



The Kano Society Bulletin



Issue No. 47

January 2021

Contents

- A Love Letter to Judo Through Photographs – by David Finch (author) and Llyr Jones (editor)
- T.P. Leggett and A.J. Toynbee – by Brian Watson
- “Mindset of a Champion” by Brian Jacks with Marc Gingell – reviewed by Brian Watson
- Interview with T.P. Leggett – translated by Brian Watson
- Jigoro Kano – Japan’s Olympic Team Manager (1912-1936) – by Brian Watson
- Points to Ponder – compiled by Brian Watson
- *Judo Collections at the University of Bath.*

In This Edition

The highlight of this issue of “*The Bulletin*” is an article by *judo* photographer David Finch. David has selected his five personal favourites from the countless pictures he has taken at elite *judo* competitions and provided an accompanying narrative for each one. This *Bulletin* also includes several articles by regular contributor, Brian Watson. Thank you both.

Publisher’s Comments

The Kano Society wishes to send its sincerest warm wishes to centenarian Hana Sekine who is currently recovering from a broken hip. As this *Bulletin* is published COVID-19 continues to affect all our lives and we have not been able to enjoy physically practicing *judo* for nearly a year now. We must all take good care when more substantial practice eventually resumes. Finally, I wish all readers a peaceful and prosperous 2021.

Contributions

The backbone of the Kano Society’s activities is this on-line publication. We welcome contributions in the form of articles or photographs etc. to “*The Bulletin*”.

Diana Birch

A Love Letter to *Judo* Through Photographs

David Finch (author) and Llyr Jones (editor)

Introduction

In this article world-renowned *judo* photographer David Finch shares his five favourite *judo* photographs taken over a near 50-year career photographing elite-level sports-competitive *judo*.

Photograph 1 – Guy Auffray

When I started my *judo* photography back in 1973 my camera was an Olympus with a slow motor drive. My second World Championships was at Vienna in 1975 and, as at all events, location, location, location of the photographer cannot be more important. Here, Guy Auffray of France throws Ole Hansen of Denmark for an *ippon* [full point] in the under 80kg category and the timing could not be better. In fact, the picture is so good that twenty-two years later it was featured on the Slovenia stamp to celebrate the awarding of the Maribor European championships.



Guy Auffray (France) throwing Ole Hansen (Denmark) at the 1975 World *Judo* Championships held in Vienna, Austria

Photograph 2 – Loretta Doyle

My second picture features an ecstatic Loretta Doyle of Great Britain celebrating her under 52kg 1982 Paris Worlds gold medal with a giant leap in the air. By this time, I had moved to using Nikon equipment after my stint at the Moscow Olympics where everybody was using Nikon or Canon and being regularly loaned cameras and lenses.



Loretta Doyle (Great Britain) leaping for joy having won the 1982 World Championships held in Paris, France

Photograph 3

My third picture is of 1981 World Champion, Neil Adams of Great Britain throwing Edoardo Cerna of Mexico with a devastating *uchi-mata* [inner-thigh throw] for *ippon* to win the under 78kg Gold medal at the 1983 British Open Championships held at the Crystal Palace Sports Centre, London, United Kingdom (UK).



Neil Adams (Great Britain) throwing Edoardo Cerna (Mexico) at the 1983 British Open Judo Championships held in London, UK

Photograph 4

The fourth picture shows 2000 Sydney Olympic champion, Kosei Inoue of Japan, in mid-air, throwing Daniel Kelly of Australia for *ippon* at the 2004 Summer Olympic Games held in Athens. Although the favourite for the title, Inoue was beaten in the quarter-final and then lost again in the repechage. Later, Inoue coached at The *Budokwai* for a year before becoming the Japanese team coach.



Kosei Inoue (Japan) throwing Daniel Kelly (Australia) at the 2004 Olympic Games Judo held in Athens, Greece

Photograph 5

The fifth picture shows the 2016 Rio-de-Janeiro Summer Olympic Games under 52kg Silver medallist, Odette Giuffrida of Italy (in the white *judogi*), congratulating Majlinda Kelmendi of Kosovo on her Gold medal victory. On the mat they had respectfully bowed and left the area but Giuffrida followed Kelmendi off the mat for some distance and then surprised her with a big hug watched by Kelmendi's coach, Tritton Kuka.

Giuffrida and Kelmendi arguably know each other better than any other two *judoka* in elite competitive *judo* having racked up 10 meetings between 2013 and 2019. I think that this photograph really captures the spirit of *judo* created by Jigoro Kano – especially the character development and mental benefit aspects, with the pair of *judoka* being overcome with emotion and genuine respect for each other. This is in marked contrast to the clenched fists and angry snarling faces that one often sees in the Ultimate Fighting Championships (UFC).



Odette Giuffrida (Italy) congratulates Majlinda Kelmendi (Kosovo) after the final of the under 52kg category at the 2016 Rio-de-Janeiro Summer Olympic Games

About David Finch

David Finch started *judo* in the mid-sixties and gained his 1st *dan* four years later. Fascinated with *judo* and always intending to grade higher, but never doing so, he started photographing the system, and soon became the leading photographer at the orange “*Judo*” magazine until its closure in the late seventies. As managing director of a family business, David could plan trips abroad to photograph major *judo* events – including all World and European Championships from 1973, onwards and all Olympic Games events from 1980 onwards. Friendship with a German *judoka* at The *Budokwai* in the early seventies led to David being the main photographer for the German “*Judo Magazin*” – a position he still holds.

Previous positions have included taking most of the photographs used in the Ippon Books Masterclass series, and Pelham *judo* books involving photo shoots around the world from Tokyo to San Francisco. David has previously worked for Allsport and is a specialist *judo* contributor to Getty Images where thousands of photographs are available and used globally. His pictures have appeared in major publications and videos that have included TV documentaries such as ESPN’s “*O Samurai Brasileiro - A Historia de Chiaki Ishii*”, “*Through My Father’s Eyes: the Ronda Rousey Story*” and many specialist *judo* books and magazines in several languages. Finch’s pictures have also appeared in many non-*judo* media including the “*Guinness Book of Records*”, “*The Wall Street Journal*”, the BBC, ESPN and other television channels, “*The Times*”, “*The Telegraph*”, “*Sports Illustrated*” and a Slovenian postage stamp that celebrated the 1997 Europeans. In 2011 at the Paris Worlds, David Finch was presented with the Association International Presse Sportif’s (AIPS) Media Award alongside former Olympic champion, Thierry Rey of France who received the TV Award.

T.P. Leggett and A.J. Toynebee Brian Watson



T.P. Leggett (1914-2000) and A. J. Toynebee (1889-1975)

Trevor Pryce Leggett, a *Kodokan* 6th *dan*, became a noted oriental scholar, Japanese-language translator and author of over thirty full-length books, some incidentally, written in Japanese. Following an initial curiosity in *judo*, Leggett came

to have great interest in and admiration for other facets of Eastern culture; his many writings included works on Buddhism, yoga, *Zen* and *shogi* (Japanese chess). He was, in his younger days, a single handicap golfer, chess player and later gained from the Japan *Shogi* Federation a 5th *dan* in *shogi*. Born in London, he graduated from the University of London (LLB) in 1934. His father was leading violinist for the celebrated British conductor of the day Sir Thomas Beecham. In early life Leggett trained with a view to becoming a concert pianist and as such did little, if any, physical exercise. Being on occasions sickly, his doctor advised him to take up some sport. At the age of 16, the sport he chose was *judo* when he started taking lessons at The *Budokwai* in London. After training under the legendary *judo* masters Yukio Tani and Gunji Koizumi, he made swift progress and had reached 3rd *dan* grade prior to his gaining a post at the British embassy in Tokyo in 1939. While in Japan he trained at both the Chuo University *judo* club and the *Kodokan*. With the flare-up of the Pacific War in 1941, Leggett, along with other diplomats and foreign nationals, was interned before being repatriated in 1942. He then saw military service in India, where part of his duty was to interrogate Japanese prisoners of war. Following this episode, he joined the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in London and from 1946 to 1970 served as head of the BBC’s Japanese Service where he was responsible for the content of Japanese language short-wave radio broadcasts beamed from the UK to Japan.

Leggett was a man of strong character, which no doubt contributed to his achievements throughout life. Were his efforts influenced by or linked in any way to his long years of training in *judo*? He himself seemed to think so, for like Kano; Leggett was totally dedicated to the furtherance of *judo* and to education, and as such encouraged many youths, mainly British, to engage in the sport. In the United Kingdom (U.K.) he often wrote, broadcast and lectured on Japanese culture and also, he did so in the Japanese language when being interviewed by media personnel during his occasional visits to Japan. His influence among the *judo* fraternity in Britain was quite extensive, from administrative responsibilities that included membership of the British *Judo* Association’s Technical Board, to the day-to-day instruction at the grass-roots level. I recall, for instance, that for the British national *judo* team members and those of black belt grade who were allowed to attend his popular weekly Sunday Class at The *Budokwai* in the 1950s and 1960s, he made but one rule: all had to arrive at the *dojo* wearing a suit, white shirt with a stiffly starched detachable white collar and especially a necktie. Also, at the end of *judo* classes at his London *dojo*, the *Renshuden*, he would always give us a pep talk, sometimes on *judo* but more often advice on challenges in life. After leading his strenuous *judo* training sessions, he would regularly accompany his trainees to a local coffee shop or restaurant, never to a pub, and teach them how to play chess. He encouraged the young black belt holders, especially those who planned to train in Japan, to write essays for him and would edit their efforts following the meal; he also gave us advice on Japanese language study and taught us the rudiments of the written language. He once remarked that the challenge in life that he had found the hardest to master was that of *judo*. In 1984, Leggett was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the

government of Japan for his contributions in helping to introduce Japanese culture to Britain.

The well-known historian and prolific writer Arnold Joseph Toynbee was a good friend of T.P. Leggett. Kisaburo Watanabe (1936-2019), who stayed with Leggett in Kensington during his sojourn in London, told me that Toynbee would often come to visit TP for tea on Sunday afternoons. Watanabe said that since he was designated teaboy, he was always called upon to make afternoon tea for them both.

When I went to Japan for *judo* training in the late 1960s, Japanese students would occasionally ask me questions about Toynbee. In those days I was a little embarrassed for I had heard of him, but I had to confess that I had not read anything about him personally nor had I read any of his books. Even though Toynbee had been lionised in the West decades earlier, especially so in the United States and Canada, I was rather surprised to learn that he was also so well known in a non-English-speaking nation such as Japan.

Toynbee, by the way, once had a meeting with Adolf Hitler. One report stated the following: In 1936, Hitler demanded a private meeting with Arnold Joseph Toynbee, a British historian, philosopher of history, research professor of International History at the London School of Economics and the University of London and author of numerous books. He was visiting Berlin at the time to address the Nazi Law Society. Toynbee agreed to Hitler's demand.

During their meeting, Hitler emphasised his limited expansionist aim of building a greater German nation, and his desire for British understanding and cooperation. Toynbee was convinced of Hitler's sincerity, and endorsed Hitler's message in a confidential memorandum for the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

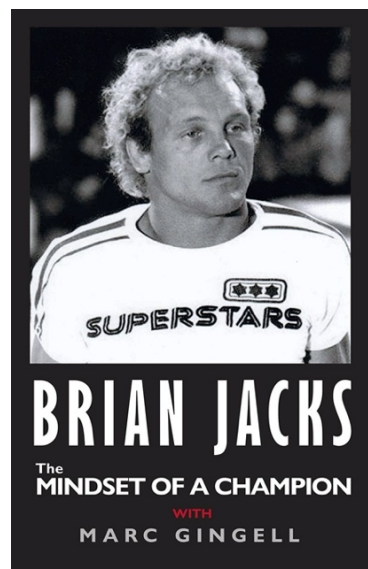
The chief reason for Toynbee's worldwide prominence, however, rested on the issue of his acclaimed ten-volume edition of "A Study of History". This publication was reportedly both a commercial and academic phenomenon. In the U.S. alone, more than seven thousand sets of this edition had been sold by 1955. Toynbee was perhaps the world's most read, translated, and discussed living scholar of his day. His output was enormous, hundreds of books, pamphlets, and articles. Of these, scores were translated into some thirty languages. His photograph even appeared on the front cover of 'Time' magazine in the U.S. on 17 March 1947. Born in London in 1889, Toynbee died in York, U.K., in 1975, aged the same lifespan as that of Leggett, 86 years.

"Mindset of a Champion" by Brian Jacks - Reviewed by Brian Watson

"By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail."

In an effort to spur Brian Jacks to further exertions, his father would often remind him of Benjamin Franklin's inspiring line. Thus, the loyal support and guidance that Brian received

from his parent no doubt assisted him in realising his impressive contest records both in judo and later in the Superstars' events.



Memories of his early frustrating days in Tokyo in 1961 are clearly stated in his book; namely, trying to accustom himself to an unfamiliar diet, trying to decipher Japanese station names while at the same time persevering with a harsh *judo* regime. These experiences were part of his "shugyo" – preparatory training to accustom him for life in Japan. Brian apparently resented having to face these ordeals and was probably not aware of the implications at the time. He minutely details these and other such happenings. He also relates tribulations that he endured, especially injuries he suffered throughout his career both on and off the mat. Nevertheless, he was largely undeterred by these hindrances and always seemed to make a satisfactory recovery both physically and psychologically. His overseas trips and the occurrences during his Superstar days make for captivating reading, so too does his lifestyle in Thailand that he now enjoys.

In his summing up, Brian says that if it wasn't for his appearances in Superstars, he wouldn't have gained nationwide TV publicity nor the ensuing financial rewards. However, if Brian had been a golfer or tennis player, say, and had entered Superstars, I very much doubt that he would have achieved the outstanding results that he did in fact attain time and again. I also believe that it was largely as a result of his early *judo* training that forged in him a spirit of determination that later helped him overcome difficulties not only in judo but also in Superstars and in the wider world of his business dealings. Without his strong, vibrant *judo* spirit, I don't think he would have accomplished his successes to the same high degree.

There is much inspirational content for *judoka* to contemplate in this book. I therefore recommend it not only to the international *judo* fraternity but also to many of those engaged in other sportive activities.

INTERVIEW with T.P. LEGGETT

Translated from the Japanese
'Budo' magazine by Brian N. Watson

Interviewer: Mr. M. Nitto, head Director of the Nihon Budokan, Tokyo.

Interviewee: Mr. T. P. Leggett 8th Dan (judo) writer on Japanese cultural affairs and former head of the Japanese Language Broadcasting Section at the B.B.C. London.

Mr. Nitto: Mr. Leggett, as you are a renowned authority on Japanese Budo and other facets of Japanese culture, I'd like to ask you what attracted you to Japan and especially to her culture?

Mr. Leggett: I was particularly attracted by the fundamental nature of Budo. It was, in fact, a profound fascination that 40 years ago influenced my decision to come to Japan. Thus I was attracted not only by Budo, but also by that element of Japanese culture which is the very essence of Japan's martial arts.

When seen through Englishmen's eyes, Japan, in the 'mysterious' East, seems to be a very romantic place. Similarly, many Japanese have an image of England as being a country of 'gentlemen,' all wearing bowler-hats and carrying furled umbrellas. And so our first impressions of a distant country tend to be very much like day-dreams and fairy tales. But when we actually visit such a place, a feeling of disillusionment is often our initial reaction. However, after living in such a land for a while, and after learning about the local culture and way of life, there are certain countries we are deeply impressed by. In my case, Japan is such a country.

Mr Nitto: You mentioned earlier that you became deeply fascinated by the essence of Budo which is a part of Japanese culture; could you elaborate a little?

Mr. Leggett: Well, by glancing through this Japanese 'Budo' magazine I see some examples of what I mean. For instance, in the poetry feature here, there are two poems. This one exemplifies the true principles of kendo. The relationship between Budo and Japanese poetry is very close. This is a unique characteristic of Japanese martial arts, isn't it? There are other poems, and regular features on both Japanese calligraphy, and on the two most popular Japanese board games, I-go and Shogi (Japanese chess), and so on. Therefore, Budo, poetry and calligraphy are harmoniously blended into one. This magazine 'Budo' illustrates very clearly the fact that the influence of Japanese culture is apparent in the very ethos of Budo.

Mr. Nitto: In Europe, knighthood, like Bushido, has a fairly long history. Would it be correct to say that it is an identical system?

Mr. Leggett: Not really, because Bushido was interwoven with cultural pursuits and so influenced the Samurai's intellectual development. In contrast to this, many European knights were totally illiterate. However, both Bushido and chivalry observed the practice of respect for and defense of the weak. But let me give an example to explain the main difference. In the 8th Century the King of the Franks, Charlemagne, after utterly destroying the strongest armies of the Saxons, Saracens and others, gained control of, and subsequently ruled, a large Empire in Central Europe. Later in 800 AD, the Pope crowned him Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. But it is recorded that he hadn't enough scholarship to write even his own name!



In Japan at that time, the Emperor Saga came to the throne and he is remembered to this day not only for having compiled much epic poetry, but also being one of Japan's greatest calligraphers. So you see there is in fact a big difference between the two systems.

Mr. Nitto: Next, I'd like you to tell us about your early days at the Kodokan. With whom did you train?

Mr. Leggett: At the age of 24 I was kindly admitted to the Kodokan through the good offices of the British Ambassador. The judoka with whom I trained were ex-Chuo University men such as Eiji Miyauchi now 8th Dan and Toyokichi Shihara 8th Dan. I also remember Kazumi Shimatani 8th Dan from Nihon University.

Mr. Nitto: I hear you are well-versed in zen.

Mr. Leggett: Oh, I can't really say I have much knowledge of zen. But, while doing zen meditation (mokuso), I feel a strength emanating from my inner body. Therefore, I am intrigued by this power of zen.

Mr. Nitto: Here at the Budokan we are planning to invite young European Budo aspirants to a summer school. About how many would be interested, do you think?

Mr. Leggett: Oh, I'm sure many would be, but think of the cost of air fares. That would be rather expensive for your organization to pay for, wouldn't it?

Mr. Nitto: Not really, you see if we invited, say, ten people from five or six countries we could get a substantial discount.

Mr. Leggett: Also, there's the problem of language of course. Which one would be better to use, English or French? And I suppose the young students would like to go sightseeing in, say, Kyoto or Kamakura.

Mr. Nitto: Oh, we hadn't thought of that.

Mr. Leggett: Still, if you can successfully carry out the plan, I think it would be a splendid idea.

Mr. Nitto: Well, Mr. Leggett, thanks so much for taking time out from your busy schedule to visit us today.

Mr. Leggett: Not at all, it's been my pleasure.

Jigoro Kano – Japan’s Olympic Team Manager (1912-1936)

Brian N. Watson



28 October 2020 marked the 160th anniversary of the birth of Jigoro Kano in 1860. It was a day for reflecting on his teachings, especially his advice on the importance of education in helping one to cope with the difficulties of life. The occasion also reminded me that it was 100 years ago when Kano led the Japanese Olympic team to Antwerp, Belgium, to compete from 14 August to 12 September 1920 in the Seventh Olympiad. The 1920 Games had been awarded to Antwerp out of sympathy for the sufferings that the Belgian people had endured during the First World War (1914-1918).

There were a number of innovations introduced at that particular Games. The Olympic flag was flown for the first time. Designed in 1913 by Pierre de Coubertin, it displayed five rings representing the union of five continents and thus the universality of the Olympic Games. The Olympic oath was taken for the first time by an athlete on behalf of all competitors, and a flock of doves symbolising peace was released. Since Kano was Chairman of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, he was heavily involved in preparations that led up to Japan’s participation at Antwerp.

Following a dismal showing by its two-member team of sprinter Yahiko Mishima (1886-1954) and marathon runner Shizo Kanakuri (1891-1983, Top row, first from right in photo) at its Olympic debut in the 1912 Games in Stockholm, Japan had planned to increase the number of its athletes in the 1916 Olympics scheduled for Berlin, Germany. However, the 1916 Games were subsequently cancelled after the outbreak of the First World War that had started on 28 July 1914, and ended on 11 November 1918, leaving an estimated 40 million military and civilian casualties, either killed or wounded, in one of the deadliest conflicts in human history. Earlier, the Spanish Flu pandemic had raged like

wildfire from February 1918 to April 1920 infecting some 500 million people, one-third of the global population.

In spite of these two tragedies, the greatest calamities of the age, the 1920 Olympics went ahead with 29 nations sending in total 2,561 male and 65 female competitors. In the run-up, Japan greatly expanded its commitment for its athletes to gain experience in international competition by contending in the Far Eastern Games that were held in Manila 1913, Shanghai 1915, Tokyo 1917 and again Manila in 1919. By August 1920, therefore, Japan was able to field a fairly well-experienced, fifteen-man team that hopefully would achieve some distinction. Yet despite these sterling efforts, most of its track-and-field runners and so too its swimmers, failed to pass the initial heats also Shizo Kanakuri came 16th in the marathon with a time of 2 hours, 48 minutes and 45 seconds, but Japan did considerably better in tennis, by securing medals. These successes highlighted the nation’s debut in the sport when Ichiya Kumagae (1890–1968) took the Men’s Singles Silver medal – Japan’s first-ever Olympic medal. Later, the pairing of Kumagae and Seiichiro Kashio (1892–1962) also gained the Silver medal in the Men’s Doubles.



Ichiya Kumagae



Seiichiro Kashio

Kano was in praise of the Olympic movement for its promotion of excellence, its focus on the development of athletes’ sound physiques, and its encouragement of courtesy, morality and ardent patriotism. On the other hand, though, he was not wholly satisfied with the spirit of the Olympics because its concepts were based solely on European philosophy. He believed that the spirit of the Olympics could be made perfect if Eastern philosophy could also be included: accordingly, he desired to incorporate Eastern philosophy such as the spirit of *judo* in order to perfect the Olympic spirit.

In conclusion, Naoki Murata (1949-2020), a great authority on *judo*, said this of Jigoro Kano: “*Professor Kano’s educational policies reflected his deep-rooted deference for his country and its traditions. Judo was developed by him as a vehicle for people to consolidate both their minds and bodies, thereby becoming ‘robust citizens’ able to play a positive role in the improvement of society. Kano was a forward-thinking educator of the highest calibre. Judo is practiced around the world as a popular sport, but the higher educational principles promoted by Kano should not be ignored in the pursuit of winning medals.*” Judging from the late Mu-

rata-sensei's comments, it seems clear that Kano wished *judoka* to become 'literate' beings as well as skilled in the execution of *judo* techniques.

Points to Ponder Compiled by Brian N. Watson

*"The resolve of one dedicated person is enough
to motivate ten million"*
Jigoro Kano (1860-1938)

"Too many captains will send a ship up a mountain"
Japanese Proverb

*"There is nothing that does not constantly change,
if only in the slightest way"*
Mitsuo Aida (1924 -1991)

*"When the world is at peace, a gentleman
keeps his sword by his side"*
Wu Tsu

*"Thoughts are double-edged, they can be
used to do good or evil"*

"Truth ennobles man, deceit disgraces him"

*"A fool despises good counsel, but a wise man
takes it to heart"*
Confucius (551-479 BC)

*"When people see some things as beautiful,
other things become ugly
When people see some things as good,
other things become bad"*
Lao Tzu



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Judo Collections



The "Bowen Collection" at the University of Bath Library, contains the extensive *judo* archive amassed by *judoka* and scholar Richard Bowen during the course of individual research for his many books and publications.

Alongside the "Bowen Collection" is the personal book collection of Syd Hoare which includes many rare texts, some in the Japanese language, given to Syd by Trevor Leggett. As well as the books, there is a bound compendium of the educational articles and lectures written and delivered by Syd.

Also residing at Bath is the "Woodard (*Judo*) Collection" – a compilation of archival material relating to the history of women's *judo* assembled by Marion and Graham Woodard.

All of these collections represent a wonderful resource for present and future *judo* researchers. They are for reference use only (not available for loan) and can be viewed between 0900 and 1700 hrs.