

Daitō-Ryū Aiki Jūjutsu
Renshinkan
Shobukai - Shidokai

大東流合氣柔術練心館
松武会 - 士道会

What is Daito Ryu Renshinkan ?

Our Daito Ryu line is Sokaku Takeda - Matsuda Toshimi Sensei. Matsuda Sensei received the kyoju-dari certificate from Sokaku Takeda in August 1929 and was a teacher of Maeda Sensei. Maeda Sensei inherited the lineage of Matsuda Sensei and established the Renshinkan (House for those that train with heart) school.

Takase Michio is heir to the Renshinkan school. Renshinkan is a unique Daito-ryu school in that it mainly incorporates the methods of two schools:

- Shobukai - Daito Ryu Jujutsu and Aikijujutsu by Hosaku Toshimi Matsuda Sensei.
- Shidokai - Jujutsu originating from Hakko Ryu Jujutsu founded by Okuyama Sensei.

Another unique feature is the study of ancient parchments (scrolls) owned by Director Michio Takase Kancho, grandson of Sensei Takeshi Maeda heir to Matsuda Toshimi Sensei.

Technically, the Hosaku Toshimi Matsuda Sensei school is composed of many methods of jujutsu where most of them belong to the technical arsenal of Daito Ryu Aikijujutsu and part of other Jujutsu schools studied by Matsuda Sensei. Matsuda Sensei had a son, but he did not continue his father's studies. So thanks to Maeda Sensei who inherited the school continued the diffusion always in secrecy.

Within the Renshinkan system as it relates to Daito Ryu you have a chance to study the following systems:

- Daitōryū Jūjutsu Shobukai 大東流柔術松武会
- Daitōryū Aiki-Jūjutsu Renshinkan 大東流合気柔術練心館
- Daitōryū Aiki-Jūjutsu Shidokai 大東流合気柔術士道会
- Original Daitōryū Scrolls 古式大東流巻物

Our Kancho (president), Michio Takase Sensei is a well respected martial artis in Japan. Many masters from other disciplines come to his Dojo to learn from him. Over the last few years Takase Sensei made these teachings available and accessible outside of Japan. This means that qualified students can earn both Modern Dan grades and traditional scrolls

Takeda Sokaku's eimeiroku

In the same way Aikido styles and schools differ, Daitō-ryū branches differ. The large syllabus of waza remains across most branches, but how they operate is frequently different. Where one branch may concentrate on Jujutsu, another may focus on Aiki-no-jutsu. Just like with Aikido, what students experience at one school is likely to vary wildly from those at another.

Daitō-ryū has traditionally been very conservative when it comes to what is taught, with schools often refusing to perform public demos, or to show anything to outsiders.

Takeda Sōkaku spent over 50 years of his life teaching Daitō-ryū. He kept meticulous records of everyone who learned anything from him. His record books (eimeiroku) cover 45 years of his teaching career and contain over 30,000 names.

Kyoju dairi 教授代理 from Sokaku Takeda

Kyōju Dairi (教授代理, "representative instructor") is a teaching certificate employed by various Japanese koryū, or traditional martial arts.

Employed by Sōkaku Takeda in the early part of his career to designate a high level of understanding of the Daitō-ryū aiki-jūjutsu system, later he added a higher level designation known as the menkyo kaiden. Thus his earliest high-ranking students such as Sagawa Yuki Yoshi (who was once asked to serve as the inheritor of the art and so we must assume had a very thorough understanding of the art), were only awarded the kyōju dairi. Some of those known to have received this certificate from Sokaku were Yuki Yoshi Sagawa, Taiso Horikawa, Kodo Horikawa, Kōtarō Yoshida, Morihei Ueshiba and Takuma Hisa and Toshimi Matsuda, later he added a higher level designation known as the menkyo kaiden.

During his life, Takeda Sokaku taught many people in Japan Daito Ryu Aikijujutsu (about 30 thousand people). At the same time, only 30 people received the master's degree certificate (Kyoju Dairi,) confirming the right to teach Daito Ryu (instructor level, assistant teacher (sensei) in school).

Takeda Sokaku left behind records in the form of documents called Emeiroku (student registration books) and Syareiroku (payment accounting books), which recorded all of his active activities as a martial arts teacher. Thanks to these records, the documented confirmations of the students he taught, the places and periods of training have been preserved.

He has held these records for forty-five years. At the same time, the records of their education were left by his students.

The number of pages of these documents exceeds 2000. These documents are kept in the Takeda family.

According to the preserved documents, the following students received Kyoju Dairi certificates from him (brackets indicate the year they received the certificate).

1. 1. Sato Kanmi (1902)
2. 2. Shimoe Shutaro (1903)
3. Harada Shinzo (1903)
4. Mikami Tomiji (Mikami, Tomiji) (1907)
5. Sagawa Nenokichi (Sagawa, Nenokichi) (1913)
6. Yoshida Kotaro (1915)
7. Ueshiba Morihei (Ueshiba, Morihei) (September 1922)
8. Asano Seikyo (Asano, Seikyo) (1922)
9. Sagawa Yuki Yoshi (1924)
10. Matsuda Hosaku (1928)
11. Miyano Hikojiro (Miyano, Hikojiro) (August 1929)
12. Matsuda Hosaku (August 1929)
13. Mae Kikutaro (Mae, Kikutaro) (1929)
14. Horikawa Taiso (Horikawa, Taiso) (January 10, 1930)
15. Sato Seishiro (Sato, Seishiro) (1932)
16. Sato Keisuke (Sato, Keisuke) (June 1935)
17. Hisa Takuma (Hisa, Takuma) (October 1936)
18. Yoshimura Yoshiteru (1936)
19. Yokoyama Eijiro (Yokoyama, Eijiro) (June 1936)
20. Nakatsu Heizaburo (1937)
- 21 years. Akune Masayoshi (1937)
22. Kawazoe Kuniyoshi (Kawazoe, Kuniyoshi) (1937)
23. Takahashi Jun'ichi (February 27, 1937)
24. Kusumoto Koichiro (February 27, 1937)
25. Tonedate Masao (Tonedate, Masao) (1937)
26. Harada Jozaburo (1937)
27. Togawa Tadae (Togawa, Tadae) (1939)
28. Uchida Suematsu (Uchida, Suematsu) (1939)
29. Tei Kaichi (1939)
30. Yamamoto Kakuyoshi (1941).

Toshimi Matsuda 松田敏美 (1895-?)

Toshimi Matsuda was born in 1895 . Toshimi Hosaku Matsuda lived in Asahikawa, Hokkaido, while Takeda was settling there (c. 1910-1930). During the Hokkaido in period, many of the great masters of Daito-ryu studied with Takeda.

Matsuda , began studying daito-ryu in June 1928 at the age of 33, as confirmed by an entry in Takeda's Eimeiroku. He was a truly exceptional student from the time he received the Kyoju-Dairi 教授代理 from his teacher. It should be noted that this licence was the highest degree awarded by Takeda at the time and that while a dojo-cho was allowed to teach in his own dojo, a kyoju-dairi was also entitled to teach in other schools.

Matsuda was Takeda's student at the same time as Kodo Horikawa, the founder of Kodokai, and according to Seigo Okamoto, the founder of Roppokai, often mentioned him in his conversations. After receiving the Kyoju-Dairi, Matsuda opened his dojo in Asahikawa, the Shobukan Dojo (松武館道場) and founded the Shobukai (松武会). During his career he had many students, some of whom remained true to his direct lineage. Of them, Takeshi Maeda would become his successor. Others eventually established their own styles based on Matsuda's teachings.

He trained several famous martial arts figures such as Takeshi Maeda [前田武] (Daito Ryu Aikijujutsu Renshinkan), Ryuho Okuyama [奥山龍峰] (Hakko Ryu), Masao Hayashima [早島正雄] (Doin-jutsu), Takarada Motonobu [宝田元信] (Motonobukan) or Jang In Mok (connection with Hapkido).

**In the Renshinkan we study the teachings his passed Sensei Matsuda on through our current leader.
Michio Takase Sensei.**

Shobu-kai Eight Precepts

1. Compassion: Gentleness, compassion, sympathy.
2. Righteousness: Helping the weak with a righteous spirit and a righteous heart.
3. Respect: To be polite and respectful to all people.
4. Wisdom: To have the wisdom to truly understand right and wrong.
5. Trust: To be faithful to one's word with sincerity.
6. Integrity: To have a strict mind that can guard against selfishness.
7. Courage: The courageous spirit of a martial artist.
8. Justice: The will to do justice and uphold the right path.

Takeshi Maeda

(1907 - 2001)

Sensei Takeshi MAEDA 前田武 Daitōryū - Renshinkan. He inherited the Kyoju Dari teaching certificate from his teacher Toshimi MATSUDA. Matsuda's work gave him the opportunity to visit Tokyo frequently, so he took advantage of this circumstance to place regular advertisements in a newspaper about his lectures in Daito-ryu Aikijujutsu. One of the many who responded to the announcement was Takeshi Maeda 前田武, a pharmacist by profession, who decided to visit Matsuda to receive private lessons. Maeda, had only had experience of Kodokan Judo and had never attended Koryu schools. So he slowly fell in love with Matsuda's techniques and asked him to be accepted as a formal student. Whenever Matsuda Sensei moved to the capital, Maeda therefore went to him regularly for private lessons at the Shobukan Dojo in Asahikawa. but through seminars and private lessons. The forms of Daito-ryu that Matsuda taught Maeda were very similar to those that Takeda taught his other students. At the end of the war, Maeda settled in his hometown of Omama in Gunma Prefecture and opened the Renshinkan Dojo (練心館道場), where he taught Daito-ryu. During this time, Maeda spread Daito Ryu through seminars in Nagano, Gunma and Tochigi prefectures and also gave a demonstration of Daito-ryu to the Self-Defence Forces of Japan (自衛隊, Jieitai) in Gunma in 1963. Furthermore, Kenji Tomiki, student of Morihei Ueshiba, he went to see him to confirm that what he learned from Ueshiba was really Daito-ryu.

Kancho Takase Michio Shihan

館長 高瀬 道雄 師範 練心館 館長

Michio Takase was born in 1964 in Gunma, Tochigi Prefecture. Growing up at the time, the young man "Michio" was defiant with strength and wanted to learn and try out new things. He tried to compete with everyone and, of course, did not avoid confrontation. He loved to compete. His mother disliked that her boy solved the conflicts on the street by physical means. (Of course, every concerned mother thought so). However, his mother took her son's hand and brought the then 19 year old young Michio to his uncle. Maeda Sensei was a quiet, friendly man and ran a prosperous pharmacy business in Omama. He was popular with many people because he was very helpful. It was also known that Maeda Sensei was an excellent martial artist who ran a small dojo in Omama. In the following years, Maeda Sensei succeeded in turning his young nephew into a young martial artist. The boy learned very quickly and was exceptionally fast in his thinking and acting. Later it turned out that the young Michio was not a normal boy. He was exceptionally intelligent and had a quick perception. Maeda Sensei taught his nephew intensively and taught him the techniques and initiated him into the secrets of Daitoryu. Many more years were to follow and the boy Michio grew into a man. When his uncle Maeda Sensei died in 2001, his nephew was already 36 years old. Despite all the difficulties and the painful loss of his uncle, the current successor Takase Sensei decided to follow the path of his mentor with all his heart and soul. Today, Kancho Takase is the 38th successor of several centuries-old martial arts Daitoryu. Kancho Takase is Director of Renshinkan International (Daito-ryu Aikijujutsu Renshinkan). With a venerable licence and scrolls, Takeda Sokaku, Matsuda Toshimi, Maeda Takeshi and Takase Michio have passed on the legitimate techniques of the Daitoryu Aikijujutsu Renshinkan. Kancho Takase taught original Daitoryu Jujutsu and Daito-ryu Aikijujutsu, based on a wide range of Daitoryu material. He has already released several DVDs.

They are available on the market. In addition, he has been featured in some famous martial arts magazines. After the death of his uncle, Takase Sensei he decided to open the doors of Renshinkan also to foreign

students and the first foreign student was the Italian martial artist Alfonso Torregrossa educating him in Japan .

After the opening of the first official Italian branch with Sensei Alfonso Torregrossa in 2017, the school spread abroad: Italy, Brazil, Korea, Spain, America and later some teachers went to Japan to learn with Sensei Takase . Today the school is present in Europe, America, Asia etc.

Before the entry of Sensei Torregrossa there was not much news about Renshinkan so Sensei Torregrossa thanks to his studies in Japan with Takase has published various articles in specialized magazines and articles on the net and also published in books in order to better spread the roots of the Renshinkan school. A very important asset for Japanese Budo.

Alfonso Torregrossa

www.daitoryuaiki.it