victoria and Albert Museum to organise the oriental lacquerwork collection which until then had not been systematically catalogued. He was afterwards to spend some years compiling a book on the subject.

G.K. lived a well organised and full life, planned to his very last act.

His letter to me reads:

*Dear Lister,*

*I expect you have guessed my plan. I am going to "jump the queue" to save tiresome and senseless waiting for all concerned.*

*I thank you for taking personal interests on my behalf more than one way . . .*

*Please pass my kind regards to all others. In spirit I shall be with you always as I was for the last forty-seven years.*

*With best wishes,*

*Yours sincerely,*

G. KOIZUMI.



*What will stain the mirror's lip?  
What lie within?  
What went untasted  
What untried?  
Which longings met  
Which were forgotten?  
The quick circuit, the slow fulfilment  
Shatter.  
Who will cup the memory?*

R. GRIMBLE, 1964.



# NEWAZA

by Kisaburo Watanabe (5th dan)

## Part 2 DEFENCE

In defending on the ground, when the opponent succeeds in coming on top, the important thing is not to let him pin your shoulders. In newaza today, people tend simply to let their shoulders be controlled without a struggle. It is generally disastrous. As a matter of fact, we used to reckon that to control his shoulders was eighty-per-cent. of the battle. When the defender tries to throw the other man off, if he has only his two arms and cannot use the shoulders, he simply finds that his arms are forced down. The only sure way is to join the hands and push with the arms as a unit; then by arching and twisting with the whole body, one can get out safely. This is the important element in escaping.

First of all, getting in. The main obstacle is of course, the other man's legs, and the first step is to control them, which can be done in a number of different ways.

For instance, one can grab the trousers at the knees, one in each hand, and then with a simultaneous swing throw them to one side and jump in.

Some people wrap their arms round the legs from on top, and then wriggle over them.

Another way is to press down just above the inside of the knee with one hand (or forearm), and with the other hand sweep his remaining leg in, and so cross over it.

If his legs are already raised a bit, you can try to jerk them up and shoulder them out of the way.

Another method is to plant one foot between his legs, near the thigh of one of them, and press his leg down with one's shin.

Alternatively, one can try to trap one of his legs between your own legs, and then slide up it as it were; he will not be able to get a strong grip on the one leg which he still holds.

These are all different ways with their own special features. In studying them you have to bear in mind your own special features — of build, of physical development, and also the features of the position, namely how it arises. Throws which partially fail and lead to groundwork are varied and the positions arising from them are correspondingly varied. So your methods must be appropriate to your physique and also the throws you specialize in.

But there is a general point which should not be forgotten and it is this: the leg is in general stronger than the hand or arm with

which you seek to control it. So you have to find out ways of making your attack against the weakest parts of the leg's action.

Judo men should think about points like this, and in their minds criticise and study the methods which they use. Do not just try one method and be satisfied with it. When you see someone, a teacher or anyone else, trying a method which is new to you, be sure to note it and experiment with it yourself. In this way you can learn a great deal about Judo movement, and it will help you in building up your own technique.

### BUDOKWAI AND LONDON AREA PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

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

Monday, 6th Sept., at 6.30 p.m.	Judoka of 2nd kyu and below.
Tuesday, 7th Sept., at 6.30 p.m.	Women judoka of all grades.
Wednesday, 8th Sept., at 6.30 p.m.	Judoka of 1st kyu and above.
Friday, 10th Sept., at 6.30 p.m.	Judoka of 2nd kyu and below.
Saturday, 11th Sept., at 4 p.m.	Provincial judoka only.

#### 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, 30th August**. 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. This fee will be charged to ANY spectators except members of the Budokwai.

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

## Budokwai Summer Course

Kisaburo Watanabe, 5th dan  
Sydney Hoare, 4th dan  
*will instruct*  
Sat., 28th August, 2 - 4 p.m.  
Sun., 29th Aug. - Thur., 2nd Sept.,  
10 - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.  
Fri., 3rd Sept., 10 - 12 noon.  
Fees: 3 gns. week-end.  
5 gns. full week.

Applications to: THE MANAGER, BUDOKWAI, G.K. HOUSE,  
4 GILSTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.10.



# The New President

by Trevor P. Leggett, 6th dan

*Mr. Marcus M. Kaye, O.B.E., 3rd dan Judo and one of our early members, has accepted the post of President of the Budokwai. He was the first instructor of Mr. Trevor Leggett, the highest graded non-Japanese judoka, who tells us a little about Mr. Kaye in the following paragraphs.*

In 1931 I think it was, I joined the Budokwai and received my first lesson from Marcus Kaye. In those days there were no formal beginners' classes, but the seniors gave preliminary lessons individually to new members. As a small man, Kaye relied on speed and continuation techniques — my first lesson convinced me that judo



*Marcus Kaye (on the left) with two other members of the British Team who took part in the very first international judo match, and G.K. in 1929.*

did really work. The advantage of having a personal instructor was that one could try out one's ideas and find out whether they were any good or not. The demonstration was satisfactory because it was so instantly forthcoming.

Kaye was already a seasoned international when I joined, and a member of the committee. Over the years I learnt something of his background from others.

At a very young age he had managed to join up for World War One, becoming one of those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines. He was ultimately shot down over Germany and imprisoned. He brought off a famous escape, recorded in the book "Escape and Liberation" as a classic. The prisoners' lavatories at Kaye's camp were not far from the main gate. He had somehow acquired some overalls and tools which he hid there. One day when the guard was about to change a prisoner (Kaye) entered the lavatories. The new guard had been on only a few minutes when they noticed, without much interest, a German workman emerge from the lavatories with his tools. He disconnected the main waste pipe, cleaned it and re-connected it. Then he slouched sulkily out through the gate, past the chatting guards.

This sort of escape requires a good deal of nerve, and it was a quality that stood him in good stead as a long-standing committee member of the Budokwai. The club tended to go bankrupt every so often, and a few senior members with Mr. Koizumi would set it on its feet again in various ways. "Debentures" were freely issued in those days — no one quite knew what they were, but the Committee always gave the lead in taking up the first £50 or so.

Serving as a committee member with Kaye, Tricker and others for a fair number of years has convinced me that the lead in Judo club administration should be in the hands of those who have done a good deal of Judo. They understand the problems of training involved. Ideas which are good in other sports or activities often fail miserably to produce long-term results in Judo, if brought in by people who have not themselves been through a long Judo training.

I believe the Budokwai is lucky in having as its new President someone brought up in the same ideal as Mr. Koizumi, who has also a good grasp of business (as one of the leading technical experts of Shell-Mex), and has attained real proficiency in Judo.

Marcus Kaye's sketches of Mr. Koizumi and Mr. Tani were already on the Budokwai walls when I joined — perhaps it would be fitting to ask our new President to do a head of Mr. Watanabe as a gesture of interest in his new office!



# Talking Points . . .

## 1. WEIGHT CATEGORIES

### Comments from Frank Pearson 1st dan

This is a very vexed question. Before the inclusion of judo in the Olympic Games, there was little discussion. It was held by most coaches in Britain that weight categories were unnecessary. Indeed, the very idea was anathema to the authorities; thus Britain did not compete in the weight categories of European Judo Championships. It was considered that proper technique could overcome any weight disadvantage..

Certainly, proper technique can overcome a weight disadvantage. But, as the weight difference increases, so the skill difference must increase at an even greater weight.

It is possible for a skilful light-heavy-weight of 14st. 11lb. to defeat a slightly less skilful heavy-weight of 15st. 11lb. A lightweight of 9st. 4lb. might be able to defeat a welter-weight of 10st. 11lb., but is it possible to seriously expect a light-weight of 9st. 4lb. to defeat a heavy-weight of 15st. 11lb.? For the lightweight to succeed, there would have to be a very great disparity in their respective skills.

Take, for example, competitors in the Olympic Games. Can one consider that even a lightweight like Nakatani, who won the gold medal, could defeat one of the losing heavy-weights such as Rogers, Kiknadze, Kim, Chikviladze or Sweeney, let alone Kaminaga?

Weight categories are with us for international events. Let us accept them cheerfully and encourage clubs and areas to hold *some* contests in weight classes so that our competitors may gain experience. There is a difference in approach that matters mostly to the men who are on the extreme edges, *i.e.*, the very small or the very large.

For example, a very small man will often meet opponents in general practice who are larger than himself. He will gradually learn how to tackle them and the method of overcoming a weight disadvantage. However, the small man will rarely meet a man who is smaller than himself. On those infrequent occasions that he does, he may, without experience, be somewhat at a loss. The chances of meeting a smaller opponent will increase in weight class competitions.

A similar thing happens to the very large man. He often meets

smaller men, but rarely meets a larger opponent. Then, when he does, he can be bewildered unless he has gained some experience.

Having written in favour of weight categories, a balancing point should be noted. I feel that it would be a pity (and totally unnecessary) to go completely over to weight classes for *all* competitions and randori. This would take away from us the chance to see the small man successfully whirling over his heavier opponent in throws such as seoinage. Such a thrilling sight should not be lost altogether.

Naturally, for promotion examinations, weight classes should not be used. This would unnecessarily restrict the examiner and in any case, the examiner can make allowance for any difference in weight, just as he can allow for a difference in age.

The two aspects, therefore, should go hand-in-hand; weight categories for some contests so that experience may be gained; for the rest, no weight differentiation should be allowed.

### . . . and Sydney Hoare 4th dan

Whatever the pros and cons of weight divisions in judo we have an Open Event, and as long as this remains and is the most prized event, judo shouldn't suffer. One effect of weight divisions is that now we have a much wider range of people fighting in selection contests and getting valuable experience. Prior to the introduction of weight divisions in European Judo the smaller men knew they had no chance in the British Team selection contests, and so we hardly saw them.

Some people say that as weight divisions set in, judoka will confine themselves to fighting men of their own size and weight. There is this danger of course. However, it is up to the instructors to realise that contest proficiency is only one aspect of judo and insist on men of all sizes fighting each other to further the other two sides of judo, that is to say, mental and physical development.

Another danger is that the dan grade system will die out. Competitors will just wear black belts with no other distinction. Kyu grades will stay, as they are valuable in giving beginners something to work for in attainable steps.

Unless dan grades in future come to represent advanced knowledge of judo skill with more stress in dan promotions being placed on the testing of judo theory and technique, rather than just contest ability, the system could fade away. This would mean perhaps 'coaches', men with little knowledge of judo masquerading behind a track suit (no judogi) and a badge. I feel that in future dan grades must be kept, but must be more representative of the holder's knowledge of judo, yet with still the same emphasis on contest ability with all that it entails — hard work, guts, experience and workable skill.



## 2. ADMINISTRATION

### *"Ours is a nice house, ours is, Jack!" by Keith Brewster*

*Question:* Do adult humans, species judo, make good pets when housetrained?

Planning and organisation appear to come in the category 'dirty' words in the Judo movement as a whole. This is unfortunate in that once anything reaches a certain size, be it business or sport, these, together with good communications achieve the co-ordination necessary for further progress, progress which can be achieved without officiousness.

Because we are all theoretically amateur (this poor misused word should be stricken from the language) does not mean, contrary to the general pattern of behaviour, that everything has to be done amateurishly. This attitude of "We all want to play, but no-one wants to make the effort necessary to do so to increasingly high standards" is typical of the present mentality of arrested adolescence, almost to the point of being infantile. We embody all of the worst characteristics of children with none of their compensating innocence. Even more damning is the acceptance by those who should know better, that this is not only natural and acceptable, but right. It is not and cannot be so in any activity, particularly in a sport such as ours which is supposedly based on two very laudible but obviously forgotten principles. One can quickly think of half a dozen reasons which may be used as a total justification for this present impoverished, artificial and static attitude of mind, not the least of which is "I don't have the time."

However, when analysed all of these so called reasons are nothing more than an excuse for apathy and selfishness if not ignorance of purpose. Second only to man's inhumanity to man is his capacity for self deception.

Our thinking has not only become, but has indeed invariably been completely negative. We do not welcome and discuss new ideas to see if they work to the improvement of the sport, but are held in an abyss of inertia. We spend precious time at all levels manufacturing reasons to prevent change, until ideas with originality are bogged down by irrelevant trivia and die virtually unborn. This has the natural consequence of discouraging anyone from trying. Why should they? Just to be set up as a target for a reactionary majority who abhor anything which may upset their lilliputian status. Mark, however, that it is not suggested that change for the sake of it is either essential or beneficial. Improvement is, if only to prevent stagnation.

Having now been completely cynical, destructive and generally unhelpful I will attempt in the next issue to remedy the situation. Based on practical experience combined with ideas drawn from various sources I will discuss the future potential of correct administration and development of Junior Judo at club and area level. Juniors have been chosen as a first subject, as their motives are basic, unspoilt and enthusiastic, at least when compared to the unsubtle antics of their elders. It will therefore be more simple than the attempt of suggesting means of making the pig's ear of adult judo into the proverbial silk purse.

*Answer (to paragraph 1):* Well, they're docile enough!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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## More about Tonbridge

### Inter-club visits with the Budokwai

On Saturday, 8th May, the Budokwai received a visit from members of Tonbridge Judo Club, recently affiliated to the Budokwai. A grade for grade contest was arranged and the visitors also took part in the usual Saturday afternoon training under Mr. Watanabe.

A return visit was paid by a group from the Budokwai on Sunday, 23rd May, to the wilds of Kent and had a very enjoyable day.

The session began at 10 a.m. with the "away" team members who managed to arrive on time joining their hosts in a general uchikomi and randori period.

It was noted with great interest that a new form of signpost is used in Tonbridge as a guide to strangers visiting the dojo, and we feel might well be adopted in other towns. This consisted of an animated figure clutching a white bundle bound with a blue stripe situated on a corner in the proximity of the club. This figure made appropriate gesticulations when vehicles containing Budokwai members appeared, directing them without mishap to the club house. The figure became even more animated a little later on on the mat, and was eventually identified as Harry Piper.

After a short demonstration of throws for the benefit of the local press photographer a two-team contest was got under way. Because of the discrepancy in numbers two members of the Budokwai fought twice. There were some closely fought contests, but the visitors had the edge and won the match.

Amongst those taking part from Tonbridge Judo Club were Messrs. Penn, Carden, Blake, Watts, Smollett, Greenstreet and Morgan together with several members of Ashford Judo Club lead by Mr. Godden.







# All Japan Inter-University Championships

19 - 20 June 1965 . . .

*report from Tokyo by  
Malcolm Hopkinson, 2nd dan*

Thanks to the efforts of monstrous 4th dan Doug Rogers, Takushoku University were the winners this year for the first time ever. In the finals with Meiji University, Rogers pinned Tomita with kesa-gatame to score ippon whilst all other contests between Meiji and Takushoku resulted in a draw. From the Quarter Finals onwards on the second day Rogers had four contests and won them all successfully with a full point.

A total number of thirty-two universities from all parts of Japan entered, and the finalists are as follows:

## Takushoku

Ito	4 dan	21
Takahashi	4 dan	22
Anzai	3 dan	19
Rogers	4 dan	23
Yada	3 dan	20
Iwatsuri	4 dan	21
Tabata	4 dan	21

## Kinki

Nishimura	3 dan	21
Kazuki	3 dan	21
Fujita	4 dan	22
Tsukahara	4 dan	22
Ueki	3 dan	21
Tsurumaru	3 dan	21
Yamaji	3 dan	22

## Meiji

Yamamoto	4 dan	21
Sasaki	4 dan	22
Sakamoto	4 dan	22
Tomita	3 dan	21
Kitase	3 dan	20
Matsuyama	3 dan	22
Ueno	4 dan	22

## Tenri

Minatoya	3 dan	21
Sasahara	2 dan	20
Tsumatori	2 dan	19
Yamanaka	4 dan	21
Kawagara	3 dan	20
Hirao	3 dan	20
Yoshida	3 dan	22

English judoka present commented on the lack of weight in the Meiji team, due to the fact that many of the big men, Sakaguchi, Yamamoto, etc., have recently graduated. Mr. Matsushita, Nihon University Coach, known to English judo players, was not looking

very happy after his team lost to Meiji just short of the Quarter Finals. Nichidai have usually been in the top four previously also.

## Results from Quarter Finals

Tenri	}	Tenri	}	Meiji	}	Takushoku
Toyo		Meiji				
Meiji		Meiji				
Nihon	}	Kinki	}	Takushoku		
Kinki		Takushoku				
Chuo		Takushoku				
Kansai	}	Takushoku	}			
Takushoku						

Douglas Rogers, 4th dan, is a native of Canada (23 years old, 6 feet 3 inches, 250 lbs.) and will be remembered as the Silver Medal winner who lost to Inokuma in the Heavyweight Category of the Olympic Games Judo Events. Rogers was training at the Kodokan for five years prior to the Olympics, and at the end of the last year enrolled at Takushoku University. The coach at Takushoku is himself a famous judoman, Masahiko Kimura, who won the All Japan Championship ten times. Rogers has no doubt benefited from his instruction. At the World Judo Championship in Brazil this coming October, Rogers will be representing his country in the heavyweight category.



*Members of  
the winning  
team. Rogers  
in the centre  
with Mr.  
Kimura in  
foreground.*



# Schoolboys' Judo: an account of the first championships of the British Schoolboys' Judo Association by Tony Reay

3rd dan, Technical Advisor and Team Manager to the London S.J.A.

The introduction and development of judo in schools has certainly progressed over the last few years and a great step forward was taken when, just recently, the British Schoolboys' Judo Championships were held for the first time.

On the 3rd April this year the London Schoolboys' Selections were held at Crystal Palace. Over sixty boys turned up at the National Recreation Centre for these contests and teams were selected both for the Open and Under-15 categories. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds a third team (under-13 category) could not be entered for the National Championships.

The British Championships were held at Cotham Grammar School, Bristol, on Saturday, 22nd May. It was indeed a long day for the London boys, commencing at 6 a.m. and finishing with their arrival back home at 2 a.m. the next day. Fortunately, the organising of the championships by the Western Area was first class. Although the event was not publicised as a spectator show there was nevertheless a capacity crowd present.

The London under-15 team commenced with a fine win and continued in this fashion throughout the afternoon. However, the Open team started rather shakily with the team captain seemingly walking onto ogoshi from a rather unorthodox but effective hold, the very tactics we had been studying a week before during training. As every contest man knows such a beginning could be disastrous for a team but the remainder if the boys rallied and there commenced a string of victories. In the under-15's London emerged from their pool clear winners, the results being:

Devon	80 pts.
Somerset	20 pts.
London	102 pts.
Birmingham	47 pts.

They were to meet Bristol in the final who had emerged with the following results:

North	80 pts.
Kent	80 pts.
Bristol	100 pts.
Bedford	nil

The pools for the Open category were rather complicated and London had a long, nerve-racking waiting period before they could test the opposition. The three pool winners were Devon, Yorkshire and London. London were to meet Yorkshire in the final.

## Under 15 Final:

John Plunkett (North Romford School) opened the scoring with

a waza-ari and a few seconds later scored ippon with utsuri goshi.

Brian Trickey (Haverstock) scored very quickly with uki waza.

Rex Hawkes (Haverstock) had a hard contest and was held for a few seconds, but was able to turn the tables and scored with kesa gatame.

Although London were now sure of winning the Championships the enthusiasm and spirit continued to run with the remainder of the team.

Trevor Norton (Northbrook) was held for seven seconds by his bigger opponent but was able to score waza-ari with kosotogari. An exciting contest with the balance swinging, his opponent scored waza-ari and finally won the contest with another waza-ari. This was London's first defeat in the final.

Andrew House attempted hidari harai goshi and settled into osae-komi for ten seconds. In return his opponent very nearly secured osae-komi for eight seconds. The result of this contest was a decision for Andrew.

With this clear win for London, the Open team was inspired to do even better, as can be seen in the following results.

Michael Olizar (Salesian College) was matched with a very clever opponent whose tricks were quite dangerous. However, the end was quite sudden when he scored with a dramatic shime-waza.

Roy Wildman (Spencer Park) also had a hard contest, attempting kesa gatame three times, only to be broken, until finally at the fourth attempt it remained secure.

Hilary Eastwick-Field (Westminster City) and his opponent provided another exciting contest, there being much newaza. This hard fought contest resulted in a draw.

Hector Gullan (Merchant Taylors) pressed the initiative with two quick attempts at uchimata and then won with osaekomi waza.

Lance Herod (Hillcroft) clinched an overwhelming victory for London by gaining a submission from shime waza.

Summing up I must say that it was most refreshing to see so much judo and fine spirit in contests throughout the day. The two London teams were most impressive and although generally they lacked big techniques their contest strategy was much superior. Both fighting and team spirit were very good.

On behalf of London I wish to record a word of thanks to the organisers — they have set the ball rolling; somebody will be expected to organise these contests next year — a chance for London to do a worthwhile job.

Our thanks also to the Budokwai Committee for offering the club facilities free to the London teams during the six weeks prior to the Championships. Finally the boys themselves have asked me to convey their thanks and appreciation to Stan Woollam, to Ric Schofield of Hillcroft School and to K.C. Smallridge of Hammersmith College of Further Education for their efforts and so much of their spare time devoted to organising and caring for the London teams.



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