



NAGAOKA HIDEICHI BIOGRAPHY

Dai-Nippon Butokukai (Greater Japan Martial Virtues Society)

Judo Kata Seitei-iin (Board for the formalization of judo katas)



Sitting, from right:

Hiratsuka Katsuta of Kagawa (Yoshin-ryu); **Yano Koji** of Kumamoto (Takenouchi-santoryu, kyoshi); **Sekiguchi Jushin** of Wakayama (Sekiguchi-ryu); **Totsuka Eibi** of Chiba (Yoshin-ryu, hanshi); **Kano Jigoro** of Tokyo (Kodokan-judo, hanshi); **Hoshino Kumon** of Kumamoto (Shiten-ryu, hanshi); **Katayama Takayoshi** of Kagawa (Yoshin-ryu); **Eguchi Yazo** of Kumamoto (Kyushin-ryu, kyoshi); **Inazu Masamizu** of Kyoto (Miura-ryu).

Back, from right :

Yamashita Yoshiaki of Tokyo (Kodokan-judo, kyoshi); **Isogai Hajime** of Kyoto (Kodokan-judo, kyoshi); **Yokoyama Sakujiro** of Tokyo (Kodokan-judo, kyoshi); **Nagaoka Shuichi** of Kyoto (Kodokan-judo, kyoshi); **Takano Shikataro** of Okayama (Takenouchi-ryu); **Tanabe Matauemon** of Himeiji (Fusen-ryu, kyoshi); **Imai Kotaro** of Okayama (Takenouchi-ryu, kyoshi); **Sato Hoken** of Kyoto (Kodokan-judo, kyoshi); **Oshima Hikosaburo** of Kagawa (Takenouchi-ryu, kyoshi); **Tsumizu Mokichi** of Wakayama (Sekiguchi-ryu); **Aoyagi Kihei** of Fukuoka (Sosuishitsu-ryu, kyoshi).



Some basic information on Nagaoka Hidechi is needed in our “ video and more”, to deal with later on the different notion that guided the two Judo Teachar Schools existing in Japan before WW2:

- the Kodokan one (Tokyo-koto-shihan-gakko) directly in touch with the Founder whose ideals were internationalist and pacifist ;
- and the Dai Nippon Butokukai one created to standardize the Phisycal Education of the japanese nation.

Judo Master Mr. Piero Comino helps us through it. He gets the following information from a friend of his from the Kodokan: 5th Dan Tatsuya Matsumoto, Japan Budo Academic Society member.

Dear Mr. Piero

Yes, it is true. Hideichi Nagaoka could not throwing by Kitouryu 's Yokosutemi to the Kodokan Members. Because, Kodokan's Randori start by Kumite (hold Judogi by two hands).

Note: In judo“ran-dori” means “free –style fighting after grabbing the judoghi”, attaining a practice session with no hands injuries; Kito-ryu would take the “ran” exercise (free action) without taking hold of the judoghi, but this street-fighting style would cause many injuries.

However Kitouryu 's Yokosutemi Waza using to partner without Kumite.

Note: as in the koshiki no kata

So, he reseached Yokosutemi with Kumite in Kodokan. Finaly, he developed his original Yokosutemei Waza by hiself.

It 's became Kodokan Technique which call "Yokowakare".

Famous Match: May 1934(Show 9) Hajime Isogai X Hideichi Nagaoka they already did same match which will remain in the history of judo surely in a Kodokan judo convention also in February, 1919 (Taisho 8).

Sairyoukan(Tokyo) is the martial art convention in the presence of Majesty which celebrates Prince birthday are held by Kodokan President Jigoro Kano. Many Teachers attended.



Note: as the Dai Nippon Judo Shi states it included the best amateurs the best professionals and the highest ranked Masters.

Isogai Hajime 64 year olds of 9th Dan vs Hideichi Nagaoka, same age and same rank. At first, Isogai holding Nagaoka's right side of collar to the left hand, and also taking left side of collar suddenly . Nagaoka dodges the body (kata-guruma)quickly. Shortly, Nagaoka twists the body and devises a knee-wheel...

Note: With "Knee-wheel" must we mean "hiza-guruma"? Jigoro kano say in his article ('judo' January 1916): ...Usually Hiza-guruma is poorly suited for students with a wide experience, while it is useful and recommended for beginners, especially in the early comparisons.

Isogai drops and prevents the body.The both are also protecting & attacking , this is the expert of a superhuman feat. Whole the audiences are the silence with which like a water was struck. Big voice which is a Yoshitsugu Yamashita 10th Dan referee saying "Soremade ! ". Hikiwake (draw).

How to influence Kitouryu Tachiwaza to Kodokan Tachiwaza.

Note: it means : “The influence of the Nago-no-kata”, since the yoko-sutemis according to the Kodokan syllabus , don't belong to the tachi-waza.

Kitouryu Yokosutemi became a Kodokan Yokowakare.

Kitouryu Taniotoshi became a Kodokan Taniotoshi in Yokowakare.

Kitouryu Yukiore became a Kodokan Seoinage.

Note: as far as the second last sentence is concerned we have asked explanations.

About Nagaoka Hideichi, 10° dan (1876 – 1952).

- 1876: Born Okayama city on 17/September/Meiji 9; At first he learned the Kitouryu by Master Gonzaburou Noda.
- 1892: He became Kodokan Monjin at January 1892;
- 1893: He became 2nd Dan at April 1893;



- 1894: He became 3rd Dan at April 1894;
- 1897: He became 4th Dan at January 1897;
- 1898: He became 5th Dan at January 1898 ;
- 1904: He became 6th Dan at October 1904;
- 1912: He became 7th Dan at January 1912;
- 1920: He became 8th Dan at March 1920;
- 1930: He became 9th Dan at April 1930 ;
- 1937: He became 10th Dan at 22 December 1937 .

The mission of exploitation of the Kansai Judo Community is received at 1902.

Note: the Osaka region in the Eastern Japan.

Then, he lives in Kobe. Dai Nippon Butoku Kai invite him at 1903. He became a The professor of headquarters.

Note: Bu-sen is short for Budo Senmon Gakko.

Then he lives in Kyoto . He contributed for development of the Kansai Judo Community.

Note: the ancient capital of Japan is in the Kinki region so it's likely Mr. Nagaoka would take care of the Kinki and of the Kansai as well.

Kano Jigoro invite at Kodokan on 1913 for The instructor of Kodokan, Tokyo Super Normal School (Tokyou Kotou Shian Gakko), Chuo University and Police Department.

He recieved honor of The Prefessor of Butokukai at 1913.

He passes away in heart failure at 22 November 1952 (77years old)

It was enforced by Kodokan Funeral.



Note: It's about the most prestigious funerals, with an esoteric shinto ceremonial adopted for Jigoro Kano's mother died at the age 97.