



The Kano Society Bulletin



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In This Edition

The headline article in this issue of “*The Bulletin*” is a tribute by John Pinnell, Diana Birch and Mike Callan to Kano Society founder member and former *Budokwai* Chairman, emeritus Professor Malcolm Hodkinson. Also included are tributes to the late Warwick Stevens (Stepito), a prominent *judo*ka in the 1950s, written by John Bowen and Brian Watson. Another article not to miss, is one on Brazilian *Judo*'s early pioneers – written by first-time contributor, Gustavo Goulart Braga Macaneiro.

Publisher's Comments

Having acted as “Guest Editor” of our on-line journal for over 10 years (July 2012, issue 22), I am pleased to formally confirm Llyr Jones as the new “Editor” of “*The Bulletin*”. I plan to fully support Llyr as “Founder and Editor Emeritus”.

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

In Memoriam: Professor Malcolm Hodkinson – Kano Society Founder Member (1931 – 2022) John Pinnell, Diana Birch and Michael Callan



Kano Society founder member, former *Budokwai* Chairman, polymath, eminent specialist in geriatric medicine and barrister – emeritus Professor Malcolm Hodkinson died peacefully on 7 November 2022. He was 91 years old.

Born on 28 April 1931 in Stalybridge Lancashire, Henry Malcolm Hodkinson (Hodi) was a lifelong friend of Richard (Dicky) Bowen and Trevor (T.P.) Leggett – serving as T.P.'s personal physician in his later years. Even as a child Hodi was very academically inclined, and whilst running in bare feet trod on a broken bottle which resulted in damage to some tendons in his foot. His father, a master butcher encouraged him in physical activities whilst at home, and when he won a scholarship to study medicine at Brasenose College, Oxford he took up *judo*. Subsequent postgraduate studies saw him move to London, where he naturally joined The *Budokwai*.

Hodi was one of the select few that received a highly prized invitation to train at Leggett's two-hour Sunday class – restricted to those holding brown belt rank or above. Virtually all the key figures of British *judo* graduated from this class, which tended to be followed by coffee and chess in a neighbouring cafe down the Fulham Road. He achieved his 1st *dan* in March 1955, the same month as George Kerr, but does not appear have graded any further. In 1955 he became editor of the “*Budokwai* Quarterly Bulletin – *Judo*”, a responsibility he discharged until 1962. In 1959 he became a committee member of The *Budokwai* and later the same year became club Chairman.

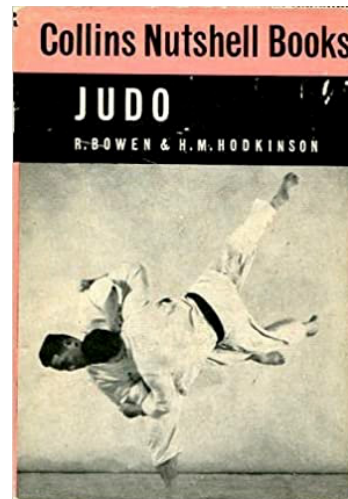
Malcolm's Chairmanship of The *Budokwai* coincided with the 1964 Tokyo Olympics which saw *judo* featuring for the first time, with the Great Britain representatives being Alan Petherbridge, Tony Sweeney, Syd Hoare, and Brian Jacks – the latter three all being *Budokwai* members. It also coincided with the 1962-67 stay of Kisaburo Watanabe, arguably one of the most influential people technically on British *judo* in the second half of the twentieth century.

Watanabe's technical influence undoubtedly contributed to the international successes of the time, and his legacy would include the medals won by British *judoka* at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. In 1967 Hodkinson retired from the *Budokwai* Chairmanship, being succeeded by Martin Lewis.

Hodkinson's period of editorship and Chairmanship also coincided with major international developments in *judo*. The first World *Judo* Championships were held in 1956 at the Kuramae *Kokugikan*, Tokyo, where light-middleweight, Dicky Bowen came fifth in what was an open weight competition.



Malcolm Hodkinson performing the *judo* throw *kata-guruma* (shoulder wheel)



"*Judo*" (1963) by Bowen and Hodkinson
Collins Nutshell Books

Malcolm Hodkinson maintained a lifelong interest in *judo* and a connection with The *Budokwai*. Along with Dicky Bowen, Syd Hoare, Stan Brogan and Diana Birch, he was one of the senior *judoka* that, on 23 January 2000, established the Kano Society. Recall that the motivation for founding the Society was driven by a concern that some critical elements of *judo*, as espoused by Jigoro Kano, were no longer being taught or applied. One of its objectives, therefore, was to promote a style of *judo* more prevalent in the past.



Malcolm Hodkinson (1st dan) at work on his last issue of the "*Judo Bulletin*"
["*Budokwai* Quarterly Bulletin – *Judo*", April 1962]

In 1963 Malcolm co-wrote, with Richard (Dicky) Bowen (1926-2005), the compact yet copiously illustrated book, "*Judo*" – part of the series of Collins Nutshell Books which covered many kinds of hobbies, sports, practical activities, and leisure-time interests. The excellent little book not only



Three stalwarts of The *Budokwai* – (L-R) Malcolm Hodkinson, Trevor Leggett and Richard (Dicky) Bowen – during the 1993 *Budokwai* 75th Anniversary Dinner held on 6 November 1993 at the Rembrandt Hotel, Kensington, London



Malcolm Hodkinson enjoying the 2002 *Budokwai* Charles Palmer Memorial Dinner held at The Rembrandt Hotel, Knightsbridge, London



Malcolm Hodkinson at the 2015 Annual General Meeting of The *Budokwai*

As well as *judo*, Malcolm had a wide range of interests – ranging from antique glass and Staffordshire pottery to baroque music. He was a skilled repairer of Staffordshire pottery as well as a maker of jewellery and a glass blower. A genuine polymath, having retired as a medical consultant at the age of 60 he trained for a new legal career in the law. He gained a Graduate Diploma of Law (with Merit) at Westminster University in 2000, and on 11 October 2001 became a barrister at Middle Temple. A pupillage followed and following its completion he focussed on civil work, particularly personal injury but also medical negligence and other aspects of medical law. In 2009 he decided to concentrate entirely on work as a medical expert witness – an activity in which he was still active.

The Society extends its deepest condolences to Malcolm's wife Judith, his four daughters and nine grandchildren.

In Memoriam: Warwick Stevens (1930 – 2023) John Bowen



Warwick Philip Stevens died on 4 January 2023 at the age of 91. The cause was Alzheimer's disease and congestive cardiac failure. He can be regarded as the last of a group of strong, skilful British *judo* practitioners who came to prominence in the 1950s under the guidance of Trevor Pryce (T.P.) Leggett and skilled instructors from Japan, starting with Teizo Kawamura and Saburo Matsushita.

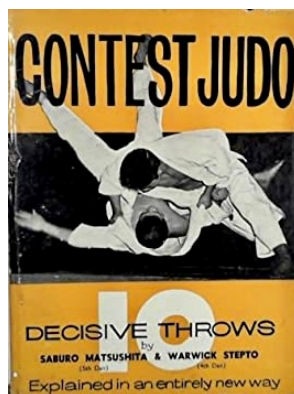
Within the *judo* community, Stevens was affectionately known as "Pepper" (that was how he signed letters), because he was regarded as "hot stuff" on and off the mat. He was a speedy, stylish middleweight, and was also known for always being impeccably dressed. He had an almost military bearing, ramrod straight, shoulders back and chest out. When I see Pepper in my mind's eye, he's always wearing a Prince of Wales check suit. His friends used to joke that while he flew to Japan, his suits had to go by ship.

Warwick Stevens (originally Stepto) was born on 27 May 1930, in Brixton, south London, the youngest of seven children – four brothers and two sisters. He attended St Saviour's school in Herne Hill, then went on to Loughborough College. He enjoyed a number of sports, including tennis, squash, skiing, and golf, and was a life-long fitness fanatic. His sporting prowess was first on show in 1946, when he played at the famed Lord's cricket ground for South London School Boys. He also became a superb ballroom dancer, saying it was a good way to meet girls.

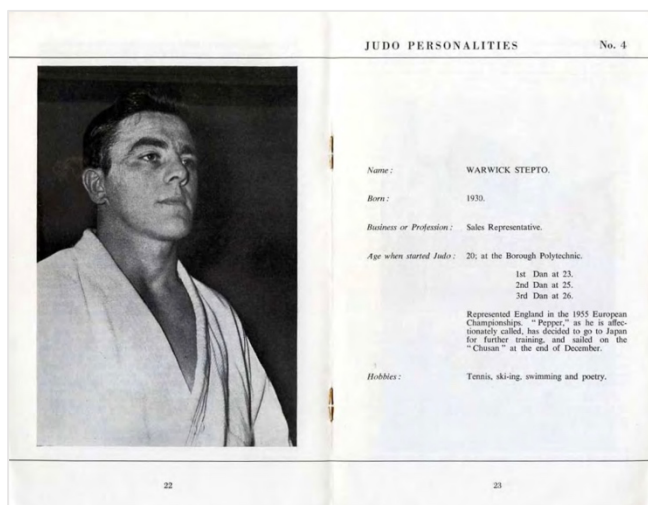
When he got called up (for National Service) at 18, Stevens joined the Parachute Regiment and got three teeth knocked out for his trouble. It was after he finished his stint in the military, at 20, that he started *judo*, which became a passion that changed his life. His first *judo* classes were at Borough Polytechnic, and as he looked to progress, he joined The *Budokwai*. He achieved his 1st dan at 23 and his 2nd dan at 25. In 1956, at the age of 26, he was awarded 3rd dan, at a time when that was a daunting test of skill and endurance that involved completing a line-up of ten or more opponents.

By that time, he already had international experience, having been selected as a member of the Great Britain (GB) team that attended the 1955 European Championships. Back then, however, it was virtually impossible to achieve a higher grade in the United Kingdom, so in 1956, Stevens sailed for Japan to undertake a period of training at the *Kodokan*. He joined the *Kodokan* in September 1956 as a *Kenshusei* [special research student] – an elite group of mostly Japanese *judoka* who were taught *judo* technique and *kata* by the most senior *Kodokan* instructors.

While most of the British *Kenshusei judoka* had been given some financial assistance to go to Japan to train at the *Kodokan*, Stevens saved up enough money to pay for the trip and living expenses himself.



**“Contest Judo – 10 Decisive Throws” –
original edition by Matsushita & Stepto, with later
reprints by Matsushita & Stevens**

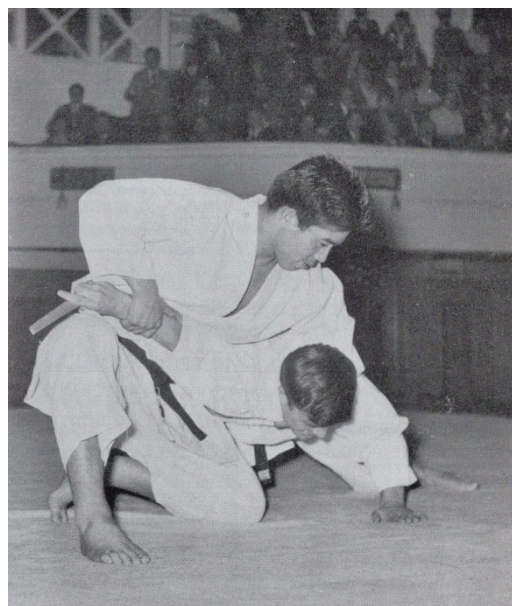


Profile of Warwick Stepto in the January 1957 issue of the magazine “Judo”, Volume 1, Number 4

Two years later, at the end of 1958, he returned to the United Kingdom (UK), and in 1959 was selected to captain a British *judo* team against Belgium. The GB team won, with the high point being Stevens throwing Daniël Outelet for *ippon* with a lightning-fast spinning *ashi-guruma* [leg-wheel throw]. Outelet was Belgium's first great international *judo* champion, the only male Belgian *judoka* to have won four individual European *judo* titles, so it was an impressive, defining victory for Stevens.

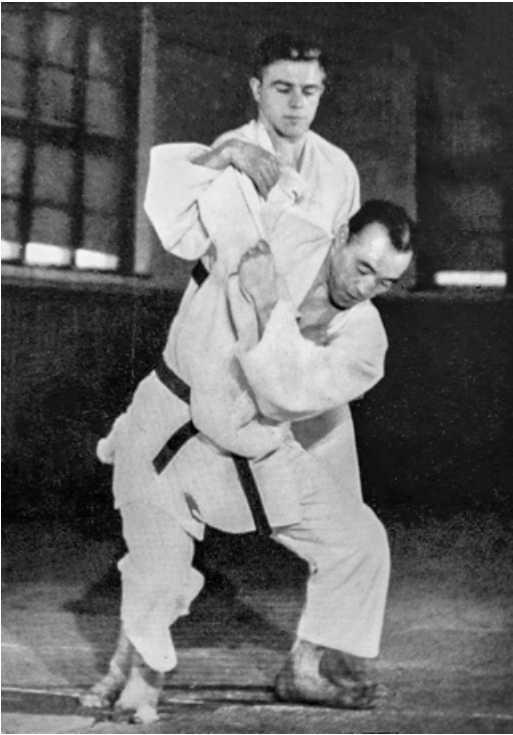
In the summer of 1959, he was the instructor at summer courses the BJA held at Hull and Lilleshall Hall. Around that time, he became the resident instructor at the new *Renshuden Judo Club* in London, which had recently been founded by Leggett, joining Saburo Matsushita, the other instructor, who was one of the finest contest men Japan has produced. The two of them were great friends, and in 1961 they co-wrote a book called “*Contest Judo – 10 Decisive Throws*”, as a practical manual for learning contest techniques and practice. Also in May 1961, the *Kodokan* promoted Stevens to 4th *dan*.

In Japan, Stevens had taught Matsushita English, and in the UK, they appeared together in *judo* displays several times. One of their most memorable *judo* collaborations was at a *Budokwai* Annual Display at the Royal Albert Hall in which they performed the (non-*Kodokan*), so-called, *Go-no-sen-no-kata* in fast and slow motion, something that required weeks of hard work and training. The slow motion was particularly impressive, requiring a high degree of strength as well as balance and sheer skill. Matsushita had seen this done in Paris, which had fuelled his determination to repeat the feat. The two friends also partnered to perform *Kime-no-kata* [Decisive forms] in Wales.



**Saburo Matsushita and Warwick Stepto performing
Kime-No-Kata at the 1959 National Teams (Inter Area)**

A look through the *judo* magazines and books of the time shows how often Stevens was in demand as the partner for demonstrating techniques on, including by Teizo Kawamura, Matsushita, Leggett, and my brother, Richard. Being a good *Uke* is harder than it looks.



Warwick Stepto as Uke for Teizo Kawamura
in 1961 *Budokwai Bulletin*



Warwick Stepto and Geoff Rushworth
demonstrating on a course in Hull

In 1962, John Newman returned to the UK and signed on as instructor at the *Renshuden* as Stevens was leaving to join the Commercial section of the British Embassy in Tokyo, where the Foreign Office needed someone with his Japanese language skills. He worked there until leaving early in 1970. As well as his Japanese language skills, he was a skilled typist, able to touch-type even the number keys.

As alluded to above, his original surname was Stepto, so why the name-change? Well, Pepper met his wife-to-be, Pam, who was working at the Embassy, at a Christmas party in 1970, and they left Japan and married in 1972. Their daughter Joanna was born in 1974, and son James in 1976. At the time, "*Steptoe and Son*" was an enormously popular BBC sitcom about a father and son in the rag-and-bone business. The trouble was that Pepper would book a good restaurant to take important visitors to, only to arrive and be told they thought it was a hoax. Finally, two days after his

son was born, he snapped and changed his name to Stevens without consulting his wife, who was still in hospital.

To enlarge on Pepper's appearance and mien, he was always nothing less than smartly dressed and seemingly freshly shaven. Stubble wouldn't dare to appear; every hair knew its place. He always showed good taste. My father, who made one or two suits for him, said Pepper knew how to take care of a suit, unlike some other ex-*Kenshusei*. When I first went to his flat in Harajuku in Tokyo, it was spacious and immaculate, with nothing out of place or draped over a chair.

Once, when George Whyman took Pepper for a sail in his catamaran, Pepper turned up dressed to the nines, right down to a silk cravat. At one point, when George was on the boat, close to shore, and Pepper was standing well back on the sloping concrete shoreline, George threw him a line and asked him to pull the boat in. Pepper tried, but the concrete was so slippery with algae that he just slid down into the sea.

Pepper was witty. About Whyman, he said that one thing you could say about George is that he wouldn't punch you unless he was drunk.

The last time I saw Pepper was in 2005. He was 75 then but looked and moved like a much younger man. He kept himself fit and trim with golfing, walking, and swimming. He was taking walks as late as a few months ago, refusing to use a stick but maybe ready to lean on Pam's arm.

In December 1987, the *Kodokan* promoted him to 5th *dan*.

It could be said that Warwick "Pepper" Stevens lived his life with "perseverance, courtesy and co-operation", the very qualities the practice of *judo* encourages.

Warwick Stepto, later Stevens (1930 – 2023) Brian Watson

Warwick was active in contest *judo* in the 1950s and from all accounts a very able contest man. I had only one *judo* practice with him and that was at the London *Judokan* in the early 1960s when he was home on leave from the British Embassy in Tokyo.

Later, I met him and John Newman socially several times in Japan in the 1970s. I recall Warwick acted as best man at George Whyman's wedding in Takasaki, Gunma Prefecture, and the following day together with Mick Woodhead and John Bowen we travelled by train back to Tokyo. Warwick attended the Naganuma Japanese Language school regularly with George Whyman.

I was invited, along with others, to his farewell party at his apartment in Harajuku, Tokyo, when he and wife Pam departed Japan for England.

I met Warwick again when together with Trevor P. Leggett we attended John Newman's funeral in London in 1993.

The last time I saw Warwick was when he, Kisaburo Watanabe and I had dinner together at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, in 1998.

The thing that most impressed me about Warwick was that he was always smartly dressed and presentable, as if he had just stepped out of a high-class tailor's display window.

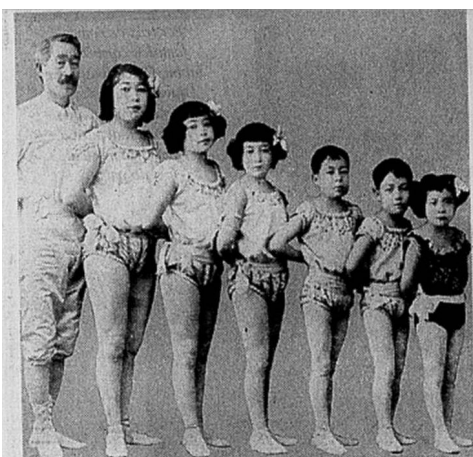
Rest In Peace.

Brazilian Judo's First Pioneers Gustavo Goulart Braga Macaneiro

Judo, Jiu-jitsu or Jujutsu?

In 1882, Jigoro Kano, founded the *Kodokan*. The years that followed served to develop and consolidate the now world-renowned Japanese martial way and sport, *judo*. At the beginning of the 20th century, Japanese immigrants, far from their country of origin, began to internationalise the practice of *judo*. One of the countries to receive these immigrants and benefit from this opportunity was Brazil, one of the current powers of this sport.

Regarding *judo*-related Japanese martial arts in Brazil, according to recent accounts, the first person to teach *jujutsu* in the country might have been Manji Takezawa. Takezawa would have taught *jujutsu* under the care of Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil between 1831 and 1889. Upon closer inspection, however, the thesis seems unlikely. The hypothesis derives from a text in a 1969 book by Nanju Suzuki [1], however, in the original Japanese text it should be noted that the term used by Suzuki was *Taiso* 体操 i.e. gymnastics.



Manji
Takezawa,
on the left,
with his
family

Although the term “*Japanese gymnastics*” has been used to describe *jujutsu*, primary source documents on Takezawa indicate that he left Japan as a child and had little memory of its culture when he arrived in Brazil. According to Shungoro

Wako [2], even speaking the Japanese language was something difficult for Manji as he spent most of his life outside Japan. Takezawa Manji was taken as a child to Europe where he learned acrobatics and juggling and, in fact, it is very likely that his knowledge of gymnastics came from there. Although Suzuki's account has spread recently, there is still no primary source that verifies that Manji actually taught *jujutsu* to the emperor's guard. Another possible reason for this imagery to have spread throughout Brazil is the existence of another Manji Takezawa in Japan at the same time. This Takezawa was portrayed in *Ukiyo-e* paintings, feeding the Brazilian imagination of a Manji Takezawa in Japanese clothing, embodying the samurai ethos and the culture of his country. The Brazilian Takezawa, however, was a very different character from his namesake who did not leave Japan. The introduction of *jujutsu* or *judo* in Brazil, therefore, should not be linked to the arrival of Takezawa at the end of the 20th century, but to the period linked to the beginning of Japanese immigration in the country.

Judo, Jiu-jitsu or Jujutsu?

It is now helpful to explain that the term *jiu-jitsu* is an older romanisation, and original Western spelling, of 柔術 *jujutsu*. It is still in fairly common use – especially for relatively modern hybrid, or derivative, systems such as Brazilian *Jiu-Jitsu* (BJJ). Note that the modern Hepburn romanisation of 柔術 is *jujutsu*, and it is that spelling that will principally be used in this article.

Note also, that *judo* did not immediately fully supersede *jujutsu* – not in Japan nor anywhere else. Furthermore, there was little practical distinction between the *jujutsu* and the *judo* of the time since *judo* as an established system only became fully substantiated over an extended period of a few decades [3]. Moreover, contemporary newspaper articles often used the terms ‘*jiu-jitsu*’ and ‘*judo*’, interchangeably, and it was only later that ‘*judo*’ become established as the dominant term.

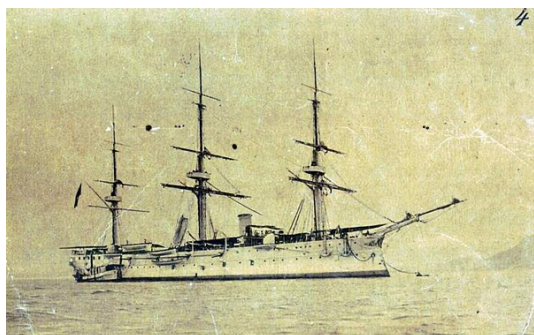
Japanese Migration to Brazil

On November 5, 1895, in Paris, Brazil and Japan signed a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, which allowed the beginning of the Japanese immigration to Brazil. Although the treaty was signed in 1895, it was only in 1908 that the Japanese immigration process officially started. With the restrictions imposed by the United States [4] the Japanese government decided to redirect migration to Brazil. From the Brazilian government's side, the interest for Japanese immigration was related to the need to complement the workforce, particularly in Sao Paulo state where coffee production experienced a major economic growth [5]. Also, at that time, some difficulties arose for the continuity of the ongoing German and Italian immigration.

At the time, German, and Italian Immigration were strong to Brazil, but two facts changed the course of this project. First, because of the decree of ‘Von der Heydt’, German immigration to Sao Paulo has been prohibited. Second, based on a report by journalist Adolfo Rossi regarding the conditions of immigrants, in 1902 the Italian government determined, through the ‘Prinetti decree’, the prohibition of Italian immi-

gration to coffee farms located in Sao Paulo. These two factors, and the need for a new migration route for the Japanese prompted the large-scale project of the Japanese immigration to Brazil, beginning in 1908 [4].

In 1908, the same year that Japanese mass migration to Brazil started, the first *judo* instructor arrived in the country. It was in that same year that the Navy hired two “*jiu-jitsu*” teachers in Yokohama – Sada Miyako and Ume Kakiyara. Sailing on the training ship, the *Benjamin Constant*, the two men arrived in Brazil at the end of 1908 – the same year as the arrival of the famous Japanese cargo/passenger ship, the *Kasato Maru*.



The *Benjamin Constant*



The *Kasato Maru*

Lieutenant-Captain Anibal Gama, one of those responsible for bringing the Japanese to Brazil, wrote in a letter to the newspaper “*O Paiz*” about the credentials of the two men. It is interesting to note that in the same letter he remarks that the Chilean Navy had also hired two *ju-jitsu* teachers in similar circumstances. It is possible that one of them was Jinkichi Okura, who would later join Count Koma's troupe in Brazil, and who had been his assistant for many years in Belem, Para.

Saku Miura ~ Sada Miyako

Sada Miyako's actual name was Saku Miura or Sakuzo Miura – in fact Sack (Saku) is short for Sakuzo [6]. Born in Ehime Prefecture, Shikoku, in 1896, he moved, aged 15, to the capital, Tokyo, to study. At the same time, he studied *Kodokan Judo*, reaching the rank of 1st dan. Later, Miura became a part-time teacher at Kashiwazaki High School. It was he who started the practice of *judo* at the school, and thus he can be considered the founder of the *judo* club of this institution [7].

Once on Brazilian soil, in December 1908, Sada Miyako (Miura) and M. Kakiyara, his assistant, began teaching *ju-jitsu* to the Navy personnel at the Sao Francisco Xavier Fortress on the island of Villegagnon, in Rio de Janeiro – the then capital of Brazil. It was at this time that Paschoal Segretto, a businessman in the entertainment business, began to manage presentations by the two Japanese [8].

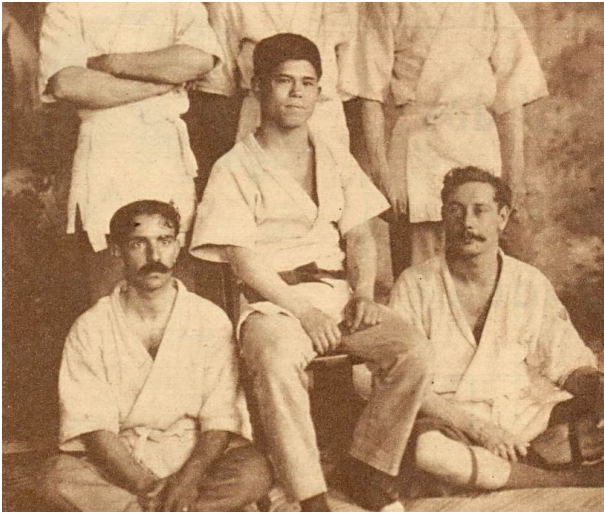
In Brazil, Miura taught the Civil Guard and the Army, as well as classes in academies and clubs. Although he was actually the original introducer of *jujutsu* (viz. *judo*) to Brazil, Miyako, became notorious for the defeat suffered to the capoeira fighter Cyriaco in 1909.



Cartoon of Cyriaco defeating Sada Miyako
[Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro]

After about four years teaching *ju-jitsu* in Brazil, Miyako started to work as a journalist. First working as an international correspondent for a newspaper in Osaka, and later becoming director of one of the newspapers of the Japanese colony in Brazil – the *Nippak Shinbun*. Miura's use of aliases ended up becoming a problem in his life when the Brazilian government, during the second world war, came to believe that he was a Japanese spy. It is at this moment that this pioneer of *jujutsu* in Brazil would be deported, ending his life in Japan. Even after returning to his homeland, Miura had no peace, as the Japanese government, in turn, also believed that he was a spy, this time for the Brazilian government. He died in Japanese territory shortly after being released from prison.

Two years after Miura's arrival, in 1910, Takezo Mamizuka, born in Fukuoka Prefecture, arrived in the country to work as a farmer in the lands of Jatai in Sao Paulo. What little is known about Mamizuka's *judo* instruction is that he taught *judo* at the Sao Paulo State Police, and later opened a *judo* dojo at Rua Gloria 98, in the year of 1912 [6]. However, Mamizuka's work with *judo* does not seem to have played a leading role in its development in Brazil.



Sada Miyako (Sack Miura) with *jujutsu* students in Brazil

Mitsuyo Maeda

The most celebrated *judo* pioneer in Brazil, however, is Mitsuyo Maeda (1878-1941). Maeda, a *Kodokan* man, arrived with Satake, Okura, Matsuura, Hara and Akiyama. Each of the group's members was described as a champion. Maeda was the world champion, Satake the champion of New York, Okura the champion of Chile, Matsuura the champion of Peru, Hara the champion of Tokyo and Akiyama the champion of North America. Such labels, however, were more related to personal marketing than genuine championship titles, since at that time there were still no competitions that could provide these kinds of titles.



Mitsuyo Maeda (1878 - 1941)



Although Maeda settled at the end of this journey in Belem, in the state of Para, the beginning of the tour of the Conde Koma 'troupe' arrived in Brazil in September 1914 through Porto Alegre in southern Brazil. From there the group continued on pilgrimage throughout the country, passing through Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhao, Amazonas, then reaching Para.

Upon arriving in the country, the events of Maeda's group were linked to the company of Paschoal Segretto (1868-

1920), also known in the country as the '*minister of entertainment*'. Segretto was a pioneer of cinema in Brazil and owned several theatres, cinemas, amusement parks and nightclubs in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro [8].

Aware of the success of European novelties, he was a supporter of combat sports, being the first to host an international Greco-Roman wrestling event in the country. The tournaments he promoted in the cinemas and theatres he owned, aroused great interest, and always attracted many spectators. The famous International Pavilion, which he owned, hosted the first major martial arts events in Brazil – Greco-Roman wrestling and boxing championships, as well as *jujutsu* and Vale-Tudo [No Holds Barred] matches. Years later, Paschoal Segreto Sobrinho, the nephew of Paschoal Segretto, was instrumental in bringing the World *Judo* Championship to Brazil in 1965 [9] and was also elected the first President of the Brazilian *Judo* Confederation [10].



Paschoal Segreto (1868-1920)

Even long before Maeda arrived, the '*minister of entertainment*' helped Sada Miyako (Miura) to promote his fighting events. Already familiar with *jujutsu* since that time, it was natural that Segretto saw the arrival of Maeda's troupe as a business opportunity.

It is true that, even if the Japanese group had basic language skills, the help of a native, with contacts and resources to announce the events of the fighters was essential. Thus, the *jujutsu* demonstrations became part of the other shows promoted by the company Paschoal Segretto owned.

The strategy to promote *jujutsu* was simple and straightforward, and it was nothing new for the group as they had been using the same system for some time in the other countries they visited: Count Koma offered 6,000 francs to fighters who managed to beat him, and 500 francs to amateurs (generally spectators) who managed to resist more than fifteen minutes against him. The proposal, in addition to being widely publicised by the newspapers, was also posted on a pamphlet in front of the demonstration venues.

The troupe's presentations were given in the following order: first, Count Koma and the elements of his troupe were introduced; then Count Koma invited spectators who wanted to fight with him; in the sequence, self-defence techniques were shown by the Japanese; then they demonstrated the techniques with which a *jujutsu* match could be won; the

show ended with the match between the fighters previously announced on the posters. When perhaps Maeda was injured in the fights held previously, the main fight had changes in the casting.

It is interesting to note that the description of the categories of techniques presented in the self-defence demonstrations are very similar to the technical categories of the self-defence system adopted by the Gracie family, who have always attributed to Maeda as the source of their system. The demonstration of self-defence encompassed defences against punching aggression, knife aggression, baton aggression, wrist grips, waist grabs, "Apache aggression", defences against a boxer and defences when being surprised from the rear [11].

Among the fighters Maeda faced in Brazil were the boxer Adolpho Corbiniano from Barbados, Nagib Assef, who claimed to be a wrestling champion in Australia, Argentinian wrestler Alfredo Leconte, American wrestler and boxer Jack Murray, and the Italian wrestler Victorio Segato. Those fights happened until September 1921, when Maeda, Okura and Satake returned to Cuba to participate in what they called a 'Jiu-Jitsu World Championship'. From September 1921 to June 1922 Maeda remains abroad, and among his fellow instructors, he is the only one returning to Brazil at that time. Okura stays in Mexico, and Satake returns to Japan (later returning for a brief period to Brazil). Matsuura, the Raku of Brazil, left the country in 1919 and went to live in Los Angeles, being one of the founders of the Southern California Yudanshakai (Dan-grade/Black-belt Association) known as Nanka Judo Yudanshakai.

After returning to Brazil from his trips abroad, Maeda retires as a fighter and limits himself to teaching *jujutsu*. Since arriving in Brazil, Maeda has managed to train some teachers, the most important of them at that moment was Jacyntho Ferro, who had become the head instructor of Maeda's academy in his absence.



Mitsuyo Maeda and Jacyntho Ferro (Seated), Jinkichi Okura is the second from the left (standing)

In 1925, some Japanese officials went to Para to analyse the possibility of formulating a planned migration project for the region. Having good relationships with influential politicians in the region, Maeda becomes instrumental in the project. To start the project, the Japanese founded the company *Nambe Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha* (NANTAKU) in Japan and in Brazil the *Companhia Niponica de Plantacoes do Brasil S.A.* As the owner of the land received should be a Brazilian, the bureaucratic situation encouraged Count Koma to ask for Brazilian naturalisation in December 1926, and the process ended in his favour in 1927. Maeda suddenly became responsible for more than 900 thousand hectares of land. In 1931, Maeda sends a proposal letter to Jigoro Kano, offering part of these lands to the *Kodokan*, as a way to encourage the practice of *judo* in the country. Although Jigoro Kano was in favour of the project, it is likely that an imbroglio over land ownership that reached the Brazilian Senate prevented the donation of these lands to the *Kodokan* from materialising [12].

It is through this project that Maeda ends up meeting a student from *Kokushikan* University, already graduated in *judo* in Japan, named Takeo Yano. Yano, who would become one of the great names in Brazilian *jujutsu* history, started teaching alongside Count Koma in Para. Maeda, who was already more concerned with Japanese immigration than with fighting, gladly accepted having a new right-hand man since the death of Jacyntho Ferro in 1929.

Maeda, in this period, teaches *judo* (then still referred to as *jujutsu* in the country) to a series of Brazilians who would form the base, at that time, for *judo* and for Brazilian *Jiu-Jitsu* (BJJ) future such as Jacyntho Ferro, Carlos Gracie, Takeo Yano, Loanzi, Luis França, among others. The effects of Count Koma's presence in the country need, however, many more pages to explain. Following Maeda, through the Japanese Immigration process, many *judo* practitioners arrived in Brazil, such as Tatsuo Okochi (1924), Yasuichi Ono (1928), Katsutoshi Naito (1929), Sobei Tani (1931), Tokuzo Terazaki (1933), Ryuzo Ogawa (1934) and Seisetsu Fukaya also in the early 1930s [13]. These men came to form the backbone of Brazilian *judo* for the years that followed. It can be said that the most visible result, today, of Maeda's work popularising *judo* in Brazil was the formation of BJJ by the Gracie family and their contemporaries. Maeda, however, is not only the grandfather of BJJ, but is also recognised as the first *judo* great pioneer in Brazil.

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Daniel Lascau Appointed as the First Non-Japanese *Kodokan Shidoín* Llyr Jones

The Kano Society would like to congratulate 1991 light-middleweight (-78kg) World Champion Daniel Lascau International Judo Federation (IJF) 8th *dan*, on his appointment as the first non-Japanese *shidoín* 指導員 [instructor] at the *Kodokan* in its 141-year history [1]. Lascau is IJF Head Referee Director and a Member of its Scientific Committee.



Daniel Lascau receiving his *Kodokan Shidoín Certificate* from Haruki Uemura – *Kodokan President*



Daniel Lascau receiving his distinctive *Shidoín judogi* from Haruki Uemura – *Kodokan President*

Lascau's appointment as a new *Kodokan Shidoín* was announced in the margins of the Paris Grand Slam 2023 *judo* tournament. He was presented with his *Kodokan Shidoín* certificate and distinctive *Shidoín judogi* from Haruki Uemura *Kodokan 9th dan* – the President of the *Kodokan*.

The symbology of the *Kodokan* instructor's badge was considered in an article by Jones and De Cree in an earlier edition of this Bulletin [2].



The *Shidoín* Badge Embroidery

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Yoshimi Osawa Kodokan 10th dan Kodokan Farewell Party

On 18 February 2023 a “Thank You and Farewell Party” for the late Yoshimi Osawa Kodokan 10th dan (1926 – 2022) was held at the Kodokan. To commemorate his remarkable life in judo, a special exhibition was also held at the Kodokan Museum.

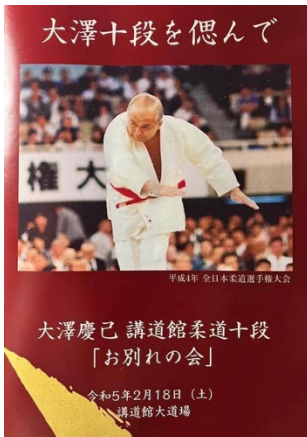
Photographs from the party and some of the exhibits follow next.



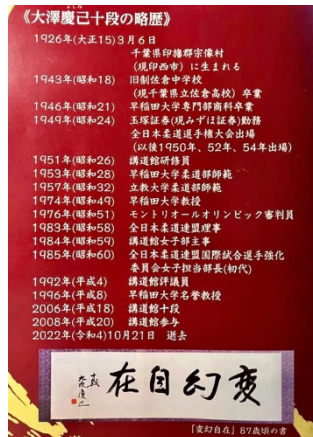
Acknowledgments by Koshi Onozawa Kodokan 9th dan



Flowers being offered by Yasuhiro Yamashita Kodokan 9th dan –
President of the All Japan Judo Federation



Yoshimi Osawa Farewell – Souvenir Programme



Memorial Display at the Farewell Party for Yoshimi Osawa



Participants offering flowers



Condolence messages by Haruki Uemura – Kodokan President



Special Exhibits at the Kodokan Judo Museum



Yoshimi Osawa Kodokan 10th dan – Favourite Aka Obi



Ichiro Abe, Yoshimi Osawa and Toshiro Daigo –
all Kodokan 10th dan

Points to Ponder

“The pessimist complains about the wind; the optimist expects it to change; the realist adjusts the sails.”

William Arthur Ward (1921-1994)

“The most perfect technique is that which is not noticed at all.”

Pablo Casals (1876-1973)

“Do not desire what you cannot have.”

Leo Szilard (1989-1964)

“Opportunities multiply as they are seized.”

Sun Tzu (c.544 – c.496 BCE)

“When anger rises, think of the consequences.”

Confucius (c.551 – c.479 BCE)

“True words are not sweet, sweet words are not true.”

Lao Tzu (Flourished: c.600 - c.501 BCE)



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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.