

Kanō Jigorō's First 35 Years

嘉納治五郎

Polymath educator / martial artist
preparing to shape modern Japan and the world

Based on “Kanō Jigorō's First 35 Years”
in Asiatic Society of Japan *Transactions* 2022

Lance Gatling ガトリング・ランス
The Kanō Chronicles® www.KanoChronicles.com

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Kanō Jigoro (1860-1938)



Born Kanō Jinnosuke

October 1860

Mikage, Kobe

Kanō in pop culture: *jūdō*, Olympics, sports, education

近藤隆夫



汐文社
SEIUN SHOTEN

柔道の父、
嘉納治五郎

嘉納治五郎



Kanō – partial list of positions 地位の一部

- Gakushuin Instructor, Trustee, Vice Principal 学習院教長
- First High School Principal 第一高等学校校長
- 5th High School (Kumamoto) Principal
 - 第五高等学校々長
- Tokyo Higher Normal School Principal
 - 東京高等師範学校校長
- Ministry of Education Advisor, Education Bureau Chief
文部省部省参事官、普通学務局長
- Kobun Gakuin Principal 弘文学院々長
- Dobunkai Member 同文会会員
- Dojinkai Board (medical services in China) 同仁会役員
- Ministry of Education Extraordinary Education Committee
文部省臨時教育会

Kanō – partial list of positions 地位の一部

- Established Nada High School 灘高校成立
- Japan Physical Education Association Chairman
 - (today's Japan Sports Association) 日本体育協会
- Imperial nomination to House of Peers (lifetime) 貴族院勅選議員
- Japan Ethics Education Committee Chairman 道德教育会
- Japan English Association 日本英語協会
- Romaji Association Chairman ロマジ協会会長
- Dai Nihon Butokukai Magazine Editor 大日本武徳会雑誌編集者
- Confucian Society / Yushima Seido restoration / Confucian Festival
 - 詩文会・湯島聖堂回復・孔子祭
- International Olympic Committee Member 国際オリンピック協会委員
- Contributed core of Columbia U. Asian Library コロンビア大学東アジア図書館



Born into a commoner *sake* brewer merchant clan

Kanō Jinnosuke
(Jigorō birthname - 11 yrs old)
and brother
Kametarō (13 yrs old)
circa 1870

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“Hamahigashi Kanō” third branch family - distributors for Mikage village
Kanō family *sake* makers still controlled by Kanō family descendants



Kikumamasamune
菊正宗 - 1659
“Hon Kanō”



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Hakutsuru
白鶴 - 1743
“Haku Kanō”

Kanō Jirōsaku sponsored young *hatamoto* Katsu Kaishu 嘉納次郎作・勝海舟



Navy Minister Katsu Kaishū hired Kanō Jirōsaku as a lumber expert, moved family to Tokyo



Meiji era *sōshi* 壮士
(‘men of valor’)
- dressed in reaction to
popular Western dress
haikara ハイカラ
(“high collar” style)



...became synonymous
with political thuggery

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Moving to Tokyo
Kanō went from
haikara to *bankara*

ハイカラ。。。
蛮カラ

Todai student
‘*sōshi* political plays’?

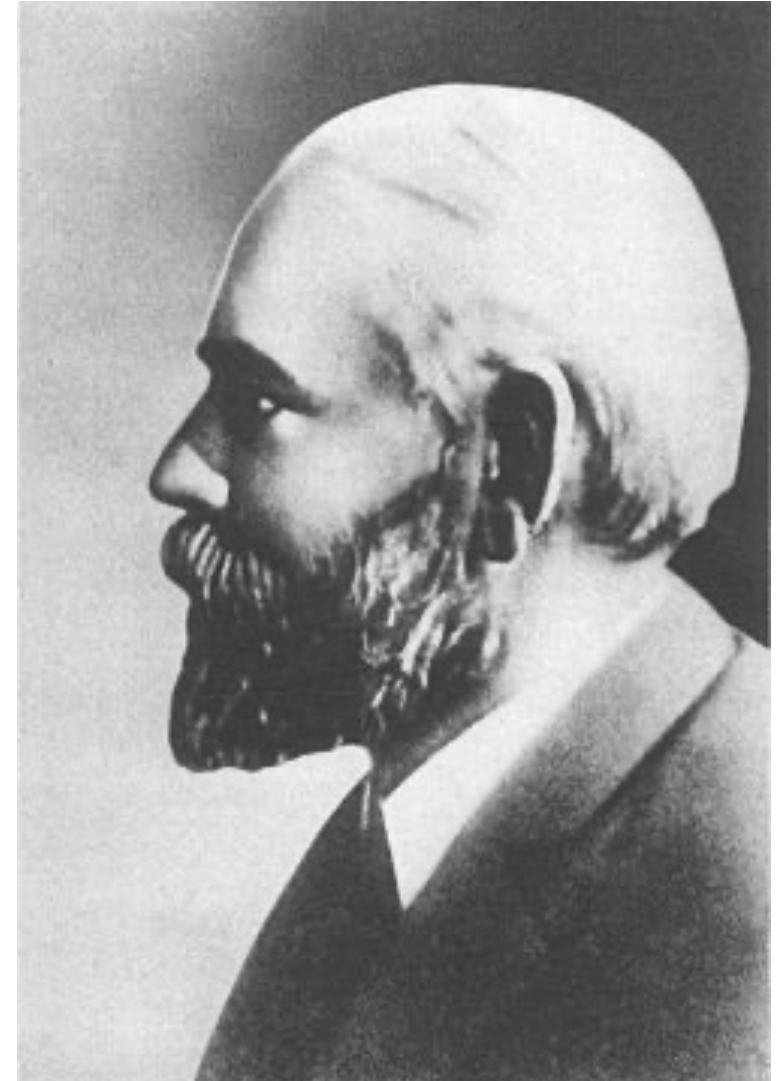
壮士芝居

Kanō at right circa 1879



1877-1882 Kanō studied political economy and philosophy in English, primarily under *oyatoi* (hired foreigner) Ernest Fenollosa (right) at Tokyo University, with heavy focus on English Utilitarians Jeremy Bentham, Herbert Spencer

20 years later, Kanō hired Fenellosa to teach English at Tokyo Higher Normal School



Practicing *jūjutsu* 柔術?
or
sōshi 壮士
posturing?

Why was Kanō so
obsessive about
learning *jūjutsu*?

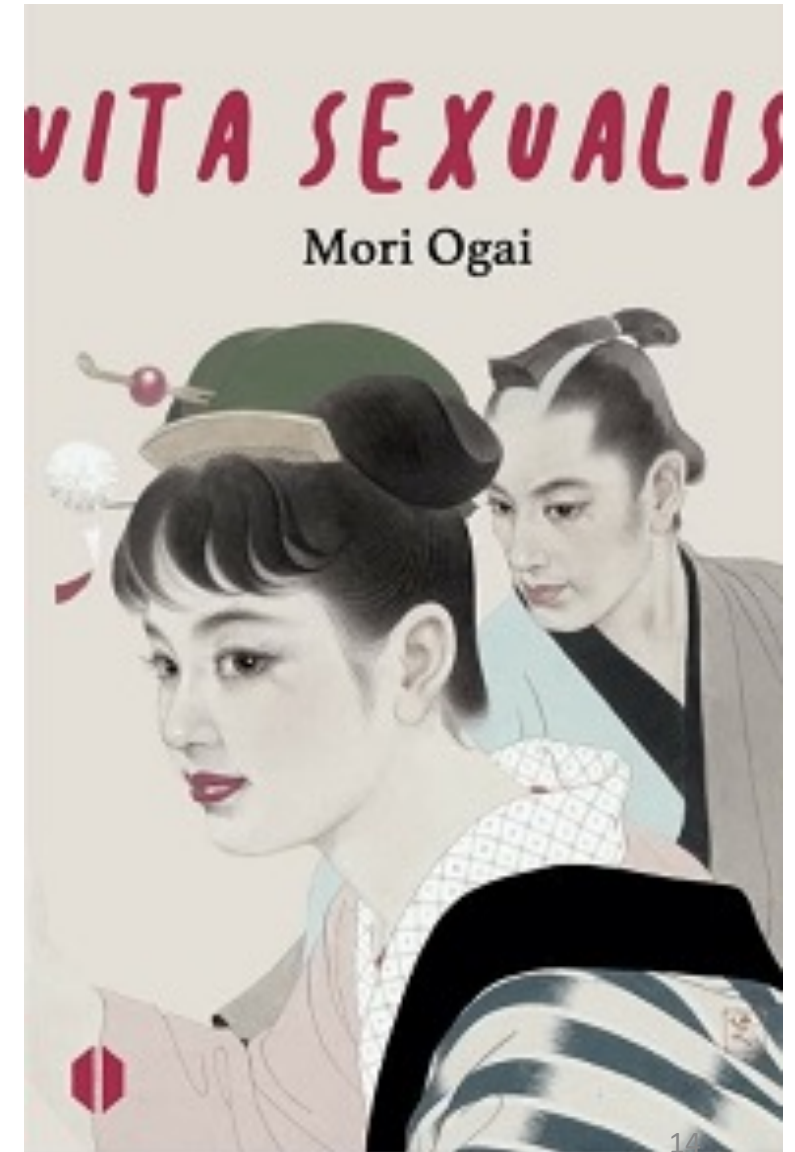
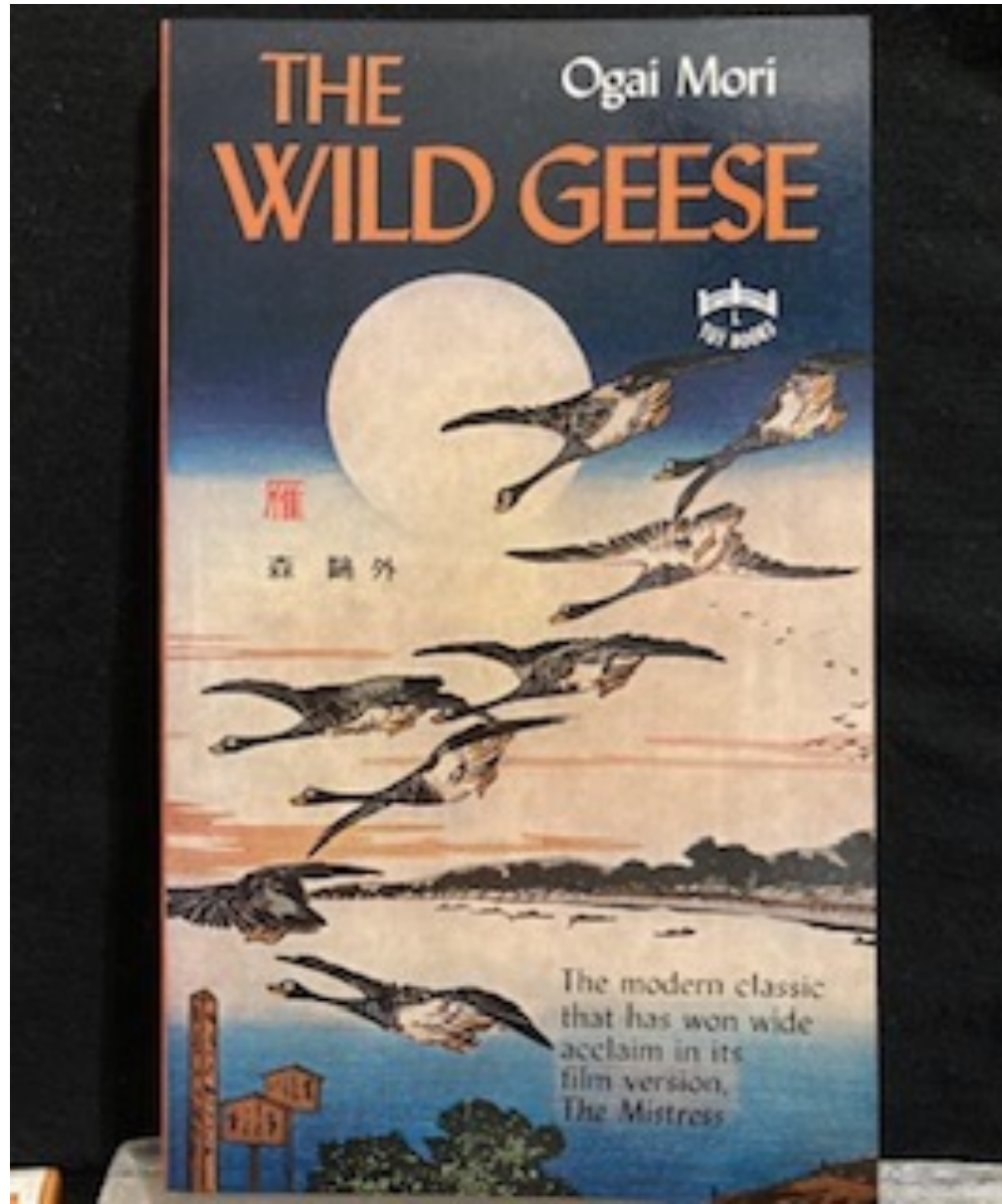


Did Kanō friend and novelist General Mori Ōgai later capture both Kanō the *jūjutsuka*, and Kanō the abused student??



Mori Ōgai
森鷗外

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1882 Kanō graduates, first establishes his *juku*,
then the *Kōdōkan*, “The Hall to Teach the Way”
boarding and practicing *jūjutsu* at Eishō-ji, Shitaya, near Ueno



Did Kanō invent the modern *juku* in 1882? (photo ca. 1889)
Kanō, *jukusei*, and someone's mom?



Gakushūin Vice Principal Kanō, Crown Prince Yorihiro (later Emperor Taishō), and the ランドセル *randoseru*



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Crown Prince Yorihiro began carrying his Kanō-mandated stack of books in an Imperial Infantry military *randoseru* gifted him – beginning a fashion that continues today

廣告
學校用背囊

小學校
生徒

毛皮製背囊 一個代金八十錢ヨリ
毛織製同 一個代金六十五錢ヨリ
護謄塗布ツク製同 一個代金五
ブリツキ製辨當入 十錢ヨリ
十五錢

各國旗具新形靴手提其他小道具類
此外御注文次第御送仕候

有學校用背囊之義ハ獨乙ニ於テハ男女共辨當入トモ
必ス負帶スルモノニテ此慣習遠ニ兵士ノ勞チ厭ハサル
ノ益ト携帶品ノ爲メニ運動ヲ妨ケサルノ便アルモノ
ヲ學校長西村勝三歐洲ヨリ携ヘ歸候ニ付今回模造發
賣仕候間御購求ノ程奉冀望候

但公私立學校コテ一時多數ニ御注文
アルカ又諸府縣コテ請買望アル御方
ヘハ割引ノ御相談可申上候

銀座三丁目角
櫻組造靴場
出張店

十一月



Yamagata Aritomo
asks Kanō to board
alcoholic *samurai*
'One-Eyed Dragon'
Shirai Kosuke and
soon Kanō knows
the *Chōshū han*
(Yamaguchi) core of
the new Meiji
government

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Shirai Kosuke
白井小助



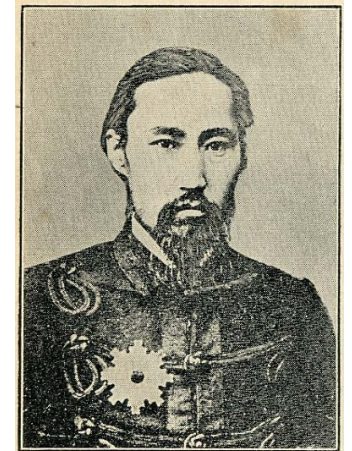
General Yamagata Aritomo
山縣有朋



Shinagawa Yajirō
品川弥次郎



General Miura Gorō
三浦五郎



General Toriō Koyata
鳥尾小弥太

Kanō, on loan, joins MinEd *Rinrisho* editing committee 1888

– *An Ethics Manual for Elementary School Teachers* - Japan's first



Gakushūin Vice Principal Kanō
Imperial Household Agency



Mori Arinori
Minister of Education



Shinagawa Yajirō
品川弥二郎
Home Minister
内務省大臣

Shinagawa Yajirō was named ambassador to Germany, and asks Kanō to house sit his Chidorigafuchi mansion
– Kanō moves in with 30 *jukusei* and assembles a 40 mat *dōjō* building in the garden



講道館を創設した頃の
若き嘉納治五郎師範と
英文日記

Kanō Jigorō 嘉納治五郎
Circa 30 years old, with English diary

Fujimichō *Kōdōkan dōjō* (40 mats – circa 1888)



Kanō seated at left.
Note some students
wear black belts,
a Kanō innovation
circa 1888
by which he
denoted advanced
students,
later adopted by
most martial arts.

Kanō student Nishino Buntarō assassinated Mori Arinori on Constitution Day, February 11, 1889



Mori Arinori
Minister of Education

Nishino becomes an unlikely anti-hero

刺客西野文太郎の伝



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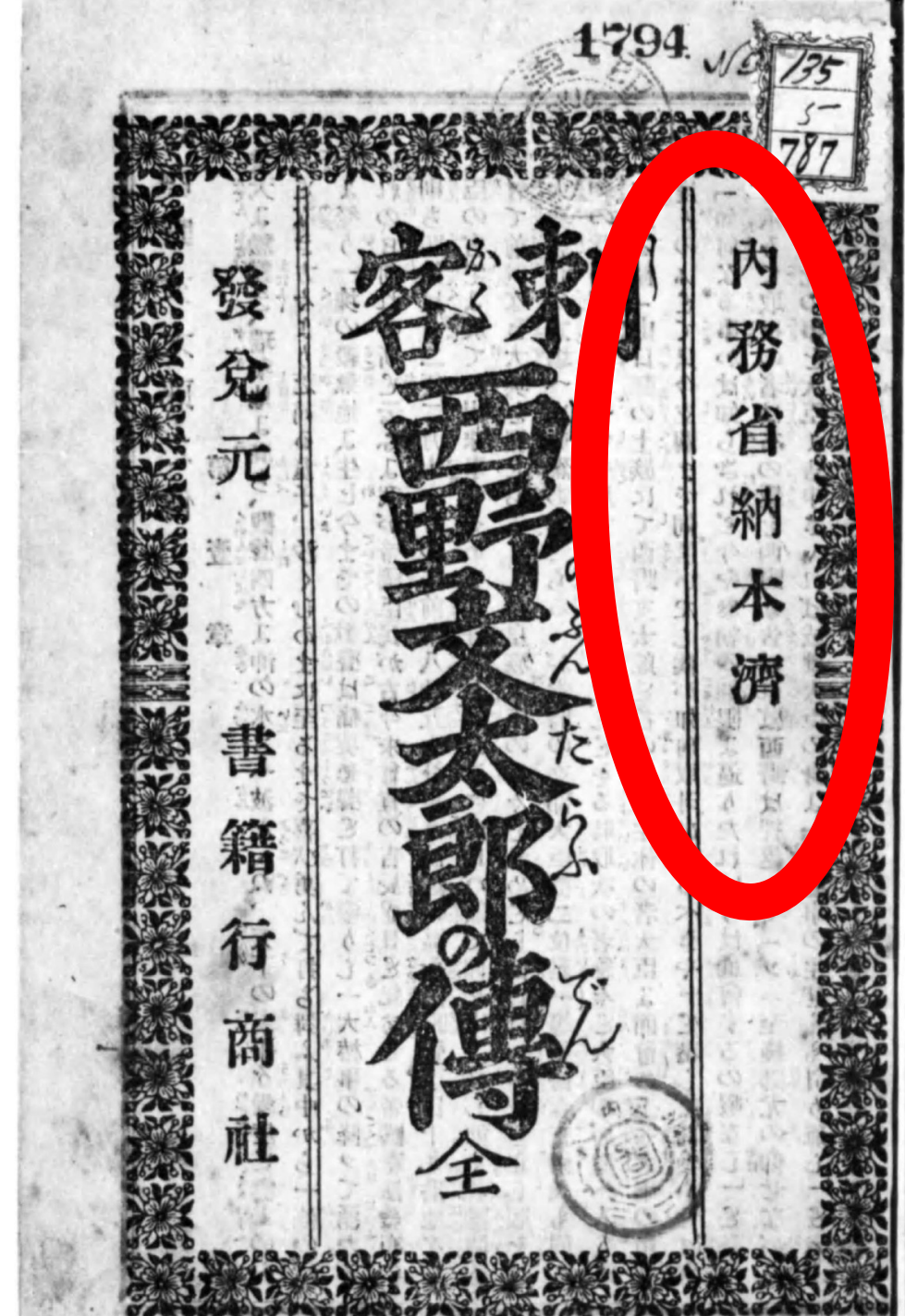
Nishino becomes an unlikely anti-hero
刺客西野文太郎の伝

*As provided
to the Home
Ministry.....*

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Kanō had close relationships with most Gakushūin Presidents
- but clashed with General Miura Gorō
Led to his European 'study tour' 1889-1891



Viscount
Tachibana
Taneyuki
立花種恭



General
Tani Tateki
谷干城



Baron
Ōtori Keisuke
大鳥圭介



General
Miura Gorō
三浦五郎



Prince
Konoe
Atsumarō
近衛篤磨



General
Nogi
Maresuke
乃木希典

Shimoda Utako 下田歌子 (1854-1936)



- Feminist educator
- Established *Kazoku Jogakkan* Girls Peer School (later merged with Gakushūin)
- Secretly learned *jūdō* from Kanō
- Adopted schoolgirl sailor uniforms
- Incorrectly reported to have married Kanō just days before he married one of her young students
- Remained close to Kanō professionally

Kanō advocated modern female education with traditional goals



- Special Kodokan women's section *dōjō* near his office, entry by his permission only
- Wrote that women's *jūdō* is purer than men's because they do not rely on power
- Eldest daughter Noriko (left center) later became its chief instructor



Yanagi Sōetsu (1889-1961)

- Kanō nephew was the 4th son of Admiral Yanagi Narayoshi (1832-1891), a Navy Ministry colleague of Kanō Jirōsaku, and Katsuko, Kanō's elder sister, named after Katsu Kaishū
- Kanō became the 'man of the house' and essentially thought Sōetsu was a deadbeat layabout (lived in Kanō's country home in the artists' community of Abiko)
- Founded Japan's *Mingei Undō* folk art movement





Returning to Tokyo in 1891,
months later Kanō marries
Takezoe Sumako

After honeymooning, Kanō
moves to Kumamoto as Principal,
5th High School (later Kumamoto U.)

Note his formal,
junior civil official 判任官 *hanninkan*
Western-style uniform complete with saber

竹添・嘉納両家家族写真

(竹添先生の二女須磨子は嘉納治五郎に嫁いだ)



▲大正3年1月1日 撮影於小田原 竹添邸

二男	四女	三女	二女	長女	長男	後列右より	三男	嘉納須磨子	竹添亀子	竹添進一郎	嘉納治五郎	五女	前列右より
履正	希子	爽子	忠子	範子	履信		履方					篤子	

Kanō and Sumako had three sons and five daughters.

Oldest son Rishin was adopted by Kanō's father in law (front center, in hat)

One daughter died young, and two sons died in accidents as young men

Kanō's Father in Law Takezoe Shin'ichirō 竹添進一郎

Sinologist / Diplomat, fomented the Gapsin Coup 甲申政変 in Korea 1884



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Kanō patron
Shinagawa Yajirō
becomes Home Minister
and takes Emperor's
comment to mean he
should suppress anti-
government candidates
and activities in the
1892 election



Early Meiji elections – international observers note – very limited suffrage, official supervision



- Home Ministry appointed officials
- Policeman
- Rich male voter (payed \geq ¥ 15/year taxes)



Kanō and the 1892 election suppression

明治25年の選挙干渉

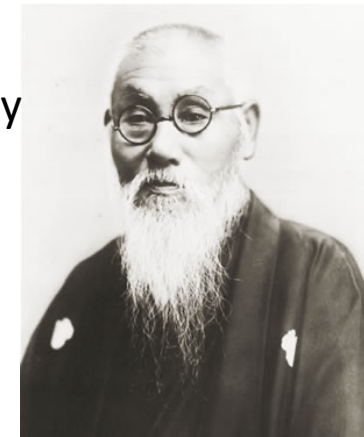


Shinagawa Yajirō

品川弥二郎

Minister, Home Ministry

内務省大臣



Tōyama Mitsuru 頭山満

Genyōsha 玄洋社 member

éminence grise of the ultraright



Sassa Tomofusa 佐々友房

Kumamoto Kokkentō 熊本国権党



Kanō Jigorō 嘉納治五郎

Circa 30 years old, with English diary

1892 campaign and election interference

Police and pro-government activists, miners and *sōshi* thugs
versus Peoples' Rights activists and voters' bodyguards
Police arrested candidates, all broke up campaign events,
blocked access to polling stations, fought in streets



- # Second Diet Election 1892 Japan's largest political riot
- Kochi City battle below
 - Nationally 25 killed, ~1000 seriously injured



Tōyama, Sassa, Shinagawa and Kanō student Uchida Ryōhei form the core of Japanese ultranationalism



Shinagawa Yajirō
品川弥二郎
Home Minister
内務省大臣



Tōyama Mitsuru 頭山満
Genyōsha 玄洋社 member
éminence grise of the ultraright



Sassa Tomofusa 佐々友房
Kumamoto Kokkentō 熊本国権党



Uchida Ryōhei 内田良平
Later founded Kokuryūkai
(Black Dragon Society) 黒龍会々長
(Actual meaning: Amur River Society)

The Imperial Rescript on Education - 1890

Know ye, Our Subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting, and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue;
Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof.

... Ye, Our subjects,
be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters;
as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true;

.....

pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop your intellectual faculties and perfect your moral powers; furthermore, advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws;

should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State;
and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of
Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth.

So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects,
but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

.....

The Imperial Rescript on Education - 1890

Know ye, Our Subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and
deeply and firmly implanted virtue;
Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have
the beauty thereof.

... Ye, Our subjects:

Confucianism with the Emperor replacing Heaven

... your brothers and sisters;
... harmonious, as friends true;

pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop your intellectual faculties and perfect
your moral powers; furthermore, advance public good and promote common interests; always
respect the Constitution and observe the laws;

should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State;
and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of
Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth.
So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects,
but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

.....

The Imperial Rescript on Education - 1890

A ticking timebomb..... establishes the *kokutai*

Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety
= Emperor as father figure

pursue learning and cultivate arts,
= get educated and trained the better to serve the Emperor

offer yourselves courageously to the State;
= self-sacrifice

Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth.
= Imperial rule is sacred and eternal on par with heaven and earth

Inoue requests that Kanō join the Education Ministry in 1893 to edit new textbooks required because of the adoption of the Confucian-influenced Imperial Rescript on Education

Inoue Kowashi 井上毅
Minister of Education 文部省大臣
Kumamoto samurai
political hardliner

‘The indispensable bureaucrat’
Key contributor to

- Imperial Rescript on Education
- Meiji Constitution



Kanō ~33yo
~1893

Kanō *shihan* on education

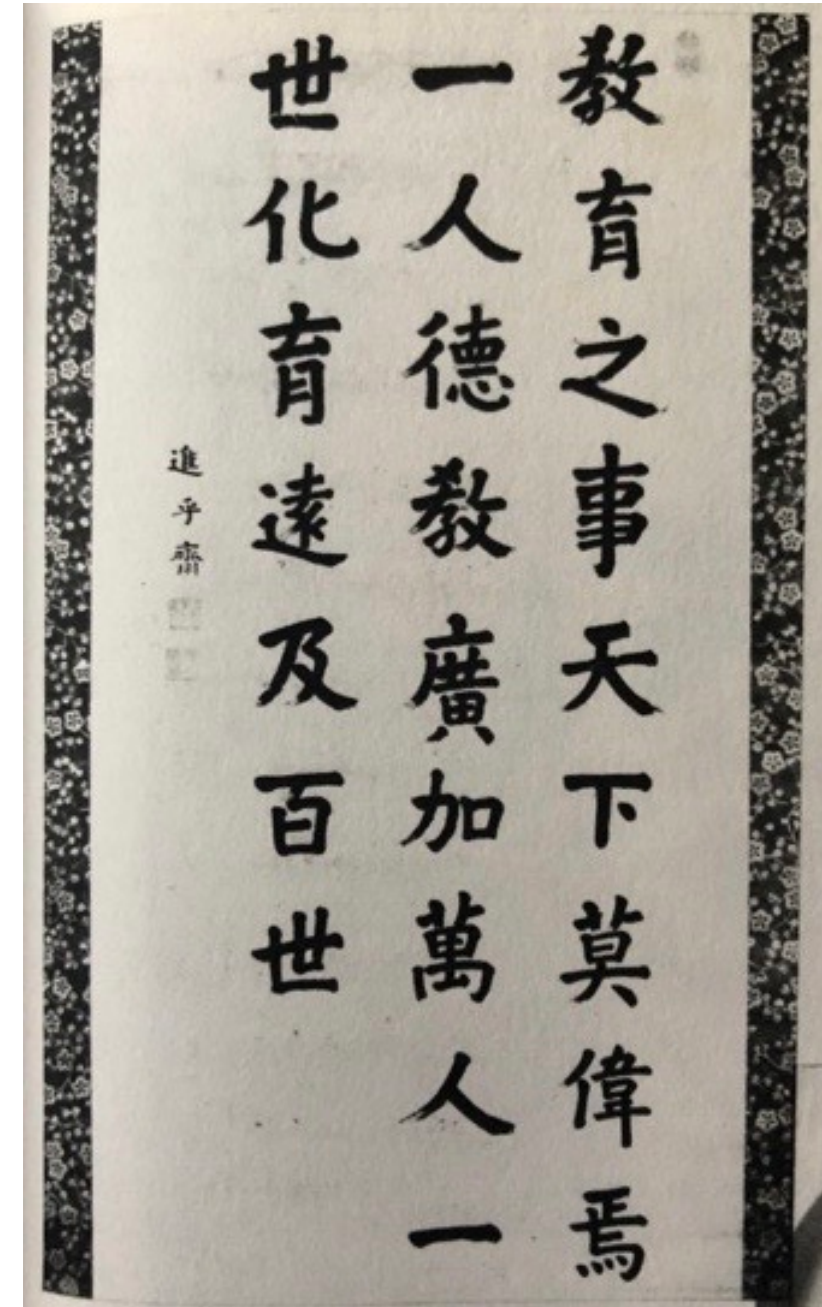
Kyoiku no Koto, Tenka Koreyori I-naru wa nashi

Hitori no Tokkyo, Hiroku Ban-nin ni Kuwawari

Issei no Kaiku Tōku Hyakusei ni Oyobu

There is no better way
to educate the world
than for one person to teach morality
to thousands of people,
and for one generation
to educate hundreds of generations.

進乎齋 (Shinkosai, Kanō pen name in his 60's 1920-1930)



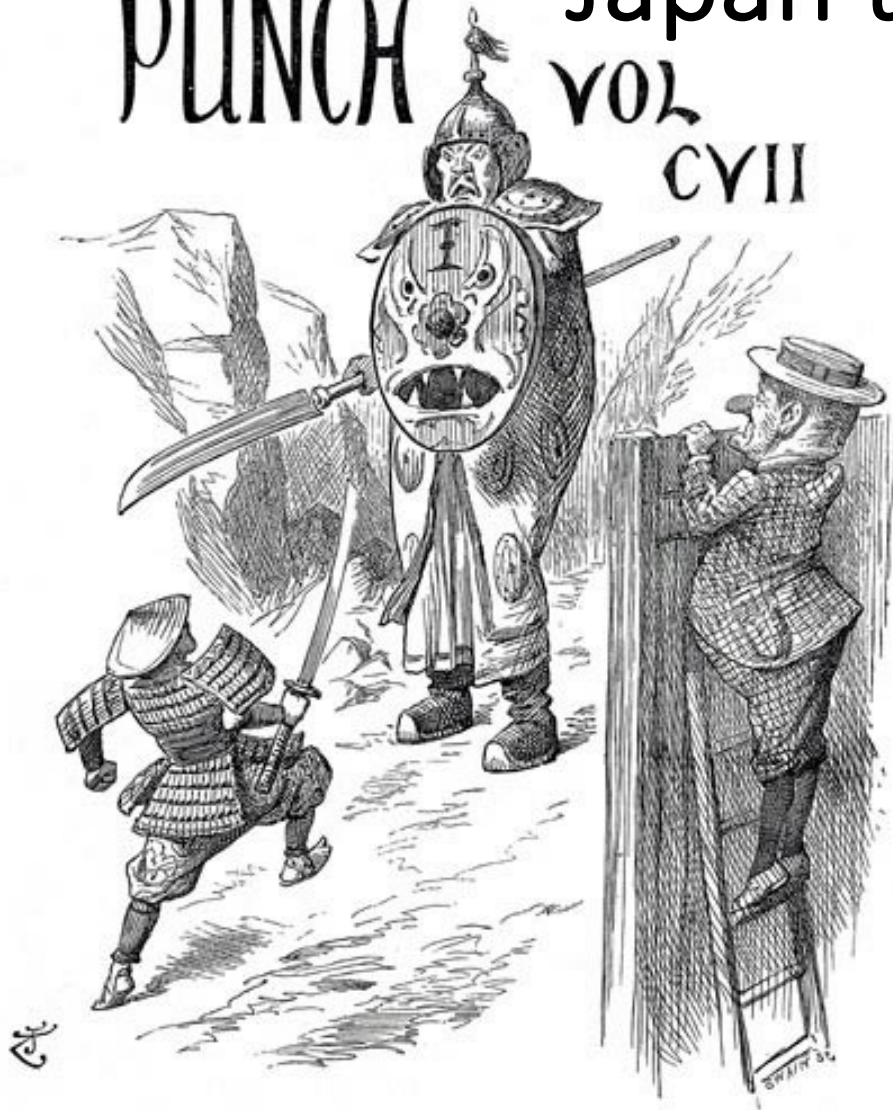
First Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895

Japan the 'Giant Killer'

PUNCH

VOL

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First Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895

The Home Front

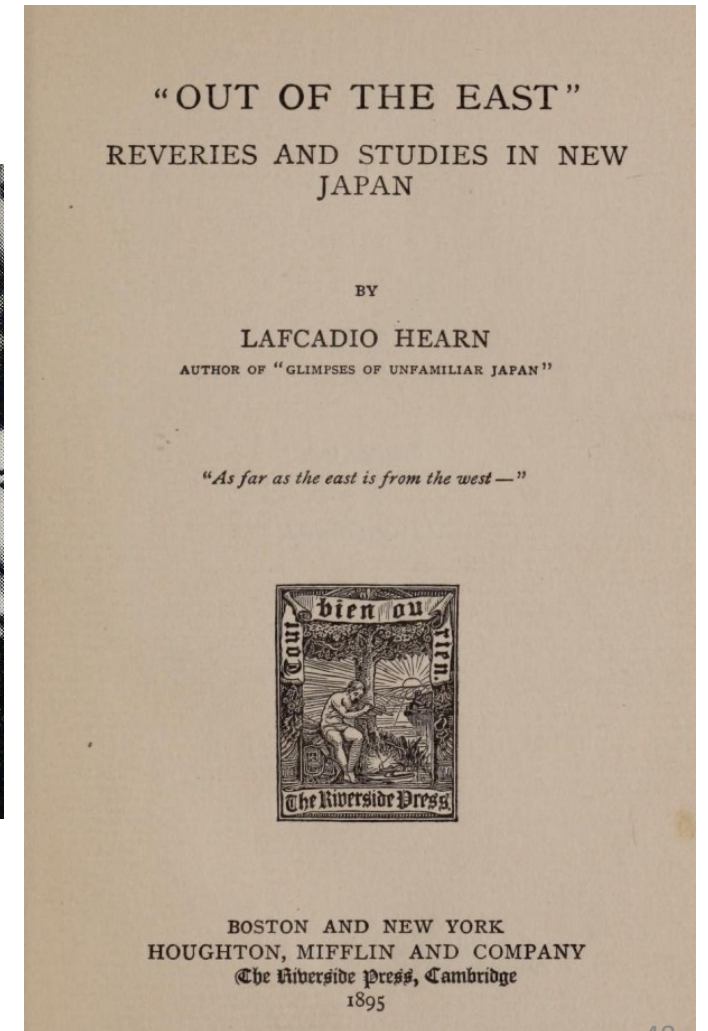
- Martial fervor sweeps Japan
- Martial arts *dōjō* neglected since the Restoration are swamped with new would-be *budōka*
- 大日本武徳会 *Dai Nihon Butokukai*
Greater Japan Martial Virtues Association established
- membership soars to millions within decades
- Kanō publishes updates on the location of all Kodokan members serving in the military

Rather than being welcomed to the Western imperialist 'club', the Triple Intervention forced Japan to divest its rights in Manchuria, setting the stage for the Russo-Japanese War



Lafcadio Hearn – introduces *jūdō* to the world

Chapter 4, 'Jiu Jitsu' in *Out of the East*, 1895



Lafcadio Hearn – introduces *jūdō* to the world

Chapter 4, ‘Jiu Jitsu’ in *Out of the East*, 1895

Twenty-five years ago, — and even more recently, — foreigners might have predicted, with every appearance of reason, that Japan would adopt not only the dress, but the manners of the Occident....But such beliefs were due to an unavoidable but absolute ignorance of the character of the race, — of its deeper capacities, of its foresight, of its immemorial spirit of independence.

That Japan might only be practicing jiu-jitsu, nobody supposed for a moment: indeed at that time nobody in the West had ever heard of jiu-jitsu.

And, nevertheless, jiu-jitsu it all was ...she remains just as Oriental to-day as she was a thousand years ago. She has been able to remain herself, and to profit to the utmost possible limit by the strength of the enemy.

She has been, and still is, defending herself by the most admirable system of intellectual self-defense ever heard of, — by a marvelous national jiu-jitsu.^[1]

^[1] Lafcadio Hearn, *Out of the East*, ‘Jiu-jitsu’, pp 184-188. Emphasis added.

Over the next 35 years Kanō, his colleagues and subordinates defined and created modern Japanese culture



Inoue Tetsujirō 井上哲次郎



Okakura Tenshin 岡倉天心



Mori Ōgai 森鷗外



Natsume Sōseki 夏目漱石



Nitobe Inazō 新渡戸稲造



Uchimura Kanzō 内村鑑三



Lafcadio Hearn 小泉八雲



Takanō Sasaburō 高野佐三郎

Along with Kanō *shihan*, probably the most influential in exporting Japanese culture from 1885-1935



Okakura Tenshin 岡倉天心

The Book of Tea
茶の本

Out of the East
東の国から

Swordsmanship
剣道



Nitobe Inazō 新渡戸稲造

Bushidō
武士道



Lafcadio Hearn 小泉八雲



Takanō Sasaburō 高野佐三郎

Defining modern Japanese culture

- What culture and ethics would be chosen?
 - Western?
 - Nobility?
 - Peasants?
 - City dwellers?
 - Merchants?
- *Samurai!*

Defining the attributes of modern Japanese culture

- Confucian filial loyalty
- Imperial subjects
- Education
- Simplicity / frugality / modesty / self-sacrifice
- *Bunbu ryōdo*: Literacy and martiality, both Ways
- *Budō* and *Bushidō* honored
- ‘Thought problems’
= anti-Imperialism, socialism, Communism

'Scholars in the Service of the Government' * 御用学者

- Development of entire schools of thought
supportive of the new Meiji government narrative



Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō
井上哲次郎博士
1898-1923年東京帝大
文科大学学長
1923年東洋大学教授

- 1891 *Chokugo engi* 勅語衍義 [Commentary on the Rescript]. Tokyo: Keigyosha.
- 1893 *Kyōiku to shukyo no shōtotsu* 教育と宗教の衝突 [The collision of education and religion]. Tokyo: Keigyosha.
- 1897 *Genshō soku jitsuzai ron no yōryō* 現象即實在論の要領 [A sketch of the philosophy of phenomenon-reality identity], *Tetsugaku zasshi* 哲学雑誌 12: 377-396, 485-510.
- 1900 *Nihon yōmei gakuha no tetsugaku* 日本陽明学派の哲学 [The philosophy of the Japanese Wang Yang-ming school], Tokyo: Fuzanbo.
- 1902 *Nihon kogakuha no tetsugaku* 日本古学派の哲学 [The philosophy of the Japanese school of classical learning]. Tokyo: Fuzanbo.
- 1903 *Sonken kōwa shu* 軒集 [Collected essays of Inoue Tetsujirō], vol.1. Tokyo: Hakubunkan.
- 1905 *Nihon Shushi gakuha no tetsugaku* 日本朱子学派の哲学 [The philosophy of the Japanese Chu Hsi school], Tokyo: Fuzanbo.
- 1912 *Kokumin dotoku gairon* 国民道德概論 [Outline of the national morality], Tokyo: Sanseido.
- 1926 *Waga kokutai to kokumin dōtoku* 我が国体と国民道德 [The national essence of our country and the national morality]. Tokyo: Kobundo.
- 1933a *Kannagara no michi to tokuiku* 神ながらの [と] 徳育 [The way of the gods and moral education]. *Ikukyō tokudō* 育教徳道 2 :2- 13.
- 1933b *Shintō no tokuchō ni tsuite* 神道の特長について [Concerning the strong points of Shinto]. Yokohama: Taiso Seishin Bunka Kenkyūsho.
- 1937 *Saisei itchi to kannagara no michi* 祭政一致と神ながらの道 [The unity of religion and politics and the way of the gods]. Tokyo: Tōa Minzoku Bunka Kyōkai.
- 1939 *Tōyō bunka to shina no shinrai* 洋文化と支那の将来 [Eastern culture and the future of China]. Tokyo: Risosha.



Baron Katō Hiroyuki
加藤弘之男爵
University of Tokyo

* Gluck, Carol. Japan's Modern Myths:
Ideology in the Late Meiji Period.
Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1985

The next 35 years, Kanō roles included.....

- Deciding which “Japanese” language to adopt, how to write
- Helping invent *bushidō* “The Way of the Warrior”
- Standardizing modern Japanese *budō* martial arts
- Structuring Japan’s education system
- Educating almost 8000 Chinese students,
who returned to create China’s modern education system
- Placing a wartime spy in the U.S. White House
- Securing the 1940s Olympics for Tokyo
- Helping develop military technologies enabling Pearl Harbor

... and the Olympics: Kanō was the first Asian member of the International Olympic Committee (1909-1938)



Kanō and Jesse Owens - Hitler's 1936 Berlin Olympics change the Games forever



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嘉納治五郎

Polymath educator / martial artist
preparing to shape modern Japan and the world

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