

Special: ANCIENT FIGHTING ARTS OF CHINA

BLACK BELT

AIKIDO-
THE LIVING ZEN

THE TIGER,
THE DRAGON
AND THE CRANE

THE
JADE-WELL
MOUNTAIN-MAN

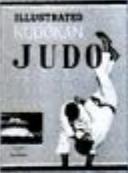
SOUTHERN STATE
TRIES TO SET UP
JUDO-KARATE CZAR



KUNG-FU MASTER
WONG ARK-YUEY:
The Tiger
In the Moon Gate
(See story inside)

JANUARY 1965 - 50 CENTS

MARTIAL ARTS LIBRARY



ILLUSTRATED KODOKAN JUDO
edited by Kodokan
The present work will not only serve as a guide to the novice and advanced students of Judo, but will also serve as a source of information to those Judo Instructors who desire to take a comprehensive look at the formulation of the Kodokan Judo in a systematic way. 304 pages, 1000 photos. 7" x 10".
BJ4 \$14.00



A GUIDE TO JUDO
Grappling Techniques
by T. Ohashi
One of the first books in English explaining the techniques of grappling. "An advanced, highly technical guide on grappling on the floor, rather than spectacular throwing. Author, an M.D., gives expert explanations from medical and anatomical points of view." 125 pages, 84 illustrations. 5" x 7 1/2".
BJ5 \$2.50



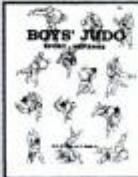
JUDO BOY
by J. Ball Jr.
Humiliated by the school bully, Rod Mitchell joins a Judo School to learn self-defense. He learns that Judo is first of all a sport with a strong, inspiring code of sportsmanship, and teaches courtesy, respect, and discipline as well as technique. The most difficult lesson for the fiery-tempered Rod is to walk away from a fight. 150pp. 5 1/2" x 8 1/2".
BJ9 \$3.50



THE HANDBOOK OF JUDO
This book is as valuable for the finalist as for the beginner. It is a summary of the favorite holds and throws of a national champion, organized by topic into a practical Judo text. Written by an AAU judo champion, Gene LeBell, and by the chairman of judo for the South, Pac. Assoc. of the AAU, L. C. Coughran. 186 pages, 5" x 8", 380 photos.
Paperback version
BJ10 \$1.00



JUDO KATAS
by C. Yerkow
Whether you're a beginner at Judo or a Black Belt grade holder, you'll gain new skills from this interesting, point-by-point explanation of JUDO KATAS fundamentals of Throwing and Mat Techniques. 163 pp. complete with photos. 7" x 10 1/2".
BJ14 \$4.95



BOYS' JUDO
by H. Sharp and Hadly
The first book on the sport of Judo especially written for boys. Every boy will be fascinated by the easy to follow, directions. The book is filled with crisp line illustrations and photos of boys actually practicing Judo. 96 pp. with 171 ill. plus 115 photos.
BJ15 \$1.95



THE SECRETS OF JUDO
by J. Watanabe & L. Avakian
A fully illustrated text book featuring full explanations of the scientific principles of dynamics involved in performing the various major wazas. Over 250 photos and drawings. 6 1/4" x 8 1/2".
BJ1 \$3.95
Paperback version
BJ17 \$1.65



THE SPORT OF JUDO
by K. Kobayashi and H. E. Sharp
Highly praised by the Kodokan of Japan. Complete with 104 pages with more than 350 photos giving step by step Judo instructions. 8" x 11 1/2".
BJ2 \$2.95



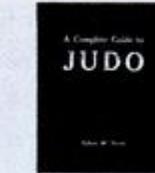
KODOKAN JUDO
A Guide To Proficiency
edited by Y. Matsumoto, T. Kawamura, T. Daigo & Y. Ozawa
Introductory course in Judo for the beginner and novice. Emphasis in the Arts of Throwing and Holding, and the Arts of Grappling and Holding. 150 pages with 700 photos. 6 1/4" x 8 1/2".
BJ3 \$3.25



THE MECHANICS OF JUDO
by R. G. Blanchard
Unlike most books about Judo, this is for the serious students who are engaged in regular practice rather than for the beginner or superficial student. A comprehensive analysis of the fifteen most effective tachiwaza (standing techniques). 134 pp. with photos. 6" x 8 1/2".
BJ6 \$3.75



CANON OF JUDO
by K. Mifune
The author, the foremost authority of Judo in Japan, tells of the keys to mastery of Judo's techniques, forms and secret principles, written for the laymen and the initiated. 250 pp. with 1000 photos. 7 1/2" x 10 1/2".
BJ7 \$11.00



A COMPLETE GUIDE TO JUDO
by R. W. Smith
An anthology containing some of the long-out-of-print writings of the 19th and 20th Century. This volume also contains articles on the cognate Arts of Aikido and Karate. 69 plates including illustrations of technical sequences. 6" x 8 1/2".
BJ8 \$3.95



JUDO TRAINING METHODS
by T. Ishikawa & D. Draeger
Includes training methods and over 200 exercises and how they should be performed. Contains lucid discussions and illustrations of Dojo facilities and etiquette, the Judo contest, and promotion requirements, daily training routines, and sensible weight training for Judo. 326 pages, 7 1/2" x 10 1/2" approximately, 1000 photos.
BJ11 \$8.50



JUDO AND AIKIDO
by K. Tomiki
The fundamental principals and techniques of Judo and Aikido are explained in detail by an expert. 195 pp., with 274 photos. 7 1/2" x 5 1/2".
BJ12 \$3.00



JUDO
41 lessons in the Modern Science of Jiu-Jitsu by Kukushima & Welch
In no other sport can mere brute strength be so quickly and so decisively overcome by sheer skill as in Judo—the modern, scientific form of Jiu-Jitsu. 146 pp. complete with illustrations. 6 1/2" x 9".
BJ13 \$3.95



WHAT IS JUDO?
by The Kodokan
An explanation of Judo is given by the Kodokan of Tokyo, including the history of the sport and of the Founder. Includes easy to follow lessons of basic techniques, and complete rules for contests and judgment of the matches. 87 pages complete with photos.
BJ16 \$3.75



SECRET FIGHTING ARTS OF THE WORLD
by John F. Gilbey
This authentic book is crammed full of secret fighting techniques never before divulged in print: the Oriental delayed death touch; the destruction by the finger tips of an obscure Mican; the shout of doom; Thuggee strangulation; and many more. 150 pp. complete with Art work. 6" x 8 1/2".
BJ01 \$3.75

**TAI CHI FOR HEALTH**

by E. Maisel

The first complete guide to Tai Chi the "take-it-easy" form of exercise which relaxes you while it tones up circulation, the muscles and mind. Performed by both young and old in almost any state of health. Requires no special equipment or clothing and can be practiced in very limited space. 198 pp. with 147 photos. 6 1/4 x 9 1/4".
BK2 \$4.95



TECHNIQUES OF SELF-DEFENSE
by Ching-nan Lee & R. Figueroa
The techniques taught in this manual are not based upon strength, but knowledge, skill, and timing: knowledge of the various techniques that may be used in a given situation, skill in the application of these techniques, and timing in gaining the advantage through surprise. 128 pp. with photos. 7 x 10".
BK3 \$5.00



SUMO:
The Sport and the Tradition
by J. A. Sargeant
A down-to-earth introduction to Japan's spellbinding spectator sport. This book gives a behind the scenes account of the Wrestler's life at the tournament, at the grueling training sessions in the various gyms, and, in moments of recreation and relaxation at home. 91 pages complete with photos and drawings. 6" x 9".
BK4 \$1.25



The Complete Kano JIU-JITSU (Judo)
by Hancock and Higashi
This is the best guide to learning Jiu-Jitsu that has ever been written in English. It has long been recognized as the most comprehensive study in the field, and the Encyclopaedia Britannica refers to it as an outstanding work. 500 pp. plus 487 photos. 5 1/4 x 8".
BKJ \$2.00



ZEN AND JAPANESE BUDDHISM
by Daisetz T. Suzuki
With its teaching of its "vast emptiness", its "satori-awakening", and its riddle-like "koan", Zen is probably the most difficult of all Buddhist beliefs to interpret. Only an authority such as Suzuki, could possibly give it proper justification for a translation to the Occidental. 142 pp. complete with photos. 5 1/4 x 7 1/4".
BZI \$3.25

**WHAT IS KARATE?**

by M. Oyama

New Edition! A valuable book on Karate by an unparalleled Author-Master. An insight into this violent yet restraining art and sport. 144 pages with over 700 photographs. 10 pages in color. 8 1/4 x 11".
BK1 \$6.50

**KARATE:
THE ART OF "EMPTY HAND"**

FIGHTING

by H. Nishiyama & R. Brown
A complete and fully illustrated manual giving step-by-step instructions and thorough analysis of all the basic movements and techniques. More than 1000 individual illustrations explaining over 70 movements and techniques. 7 1/2 x 10 1/2".
BK2 \$7.50

**THE WAY OF KARATE**

by E. Mattson

Explains the Okinawan style of Karate with emphasis on its value as a system of training, in coordinating the body with the mind. 200 pages with 500 black and white photographs. 6 1/4 x 9 1/4".
BK3 \$5.50

**SECRETS OF CHINESE KARATE**

by E. Parker

A leading Karate instructor reveals the amazing techniques as developed and practiced by the Chinese. 239 pages, complete with drawings. 6" x 9".
BK4 \$5.95

**PRACTICAL KARATE:**

Fundamentals by

Nakayama & D. Dragger
This is the first book of a series of 5 volumes. Covers the very basics of karate and could be practiced in street clothes. All techniques could be easily learned without any previous training. 6 x 8 1/4".
BK5 \$2.75



PRACTICAL KARATE:
Against the Unarmed Assailant
by Nakayama & D. Dragger
This is the second volume of a series of books for the busy individual. All methods described in this book are workable karate self-defense responses based on facing an unarmed assailant. 120 pp. complete with photos. 6 x 8 1/4".
BK7 \$2.75

PRACTICAL KARATE:
Against Multiple
Unarmed Assailants
by Nakayama & D. Dragger
To those already familiar with Vol. 1 and 2 this third volume is a must. As noted by the title "Against Multiple Unarmed Assailants," this edition does justice to its claim. Complete diagrams and photos giving step-by-step instructions. 120 pages.
BK8 \$2.75

**AIKIDO**

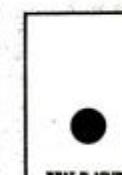
by K. Ueshiba

Not to be confused with Tohei's earlier book. This is the latest book published on this Art by K. Ueshiba, the Founder's son. The finest book on Aikido by far with exceptional photos showing step-by-step instructions. Includes the life history of the Founder. 190 pp. complete with photos. 7 1/2 x 10 1/2".
BA1 \$8.75

**AIKIDO**

by K. Tohei

One of the earliest books on Aikido explaining and instructing the Art which was kept secret from the public and taught only to the Nobility Class of Japan. Introduced in the United States after World War II. 174 pp. with 177 text-photos and 35 full page photos in black and white. 7 1/4 x 10 1/4".
BA2 \$7.95

**WHAT IS AIKIDO?**

by K. Tohei

The author of "Aikido" introduces another book to further explain the eternal truths that forms the basis of this Art. 112 pp. with over 70 illustrations. 6 1/4 x 8 1/4".
BA3 \$2.95

MARTIAL ARTS SUPPLIES CO.

P.O. Box 8176 Los Angeles, California
90008

(PLEASE PRINT EVERYTHING)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

Subsidiary of Dojo Distributors

MAIL THIS HANDY ORDER FORM TODAY!

QTY.	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION (PLEASE PRINT)	PRICE	TOTAL
This One				
 OP58-L66-R9PO				

IF YOUR ORDER IS:
 UP TO \$3.00 ADD 25c \$ 7.01 TO \$ 9.00 ADD 55c
 \$3.01 TO \$5.00 " 35c \$ 9.01 TO \$11.00 ADD 65c
 \$5.01 TO \$7.00 " 45c \$11.01 to \$15.00 ADD 75c
 OVER \$15.01 ADD 85c

Total For Merchandise ►

Shipping & Handling ►

California Residents Add:

4c For Every Dollar (S. Tax) ►

Total Amount Enclosed ►

Letters to the Editor

BLACK BELT

PUBLISHER:
M. Uyehara

EDITOR:
Robert Wells

MANAGING EDITOR:
Paul Liguori

ART DIRECTOR:
Robert L. Williams

HISTORIAN:
Dr. William C.C. Hu

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
Dr. Philip J. Rasch
Mel Appelbaum
Tom Hattori
Harold Sharp
Bill Evans

PHOTOGRAPHY:
Oliver Pang, Editor
Robert Miyatake
(Toyo Miyatake Photo Studio)

CIRCULATION MANAGER:
M. Noguchi

CARTOON EDITOR:
Dave F. Enslow

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR:
H. Uyehara

BRITISH SALES OFFICE:
BUDO, 14 West St.
Dunstable, Beds., England

Black Belt is published monthly by Black Belt, Inc., 1865 So. Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90019. Subscription rates in United States and Canada are: one year, \$5.00; two years, \$9.00; three years, \$12.00 (all other countries add \$1.00 per year for postage). The publishers and editors will not be responsible for unsolicited material. Manuscripts and photographs to be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed return envelope. Printed in the United States by World Color Press, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri. British Circulation Office: BUDO, 14 West St., Dunstable, Beds., England.

**NEW
KARATE
HOME
TRAINER!**

Gain actual physical combat experience — no "pulled" blows. Completely portable. Use for Karate, Jiu-Jitsu, Judo and other self defense methods. Write for FREE details.

KARATE HUMANOID CO.
9720 Fuller Ave., Dept. 11-K
Cleveland, Ohio 44104



INSIGHT
SCHOOL

845 Chicago Ave. • Dept. D1124 • Evanston, Ill.

YOGA Renews Your Physical and Mental Power
Yoga dynamic techniques can rejuvenate your physical and nervous systems. You gain new powers of mental concentration while improving body functions. Four key secrets of the Yoga System are revealed in 32-page booklet RENEW YOUR LIFE. Send only 25¢ for postage and mailing.

'KNOCK-OUT' KARATE TOURNAMENT?

The recent International Karate Championships in Long Beach, Calif., was the most disorganized and prejudiced Karate event I have ever had the misfortune to see. For a while I thought the contest was a knock-out affair. I am looking forward to next year's fiasco.

Tom Wardburg
Scottsdale, Ariz.

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT GUNG-FU

I read a recent issue of BLACK BELT and came across a letter from D. Robson of Australia in which he was interested in Gung-Fu. There wasn't any reply, so I thought that by writing to you I could also find some information on Gung-Fu.

Tony Hernandez
Vidal, Calif.

** A complete and well-illustrated article on a contemporary Kung-fu master appears on page 8 of this issue and a discourse on the historical origins of the term Kung-fu, written by BLACK BELT Historian Dr. William C. C. Hu, appears on page 26. On page 32 Dr. Hu recounts some fascinating stories of the Chinese masters of Tai Ch'i-Ch'uan, an allied art, and on page 18 you can read about Chen Man-ching, a contemporary Tai Ch'i master. Dr. Hu himself is an expert in Kung-fu and Tai Ch'i-Ch'uan, and future issues will carry more on these ancient Chinese arts that are generally considered the forerunners of judo and karate.*

"ARTHUR SPENCER"

To the subscriber who wrote the editorial office using the assumed name "Arthur Spencer:" Please contact us again and give us your correct name and address; we've made inquiries based on your complaint but unless we know your identity we can do nothing further but let the matter drop. All letters to the editor must be accompanied by correct name and address, which will be withheld at writer's request.

FINDS BLACK BELT DIRECTORY AN ASSET TO HIS KARATE DOJO

I haven't seen any letters from your readers about the BLACK BELT Directory that appears every month, so I'd like to drop you this note and let you know what an asset this feature has been to our American Karate Federation here in Los Angeles. Right from the beginning we took a paid ad in the Directory, and now we get our listing by selling the magazine in the dojo. In the past we tried newspaper advertising to get new students, and we have found that our listing in BLACK BELT brought in, and continues to bring in, more new people than we ever got from any other form of advertisement. Our students look forward to every issue of your great magazine and they're happy to know they can count on finding it in the dojo. The man on the street seems to be realizing that if he wants to find a place where he can learn a martial art the place to look is the BLACK BELT Directory. We recommend this convenient and productive arrangement to other martial arts dojos everywhere.

Jerry Packard, Director
American Karate Federation
Los Angeles, Calif.

** Hundreds of dojos all over the country — and the world — are discovering what Mr. Packard seems to have known all along. See this month's Directory on page 58.*

BUNDLE FROM BRITAIN

I feel I must write to you and congratulate you on doing something for us judo, ju-jitsu, karate and self-defense fans. At last a mag for us! The only trouble over here is that they are so hard to get and when we do get them they're not up to date. The articles in your mag are always interesting, and if you can find the time and space I hope you can have articles on kung foo, ate-mi, yawara, and the combative arts of the world. Keep up the grand work and keep sending you mag to these poor BLACK BELT magless shores.

Andrew Henderson
London, England

JUDO BAN IN HAITI

(Editor's Note: In June 1962 three young judo men in the Caribbean island country of Haiti tangled with members of the Haiti gestapo, overcame them, and took refuge in a foreign embassy. The secret police then closed all the judo schools and outlawed judo throughout the country. A BLACK BELT editorial condemned this action and called on the dictator, Duvalier, to lift the ban and reopen the schools.)

I recently came across your issue of February 1963 and I was surprised to find the editorial dealing with my country, Haiti. Let me tell you at the beginning that your editorial was absolutely correct. The *ton ton macoutes* (Ed. — the Haiti gestapo) are brutes, and if those judoka had not been able to defend themselves they would have died. Many others of my countrymen who could not so well defend themselves have been murdered by their government, and this is surely why the government has forbidden judo to be taught. I have heard from those who get their pay from the government that judo is banned because judoka are ruffians. But you may not be aware that trampoline, karata, wrestling and boxing are also banned. Do they mean that all amateur athletes are ruffians? Rather I think they mean that sports teach our youth self-confidence and self-respect, and teach them that they need not submit to the indignities of the *ton ton macoutes*. If this is a threat to government, what sort of government can it be?

This regime of Duvalier has been the ruination of Haiti. Educated Haitians are among the most classically educated and dignified men in the world. Each is a master of ancient Greek and Latin and all the modern languages of America. Each is a philosopher, and they have given Haiti the most noble history of all the countries of southern America. Yet there are other Haitians who are beasts, and Duvalier, though a doctor himself, has encouraged the beasts and destroyed the better. All Haiti's commerce, education, art and industry have been brought to a standstill so that I am ashamed to speak of my own country. There seems to be none outside who will help. Even your country with its talk of freedom supports Duvalier and gives him millions of dollars every year.

I am encouraged to see that the inter-

national fraternity of judoka, through your magazine, has responded to Duvalier's assault on Haitian judo. I hope your editorial, which appeared two years ago, was not the last of your efforts.

One more point. There is a story here in New York about a Haitian exile, Captain Claude Edeline. He was said to be active here against Duvalier, and Duvalier is said to have had his whole family including grandparents and small children murdered by machine-gun. This was in the newspapers. I have a family still in Haiti and the *ton ton macoutes* would know who they are, so please do not print my name.

(Name withheld)
New York, N.Y.

Without going into detail, let us say only that BLACK BELT has not stopped giving this matter its attention since the story broke two years ago, and that we are closer to hopeful developments now than we were then.

THINKS BLACK BELT IS TRASH

Most of your readers write to your magazine and tell you what a wonderful publication you have. I have studied Judo, Ju-Jutsu, Aikido, Karate, Kung Fu since 1958 from the best sources possible... I can honestly state that the articles in your magazine are exaggerated, they are corny, and misleading. They serve the ends of commercialism. Very few of your articles are worth the reading.

For example: On page 12 of the Sept. - Oct. issue there is a statement that Karate is relatively easy to learn. I have studied Karate more than any other system. I can confirm this statement to be one of the biggest fallacies which has ever been presented about the system. Your magazine helps transmit only the poorest of facts about the study of these martial systems. The techniques which are shown in the magazine are not practical to learn from the way in which they are explained. I have read three of your magazines and they tend to become worse each time. There is really a myth being spread about the Oriental Martial Systems, and the BLACK BELT publication isn't making the matter any better.

The reading of your sport judo is quite boring.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 62

Calendar

Nov. 7-8—1st Annual Invitational Junior Judo Championships, Carillon Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. National contest open to boys 10 to 16 years old. Contact: Charles Brown, 18975 316th St., Homestead, Fla. (Florida Yudanshakai, Goldcoast AAU).

Nov. 8—All-Oahu Elimination Judo Tournament, Young Buddhist Association gym, Honolulu, Hawaii. Contact: Eddie B. Yamaki, 3026 Waiiani Rd., Honolulu. (Hawaii Yudanshakai).

Nov. 14 & 28—Armed Forces Far East Invitational Judo Tournaments, Tachikawa Air Base, Japan. Open to military personnel. Contact: Maj. P. S. Porter, Hdq. Kanto Base Command, 6100th Support Sqdn, APO 323, San Francisco; phone: Tachikawa Air Base 22444 or 22314. (Armed Forces Judo Association).

Nov. 22—Judo Team Tournament, Los Angeles City College, Calif. Contact: Shigeo Tashima, 17026 Marguardt Ave., Norwalk (UN 5-5492). (Nanka Yudanshakai).

Dec. 12—Armed Forces Invitational Judo Tournament, Tachikawa Air Base, Japan. (See above). (AFJA).

BLACK BELT MAGAZINE

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

Please include a BLACK BELT MAGAZINE label to insure prompt service whenever you write about your subscription.

MAIL TO:
BLACK BELT SUBSCRIPTIONS
1865 So. Mansfield Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90019

TO SUBSCRIBE
mail this form with your payment
check one:
 new subscription, renew my subscription.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
U.S. AND CANADA
1 YEAR (12 ISSUES) \$6.00 — YOU SAVE \$1.00
2 YEARS (24 ISSUES) \$9.00 — YOU SAVE \$3.00
3 YEARS (36 ISSUES) \$12.00 — YOU SAVE \$6.00
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES: ADD \$1.00 PER YEAR FOR POSTAGE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

attach label here

If you're moving, please let us know five weeks before changing your address. Place magazine address label here, print your new address below. If you have a question about your subscription, place your magazine address label here and clip this form to your letter.

name _____

address _____

city _____ state _____ zipcode _____



COME ONE - COME ALL

Knock-Down Drag-Out Bare-Knuckle

BLOOD FIGHT

50 - BLACK-BELT KARATE EXPERTS, COUNT 'EM - 50

(All Contestants Killed During Match Automatically Forfeit)

CHILDREN UNDER 12 ADMITTED FREE!

Somebody should either get this country's karate referees together or keep the contestants apart.

A few of our karate styles are really distinct; most of them, for all practical purposes, are identical. Yet for some reason every school feels it must have its own particular rules for contest. Some schools award a point for a blow or kick that lands with "controlled contact"—if a punch falls short it's a miss. Meanwhile other schools give points for shots that stop an inch or two short of contact — if it connects it shows lack of control. Some award points for blocks or escapes, others don't. Some award points for foot sweeps or throws; others don't, still others disqualify a man for a sweep or throw.

Too often even when the referees are agreed on the rules they're not agreed on anything else. With some, anything goes; others disqualify you for breathing heavy. Some wouldn't call a point if it hit them in the eye; others start calling points before the contestants finish bowing. The number of opposite opinions about a single punch is limited only by the number of referees.

As a result the contestants on the open floor sometimes have to work things out for themselves. When this happens it is something bloody to behold.

There were a couple of contests like this recently in southern California; one came to a most peculiar ending. Among the contestants was a man from

France, whose theory was that if his opponent were lying flat on his back and not moving it would be easier for the referee to pick a winner. By delivering punches full force he chopped his way through to the semi-finals.

In the final match for the Grand Championship the Frenchman came up against a contestant who had the low rank of White Belt, although his karate was quite good. But this White Belt in karate also holds a 4th-Dan Black Belt in judo, and in fact is one of the country's top competition judo players.

The Frenchman opened the final match by punching the judo player in the mouth. The judo man responded by throwing the Frenchman on his back. The Frenchman got up and went after the judo man again, even rougher than before, and was once more turned upside down. After being flipped for the third time onto the hardwood floor the Frenchman began to stagger, and on what might be called a TKO the referee awarded the Karate Grand Championship to a judo expert.

Maybe justice triumphed. But in the meantime what happened to the contestants who were playing karate by karate rules?

If the men who run karate are going to let their tournaments turn into knock-down drag-out bare-knuckle blood fights — they should at least advertise that fact and raise the price of admission.



CONTENTS

January 1965, Vol. III, No. 1

The Tiger, the Dragon and the Crane 8

Kung-fu, the ancient fighting system of China taught today in Los Angeles' Old Chinatown, involves training in the 'Animal Schools,' mastery of traditional weapons and learning the ceremonial Dragon and Lion Dances.

Louisiana Tries to Set Up Judo Czar 14

A coalition of Black Belts stops a southern legislature's attempt to establish a repressive licensing system for all the martial arts.

A Contemporary T'ai-chi Ch'uan Master 18

Cheng Man-ch'ing is not only a master of T'ai-chi Ch'uan and Chinese chess... he is also a noted poet, a calligrapher, a painter and a doctor of traditional Chinese herbal medicine.

U.S. Versus Canada in Judo 22

...With the U.S.-Canadian score tied at 15-15 the 145-lb. Japanese stepped on the mat against Doug Rogers, Canada's 225-lb. Olympian...

What Does 'Kung-Fu' Mean? 26

Many use the term 'Kung-Fu,' but does anyone really know what it means? BLACK BELT Historian Dr. William C. C. Hu probes the mists of Chinese history to find out.

Aikido — The Living Zen 28

Aikido is not practiced only in the dojo (gym) — you can apply it daily to relieve yourself of tension, worry and fear and to help your concentration.

T'ai-chi Ch'uan, Part III 32

Yang Lu-ch'an mastered T'ai-chi Ch'uan by watching it through a keyhole, and later went on to create his own style, which has come to be called the Yang School.

Big Money for Big Plans in AAU Judo 35

The U.S. Amateur Judo Foundation hopes to set up an \$80,000-a-year program to make U.S. judo the best in the world.

Hal Sharp: My Life and Judo, Part II 40

Hal Sharp's proficiency in judo earned him the title of All-Japan Foreign Judo Champion, but his carelessness contributed to a permanent injury.

Hawaiians Dominate 1st International Karate Championships 48

The 1st International Karate Championships were a big success — they drew 300 competitors from the U.S. and Canada and more than 5,000 spectators.

DEPARTMENTS

Letters 4 BLACK BELT Times 45

Calendar 5 Instructor's Profile 52

Editorial 6 Promotions 61

Off the Mat 7 World-Wide Tournament Results 54

Book Review 38 BLACK BELT Directory 58

HOW TO DO IT:

Judo 50 Aikido 51

Another Milestone

BLACK BELT MAGAZINE reaches another milestone in its short history. Beginning with this issue (January 1965) BLACK BELT is now a monthly publication. It was in April 1961 when the first compact issue was printed on a very limited scale. Enthusiastic public response compelled us to expand greatly the scope, size and print order of our second issue. But obstacle after obstacle hindered BLACK BELT from being published on time. Then a year ago BLACK BELT finally emerged as a regularly-published bimonthly magazine.

Our gratitude is to you, our devoted subscribers and readers, who patiently waited for the long overdue magazines. It was you who made it possible for BLACK BELT to survive while other self-defense magazines succumbed. Today, BLACK BELT is the largest circulated magazine of its kind in the world.

BLACK BELT monthly will continue in its present format of 68-pages with renewed effort to make it an even more comprehensive and interesting publication.

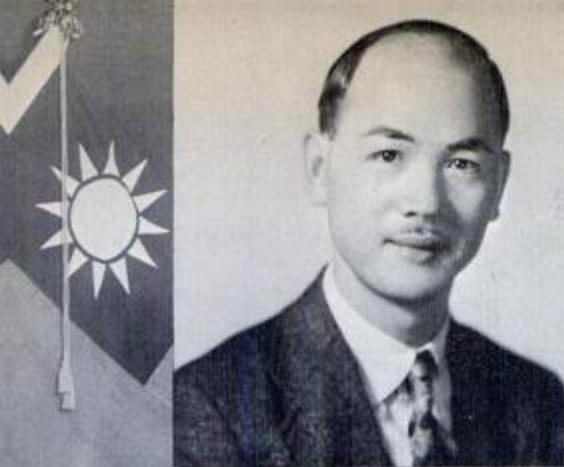
BLACK BELT proudly announces the promotion of Robert Wells, East Coast Editor, to Editor-in-chief. Mr. Wells is a graduate of Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in English. He worked for several newspapers and magazines before joining the staff of BLACK BELT. He's a 1st-Kyu Brown Belter in judo.

Mel Appelbaum succeeds Robert Wells as the New York Editor. Mr. Applebaum is a graduate of Indiana Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science in Engineering. He is currently doing graduate work at St. John's University in New York. He holds a Black Belt in judo.

PUBLISHER

THIS MONTH'S COVER: Master Wong Ark-yuey demonstrates Kung-Fu's Tiger Position before a traditional Chinese moon gate. (See story page 8). Photos by Oliver Pang.





THE KUNG-FU GROUP of the Wong Wun Sun Chinese Benevolent Association, Los Angeles, 1931. The Si-Fu or chief instructor Wong Ark-yuey (inset) is in the second row behind the lion's head. Group also trained in ceremonial lion and dragon dancing.

KUNG-FU MASTER Wong Ark-yuey, in an old photograph, goes through one of the mu gung-fu or formal exercises of Kung-Fu.





The Ancient Chinese Fighting Art of Kung-Fu

The Tiger, The Dragon and The Crane...

photo's by OLIVER PANG

While all the martial arts of Asia that Americans are familiar with — judo, karate, ju-jitsu, aikido — claim to base their origins in the fighting system of China, how many in this country have any knowledge of these ancient Chinese disciplines?

Very few. While others have made their knowledge available to all, the Chinese have kept theirs to themselves. A few years ago some instructors of the arts in New York City heard there was a master of Kung-Fu, or Chinese fighting, teaching in Chinatown. The curious followed the leads through various Chinese bookstores, luncheonettes and newsstands, and one ju-jitsu teacher was finally led to knock on a door on Pell Street.

The door opened a crack, and he says that inside he could see young men in silk costumes with broad swords, three-pronged forks and quarterstaves. But when the huge doorman saw he was not Chinese the door was closed. Even fellow Asians, Koreans and Japanese, Black Belt experts in karate, met the same response. The door has remained closed in San Francisco, in Boston, and anywhere there has been a Chinese community and a rumor of Kung-Fu.

When the door finally opened it was opened in Los Angeles, in Old Chinatown, where an elderly Cantonese named

Wong Ark-yuey teaches Kung-Fu at the Wah Que ("Wah Kyu") Studio.

BLACK BELT went down to Old Chinatown to find out from Mr. Wong just what the original Chinese Kung-Fu was all about. Mr. Wong, in a green eyeshade, welcomed us at his oriental curio shop at 701 North Broadway, a dark place full of paper dragons, good-luck banners, Buddhas, tigers and lanterns. With the help of a massive fellow named Jim Anestasi, one of his long-time students, Mr. Wong told us about his years in Kung-Fu, all the while bringing treasured photos from a back room and dusting them with a feather duster.

"I was born in 1900 in a large village near Canton," says Mr. Wong. "In those days things in China were very disorganized and strong hoodlums were able to bully weaklings. So our family took money it had from our ancestors and made sure that every child was trained in fighting from the time he was old enough to learn. I started Kung-Fu myself when I was seven, and believe me before I came to America at the age of 21 I had many opportunities to use it."

Have you ever used it here?

"Only twice. One time when I came home from work late at night a man was waiting in my hall. I had trouble with him at work and he had a long knife, so instead of walking in I just stuck my

foot in, and he stabbed down. I hit him behind the neck — *pow* — and he fell down and cried, and I kicked him. People came out and said 'What, Mr. Wong, are you fighting?' I said 'Yes, look at him;' he wasn't moving but he still had the knife so they called the police.

"Another time I was going into my shop to sleep late at night and a very broad man was in the doorway. When I said 'Let me by' he hit at me and missed. I hit him in the rib — *pow* — and he fell down on the street. He got up and hit again and I hit him and kicked him — *pow pam* — and he fell down and cried. I asked him if he wanted to get up and fight but he got up and shook hands. I said that would teach him to be careful.

"When I was a youngster in China I studied first under masters Lam Ark-fun and Ho Yeng, and later under the chief monk of Canton. He said his name was 'Pang' but the monks never gave you their right name. By 1907, when I started, these monks of Siu Lam had already been teaching Kung-Fu for 2,000 years."

Mr. Wong explained that "Siu Lam" was the Cantonese pronunciation of "Shao Lin," which many know from Shaolin boxing.

"Kung-Fu and Shaolin boxing are not the same," he said. "Kung-Fu is much more than boxing: in my school I teach



THE CRANE POSITION: Many Kung-Fu positions are similar to the movements of classical Chinese opera, and in fact Chinese actors study Kung-Fu as part of their formal training for the stage.



THE MONKEY POSITION: Some Kung-Fu maneuvers are designed to develop the grace, liteness and agility necessary for endurance and correct delivery of attacks in a fight.



THE TIGER POSITION: The student of the "Tiger School" learns ferocity and develops his hands into claw-like weapons.

punching and kicking, yes — also the use of butterfly knives and the chain, rifle defenses, use of the three-pronged tiger-fighting fork, broad sword and steel-whip sword, the lance and the axe and the long and short staves."

Mr. Wong took a deep, wide-legged squatting position, as though he were sitting on a very low invisible chair. "This position is called the horse," he said. "It is the foundation Kung-Fu is built on."

Like the old Chinese cavalry the Kung-Fu man goes into battle on his "horse" — and he uses it in somewhat the same way. Unlike the karate man with his flying kicks, the Kung-Fu man stays close to the ground, and his movements are more natural-looking, not as stylized as karate. The idea is that a punch delivered upward with the full power behind it of the coiled body springing from the ground is more devastating than a blow swung from a standing position.

But doesn't this "horse" slow you down? How would a Kung-Fu man do against a fast boxer?

He would do very well said Mr. Wong. The Kung-Fu man, blocking as he has been trained, would crowd the boxer with

the leading knee of his horse — in a sense, replacing him in position. This is like a rider crowding down an infantryman with his mount. Depending on what the boxer does the Kung-Fu man can use punches or kicks, or trip him with a leg.

Mr. Wong teaches various styles of Kung-Fu — the *Tsoi*-style, *Li*-style, *Mawk*, *Fut* and *Hung* styles — and animal styles such as the Crane School and the Tiger School (in which one learns to use fingers like the claws of a tiger).

The different styles stress the different elements of unarmed Kung-Fu fighting: *Tsoi*, for instance, consists of kicks and side punches; *Li* of slaps and poking techniques against vitals; *Mawk*, blocking; *Hung*, power-punching; *Fut*, the sword hand. ("'Fut' means 'monk,'" says Mr. Wong, "and the striking hand is held like a monk's hand praying.")

In China, says Mr. Wong, the first six months of practice consisted of squatting in the *Tsoi* horse without moving. If one couldn't take that one went no farther in Kung-Fu.

The walking techniques of Kung-Fu fighting are the same as the walking done by men who carry the ceremonial lions and dragons in Chinese New Year parades, and the training for the two is

similar. "I teach lion and dragon acting with the Kung-Fu," says Mr. Wong. Actors everywhere have to study fencing; actors in classical Chinese opera study Kung-Fu to learn how to move on stage.

Just as karate has its pre-arranged dance-like shadow boxing, Kung-Fu has its pre-arranged sets, called *mu gung-fu*. Some of these sets, used for training in blocks and punches, can be performed in a large telephone booth; others, for endurance and fighting many opponents, involve a lot of running back and forth and need a space as big as a football field. Mr. Wong calls these sets "acting."

Kung-Fu students of the Wah Que Studio do not train to break bricks and boards, though Jim Anestasi says they do sometimes break them in demonstrations. But Mr. Wong, who is, among his other accomplishments, a Chinese herb doctor, compounds a liniment called *Dit Dah Jow* which he says will toughen the hands and forearms, strengthen bones, muscles and tendons, salve bruises, improve circulation, relieve rheumatism and stiff joints, and after six months to a year permit the user to smash bricks with his hands without pain. "This does not numb the nerves," he says, "and it permits us to use very strong punches without deforming our hands with calluses."

Proper breathing is one of the most important elements of Kung-Fu. One breathes from the lower belly. "When your breath is down," says Mr. Wong, "your thinking is down; when breath is up, thinking is up. Wrong breathing can cause wrong thinking." It's the breathing that packs the power in the Kung-Fu punch, and preserves a man's natural vigor long into life.

Mr. Wong knows of only two other men who teach the old Chinese Kung-Fu in this country — Professor Ben Lau in San Francisco and Si Mah (Sig Mar), who teaches near Sacramento, Calif. But they have never taught any but Chinese. (He is not familiar with the door on Pell Street).

For many years Mr. Wong taught only Chinese also. "But now my art is available to everyone who really wants to learn. I can't take it with me — and I want to leave something of value behind."



Regular Session, 1964

Louisiana

SENATE BILL No. 381—

2 By Mr. O'Keefe:

AN ACT

4 To amend Title 37 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950,
5 to add thereto a new Chapter, to be designated as Chapter
6 28, to be entitled "The Louisiana Board of Examiners
7 of Oriental Martial Arts" comprising R.S. 37:2331 through
8 R.S. 37:2341, both inclusive, to create and provide for the
9 Louisiana Board of Examiners of Oriental Martial Arts,
10 to regulate the practice and teaching of the Oriental
11 martial arts, including but not necessarily limited to, judo,
12 jujutsu, aikido, karate and the like; to provide with re-
13 spect to the composition, method of selection, terms, com-
14 pensation and powers and duties of said board including
15 the licensing of students, instructors and schools and
16 otherwise to provide with respect to such purpose.

17 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

18 Section 1. Chapter 28 of Title 37 of the Louisiana Revised
19 Statutes of 1950, being R.S. 37:2331 through R.S. 37:2341,
20 both inclusive, is hereby enacted to read as follows:

21 **CHAPTER 28. THE LOUISIANA BOARD OF EXAMIN-
ERS OF ORIENTAL MARTIAL ARTS**

S. B. No. 381

23 **§ 2331. Definitions**

24 For the purposes of this Chapter:

25 (1) "Board" means the Louisiana Board of Examiners of
26 Oriental Martial Arts.

27 (2) "Oriental Martial Arts" means and includes any and
28 all of the oriental martial arts, the practice of which is de-
29 signed to educate a person in the ways and means of induc-
30 ing death or great bodily harm upon another person, and
31 includes but are not restricted to judo, jujutsu, karate, aikido
32 and the like, but boxing and wrestling are not included

Page 1

S. B. No. 381

1 within the definition of and shall not be considered as oriental
2 martial arts.

3 **§ 2332. Board; terms; compensation**

4 The State Board of Examiners of Oriental Martial Arts is
5 created. The board shall consist of five qualified Black Belt
6 instructors, who shall be appointed by the governor from
7 lists of names which shall be submitted to the governor by
8 the accredited schools of oriental martial arts in Louisiana
9 which are members in good standing of the Black Belt,
10 Federation of America; provided that, in the event no names

**"An Unnecessary, Intrusive
and Uncise Law, Conceived in
Ignorance and Acted On in
Haste"**

Robert Wells
BLACK BELT Editor

This is election year and the grave legislators of Louisiana must tend to their duty of making fashionable denouncements. This year it's "The Government" that's being denounced, for "Interference with the Individual." This is a heavy responsibility and the legislators must be excused if they haven't time to pay attention to every law they vote on in the senate.

We should not be too surprised, then, when they pass a measure like La. Senate Bill 381, telling their constituents they must get the government's permission before learning how to defend them-

selves against attack, or before they begin training for the U.S. Olympic Team. After all, friends, the senators hardly had time to vote for this bill, much less read it.

Might we ask them what they think "aikido" is? Perhaps if they had investigated a little more closely what it was they were planning to license they might at least have learned how to spell it.

How much thought went into the qualifications for a learner's permit? Requiring "good moral character" (how does the government determine that?) and "no police record" would supposedly keep dangerous weapons out of the hands of criminals. Yet when a criminal wants a weapon he uses a convenient club or knife or gun — not something that takes years of dedicated training to become effective. And martial arts instructors all over the world have found

**"The State Goverment is not
qualified to judge or license
instructors or students of the
Martial Arts"**

Douglas Abadie, Director
Louisiana Karate Assn.

We are enclosing a copy of a bill which was recently (and fortunately) defeated in our state legislature. The Louisiana Karate Association, the Southern AAU, the YMCA, and the All America Karate Federation joined forces with the Judo Black Belt Federation to oppose the bill. We felt that the state government was not qualified to judge or license instructors or students of the martial arts; or to appoint a board to judge or license them. We believe that the martial arts have at present sufficient qualifying or licensing organizations.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

11 or an insufficient number of names are submitted, the gover-
12 nor shall proceed to make the appointments of persons
13 possessing the qualifications herein stipulated. All board
14 members shall have attained at least the degree of Shodan
15 (first degree Black Belt).

16 Each member of the board shall be appointed to serve for
17 a term of four years, concurrent with the governor. The
18 members of the board shall serve without pay, but shall re-
19 ceive reimbursement for any legitimate travel or other
20 necessary expenses.

21 § 2333. Officers; domicile

22 The board shall elect annually from its members a presi-
23 dent, a secretary and a treasurer. The domicile of the board
24 shall be in the city of New Orleans.

25 § 2334. Duties

26 The board shall:

27 (1) Conduct examinations of all applicants for a license
28 to teach the oriental martial arts, and examine the qualifi-
29 cations and fitness of such persons to teach said arts, which
30 qualifications and fitness shall be determined on the basis of
31 the provisions of this Act and the qualifications and stand-
32 ards approved by the Black Belt Federation of America.

Page 2

S. B. No. 381

1 (2) Inspect and approve schools in which any or all of the
2 oriental martial arts are taught and issue licenses to quali-
3 fied applicants to operate such schools.
4 (3) Issue student's certificates to persons enrolled at
5 schools for the teaching of the oriental martial arts.
6 (4) Make rules and regulations for the conduct of its busi-
7 ness and to assure that the teaching of the martial arts is
8 conducted in a safe and ethical manner according to the
9 standards approved for such schools by the Black Belt
10 Federation of America and in accordance with the provisions
11 of this Chapter and such additional rules and regulations
12 therefor as shall be from time to time adopted and promul-
13 gated by the board.

14 § 2335. Licenses and certificates

15 A. No person or group of persons, firm or corporation
16 shall engage as an instructor or school in the teaching of any
17 or all of the oriental martial arts unless he or it possesses
18 the qualifications provided for by this Chapter and possesses
19 a license issued by the board.

20 B. No person shall engage as a student in the study or
21 any one or more of the oriental martial arts unless he first
22 shall have obtained a learner's certificate issued by the



"A Thoroughly Bad Bill . . . Should Be Fought at Every Turn."

Dr. Philip J. Rasch

First of all, it is evident that state senator O'Keefe is not familiar with the oriental martial arts. The fact that he classes judo as "designed to educate a person in the ways and means of inducing death or great bodily harm," and then provides for an organization of judomen to govern karate, aikido, etc., is evidence of that.

Second, the bill is obviously discriminatory in that it specifically exempts boxing and wrestling. Presumably kendo would be forbidden but Western styles of fencing permitted. Presumably sumo would be forbidden but graeco-roman wrestling permitted. Presumably the Chinese leg maneuvers of Lee Ying-arn would be forbidden but French savate permitted. (Louisiana has a large

French-descended population). Presumably bo-jutsu would be forbidden but quarterstaff play permitted. I would anticipate that such a bill would be declared unconstitutional if ever contested in court.

Third, the provision that a student must purchase a license makes no more sense than requiring every student in any school be licensed. This is purely a discriminatory feature.

This is a thoroughly bad bill and should be fought at every turn.

Now is the interested reader to consider only the negative aspects of this? I think not. There are reasons for giving serious consideration to the other side of the picture.

First, there are many who feel that the student needs some form of protection against illegitimate operators. Many teaching these martial arts are but poorly trained. Some of them seem to be teach-

We also feel that such a board could not operate without conflict of interests, since board members would be placed in the position of licensing their future competitors or rivals.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

23 board.
24 § 2336. Application for license; qualifications for teach-
25 ers and schools; students
26 A. Each person desiring to engage in the teaching of the
27 oriental martial arts as a teacher or as a school shall apply
28 to the board for a license on a form which shall be adopted
29 and furnished by the board and shall thereby establish that
30 he is a person of good moral character, that he has never
31 been convicted of any crime or offense other than for traffic
32 violation, that he possesses such other qualifications as the

Page 3

S. B. No. 381

1 board shall adopt to assure substantial compliance with the
2 qualifications and standards of the Black Belt Federation of
3 America, and each applicant shall pay to the board the li-
4 cense fee hereinafter fixed.
5 B. Each student who applies for a learner's certificate shall
6 make application on a form adopted and furnished by the
7 board and shall establish that he is of good moral character
8 and has no criminal record other than for conviction on
9 traffic charges, that his physical condition is such as to per-
10 mit such instruction without undue likelihood of injury and

11 that he meets such other qualifications as the board shall
12 adopt for students to assure that they meet substantially the
13 qualifications and standards approved by the Black Belt
14 Federation of America for students of the oriental martial
15 arts.

16 § 2337. Fees

17 Each school, instructor and student who initially applies
18 for a license or learner's certificate and who meets qualifica-
19 tions fixed by this Chapter and by the board, under author-
20 ity hereof, may be issued a license or certificate upon pay-
21 ment of the proper initial fee therefor in accordance with
22 the schedule set forth below:

23 Student learner's certificate	24 \$ 5.00
25 Instructor's license	26 10.00
27 School license	28 25.00
29 § 2338. Renewal of license or certificate; renewal fee	30
31 Each holder of a certificate or license issued in accor- <td>32</td>	32
33 dance with the provisions of this Chapter shall renew his	34
35 certificate or license on or before June 30th of each year	36
37 by application therefor and payment of an annual renewal	38
39 fee which shall be fixed by the board in an amount which,	40
41 together with examination fees and initial license fees, shall	42

Page 4

Robert Wells

that "bad characters" and "juvenile delinquents" benefit most from their training, developing self-discipline and responsibility along with technique.

What sort of physical conditions would disqualify? Would a lad with one leg or an acute bronchial condition be allowed by the government to study judo? Sixteen-year-old Fred Weissberg of Arizona recently earned his third promotion in judo; he has one leg. Jim Bregman of the U.S. Olympic Judo Team started judo *because* he had acute bronchitis.

Why was the law supposed to cover only "oriental" martial arts? Perhaps the wise men of Baton Rouge are uneasy with some fear of the "Yellow Peril"; perhaps they feel these sports are "un-American." (Let them tell that to the Marines — who train in karate, or Teddy Roosevelt, who studied judo). Are judo

and karate less to be trusted than boxing or wrestling? Or were the legislators merely respectful of the "big money" that's supposed to attach to professional sports?

One sea-lawyer's guess is as good as another's that this legislation, if passed, would have been unconstitutionally discriminatory, or an unconstitutional abridgement of the citizen's right to bear arms. Probably both.

The timely action of the martial arts people in Louisiana saved their legislature from passing an unnecessary, intrusive and unwise law, conceived in ignorance and acted on in haste. They kept an insult to the good sense of the people of Louisiana from being printed in the statute books. And they kept the arts from being crippled.



Douglas Abadie

This bill also would have had the unfortunate consequence of placing judo men in control of all the other martial arts, a position which would be unwelcome to the JBBF, and, we are sure, to all judokas. To explain this statement, we wish to call your attention to what we feel is the omission of certain pertinent facts related to the nature of the "Black Belt Federation" referred to in the bill. Each martial arts organization has its own black belt group, and they are not connected in any way. Only the Judo Black Belt Federation of America uses this title.

We are sending you a copy of the bill in the hopes that your magazine can publicize what happened in Louisiana as a possible warning for other students of the martial arts in other states where similar laws might be proposed. It is not impossible for such a law to be passed.

1 provide to the board sufficient revenue to maintain the
 2 board and pay the necessary operating costs thereof, pro-
 3 vided that the annual renewal fee shall never exceed the
 4 amount of the initial license fee fixed by this Chapter.

5 § 2339. Inspections

6 The board shall have authority, at reasonable times and
 7 hours, to make inspections of all schools in which the ori-
 8 ental martial arts are being taught, and shall inspect not only
 9 the physical accommodations of the schools for health and
 10 safety, but shall also examine the records of the students en-
 11 rolled at each school to determine that no person with a
 12 criminal record or bad moral character is being educated in
 13 said oriental martial arts. The board shall have the authority
 14 to appoint a special inspector to facilitate the inspection of
 15 the various schools throughout the state. No license shall
 16 be initially issued to a school until an inspection of the pre-
 17 mises has been made and licenses issued therefor.

18 § 2340. Persons without licenses; injunctions

19 The board may, by a majority vote of its members, enjoin
 20 any school, instructor or student from engaging or continu-
 21 ing to engage in the teaching or practice of any of the ori-
 22 ental martial arts without a license or for failure to renew a

23 license as herein provided. The board, by a majority vote,
 24 may revoke the license of any licensee who brings discredit
 25 upon the arts by injudicious use of any of the arts or who
 26 is found not to possess all of the qualifications fixed by this
 27 Chapter or by rules and regulations of the board, or who
 28 fails to obtain or renew his or its license.

29 § 2341. Penalty

30 Whoever violates any provision of this Chapter or any
 31 rule or regulation of the board adopted under authority
 32 hereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor

Page 5

1 more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned
 2 for not more than ninety days, or both.
 3 Section 2. If any provision or item of this Act or the
 4 application thereof is held invalid, such invalidity shall not
 5 affect other provisions, items or applications of this Act
 6 which can be given effect without the invalid provisions,
 7 items or applications and to this end the provisions of this
 8 Act are hereby declared severable.

9 Section 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith
 10 are hereby repealed."

Page 6

Dr. Philip J. Rasch

In Louisiana this bill had already passed the State Senate and received the approval of the House Committee. Fortunately, we heard of the legislation in time and were able to kill it before it was too late.

Any legislation calling for a state licensing board for the martial arts could not but have disastrous effects on their growth. To a prospective student of the martial arts, the necessity of appearing before a state board in order to receive a "license to kill" can only give an erroneous impression. Laws that claim the purpose of the martial arts is "to induce death or great bodily harm" paint a false picture of the true budo spirit. The martial arts educate their students in the "gentle way," in sportsmanship, and in self control.



ing some sort of armed services combat technique rather than one of the oriental arts.

Second, many people are concerned about this knowledge being made available to thugs and other anti-social individuals. Anyone who pays his fees can practice now at almost any dojo.

I think there is a real and present danger that if the dojos do not police themselves steps will be taken to do it for them.

It seems clear that the first thing that must be done is for the schools to rise above their provincial attitudes and combine into a single governing body. Practices such as the numbering of grades requirements for promotion, qualifications of instructors, etc., must be brought into harmony. Once this is done the arts might well consider proposing legislation in the same manner that physicians,

physical therapists and other professions have sought to protect themselves and the public by setting up rules and regulations.

A karate man from an Okinawan school has no more reason to quarrel with one from a Japanese school than does a physician from the Harvard Medical School have reason to feud with one from the University of Southern California.

Unless the leaders of the martial arts are willing to rise above their petty jealousies and set their house in order, something very much like this Louisiana bill may eventually be forced upon them. I know BLACK BELT has been fighting for this, and the Louisiana incident should show even the most slothful the way the wind is blowing.

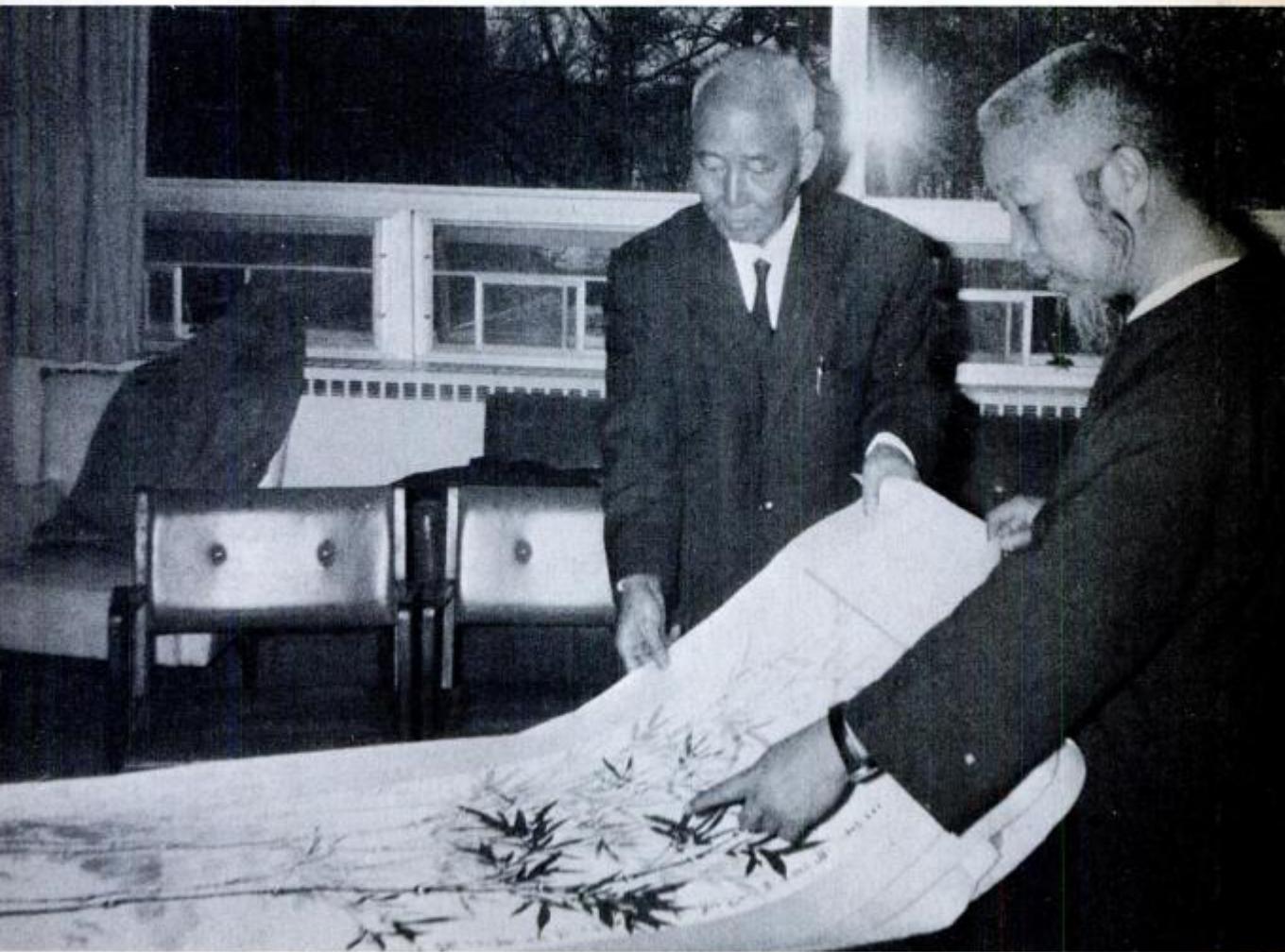




Photos contributed by Anthony Mirakian

A Contemporary T'ai-Chi Ch'uan Master

Cheng is not only a master of T'ai-chi Chu'an and Chinese chess, but also a noted poet, calligrapher, painter, and a doctor of traditional Chinese herbal medicine.



Cheng Man-ching explains some of his paintings to T. L. Liang.



"Tui shou" (pushing hand practice) is demonstrated by the master. He is showing the power of the 'chi' to T. S. Liang who seems amazed.

"Yün wen yün wu," is a Chinese phrase meaning to excel in both the military and literary arts. Such a phrase is most appropriate in describing the unique talents and skills of Cheng Man-ch'ing, who epitomises the ultimate qualities of a Chinese gentleman.

Cheng is not only a master of *T'ai-chi ch'üan* and Chinese chess, but also a noted poet, calligrapher, painter, and a doctor of traditional Chinese herbal medicine. He was born in Yung-chia in the province of Chekiang in 1901.

From the age of five he practised calligraphy, following the style of Wang Hsi-chih, the noted 4th century calligrapher, whose style he practised for twelve years. At the age of seventeen, he practised calligraphy in the style of the T'ang masters, Li Pei-hai and Ku Chen-hsiang. He continued this style of calligraphy until 1959, when he started to imitate the tablet style of writing which was perfected during the Han and Wei dynasties. At the same time he was practising the T'ang styles of calligraphy, he also studied traditional Chinese brush painting under the noted Southern painter Yao Hsiang-ch'üan for a period of five years. He became so adept with the

brush that his paintings show more spontaneity than most of his contemporaries. Critics praise him for the "bone" or strength of line which is evident in most of his works.

At the age of ten, while Cheng was playing with a group of children in an old dilapidated temple, he suffered a head injury. This severe injury handicapped the young boy, and he could not participate in many of the activities of growing up. His mother was a doctor of traditional Chinese herbal medicine and she nursed him during this period and healed him. The young boy was so impressed by his mother's knowledge of herbal medicine that during the years he was disabled, he studied ardently under her tutelage.

At the age of twenty-two he went to Peking to serve as an instructor of fine arts in the Mei-chuan hsüeh-t'ang. There he met Liu Yung-tao who was a grand master of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. He studied for three years under Master Liu before going to Shanghai to serve as an instructor of traditional Chinese painting in the Shang-hai mei-chuan i-shu-kuan. While in Shanghai, he became seriously ill causing him to become bed-ridden for three months. At this time, he read all the available

medical books on herbal medicine and cured himself. He then became more seriously involved in the practising of Chinese herbal medicine and started to enjoy a rather lucrative practise in Shanghai. He was so adept in this art that he was nicknamed Cheng I-yeh or "Cheng of one evening" which was a remark of the sureness of his diagnosis and cure.

After a short stay in Shanghai he returned to Peking, and with an introductory note from his old master, Liu Yung-tao, he became a student of the famous *T'ai-chi ch'üan* master, Yang Ch'eng-pu. He studied very seriously under the grand old master and diligently perfected each movement. During this period of study under Master Yang, Mrs. Yang became seriously ill. Cheng Man-ch'ing, utilizing his knowledge of Chinese medicine, cured her of the ailment, and thus won great admiration from the old master. Feeling obligated to his student, Yang Ch'eng-pu taught Cheng privately all of the secrets of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*.

After many years of practising *T'ai-chi ch'üan*, Cheng introduced a simplified version of this art with thirty-eight movements. Cheng felt that although there are one hundred and twenty-eight movements, there are only thirty-eight essential movements. He has compiled a book on his new style called *Chen-tzu T'ai-chi ch'üan shih san pien*, which is a compilation of thirteen essays of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*.

Cheng places emphasis on two basic concepts in the practising of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. One he calls *sung* or relaxing and the other *ch'en* or controlling. He notes that with the relaxing of all tension, there will develop more strength. *T'ai-chi ch'üan*, he notes, is like a bow, relaxed but potentially powerful. It is with the control of the bow that the arrow attains the greatest speed and accuracy, as well as a powerful impact. All of one's strength should be lodged in the legs as this is the foundation of a great structure. It is with a firm foothold that one is able to deliver the greatest blow or impact.

As an example of his revering both Chinese herbal medicine and the art of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*, Cheng has taken as



Cheng Man-ch'ing demonstrates one of the exercises of Tai-chi Ch'uan called "Chuan shen pai lien t'ui" (turning the body to sweep the lotus with the leg).

his style, the name Yü-chiang shan-jen or the Jade well mountain man. This is evidence of his profound knowledge of Chinese medicine and literature. The term *Yü-chiang* is a term found in the *Pen-ts'ao kang-mu*, a classic in Chinese herbal medicine, which reads, "the waters of the Jade well are traditionally attributed to perpetual youthfulness . . . today, it is noted that people living on mountains, and drinking the mountain waters enjoy great longevity." Another Chinese book, *Shih-i-chi*, notes that "in the K'un-lun mountains, in the Chinese interiors, there are waters from the Jade well which make bones light and flexible causing good health and longevity." Cheng's style characterizes the basic concepts of the attainments of *T'ai-chi cu'üan*, of longevity and good health.



Cheng performs the "Lan ch'uech wei, tso p'eng" (grasping the sparrow's tail, warding off with your left hand).

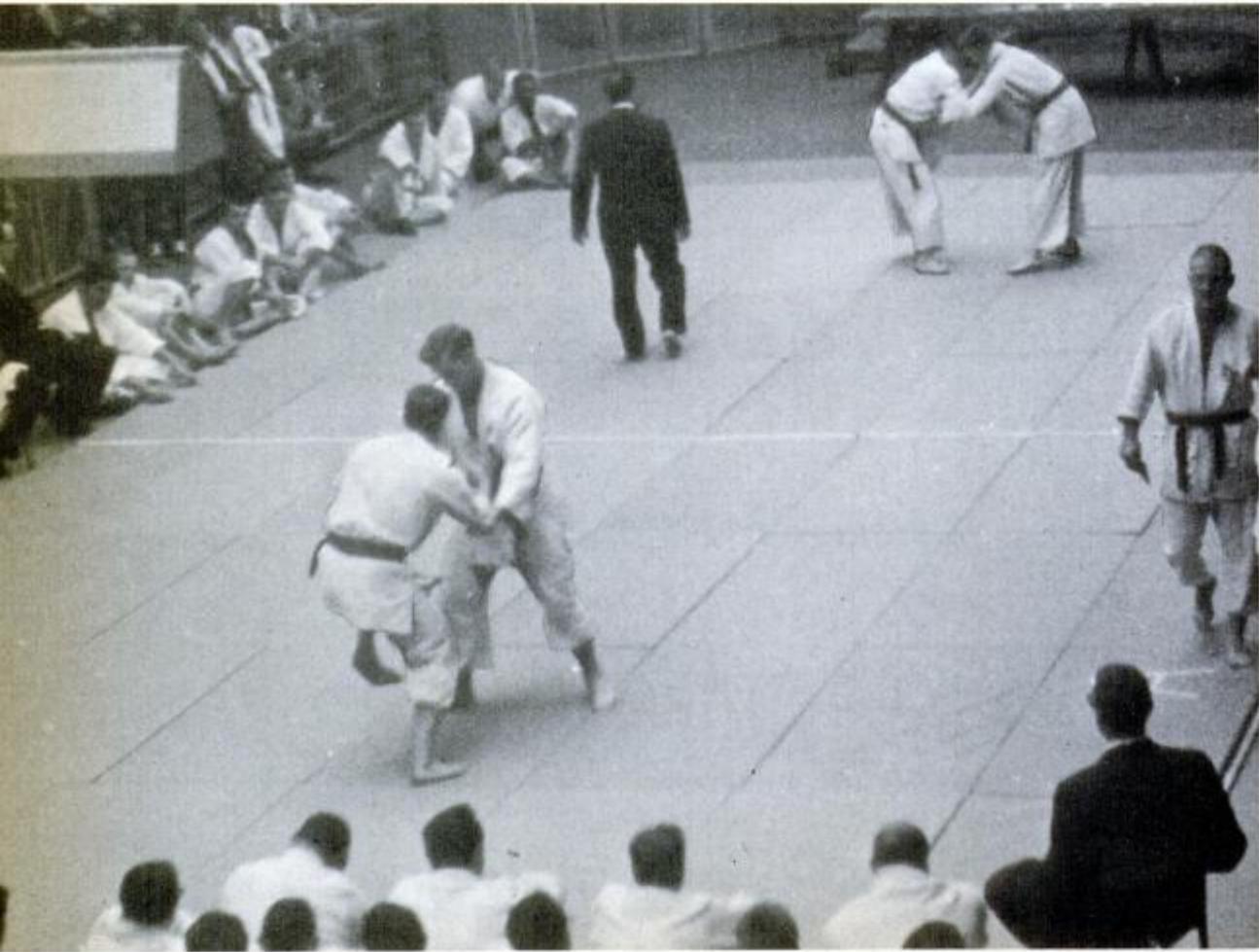


"How far do you suppose you can throw a fella with that stuff?"



UNITED STATES versus CANADA in JUDO

by MEL APPELBAUM, N.Y. EDITOR



"...with the score tied, U.S. 15 - Canada 15, the 145-lb. Japanese faced Canada's 225-lb. Olympian . . ."

Visitors to this summer's Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto were treated to the largest judo tournament ever held in Canada, two solid days of competition in National Exhibition Hall. Canada's top judo men mixed it up with their own boys and with a large number of U. S. players up from the Midwest, New York and New Jersey.

The contest was played August 21st and 22nd, with the Black Belt competition, the keenest of all, coming the second day. Of the 70 top athletes who entered the Black Belt division ten were from the U. S. and one, 5th-Dan Black Belt Koji Oshima, was from Japan. Oshima, 1964 U. S. Midwestern Champion, was touted to win.

The matches were held down to two minutes each because of the large number of contestants, and that was unfortunate, in this reporter's opinion, because two minutes is not long enough time for a judo match; some players take that long to get their grips completed before they actually start playing. Still, this rule made the action run quickly.

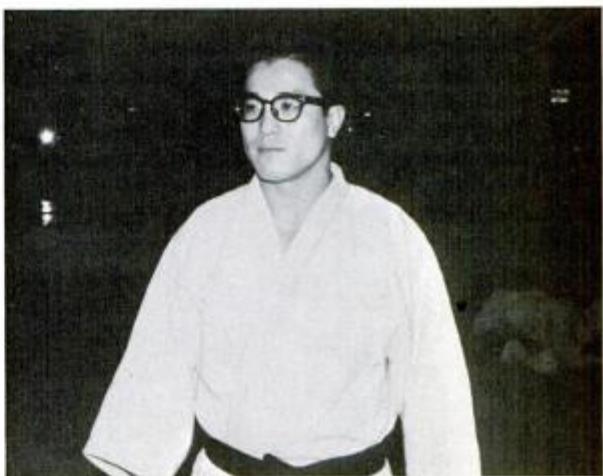
Especially noticeable were the quick, crisp throws of Oshima, who went through most of his men with left *O Soto Gari* (rear hooks) and *Harai Goshi* (lifting the opponent on the back and spinning him over an extended leg). Dave Malloy, 2nd-Dan Black Belt of the Canadian Army, showed great ability in reaching the finals, using *Harai Goshi* and mat holdings.

Malloy's toughest win was against Big Nick Bleyendaal, the Canadian Wonder-Boy. Besides being six feet five inches tall the 270-lb. Bleyendaal is a clean, careful player and a cousin of World Champion Anton Geesink of Holland. Malloy threw him with a hip throw to go into the finals.

Rick Croll, U. S. 2nd-Dan from the American Budokwai in New Jersey, was the only man to hold Bleyendaal to a draw. Bob Crowl, from the same New Jersey club, scored a picture-book *Uchimata* throw against his teammate Sam Carroll and then faced Koji Oshima. (In *Uchimata* the opponent is picked up saddle-fashion on a leg extended backward, and spun over).

Oshima immediately dropped Crowl with a half-point *Harai Goshi* throw. Crowl answered with a blistering right-hand *Uchimata* that lifted Oshima up . . . but not over! The Japanese champ twisted and took the fall on his shoulder — no score. This was the closest anyone had come to scoring against Oshima.

The young Hosei University graduate then faked a back-



Koji Oshima

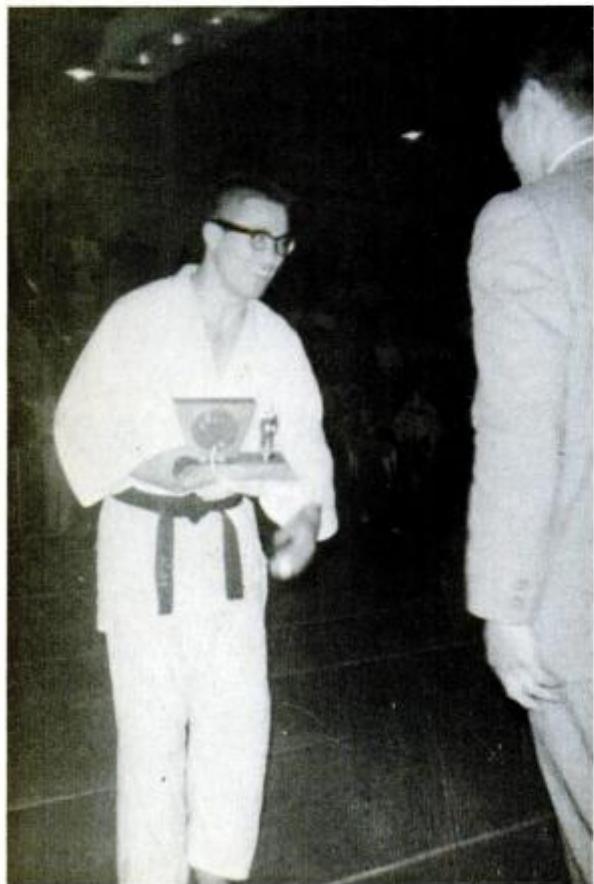


Canadian and U.S. judomen fight it out for the championship in Toronto



These two pictures were taken almost simultaneously by different photographers: Picture No. 1, above, shows the player on the right setting his opponent up for a throw, and . . .

Koji Oshima, 5th-Dan, from Hosei University in Japan, accepts trophy for All-Black-Belt championship of the Canadian National Exhibition judo contest. Oshima represented the Ohio Judo Association, Lakewood, Ohio.



throw and switched into an inside leg reap that dropped Crowl for a half-point and the match.

The final match, refereed by 6th-Dan Johnny Osako of Detroit, was between Dave Malloy of Canada and Koji Oshima. Osako called *Begin!* and the crowd tensed as a screaming Oshima attacked with a running inside leg reap that scored a half-point. Back on his feet Malloy attacked with a big *Harai Goshi*. Oshima went up in the air and the crowd roared, sensing an upset — but the Japanese dragonfly twisted and escaped without a score. Oshima attacked constantly, never giving Malloy a chance to get set, and finally dropped the Canadian with a combination of inside leg reaps to take the All-Black Belt championship.

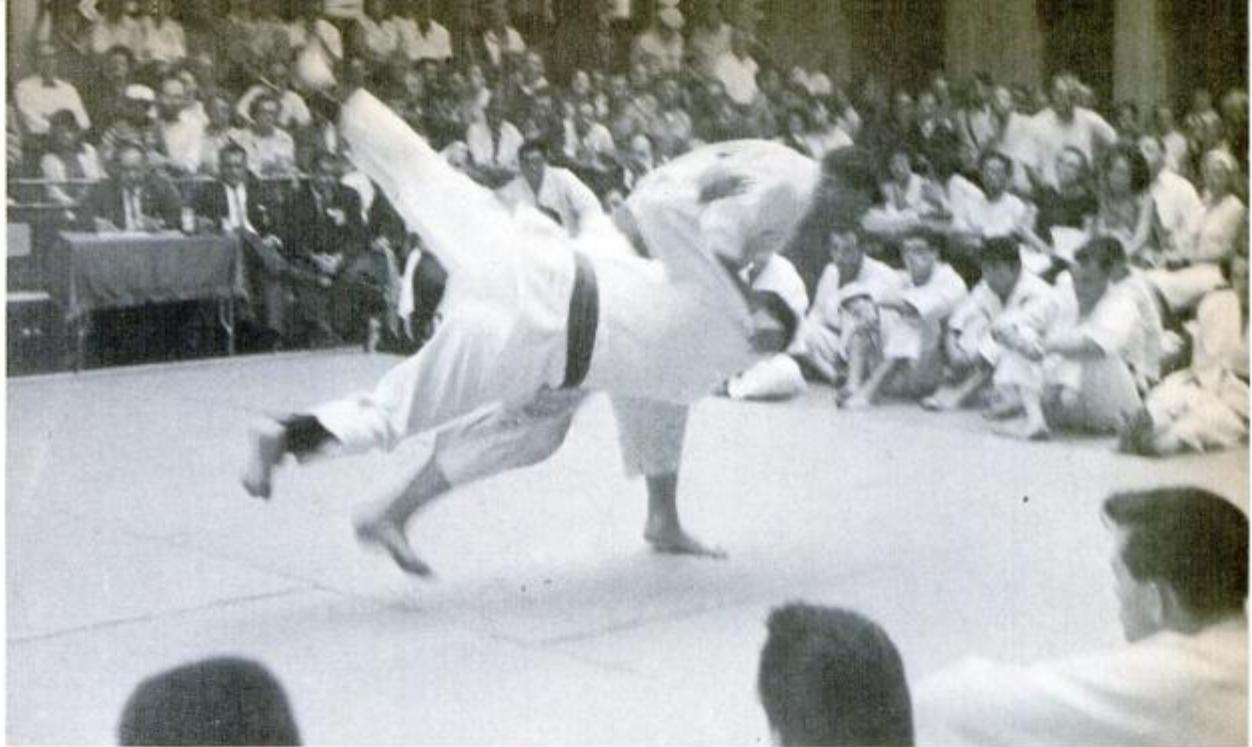
This left Malloy in second place; Duncan Vignale, Canadian 2nd-Dan from the Tanino Judo Club third; and Bob Crowl of New Jersey fourth.

The Canadian and U. S. coaches then picked five of their best Black Belts for a team match that would climax two days of exciting judo action.

To lead off for the Maple Leaves Canadian coach Frank Hatashita, 5th-Dan, picked Dave Malloy and 225-lb. Doug Rogers. Rogers, 4th-Dan, is the overall champion of Canada and the Canadian entry in the Judo Olympics in Tokyo; he has been training for several years at the Kodokan Judo Institute in Japan.

Rogers and Malloy were backed up by Don McClelland, 3rd-Dan, and Doug Felice, 1st-Dan, both 185 pounds, and the massive Nick Bleyendaal, 270-lb. 1st-Dan.

The U. S. coach, 4th-Dan Ken Freeman of the American Budokwai, Clifton, N. J., picked Koji Oshima; Tony Owed, 160-lb. 3rd-Dan from the Great Lakes Black Belt Associa-



... WHAM . . . he gets him!

tion (Konan Yudanshakai); Sam Carroll, a Buddha-like 210-lb. 2nd-Dan and Rick Croll, 1st-Dan, 240 pounds, both from the American Budokwai; and Mel Appelbaum, 1st-Dan, 190 pounds, from George Yoshida's New York Dojo.

A full point win would earn ten points for the team, a decision five points, a draw none.

Dave Malloy led off for Canada against Appelbaum. Both are contest-wise and good defensive players, and despite hard attacks on both sides they drew. No points.

Canadian champ Doug Rogers took the mat next against Croll of the U. S. A. Rogers got his man down in a secure four-corner holding (*Kami-Shiho Gatame*) to give his team ten points.

Owed of the U. S. then faced Don McClelland, one of Canada's top players. McClelland attacked constantly with *Uchimata* (the saddle lift), nearly catching the American, and this gave him a narrow margin for a decision. Canada, 15; U. S. A., 0.

Doug Felice of Canada then went in against Sam Carroll, the Jersey Cannonball. Carroll really dug in and attacked continuously for most of the match until he caught Felice with a Deep-Lifting Hip Throw (*Tsuri-Komi Goshi*) to win ten points for the U. S. This throw of Carroll's was the hardest clean throw of the entire contest.

With the score 15 to 10 for Canada Koji Oshima, five feet five inches tall, 145 pounds, stepped into the shadow of Nick Bleyendaal, 6'5", 270 pounds.

Oshima brought the fight to the Canadian giant and attacked with inside leg reaps that turned into deep-lifting

hip throws. At one point the combination worked but Oshima couldn't turn the behemoth Bleyendaal completely over. Bleyendaal replied with foot-sweeps, and when one succeeded in getting Oshima to the mat he tried to pin him in a crushing hold. But Oshima escaped brilliantly. When the beanbag was thrown on the mat to signify time was up, Oshima got the decision. Score: 15-15.

Each side then picked one man to break the tie. Canada put her money on the huge Olympian Doug Rogers, fresh from the Kodokan. U. S. coach Ken Freeman picked Sam Carroll, but in what seems in retrospect a doubtful decision John Osako overruled him and sent Koji Oshima back to the mat. Oshima was doubtlessly the best judoman in the contest, but after his match with Bleyendaal he was close to total exhaustion and showing blood around the mouth.

Nevertheless the game bantam faced his opponent and prepared to go on the offensive. Rogers quickly sized up the situation, however, and attacked without hesitation. Oshima went down in a half-point *Harai Goshi* and Rogers pinned him for the other half-point, the match, and the contest. Canada 25, U. S. A. 15.

The tournament didn't really prove anything about Canadian judo versus U. S. judo. The best man in the contest was a Japanese, and while the rest of the U. S. players were excellent judomen they were not the country's first-string varsity. The answer to the question of Canada v. the U. S. will have to wait; perhaps part of the answer will come in the Tokyo Olympics.



WHAT DOES 'KUNG-FU' MEAN?

Before any intelligent study of the martial arts can be made a clarification of the terminology must be undertaken. In many cases a linguistic as well as semantic study of each term is necessary, due either to the change or corruption of a term throughout its history.

The term *Kung-fu* 功夫 (also sometimes written in Chinese characters as 工夫)* is most interesting, since it is often mentioned by enthusiasts of oriental martial arts, without any conception of its significance and meaning. Popularly, it bears the connotation of being the proper name for Chinese self-defense in general. Although this concept is not wholly a mistake, it is not completely correct.

In the *Confucian Analects* (Lun Yu) the great teacher is said to have remarked "If the name is not correct, the words will not ring true." I took this adage to heart and was prompted to make a study of this term *Kung-fu* and its significance.

Separating the two characters in order to define them, it is found that the first character, *Kung*, takes on the meaning of a duty or a job. It also means "to complete" or "accomplish." This is the usage that is found in the *Kuo-yü*, a document

of early Chinese history, which was compiled about the fourth or third century B.C. The term is frequently cited under the passages of the history of the Chin and Ch'i states.

The second character, *Fu*, was used in two of China's earliest documents, the *Shih-ching* or the *Book of Poetry or Songs*, and the *Li-chi*, the *Book of Rites*, to mean a person or manpower. In the *Han-shu* or the *History of the Han dynasty*, 206 B.C. - 220 A.D., the term took on the meaning of "service."

When we combine the two characters to form the term *Kung-fu* we find that part of the original meaning still remains. There are, however, other definitions. In the *San-kuo-chih* (which is the history of the Three-Kingdom Period, 120-265 A.D.), under the section of the *Wei-chih* or the *Records of the Wei Kingdom*, there is this passage: "As for seizing and maintaining the territories west of Lung-shan (an area between modern Shensi and Kansu provinces), the task (*Kung-fu*) is not difficult."

In this passage the term *Kung-fu* takes on the meaning of a task, duty, or a job to be accomplished. It is synonymous to *Kung-i* 工役 (which is also sometimes referred to in the Chinese language as *Shih-shih* 仕事), which means "guarding" or a military duty or obligation. In passages from the *Liang-shu* or the History of the Liang dynasty (505-556 A.D.), the same connotation is noted. In the *Shih-ching* or the *Book of*

Poetry, under the *Odes of Chow and the South*, in a commentary explaining the government of the state and the making of the kingdom peaceful and happy, it is noted that, "... an exhibition of work (*Kung-fu*) is required in the subordinate branches of government." In this quotation, *Kung-fu* means "a piece of work."

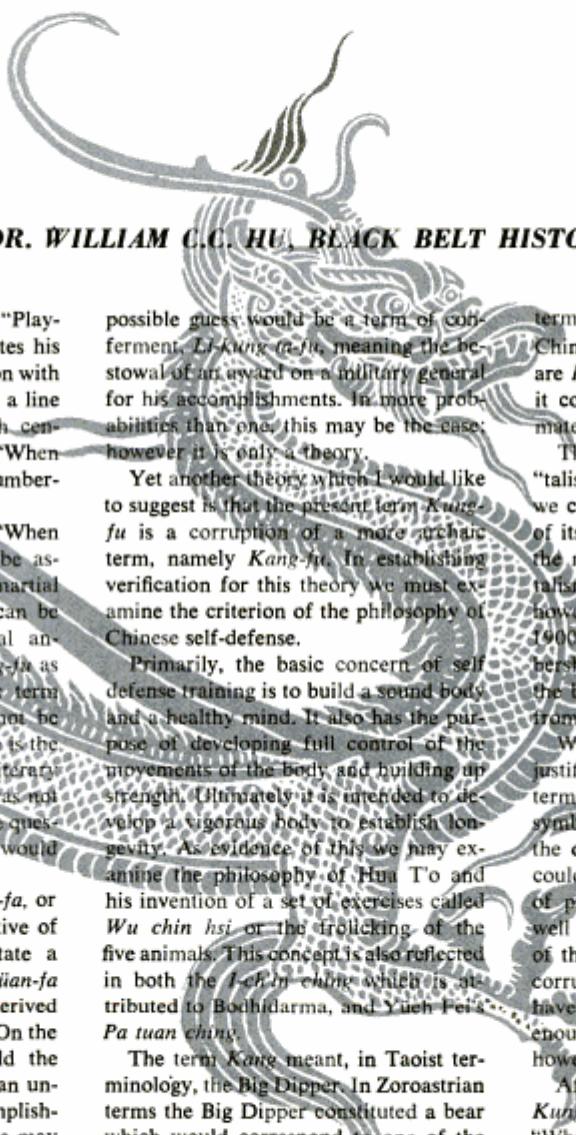
With this examination it can be safely said that in early usage the term *Kung-fu* denoted some form of manual work or labor as opposed to an intellectual accomplishment.

The term may also mean "method," "procedure," "device," etc. It can also mean "power," "ability," "schemes," etc. In a passage in the *Hak-chosik* (a work by the Korean scholar, Y.I.), the author states, "It can be termed a method (*Kung-fu*) for further learning." A line of poetry by *Fang Wu* (n. 901 A.D.) entitled "Shang-shan tao chung shih," reads "Knowing at the outset that his famous or noted painting shows skill and ability (*Kung-fu*) etc. . ." The usage here encompasses both "skill and ability" or "a technique."

The term *Kung-fu* may also mean "to cultivate," as used in a passage in the *Chin-ssu-lu*, a philosophical work by the Neo-Confucianist Chu Hsi, which reads "Observing each other and cultivating (*Kung-fu*) virtue is better than talking and discussing about friendship."

On the other hand the term *Kung-fu* is associated with "time," as quoted in the work *Pao P'u-tzu* by K'o Hung (d.

* The first form is the older of the two, while the latter form is used as an abbreviated form of the former. Both forms are in common usage today, without distinction.



by DR. WILLIAM C.C. HU, BLACK BELT HISTORIAN

293 A.D.). This quotation reads: "Playing chess and gambling, one wastes his time (*Kung-fu*)."¹ Another quotation with this same connotation is found in a line of poetry by the celebrated 10th century poet Lu Yu, which reads: "When the day grows long, it adds to a slumbering leisure (*Kung-fu*)."²

However, the question arises, "When did the term *Kung-fu* begin to be associated with self defense or the martial arts?" To this question, all that can be conjectured would be theoretical answers. Historically, the term *Kung-fu* as a definition of being the generic term for the arts of self-defense, cannot be established. What we may propose is the theory that this term was not a literary term, but a popular term which was not documented. If this is true then the question "What is the literary term?" would be in order.

A likely guess would be *ch'üan-fa*, or "fist arts." Nevertheless, a derivative of the proper term would necessitate a thorough research, as the term *ch'üan-fa* is a modern term which might be derived from more archaic terminologies. On the other hand, if we are to uphold the theory that the term *Kung-fu*, in an underlying definition, meant an accomplishment of skills and talents, then we may be justified by the results of this present research.

Another theory that may be proposed would be that the term *Kung-fu* is an abbreviation of a more formal term. A

possible guess would be a term of con ferment, *Li-Kung (a-ni)*, meaning the bestowal of an award on a military general for his accomplishments. In more probabilities than one, this may be the case; however it is only a theory.

Yet another theory which I would like to suggest is that the present term *Kung-fu* is a corruption of a more archaic term, namely *Kang-fu*. In establishing verification for this theory we must examine the criterion of the philosophy of Chinese self-defense.

Primarily, the basic concern of self defense training is to build a sound body and a healthy mind. It also has the purpose of developing full control of the movements of the body and building up strength. Ultimately it is intended to develop a vigorous body to establish longevity. As evidence of this we may examine the philosophy of Hua T'o and his invention of a set of exercises called *Wu chin hsi* or the strolling of the five animals. This concept is also reflected in both the *I-chin ching* which is attributed to Bodhidharma, and Yüeh Fei's *Pa tuan ching*.

The term *Kang* meant, in Taoist terminology, the Big Dipper. In Zoroastrian terms the Big Dipper constituted a bear which would correspond to one of the five animals of Hua T'o's exercises. Examining the Chinese concepts of the Big Dipper, the North Star, which is the most luminous, is the star symbolic of longevity, which in common Chinese

terms is called *Pei-tou*. Other popular Chinese terms for the star of longevity are *Fu-hsing* and *Shou-hsing*. Therefore it could well correspond with the ultimate goals of physical exercise.

The term *Fu* meant a "charm" or "talisman." Since this is a Taoist term we can well establish the fact that most of its symbolism would be portrayed in the magical significance of a charm or talisman. This may sound ponderous; however, during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, the Boxers of the I-ho-tuan membership all wore charms or talismans in the belief that they would protect them from the enemy's bullets.

With such an analysis we may be justified in saying that *Kang-fu* was a term which was used by Taoists with two symbolic aspects: one of longevity and the other of protection. This definition could well be in accord with the concepts of present-day *Kung-fu*. It could very well be asserted that in the long period of the existence of the term *Kang-fu* a corruption in pronunciation could well have taken place. There is, to be sure, enough evidence to support this theory; however, it is still a theory.

After this brief analysis of the term *Kung-fu* we again arrive at the question, "What is the real definition of the term *Kung-fu*?"



AIKIDO—

Photo by Oliver Pang

The Living Zen

You can apply some phases of aikido and practice them 24 hours a day. You don't have to go into seclusion nor do you need to practice in a dojo continuously.



Kirio Ueki, 1st-Dan Black Belt, throws Clem Yoshida, 2nd-Dan Black Belt. They are both members of the California Aiki Kai.

A few years ago if you told a layman that a karate-man could break a 2 x 4 brick by punching or chopping it with his bare hand, he'd never have believed you — and may even have called you some kind of a nut. But today "breaking bricks with the bare hand" hardly excites anyone. Like "judo" and "ju-jutsu," "karate" has become a household word. The curiosity of the public is now piqued by the latest import — aikido.

In the past **BLACK BELT** attempted to explain aikido philosophically under the heading of "Mind Over Matter" (Volume I No. 2 and 3). Other masters attempted to explain it through their books: *Tohei's Aikido* and *What Is Aikido?* and *Uyeshiba's Aikido*.

As we mentioned before, explaining the concept of aikido, especially the concept of "ki" (mind), is very difficult to you who have no training. It is like describing a vivid scene to a blind person who has lost his sight at birth. Until you practice aikido or similar arts for a number of months and develop the "ki" yourself, you may never fully understand the meaning of it.

Living Zen

Master Koichi Tohei refers to aikido as "living Zen" or a "way of life" because you can apply some phases of aikido and practice them 24-hours a day. You don't have to go into seclusion, nor do you need to practice in a dojo (gym) continuously. The power of the "ki" can be utilized while sleeping, working, studying, etc. This may be further elaborated. Let's try to recall one of your worst days. That particular day, you wished you didn't have to get out of bed. Everything you did went wrong. Your wife forgot to wake you up in time so you began to pick on her as you hurriedly prepared to go to work. While shaving your face in haste, you nicked yourself. The blood oozed lightly so you ignored it. You quickly cleaned-up, put on your dress-shirt, and burned your lips swallowing a cup of hot coffee.

Just as you were about to step out of the house, you noticed a blot of blood on your collar. Hastily you undressed, tore out a button by mistake. You looked for another shirt, but couldn't find one. "Where's my shirt?" you screamed furiously.

"You have the last one on, dear," your wife answered.
"What in the heck do you do all day!"

That did it, you got your wife mad and she began to yell back at you.

Reluctantly you re-wore the stained shirt and dashed out of the house.

While driving to work, you kept cussing to yourself. You wondered why everything was happening to you: your wife's picking on you, your razor too dull, your shirt too cheap, your coffee too hot.

How would an aikido-man react to the situation? Would he be angry?

Being a human, he'd be irritated but not furiously mad. If his temper were getting out of hand, he could always do his breathing exercises while walking or driving and restrain it. One of the principles of aikido is: "do not become angry. Be angry only when the rights of nature or of your country are endangered. Then concentrate on that point just below your navel (*seikan-no-itton*) and become angry all over. Know that he who is easily angered loses courage at important moments."

But, like other normal people, a trained aikido-man has his ups and downs. The only difference is his attitude when he encounters his problems. An aikido expert is trained to control himself better.

For example, take Ron S. Before he took up aikido he used to get easily perturbed if the I.B.M. machine he operated did not run smoothly. But after studying aikido for several months he noticed that what used to bother him did not anymore. And he couldn't even explain why it bothered him before.

Cut Him In Half

Second situation. As you reached your office and sat at your desk, you noticed the piece of paper you had scribbled a week ago: "see the boss for a raise." But you kept procrastinating, afraid he might turn you down. Everyday you kept telling yourself you'd see him, but you never seemed to find an opportune time. You always excused yourself with irrational reasons: "he doesn't look like he's in a good mood today," or "he's too busy to talk to me." But deep inside you knew, all along, the real reason — no guts.

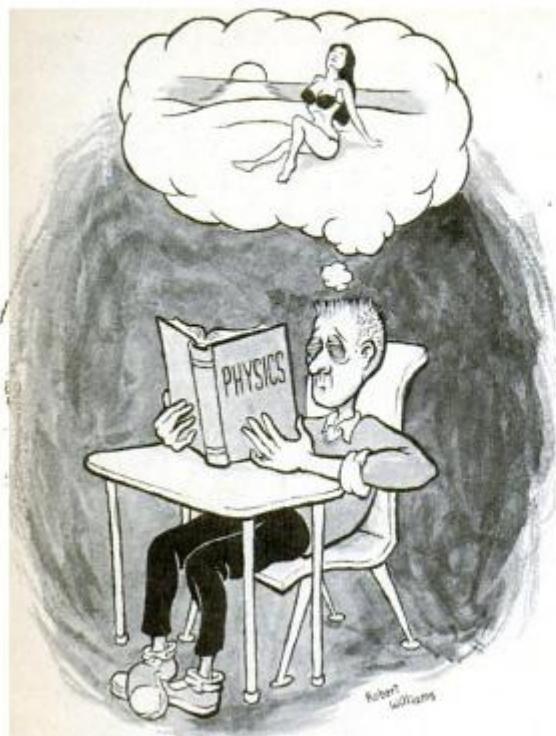
Master Tohei's advice is to "cut him in half." That is, to imagine that you have a sword in your hands and to chop the person — in this case, your boss — with the imaginary sword. Once your fear is cut to bits, you have nothing to be afraid of because he or the thing doesn't exist anymore. This advice can be applied to other situations. For instance, if you have to make a speech before an audience, you can slay — in your mind — the whole audience with one stroke.

Concentration

Third situation. The boss handed you a report to evaluate. You glanced over the sheets and concluded that the report was boring and difficult to comprehend. So you decided to give your utmost attention to it. But as you tried to concentrate your thought kept wandering away. Your eyes followed words after words, but your mind couldn't grasp them. No matter how much you tried, you couldn't concentrate. Your thought kept returning to the scene that morning. And you wondered if your wife was still angry at you.

An aikido-man is taught to learn to divert his concentration. In other words, he is taught not to worry. Tohei always says that if you have an argument at home, leave it at home, don't carry it to your office. And if you have a problem in the office, don't take it home to your wife and family.

MAYBE YOU SHOULD TAKE UP AIKIDO . . .



... If you have difficulty concentrating . . .

An aikido practitioner is also taught to increase his power of concentration. In the beginning he's taught to concentrate at the one-point below his navel (*seikan-no-itton*). This concentration is emphasized repeatedly until it becomes second-nature, like breathing. Once this becomes habitual, the aikido-man is able then to focus his concentration on other things without losing the one-point (ki). As he keeps training, eventually he'll increase his ability to concentrate on his study, work, etc. And he'll be less apt to be distracted by his surroundings.

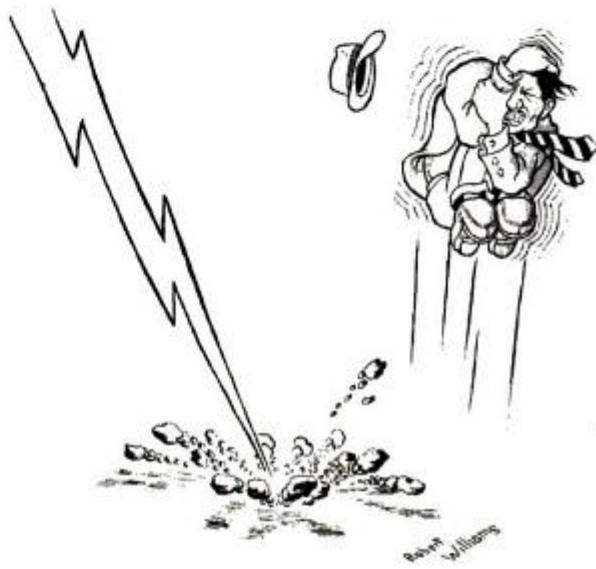
During his last visit to California Master Tohei completed a whole book on the way from San Diego to Los Angeles, three hours without once taking his eyes away from the book. Even the stinging smog in Los Angeles failed to divert him. The witness couldn't tell whether the book was serious or light reading. It was written in Japanese.

Don't Be Alarmed

Fourth situation. On your way home from work, you're stirred by the breathtaking scenery above you: the sun slowly setting beyond the horizon, painting the white fluffy clouds into a peach-red sugar-candy. You decide to enjoy the spectacular display of nature, so you turn your car into a backstreet. Your car rambles along almost aimlessly on the quiet, empty street, as you take your ease behind

the steering-wheel, completely relaxed. Suddenly, the stillness is broken by a loud "bang!" A hot-rod, driven by some kids, back-fired. Your heart took a couple of flips, your stomach leaped to your throat, and you almost lost control of your car.

An aikido-man, who has trained to retain his "ki" continuously, should not be alarmed or frightened by unexpected loud noise or unexpected movement. According to Master Tohei, even lightning striking a foot away from an aikido-man should not stir him. Why? Because once your "ki" is developed to perform 24-hours a day your heart will not have a chance to flip, nor will your stomach have a chance to jump to your throat. You'll be calm in any kind of situation and be able to react sensibly.



... Or if you are frightened easily . . .

Cure Fatigue And Headache

Fifth situation. Finally you reach home. Exhausted, with a severe headache. Your wife greets you with, "Can you massage my shoulders, dear?"

"Not now," you answer, "I'm tired and I've got a splitting headache."

Normally a person will reach for the bottle of aspirin to get rid of his headache. He'll reach for a can of beer or a bottle of whiskey for his fatigue. But an aikido-man has other means to revitalize himself. He can do his breathing exercises while driving home, while doing his chores, or while walking. Or he can find a quiet shelter and do his meditation.

Here's an interesting story from San Diego. A draftsman had problems with his work. It kept him in tension to such an extent that he forgot to smile. Everywhere he

went, he wore a scowl. At night he took sleeping pills to sleep. At first he took one, then two, and finally he took three. In the meantime his wife heard of aikido. After some coaxing she finally persuaded him to join the dojo. As weeks went by, the draftsman finally began to smile a little. By the end of the third month he was able to stop using the sleeping pills.

But back to your wife — she was needing a massage. Like most people, you'll just rub her shoulders or pound them. But an aikido-man is taught the technique of massage with the application of the "ki" (mind). Instead of

rubbing or pounding the sore spots he'll just press with his thumbs and fingers. In the beginning gently, and as the patient conditions herself to the pressure the aikido-man will increase it, always applying the flow of the "ki" through his thumbs and fingers. He's trained to massage the nerves in every part of the body. He's also taught to stop a bleeding nose, to relieve headaches, to lessen indigestion, etc.

(Next issue: how *YOU* can apply the "ki" 24-hours a day and how you can test yourself if the "ki" is flowing).



... Or if you are tense and weary after a full day's work.

PART III:

Yang Lu Ch'an And The Emergence Of The Yang School

'T'AI-CHI CH'UAN'



© 1964 by BLACK BELT, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. REPRODUCTION WITHOUT PERMISSION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

by DR. WILLIAM C.C. HU, BLACK BELT HISTORIAN

The ability of anyone to penetrate and break a monopoly which existed for over four hundred and twenty odd years is indeed remarkable. However, the person who achieved this was not any ordinary person. Not only did he possess a photographic mind and memory, but he also had a keen sense of intuition and the ability to interpret what he had seen.

In the *T'ai-chi ch'üan tao chien kan san shou ho pien*, which is a compilation of various techniques of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*, there is a passage:

"Yang Lu-ch'an (real name, Fu-k'uei) was a native of Yung-nien district in the prefecture of Kuang-p'ing in the province of Hopeh. He was born on the third year of Emperor Chia-ching of the Ch'ing dynasty." His ancestors traditionally had been farmers and so the greater part of his youth was spent in the countryside. Although he was built slender and small, nevertheless he was interested in participating in all types of strenuous activity, with a keen interest in the arts of self-defense. His father, being very understanding and seeing that the young boy was so fascinated by the arts of boxing, engaged a master-boxer with the surname of Liu to instruct his son. This master-boxer taught Yang Lu-ch'an various types of exercises which included an art of self-defense called *san-shih-erh lu ch'ang ch'üan*.

Yang Lu-ch'an learned these arts quickly and mastered them with such agility that he won great admiration and praise from his instructor. After the master-boxer had taught all he knew, he suggested the youth seek out another instructor for further study. In his conversation to this most promising youth he mentioned an art called *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. However, he said that it was an impossibility for an outsider to gain instruction within this school.

Yang Lu-ch'an became greatly intrigued by this art called *T'ai-chi ch'üan* and pressed his teacher for more information about this closely guarded secret. The master-boxer told him only what he knew, which was nothing more than the fact that it was a closely guarded secret of the Ch'en clan in Honan province and that the foremost master at that time was Ch'en Chang-Hsing.

Knowing that this was an art most closely guarded, Yang Lu-ch'an nevertheless decided that he should venture to the prefecture of Huai-hsing in Honan province and see for himself. Arriving in Huai-hsing prefecture, he inquired about the Ch'en household and was told that it was in a place called Ch'en-chia kou. Yang Lu-ch'an promptly went there and found out that there was a need for workers in that household. He disguised himself as a hired-hand and was hired immediately, thus gaining admittance into that household. Working most diligently and proving himself to be a hard-worker, Yang Lu-ch'an became most trusted and was allowed to have a run of the entire household. Given this privilege, he discovered where the clansmen were practising the art of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. Secretly he spied upon them and immediately saw the superiority of this art. Remembering each movement most meticulously, he practised by himself in the quiet of each night. Having had some proper training in the arts of self-defense and being naturally brilliant, he mastered many of these techniques by himself.

One night while practising alone he was discovered by the master, Ch'en Chang-hsing, who though seemingly provoked at what he saw, was most impressed by the excellence that Yang Lu-ch'an showed in the skillful execution of each movement. Questioning him, he found that this was all self-learned, which was amazing to the master. Ch'en Chang-hsing visualized what achievements could be obtained if instruction were given to him. Knowing that his secret could be broken, Ch'en Chang-hsing decided to make a most radical departure and accept Yang Lu-ch'an as a pupil, since the art was no longer a secret anyway.

With the careful instruction of Ch'en Chang-hsing, Yang Lu-ch'an made a most remarkable advancement in mastering the techniques of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. Ch'en Chang-hsing was so overwhelmed that he kept nothing from this young student. Yang Lu-ch'an continued his study of *T'ai-chi ch'üan* for many years.

After a long time Ch'en Chang-hsing, a man who believed in an orthodox interpretation of this ancient art, informed

Yang Lu-ch'an that the *T'ai-chi ch'üan* that he had learned had deviated far from its original concept: it had originally been a therapeutic exercise and it was slowly deteriorating into a sport and a form of self-defense.

Yang Lu-ch'an began to study the basic concepts and philosophy of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. Like his master, he went back to the original concepts of Chang San-feng and Wang Chung. However, he found several discrepancies on which he questioned his instructor. These were quickly made clear to him, and because of the remarkable achievement he had made Ch'en Chang-hsing felt he should now go to the capital, which was then Peking, to propagate this new art.

In Peking Yang Lu-ch'an promptly set up a school and gave instruction only to those whose character he approved of. There are many stories of his struggles in Peking while trying to establish a school for *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. One such story, which is recorded in the *T'ai-chi ch'üan tao chien kan san-shou ho pien*, relates that:

While Yang Lu-ch'an was residing in Peking, there was a famous master-boxer, who, after hearing there was a person in Peking who was trying to inaugurate a new school of self-defense, proceeded to seek him out and ask for a bout. When he first approached Yang Lu-ch'an he was very courteously received, and upon asking for a bout with Yang Lu-ch'an he was given a prompt refusal. The master-boxer thought that Yang Lu-ch'an was afraid of him and repeatedly pressed the issue. Realizing there was no other alternative Yang Lu-ch'an, smiling, said, "Why don't you just punch me three times?" When the master-boxer heard this he was overjoyed. Immediately he proceeded to deliver a severe blow. However, as the punch was being delivered Yang Lu-ch'an gave an inadvertent laugh which knocked the master-boxer off his feet.

Another story relates that:

While Yang Lu-ch'an was strolling near a riverside there were two master-boxers who, having heard of his fame, decided to attack him from the rear. The two master-boxers rushed upon his back whereupon Yang Lu-ch'an, sens-

ANCIENT FIGHTING ARTS OF CHINA

ing an attack, inclined his body slightly and sent the two master-boxers sailing into the river.

These anecdotes merely suggest the great attainment that had been achieved by Yang Lu-ch'an. There were, no doubt, many times that Yang Lu-ch'an was engaged in a challenge with boxers in the Peking area: in fact he was popularly called "Yang wu ti" or "Yang, the Un-surpassed."

By combining the early concepts of a therapeutic exercise and the later concepts of self-defense, Yang Lu-ch'an, though not deviating from the concepts handed down to him by his instructor, started a new school which was named after him: the *Yang-P'ai* or the Yang School.

Yang Lu-ch'an had three sons, Yang Yü, Yang Chien, and Chang Ch'i. Yang Ch'i, the first son, died in early youth. Yang Yü, the second son and Yang Chien, the third son, were carefully instructed by their father and were left to carry on his tradition after his death, which came to him at the ripe old age of 74, in the eleventh year of Emperor T'ung-chih, 1872, of the Ch'ing dynasty.

Yang Yü had a courtesy name of Pan-hou, which is most popularly used in referring to him. His contemporaries called him "Erh hsien-sheng" or "Mister Number Two" since he was the second son. He was born in the seventeenth year of Emperor Tao-kuang, 1837, and from early youth was instructed by his father in the arts of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. He was extremely diligent in learning the art and practised all hours, mastering every movement. Upon the death of Yang Lu-ch'an, Yang Pan-hou was left to carry on the tradition with his brother Yang Chien.

Yang Chien is most popularly known by his courtesy name of Chien-hou (or Ching-hu). People at that time often referred to him as "San hsien-sheng" or

"Mister Number Three." In his later years people often called him "Lao hsien-sheng" or "The Elderly Gentleman." He was born in the twenty-second year of Emperor Tao-kuang, 1842. Like his older brother, he began learning the arts of *T'ai-chi ch'üan* from his father in early youth.

Yang Lu-ch'an was very strict and the young boy learned his lessons thoroughly. He mastered the arts of *T'ai-chi ch'üan* so well that he won great approval from his father and equalled him in the execution of the movements. He too lived to a ripe old age of 75, dying in the sixth year of the Republic of China, 1917.

Yang Chien-hou became the mirror of his father in almost every respect. He had three sons, the first called Chao-hsiung, the second, Chao-yüan, and the third Chao-ch'ing. His second son, Chao-yüan, like his father's brother, died in early youth. Old Yang taught his sons in the same manner in which he had been instructed. He was extremely conservative and taught only to his sons.

His eldest son, Chao-hsiung, had a courtesy name of Meng-hsiang which he changed in his later years to Shao-hou, which means "The Young Hou" (the name of his father). He was born in the first year of the reign of Emperor T'ung-chih, 1862, and died in the eighteenth year of the Republic of China, 1928.

Chao-ch'ing, the third son, was styled Ch'eng-p'u, by which name he is most popularly known. He was born in the ninth year of Emperor Kuang-hsü, 1883, of the Ch'ing dynasty. He was mild mannered and greatly interested in boxing. He studied *T'ai-chi ch'üan* with his father, and after his father's death he spent so much of his time perfecting the movements that he had time to teach only two persons, in contrast to the five students under his brother. Both his

students, Ch'en Wei-ming and Wu Hui-ch'üan, became quite famous in the twentieth century.

Yang Pan-hou on the other hand taught three outsiders, Wan Ch'un, Ling Shan, and Wu Kung-p'u. Of these three students, Wu Kung-p'u was the only person who passed on the tradition of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. He selected three pupils, Wang Mou-chai, Chi Ko-ch'en, and Wu Chien-ch'üan. The only one to pass on the arts of *T'ai-chi ch'üan* was Wu Chien-ch'üan, who was dissatisfied with the instruction he had received and made such radical changes in the movements that he started a new school styled after himself, called the Wu-p'ai or the Wu School.

After a continuity of tradition several centuries long it is unfortunate that a break should again occur in the twentieth century in the concepts of *T'ai-chi ch'üan*. Modern *T'ai-chi* can be considered a most radical departure, since the changes in the art inaugurated by Wu Chien-ch'üan were without any strongly necessitated principles other than personal style.

This long continuity of tradition which was developed on high principles and experimentation had reached a zenith when the art was handed down to Yang Lu-ch'an by Ch'en Chang-hsing. *T'ai-chi ch'üan* was philosophically sound, and practically speaking no further change was necessary. Therefore any change, unless implemented by strong need and change in philosophical concepts, would only create a decline of basic principles and corrupt the integrity of this art into mere schools of individual styles or caprices.

This is the last article of a three-part series on Chinese T'ai-Chi Ch'üan.



Big Money For Big Plans In AAU Judo

**An Interview With
Major Philip Porter,
USAF, National AAU
Judo Chairman**

Besides being one of the top judo administrators in the country — he is simultaneously Chairman of the National AAU Judo Committee, Secretary of the Armed Forces Judo Association and Secretary of the National Collegiate Judo Association — Major Philip Porter of the Air Force is also a top judo man on the mat: he placed third in the 150-pound class in the 1963 National AAU Championships at Fresno, Calif., and the cadet team he coached at the Air Force Academy in Colorado placed second in the country in three consecutive years of national intercollegiate competition.

All judo men who work to develop the sport in this country sooner or later — and usually sooner — run into the problem of funds, and how to get them. As a start toward solving this problem the National AAU Judo Committee has established a fund which it calls the U. S. Amateur Judo Foundation. To help familiarize all judo men with this fund, and perhaps to provide useful ideas to those with similar problems in the other martial arts, BLACK BELT Magazine here presents some questions about the Amateur Judo Foundation, and Major Porter's answers.

BLACK BELT — Major Porter, just what is the U. S. Amateur Judo Foundation?



illustrated by ROBERT WILLIAMS, ART DIRECTOR

PORTER — The U. S. Amateur Judo Foundation is a non-profit fund created by the National AAU Judo Committee to assist in developing amateur judo in this country. It was begun late in 1962 as the National AAU Judo Development Fund, and became the Foundation in December 1963.

BLACK BELT — How much money is in the fund?

PORTER — As of July 1964 we had about \$5,000.

BLACK BELT — How is this money used to help amateur judo?

PORTER — Judo development in the United States today badly needs funds for specific projects. Here are a few of the projects the Foundation is carrying out and will continue to carry out:

Foundation money supports tours of U. S. judo contestants abroad, helping them gain essential international experience;

Foundation money brings foreign champions to the U. S. to compete in our tournaments and raise the level of our judo men, as well as building international good will. We had some of the top young champions of South America at our Nationals at the World's Fair; these fellows worked out with and competed against many of our people who would never have had a chance to meet them otherwise;

Foundation money is used in organizing the clinics and meetings necessary to develop judo in the U. S.;

Foundation money helps the 53 Associations of the AAU develop strong competitive and technical programs in judo;

Foundation money is used to disseminate material and information, especially through the Judo Committees of the local AAU Associations and through individual judo clubs, that will encourage

judoka development in the United States. In other words, the Foundation tries to give judo the benefit of essential publicity and public relations, especially on the local level.

BLACK BELT — Where does the Foundation gets its money?

PORTER — Right now the Foundation gets its money from several sources. One big source of funds is receipts from bids for National AAU Judo Tournaments. Except for ten percent to the National AAU all these receipts go into the Foundation.

We also get one dollar out of the ten dollars yearly dues paid by Associate Members of the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU). This dollar goes directly into the Amateur Judo Foundation — provided the membership comes in through the Judo Committee. This dollar is just a starter; we hope to get the percentage raised, but first we have to get a lot

A Query to the National AAU: What Is the Connection Between the AAU JUDO FUND and the JBBF?

Readers outside judo may not be aware of the dual authority governing judo today—and many readers involved in judo may not be clear on it either. The Judo Black Belt Federation of America (JBBF), composed of most of the Kodokan-registered American Black Belts and governed by some of the highest-ranking men in the country, is the direct U. S. representative of the Kodokan Judo Institute of Tokyo, birthplace of modern competition judo.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S. (AAU), is a federation of various amateur sporting groups—notably swimming, track-and-field and gymnastics. Along with the National Collegiate Athletic Association which governs intercollegiate sports, the AAU is the most powerful amateur athletic organization in the country. (The AAU is not involved in intercollegiate sports).

In 1953 the AAU and the JBBF signed an agreement which gave the AAU sole authority for organizing domestic and international U. S. judo competition and maintaining amateur standards. The JBBF got sole authority to award U. S. judo rank that would be recognized by the AAU.

In the eleven years since, some judo men have come to feel that the AAU

is "taking over" judo; others feel the arrangement is working out for the best interests of the sport, while still others feel the "AAU men" are doing all the work to further judo and the "JBBF men" are too conservative.

The agreement provides that either party can terminate on 30 days notice; meanwhile thousands of Americans with no thoughts of factionalism will be contributing to the development of judo through the Amateur Judo Foundation. The optimum size of this fund has been put at \$65,000 to \$80,000 per year.

BLACK BELT called Captain Stephen Archer in New York, Executive Director of the National AAU, and asked him what would happen to all this money if the AAU-JBBF agreement were ever terminated.

Captain Archer had this to say:

"To begin with, as far as I know our relations with the Black Belt organization are very good and I can't foresee any kind of break. But if it were to happen it wouldn't really change much—all the Black Belt group handles now is the ranking; the AAU does everything else and it would continue to do everything else. The AAU Judo Committee would keep right on as it



Captain Stephen Archer

has been doing—the AAU will be in judo for the next 100 years in any case.

"The U. S. Amateur Judo Foundation is part of the AAU—an integral part. The AAU holds the money and controls it, and would continue to hold it and control it.

"I don't know what we'd do about rank—set up our own rank system, I suppose. The International Judo Federation has recognized the AAU as the sole international representative for U. S. judo and I don't think there's any chance of their switching that recognition to anyone else."

of Associate Members through judo to prove we mean business. One inducement is a year's subscription to the AAU magazine *Amateur Athlete* given to each Associate Member.

Honorary Memberships in the Judo Foundation are another source of money. For an Individual Membership a person pays \$100 directly into the Foundation and \$10 a year dues thereafter. Honorary Individual Members have a vote at meetings of the Foundation Board of Governors. For Organizational memberships industries, businesses and other organizations pay \$1,000 into the Foundation followed by dues of \$100 a year.

The Foundation also gets the profits from sales of the official AAU-JBBF Judo Handbook. (The JBBF is the Judo Black Belt Federation of America). This entire profit goes into the Foundation except for a ten-cent royalty to the National AAU.

BLACK BELT — Is the Foundation going to sell judo suits and other equipment to bring in money?

PORTER — The Foundation will not sell any equipment other than Official AAU-JBBF Handbooks and Judo Foundation pins.

BLACK BELT — Suppose a person wanted to become an Associate Member of the AAU through judo, or become an Honorary Member of the Foundation . . . exactly how would he go about it?

PORTER — One becomes an Associate AAU Member through judo by contacting the Chairmen of either the local or National AAU Judo Committees, or the National AAU office. All these addresses are available in the AAU-JBBF Judo Handbook. In case one has no contact one simply writes to AAU House, 233 West 58th Street, New York City, encloses ten dollars and asks to be enrolled as an Associate Member of the AAU through judo. It's important to say through judo — otherwise the one dollar won't go into the Foundation.

To become an Honorary Member of the Foundation a corporation or individual contacts the local AAU Judo Chairman or, preferably, the National Chairman. Right now I'm the National Chairman, and my address is 6100th Support Squadron, APO, 323, San Francisco, Calif.

BLACK BELT — Suppose a person just wants to contribute to judo, without joining the AAU . . . can he do it?

PORTER — Yes, a person may donate money directly to the Foundation, and all of it will go directly into judo development without the person becoming an Associate Member of the AAU. Any amount will be accepted gratefully, and donors of \$100 or more will of course become voting Honorary Members. These donations, again, should be sent to the local or National AAU Judo Chairmen. Incidentally, buying the AAU-JBBF Judo Handbook is a good way to make such a contribution. All contributions are tax deductible.

A person who donates in this way, however, will not get the subscription to the *Amateur Athlete*, or the AAU pin, or other benefits like the \$400 round-trip fare to Tokyo that was available this year to all AAU Associate Members.

BLACK BELT — If a person subscribed to **BLACK BELT** do you think he'd need a subscription to the *Amateur Athlete* too?

PORTER — Sure. Why not? Anybody who likes reading one would like reading both.

BLACK BELT — Major Porter, once you get all these funds into the Foundation, who actually controls the money?

PORTER — It's controlled by a Board of Governors, made up of all the members and members-at-large of the National AAU Judo Committee and all Honorary Members of the Foundation. The Judo International Section of the AAU Committee acts as Executive Committee for the Foundation between meetings and is authorized to make emergency expenditures up to \$1,000. The constitution also provides for a president, vice-president and secretary of the Foundation, and a nominating committee headed by Dr. E. K. Koiwai of the Middle Atlantic AAU is preparing a slate of officers to be voted on next meeting. The next meeting will be held in December 1964 in Houston, Texas. The last meeting was in New York last June.

BLACK BELT — Then based on that, Major Porter, it would be correct to say that the National AAU Judo Committee controls the money in the U. S. Amateur Judo Foundation.

PORTER — That would be substantially correct, except that the Honorary Members also have a vote without necessarily being part of the AAU.

BLACK BELT — Can the National AAU take money out of this AAU judo



Major Philip Porter, USAF

fund for other AAU purposes?

PORTER — No. No funds that are in the Foundation go to the AAU for any reason. Notice that we pay ten cents to the AAU for each copy of the Handbook we sell, but this cannot truly be said to be in the Foundation. The fund does provide an annual petty cash account for the National AAU Judo Chairman, but this is within the purpose of developing American judo.

BLACK BELT — Is there any provision for other U. S. judo groups, like the Judo Black Belt Federation, to sit and vote on the Board?

PORTER — There is no need at present to have the JBBF as such represented on the Board: practically the whole JBBF Board of Governors, along with the president of every yudanshakai (local JBBF chapter) is on the AAU Judo Committee, which means they all have votes at Foundation Board meetings. Further, the JBBF and the AAU are equally represented (four members each) on the Judo International Section of the AAU Judo Committee, which acts as the Executive Committee of the Foundation between meetings.

BLACK BELT — Since control of the Foundation seems to be based almost entirely on the National AAU Judo Committee, what would happen to the money if the agreement binding the AAU and the JBBF were ever terminated? (Ed. note — this agreement in essence gives the JBBF, U. S. representative of the Kodokan Judo Institute of Tokyo, responsibility for awarding judo rank in this country, and the AAU responsibility for promoting judo, organizing competition and maintaining amateur standards).

PORTER — The Foundation would not be affected if the AAU-JBBF agreement were changed or terminated. The National AAU Judo Committee is and

always will be composed of most of the top judo men of the country who are working for the sport. Somehow we must kill the idea that the AAU and the JBBF are different. Only at the national level are the two sets of officers different. All the prominent JBBF officials are members of the AAU Judo Committee and most of the AAU people are active in the JBBF, except that the AAU is more spread out geographically.

BLACK BELT — It wouldn't seem that \$5,000 would be enough, Major Porter, for the Foundation to do all the things you said it was going to do. How big do you think the Foundation should eventually become to do things properly?

PORTER — If the United States is to take its place among world judo powers our top competitors should make a *minimum* of three or four tours of Europe, South America and the Far East *each year*. In addition we should send a U. S. team every year to the World Championships. These tours cost roughly \$10,000 each, so a project like this would take a yearly budget of \$40,000.

Judo development requires adminis-

tration. The administration of the National AAU Judo Committee, the Judo International Section and other bodies will cost about \$5,000 a year. As judo expands and moves into new areas such as the colleges, the high schools and industry, this cost will go up.

It's also necessary to provide our champions with some travel money to get them to the National Championships and other large tournaments during the year. We have to give our potentially fine judo men enough competition to keep them advancing in technique. This will cost, at a minimum, about \$10,000 a year.

As the work of the Foundation becomes increasingly widespread it will be necessary to hire an executive secretary and other administrative people, and this will cost a minimum of \$10,000 a year.

So you can see that the anticipated budget of the Foundation, once it begins to function properly, will be between \$65,000 and \$80,000 a year. That means the sources I've mentioned will have to provide at least that much income *every*

year.

BLACK BELT — That's a lot of money, isn't it, Major?

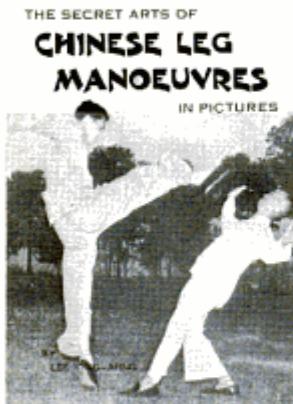
PORTER — It may be a lot, but it's what we need to do the job, and we can get it. It's the individual judo men of America that we're counting on. Every judo man can become an Associate Member of the AAU and many will become Honorary Members of the Foundation. Every judo man can get people he knows, and businesses and organizations, to become Honorary Foundation Members. And everyone should promote the sale of the Official AAU-JBBF Judo Handbook. A large sale of this book will help bring the true story of judo to many more thousands of Americans, and except for a ten-cent royalty the entire profit goes into the U. S. Amateur Judo Foundation.



BOOK REVIEW

by DR. PHILIP J. RASCH

THE SECRET ARTS OF CHINESE LEG MANOEUVRES
by Lee Ying-arng.
(Hawaii: McLisa Enterprises. 1962.
114 pp.)



Price: \$3.98. May be purchased from Martial Arts Supplies Co. (see page 3 for coupon).

About 25-220 A.D., says the author, the Chinese devised a system of hand-to-hand combat called *chi-chi-san*, in Japanese pronounced *jujitsu*. Certain of its practitioners concentrated on the use of the legs. They adopted the maxim that "The hands hit only 30%, but the legs hit 70%," and developed highly specialized techniques of kicking. A number of vital points were identified in the body, each of which might be either attacked or treated for therapeutic purposes. In this novel and interesting little book the author presents methods of attacking 26 of these points.

Many of these will be familiar to Western readers — the "Spanish kiss," the mule kick, the scissors kick, the step over to free a grasped arm, etc. are well known maneuvers in our own culture and can hardly be classed as "secret arts." Most of the material presented is essentially defensive in nature, that is, it is employed in response to a blow or grip executed by an opponent. Against anyone unfamiliar with *chi-chi-san*, ka-

rate or savate the surprise inherent in such ripostes should insure their success. From the pedagogical standpoint the book would have been improved if some space had been devoted to counters against these kicks.

The body of the text is preceded by a fascinating discussion of the development of the Chinese self-defense arts, but the documentation necessary in any history is unfortunately omitted. What is the evidence that the "*go-ni*" of the Mongols actually changed the style of Grecian wrestling? In what way is "*Po-ting Kuai Chiao*" unsurpassed by any other form of wrestling? How much of the Damo (called Daruma by Oyama) story is pure legend?

Lee Ying-arng has performed a useful service in bringing these techniques to the attention of western readers interested in the arts of self-defense, and it is to be hoped that additional and more detailed studies will be forthcoming from his pen.



Laugh with Enslow



"Man! He's got a kick like a mule."



"Man! Dig that crazy Kiai."



"My favorites are Hahey gosheyey —
Sewey nagey — Ookey otosheyey —
towee nagey and don't laugh cause
all us guys from Brooklyn got a
accent".



"Edmund, this is madness. He was
doing so well on the violin!"



Hal Sharp:

My Life And Judo

..... both men slammed into each other. Hal felt his chest caved in. Pain shot through his body as though he had "busted" his ribs.

Being awarded a Black Belt, especially from the Kodokan, is a great honor for most foreign judo-men. But this wasn't so for Hal Sharp. He was embarrassed. He felt he didn't deserve it yet. He did not slack his training as many judo-men and practitioners of the other martial arts would do once they received their Black Belt; Hal's attitude was that of a true "budo-man." He'd work twice as hard to satisfy himself that he deserved and had the right to wear the Black Belt.

Specialized In Osoto Gari

Hal noticed that the top judo competitors concentrated on only a few throws and techniques. Right then Hal decided to abandon all the techniques he'd studied in the past and concentrate in his favorite throw, *Osoto gari* (major outer reap). Hour after hour he practiced this one throw — over a hundred times a day. Meanwhile, he studied his opponents more closely. In his direct attacks he'd look for their weaknesses by watching their motions and by timing their breathing. He also developed the ability to feint effectively. After about ten months Hal was more than satisfied with his performance of *Osoto gari*. He could perform it effectively from both the right and left side. But he kept practicing it for another full year, when he finally thought it was perfected.

One great advantage to a foreigner of having a Black Belt was that he could train at the "Kishicho," Tokyo Metropolitan Police Academy, where the lowest-ranked native

judo-men were 3rd-Dan Black Belters. "I think 1953 was the best and most productive year for me," comments Hal. "I met and studied under the top-old-masters of Japan like Otaki, Shirai, Tanaka, Asami, and Oda. But my skill in judo was greatly enhanced by the competition against the top young bloods of Japan. Whenever I spotted a good judo-man I would ask if he could practice with me. Then I'd train with vigor and determination just to impress him. After a hard session I would ask my partner if he could show me his best technique. Such a flattering remark always brought results: I became the recipient of many invaluable lessons."

Bawled Like A Baby

That year Hal met and befriended some foreign judo-men, such as Gregory, Palmer and Gleeson from England and Klein from France. But one friendship that he still cherishes in his memory is that of the late Master Oda, 9th-Dan Black Belt, the greatest *ne-waza* (mat-work) technician in judo. Master Oda was not only his great teacher, but an intimate friend, almost a father. When his friend passed away two years later Hal bawled like a baby for hours. After that, he stayed alone and in grief for days.

In latter part of 1953 Hal's training in the Kodokan was temporarily halted; he was transferred to Niigata for two weeks. Niigata on the China Sea side of Japan is no place for man to live during the winter.

When Hal got off the train with his luggage, he shivered

uncontrollably as the biting-cold Siberian wind seemed to blow right through his heavy garments. Several times he almost fell on the slippery snow-covered ground. But he managed somehow to reach his shelter in one piece.

Like most judo-men in a strange town, Hal promptly inquired the whereabouts of a police station. In Japan almost all the police stations have their own *dojos* (gyms). Hal soon found one. The policemen knew right away that the foreigner wanted to work out when they recognized Hal's *gi* (judo suit) tucked underneath his arm. Hal couldn't tell whether they were glad or disturbed to see him. But when they found out he was only a 1st-Dan Black Belter they could hardly suppress their delight. They placed the stranger in the center of the room, and the police Black Belters converged at one corner, arguing among themselves.

"From the little Japanese I knew," recalls Hal, "they all wanted to be the first to tackle me. I stood there with mixed-emotion. I didn't know whether to run, or fight for my life. My apprehension was soon resolved. A huge, rough-looking Black Belter came roaring to me. I threw him quite easily with my favorite throw (*Osoto gari*). The second man was more hesitant and cautious, but I had no trouble with him either. In a few minutes, somehow, I threw everyone. I was amazed to learn what poor judo technicians these country boys were. Embarrassingly they came up to me and congratulated me."

Hal's Roughest Fight

In all the years Hal's been in judo, he's proud to say that he has witnessed poor sportsmanship only a few times. One evening while visiting the Niigata Prison's *dojo*, a muscular and arrogant judo-man challenged him to a match on the following night. The instructor became embarrassed by his pupil's action, but Hal assured him he didn't mind the challenge. Before the evening was over the challenger exposed his muscular body and flexed his biceps a few times and bragged that he'd beat up the foreigner with his *Seoinage* (shoulder throw). Hal was furious but controlled himself by clenching his teeth together. Deep inside he kept telling himself, "I'll get that bastard, even if I get killed doing it."

The next evening the crowd was bigger than usual. Hal sensed that the braggart must have gone around spreading the news of the match. When Hal entered the *dojo* no one was playing on the mat. Everyone sat on the edge of the mat with his legs crossed. Meanwhile the show-off walked around, flexing his muscles. Cockier than ever, he boasted how he'd handle the foreigner. Once in awhile, he'd go into motion of a *Seoinage* and pretended he was throwing someone. He was such a "ham" that he even foolishly rolled on the mat, panting and grimacing.

When Hal stepped on the mat the noise diminished to a murmur. Hal could barely hear the crowd whispering, "the *haku-jin* (whiteman) is big but not as muscular as our man." Hal faced his insolent competitor with one thought: "hit him fast and hard."



Hal Sharp (center, back row) was appointed captain of the Kawakami *dojo*.



Hal Sharp and James Long fight for the title of the 1954 All Japan Foreigners' Judo Championships. Hal finally won after three over-time matches.



Hal Sharp captained the U.S. Far East Judo team in the 1954 U.S. Goodwill Tour which included members from

the U.S. A.A.U., Air Force, and the Far East teams.

As Hal faced his challenger for the customary bow he detected the overly confident expression on his opponent's face. As soon as the bow was completed, both men slammed into each other. Hal felt his chest caved in. Pain shot through his body as though he had "busted" his ribs. The muscular one tried to use his *Seionage* but Hal easily countered and both men sprawled onto the mat. Over and over they rolled as both men resorted to every trick they had learned. Seconds seemed like hours as both men scrambled for each other's throats. The pace began to sap Hal's strength. His right elbow was swollen and the pain spread through his shoulder. He wanted to cry and to quit. But when he saw his opponent bleeding from his jaw Hal recovered quickly and attacked with renewed vigor. Gradually the muscleman's strength faltered as Hal kept pressing his attacks. Finally he wanted to quit, but Hal wouldn't let him. Hal had promised himself that he wouldn't stop until the man begged for mercy.

He now reverted to throws. He would lift the weary challenger to his feet and then pound him to the ground. Again and again he threw him, until the vanquished, with tears flowing down his cheeks, begged Hal to stop. Hal mellowed as he saw his prey struggling to his feet, barely able to straighten his back.

Hal's First Book

"1953 could be designated as the year I became an author," says Hal. "I started to write the book *Sport of Judo* by chance. After months of futile searching in Japan for a reliable judo book, I finally went to see the leading publisher of Oriental books, Charles E. Tuttle Co. There I met the publisher himself, Charles Tuttle, who encouraged me to write a book on the subject. With the collaboration of Kiyoshi Kobayashi, a 6th-Dan Black Belter, we introduced the new book which is today's most popular book of its kind."

In early 1954 Hal was granted 2nd-Dan Black Belt in the "kagami biraki" (opening of the year) ceremony at the Kodokan. By now Hal envisioned himself as an invincible judo-man. He became conceited and intolerant. One evening he was asked to run the "slaughter line" against the foreign judo group. "Over-confidently I faced a big White Belter," Hal recollects. "He grabbed me in an awkward position and threw himself to the ground, severely dislocating my right shoulder. It was a bitter lesson because my shoulder never healed properly."

Foreign Judo Championship

A few days later Hal was persuaded to participate in a judo exhibition with the other foreign judo-men. Reluc-

tantly, he accepted after the official of the exhibition assured him that it would be strictly a *randori* (free exercise) and this shouldn't bother his shoulder.

But when Hal entered the hall with the other men, it was announced that this was to be the first All Japan Foreigners' Judo Championships. Fortunately for Hal, the two top foreign competitors, Palmer and Gleeson from England, did not enter. Hal mowed down the less experienced judo-men in the early going. But in the semi-final he barely beat Gruel, 3rd-Dan Black Belter from France, by half-a-point.

In the final Hal fought against U.S. Army Sgt. Lang. "Fighting with Lang was exasperating," says Hal. "We had been practicing together constantly and it was like fighting against my shadow. Match after match ended in a draw. Finally after the 3rd repeat match I was awarded the championship for being more effective."

A week later Hal was presented, in an impressive ceremony, an exquisite silver saucer, adorned with the imperial crest and chrysanthemum in gold. The award was donated by the Prince of Japan.

Captain of the U. S. Goodwill Tour Team

In early 1955 Hal was given 3rd-Dan Black Belt at the "kagami biraki" ceremony. From then on his competitions were mostly against men his size and skill. Hal also matured as a judo player. He now put more effort in correct breathing, timing, and endurance.

In the summer of 1955 he was elected captain of the Far East U. S. Goodwill Tour team which was comprised of the United States A.A.U., Air Force, and Far East teams. Outstanding U.S. men included Gene LeBell, John Osako, and George Harris, who is now on the U.S. Olympic Judo



Hal Sharp referees one of the matches between the U.S. Air Force team and the Japanese Army Team. The U.S. team won easily.

Team. The tour lasted seven days of *shiai* (contest). The U.S. players went against Japan's top judo teams, from major cities and universities. This tournament was the forerunner of today's World Judo Tournament.

That year Master Shinzo Takagaki and Hal spent nine days at a hot spring resort. Within that nine days, both men completed the book "Techniques of Judo," which included 600 photographs. They worked on the book night and day, taking time-out only to practice judo.

Hal recalls the lighter side of judo, too. At Shiroi Air Force Base, Cook Hadly and he trained a raw Air Force judo team for three months. Then they were matched against the Japanese Army judo team. Surprisingly, the Air Force pulverized the Japanese. After the contest the Air Force boys began to brag, so Hal yelled out, "now that you men are so good in judo, I'll arrange for you to meet the *gakkuei* (university) judo-men." The word "*gakkuei*" shuddered them with fright: these university boys were the best and roughest judo competitors in Japan.

Returned to U. S.

In 1956 Hal studied the other martial arts with the intention of writing a book. But his study was shortened when he was transferred back to the United States. "1956 was an unusual year because all the top foreign judo-men also returned to their home-lands."

When Hal saw the poor judo training methods in the U.S. he and Cook Hadly (4th-Dan Black Belt) opened a *dojo* (gym) in North Hollywood, California. In the meantime Hal was instructed by the Yudanshakai (local Black Belt association) not to compete because of his instructor's status. Hal and Hadly operated their *dojo* for five years, in which time they taught over 300 students, entered 50 exhibitions, gave lectures at various high schools, universities etc. Hal also was an official of the Judo Black Belt Federation of America.

Hal finally had to take a less active part in judo because it was leaving him so little time for his family life and business (he is an auditor with the Fed. Gov't.). But whenever time permits, Hal will don his *judogi* and will be visiting some *dojo*.



Hal Sharp and Cook Hadly (both 4th-Dan Black Belts) operated their own *dojo* in North Hollywood, California, when they returned from Japan in 1956.

Black Belt Times

THE MONTHLY NEWSPAPER OF THE MARTIAL ARTS WORLD

Aikido Master Tohei On Instruction Tour of Hawaii; Will Visit Mainland U.S. and Canada.



Master Tohei arriving at Honolulu airport

HONOLULU, HAWAII — Koichi Tohei, 44, 9th-Dan Black Belt of the Tokyo Aikido Headquarters (*Hombu*), has begun an instruction tour of the Hawaiian Islands that will last until mid-March, when he departs for the mainland U.S. and Canada.

As a guest of Noriyasu Kagesa's Hawaii Aiki-Kai master Tohei has been teaching in Hilo City and elsewhere on Hawaii island and on Maui. He will teach aikido classes on Molokai the first week in December, on Kauai the second and third weeks in December, and before Christmas he will go to Honolulu where

Dutch Judo Champ Van Ierland Killed in Auto Wreck

WEERT, HOLLAND — BLACK BELT MAGAZINE has just learned that 4th-Dan Black Belt Jan Van Ierland of Holland, one of Europe's top competition judo-men, was killed May 5th in an automobile wreck near the Dutch town of Weert. This has been confirmed by Agence France Presse, the French press agency.

In 1961 Van Ierland won the 2nd-Dan Championship of Europe in Milan, Italy, and played on the Dutch team that won the European championship that year. Details of Mr. Van Ierland's death and a more complete listing of his championships will be published as BLACK BELT receives them.

MEXICAN OLYMPIC OFFICIAL WILL TRY TO GET JUDO INCLUDED IN '68 GAMES

Special to BLACK BELT

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO — The top Olympic official of Mexico has assured Sumiyuki Kotani, 9th-Dan Black Belt, Director of the International Division of the Kodokan Judo Institute in Tokyo, that he favors including judo in the 1968 Olympic Games.

This year's Games in Tokyo will mark judo's first appearance as an Olympic event — and perhaps its last: even before these Games began the International Olympic Committee announced that judo

he'll teach until he leaves for the mainland.

His itinerary after mid-March includes Los Angeles, New York City, Montreal, King's Mountain, N. C., Chicago, Salt Lake City, San Diego, Calif., back to Los Angeles, then to Oakland, Calif., and San Francisco.

Chairman Issues Call For U.S. Judo Team To Maccabiah Games

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. — Charles Lambur of New York, Judo Chairman of the Sports for Israel Committee, has issued a call for Jewish Judo players to compete for the U.S. team that will be sent to the 7th Maccabiah Games (Jewish Olympics) in Israel in August 1965. All Jewish Judo players of Brown Belt and Black Belt who wish to compete for places on the team should send their names and addresses to the Judo Chairman, Sports for Israel Committee, 147 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. Regional and district eliminations will probably start next April.

Competition will be in the four Olympic weight classes: lightweight, middleweight (149.9 to 176.5 pounds), heavyweight, and open weight.

Lambur would also like to hear from any Jewish men who wish to offer their services to the Sports for Israel Committee.

was being dropped from the next Olympics, which will be held in Mexico City in 1968.

In an effort to get judo rescheduled messrs Kotani and Matsumoto of the Kodokan journeyed to Mexico this summer for conferences with General Clark, President of the Mexican Olympic Committee and Roberto Kenny, Commissioner of the Kodokan Black Belt College of Mexico. General Clark told his Japanese visitors that when he attends the coming conference of the International Olympic Committee he will officially request that judo be included as a scheduled event in the 1968 Games.

Hawaiian Wins Two Japanese Sumo Championships; Scores 5-2 in Third

TOKYO, JAPAN — Wrestling under the ring name of Takamiyama Daigoro, 20-year-old Jesse Kuhaulua of Wailuku, Maui, took the *Jonokuchi* and *Jonidan* championships in the Tokyo Ozumo Autumn Basho (sumo series), and won five out of seven matches in the *Sandanme* division.

The Grand Championship of the 15-day series went to Golden Boy Taiho of the West team (see BLACK BELT, July-Aug. & Sept.-Oct. 1964). Runner-up was Haridashi Ozeki Sadanoyama, West team. The series was played in the Kuramae National Amphitheater in Tokyo.

According to the Japanese magazine *Sumo Jesse* is the first westerner to master successfully any of the first three grades of official sumo-dom. Unfortunately his performance in the *Sandanme* division was probably not good enough for him to advance to the fourth level, *Makushita*. Beyond *Makushita* there are the *Juryo* and *Makuuchi* divisions, the latter being sumo's "major league."

Westerners are not suited to sumo training, according to *Sumo* magazine, because of the inherent weakness in their hips and legs caused by sitting on chairs all their lives, and because they cannot adapt their palates to the sumo diet. Few foreigners (says the magazine) can eat *misoshiru* soup and *o-shin-*

ko (pickled side-dishes); *none* (with the apparent exception of Jesse Kuhaulua) can eat *chanko*, the sumo-*tori*'s staple dish. *Chanko* is a fish-and-vegetable stew "with the insides and eye-balls of fish floating around in it."

"Even we Japanese," says the *Sumo* writer, "find some things in *chanko* which we're not accustomed to." Apparently Jesse is getting used to it.

Traveling Athletic Show Included Judo, Karate, Kendo, Siamese Boxing, Other Plain & Fancy Sports

"The Wonderful World of Sport," an athletic read-show narrated by author Quentin Reynolds, recently completed a tour of ten U.S. and Canadian cities, making its final appearance November 15 at the Philadelphia Arena.

Along with a kendo team from Japan the show featured AAU judo star Hayward Nishioka of southern California and Korean karate expert S. Henry Cho of New York City giving demonstrations of their specialties. Kilted Scotsmen tossed cabers (Scotch telephone poles), West German policemen showed off on motorcycles and a number of Mexicans demonstrated Acapulco cliff-diving and Aztec ritual dances atop a 100-foot pole.

Along with the more familiar martial arts the show included a team of Australian aborigine boomerang experts and a number of Siamese boxers from Thai-

land.

According to Bill Doll of the road-show front office Siamese boxing is quite



Siamese boxers in action

similar to karate, and includes "extensive and formidable use" of arms, legs, knees and elbows, in addition to fists. Thai boxers wear trunks and six-ounce gloves and fight barefoot. At one time, says Mr. Doll, leather thongs and hemp ropes, liberally laced with ground glass, were used instead of gloves.

The road-show research department reports that Siamese boxing is an out-growth of ancient combat with bows and arrows, swords and pikes. In 1560 A.D. a Siamese monarch, King Naresuen, insisted his armies be trained in

mayhem of this type, and upon successful completion of a war against neighboring Burma this unusual style of fighting became a national sport, replete with rules and regulations.

In the "Wonderful World of Sport" the Thai fighters performed to the accompaniment of musical instruments called the *Pi-Chawa* (a woodwind), the *Ching* (teacup-sized cymbals), and the *Glaw-ng Khae-k* (a drum). The purpose of these traditional instruments was to encourage the fighters to put forth their best efforts.

Izumigawa, 10th-Dan Karate, Completes Instruction Visit to Hawaii

HONOLULU, HAWAII—Kanki Izumigawa, 10th-Dan Black Belt, founder of the Tokyo Senbukan Karate Institute and Fourth Grand Master of Seito Goju-Ryu karate, has completed a two-month training visit to Honolulu. Master Izumigawa was a guest of Kenneth Murakami's Hawaii Senbukan; he gave instruction at the Senbukan *dojos* (gyms) at the Daijingu and Jikoen temples and the Buddhist Youth Club. He was accompanied by his wife and by Takehiko Arakawa, 6th-Dan, and Ryoichi Yanase, 5th-Dan, of the Tokyo Senbukan.

The three visiting experts put on a karate demonstration at the 50th-State Fair at Kapiolani Park.

President Murakami announced that membership in the Hawaii Senbukan is now open to all who want to study Seito Goju-Ryu karate.

15 Top Black Belts Attend Detroit Meeting on Judo Instruction Methods

Judo Black Belt Fed.

DETROIT, MICH.—Fifteen of the nation's top judomen gathered in Detroit this fall for the first in a series of technical clinics designed to improve the technical level of judo throughout the country. Members of the blue-ribbon committee were selected for their individual specialties and flown to Detroit by the Judo Black Belt Federation of America.

The purpose of the three-day meeting was to establish a basic technical and ethical format for the instruction of beginners. Findings and recommendations of the committee will be published and made available to judo groups.

The meeting was prompted by the rapid increase in the number of judo



clubs and classes and the lack of a sufficient number of qualified instructors to fill the need. The guidebook the committee will prepare will deal with all phases of teaching beginners, including the number and selection of throws to be taught, exercises, breakfalls, etiquette, history, safety and ethical practices.

Future JBBF technical publications will include an advanced instructor's

Blue-ribbon JBBF panel (around the table to the left) JBBF Pres. Hira Fujimoto, 5th-Dan (rear, 4th tie); Donald Pohl, 3rd-Dan; James Takemori, 3th-Dan; Vince Tawara, 5th-Dan; Shigeo Tashima, 5th-Dan; Sadaki Nakabayashi, 7th-Dan; Hiroshi Kitagawa, 6th-Dan; George Wilson, 6th-Dan; Charles Brown, 5th-Dan; Sachio Ashida, 6th-Dan; Tooru Takematsu, 6th-Dan; George Urkida, 4th-Dan; Takahiko Ishikawa, 8th-Dan; His Naga, 6th-Dan; and Frank Hubbard, 4th-Dan.

manual and guidelines for refereeing, grading, planning and running a tournament and building a *dojo* (judo school).

Second Edition of AAU-JBBF Judo Handbook is Off the Presses

The second edition of the official Judo Handbook of the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union has hit the stands — this year with the title "AAU-JBBF" Judo Handbook. (The JBBF is the Judo Black Belt Federation of America).

Like last year's Handbook, which sold 20,000 copies, this edition contains technical judo articles, profiles of leading U.S. judomen, world-wide tournament records, glossaries, contest rules and general background reading on the sport. The Handbook is the only printed source of the complete rules of judo, including the use of the 5-penalty-point tournament system.

The book is usually sold to friends of judomen, spectators at judo contests, etc., and besides being a sourcebook for judomen it is designed to be a complete and authoritative introduction to the sport for people who know little about it.

It performs these functions admirably, and at the same time proceeds from the sales go to the development of amateur judo in the United States (see "Big Money for Big Plans in AAU Judo," page 41). Profits from last year's book helped finance the U.S. Judo Team tour of Europe and the U.S. tour of a 30-man Keio University Judo Team from Japan; Handbook profits provided a \$500 grant to the National Collegiate Judo Association for the furtherance of college judo, and helped finance nationwide distribution of memos, news and other items to every judo club in the country. It also paid for the publication of this year's Handbook.

The first edition was sold to the public for a dollar a copy; this edition will be sold to judo groups at a dollar a copy for public resale at \$1.50.

USKA Evaluates Virginia College Karate Club

PETERSBURG, VA. — The campus karate club of Virginia State College here recently underwent a thorough evaluation by Harold Long, 6th-Dan Black Belt, U.S. Karate Association chief instructor for the Southeast. The club, which has been practicing for a year under 2nd-Kyu Brown Belt Hulan Willis, is now affiliated with the USKA.

During his stay on campus Mr. Long demonstrated and discussed the latest developments and techniques in karate.

Anton Geesink of Holland, World Judo Champion, Visits U.S. Armed Forces Judo Club in Ramstein, Germany



Armed Forces Judo Ass'n.

RAMSTEIN, GERMANY—Holland's Anton Geesink, 6th-Dan Black Belt, Judo Champion of the World, recently conducted a day-long judo clinic for members of the U.S. Armed Forces Judo Club at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. Members of the club and the World Champion discussed the type and length of training that judomen should undergo for the fastest development of technique. Geesink presented promotion certificates to several Frankfurt Dojo Brown Belters and commented that for the limited time the club had been in training the members showed good progress.

Geesink was accompanied by two top officials of the German Judo Federation, Alfred Rhode, 6th-Dan, and Edgar Schaffer, 4th-Dan. They were guests of Virgil Evangelista of the Armed Forces Judo Association, chief instructor of the Ramstein club.

The workout was followed by a dinner in honor of the Champion topped



(Upper left) The World Champion discusses judo with Virgil Evangelista of the AFJA (right) and Edgar Schaffer; (Above right) Champion Geesink presents Brown Belt certificate to James Smith; (Above) 2nd-Dan Calvin Wilson gets a lesson in the famous Geesink Uchimata throw.

off by much judo talk and glasses of German beer.

This was the first of a series of clinics planned by AFJA officials in Germany to bring German, Dutch and American judomen together for exchanges of ideas and techniques.

Tokyo Plans Statue to Honor Jigoro Kano, Founder of Judo

TOKYO, JAPAN — The Organizing Committee for the Tokyo Olympic Games has announced plans to erect a statue of Jigoro Kano in the front plaza of the National Stadium at Yoyogi. Professor Kano, who died in 1938 at the age of 78, synthesized ju-jitsu in the 1800s to create modern sport judo. He founded the Kodokan Institute in Tokyo, headquarters of world judo.

Hawaiians Dominate The First International Karate Championships



A partial view of the overflow 5,000 spectators jamming the Long Beach municipal auditorium to witness the first International Karate Championships.

"Hawaii!" This magic word has stirred millions of hearts as a paradise to visit; where the palm trees sway, the "hula" girls swing to the rhythm of the ukulele and steel guitars. Nobody works. Everybody just loaf and plays. This is what we've been led to believe.

So when Miss Ruby Paglinawan appeared on the floor of the Long Beach, California, municipal auditorium, the overflow crowd of 5,000 expected her to dance the "hula." But lo and behold, Miss Paglinawan, dressed in karate *gi* (suit), punched and kicked with authority as her reluctant opponent, Ben Otake, kept moving away, wanting no part of her. The crowd cheered her on: "get um!" "kill um!"

Otake, furious at the crowd's reaction, finally decided to stop this nonsense and retaliated. He emerged the winner of the match.



Quai Wong from Canada exchanges kicks with an unidentified karate man.

Michael Stone Is Winner

In the meantime the Hawaiian karate-men were mowing down their competitors. When the final rounds came about, they found themselves competing against each other. Twenty-two-year-old Michael Stone defeated fellow Hawaiian, Harry Keolanui, for the grand championship. The match lasted only 41 seconds as the soldier from Makawao, Maui, clinched the title with two front kicks to his opponent's body. Stone had beaten hobbling Keolanui in the earlier Black Belt match and then had victories over Tony Tullners and Leonard Mau.

Stone, an all-around athlete from Lahainaluna High School on Maui, has an impressive record since taking up karate 16 months ago. He won the national Brown Belt championship in Washington, D. C., last March, the Brown Belt championship in the Southwest Karate Championship in Dallas, Texas, last January, and the Brown Belt championship at the Tulsa Institute of Karate.

Continued on Page 62



Michael Stone displays the trophies he won at the International Karate Championships in Long Beach, California.



The only woman contestant, Miss Ruby Paglinawan, accepts the BLACK BELT MAGAZINE trophy from Miss Orange County, June Lindeman, as Ed Parker, sponsor of the tournament, emcees.



Mill Crenshaw from Utah pounces on an unidentified karate-contestant in an elimination match.

Continued on Page 62



JUDO TECHNIQUE

'SWALLOW' COUNTER TO FOOT-SWEEP (Tsubame Gaeshi)

Tsubame Gaeshi (The Swallow) is used to counter this attack, in which a judoman throws his opponent by sweeping his feet out from under him. The name is taken from the movement of the countering foot, which resembles the darting of a swallow.



1. The attacker attempts a right-side foot-sweep against his opponent.



2. The sweep is avoided by lifting the knee, and the attacking foot goes past. You cannot avoid the sweep merely by stepping back with the left foot, as this will tip you off balance on your right toes and permit the attacker to shift into a hip throw.

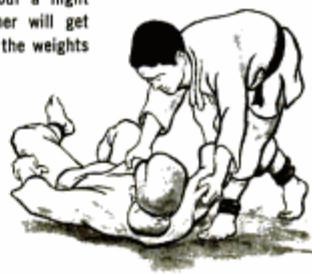


3. As your hands twist the attacker around so that he looks out to his left your countering foot returns in a circular motion and sweeps the sweeping foot from behind... or...



4. ...sweeps in against the heel of his rear foot. To be effective your sweep must push the opponent's rear foot in the direction his toes are pointing.

5. As your left hand pulls straight down on the opponent's sleeve your right hand, on his lapel, forces him around and down. After his balance is broken and he's dropping to the mat pull up slightly on his sleeve to give him a good breakfall. This counter requires precise timing, and thus a great deal of practice. If you drill in this movement an hour a night wearing ankle weights, both you and your partner will get valuable practice and you will find, when you take the weights off, that your feet have become extremely fast.



AIKIDO TECHNIQUE

Application of Katate-Tori Kokyu-Nage



Fig. 2. Take a half-step forward with your right foot and pivot completely on it. Then slide your left foot back so you and your attacker are facing the same direction. Keep your "ki" flowing continuously thru your seized hand.

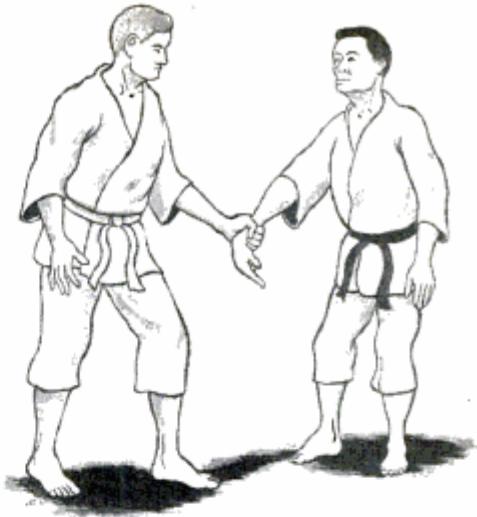


Fig. 1. Attacker (It) grabs your wrist. Extend your "ki" and bend your wrist completely (facing him with the right "hanmi" stance).



Fig. 3. Walk forward (about four or five steps) then kneel down quickly with your "ki" to the floor. Note: if you don't concentrate your "ki" to the floor, your attacker will not follow you.



Fig. 4. Suddenly stand up with your "ki" concentrated on the ceiling. Your attacker will follow you up. Then move your seized hand toward attacker's neck, simultaneously placing your right foot behind attacker's left.

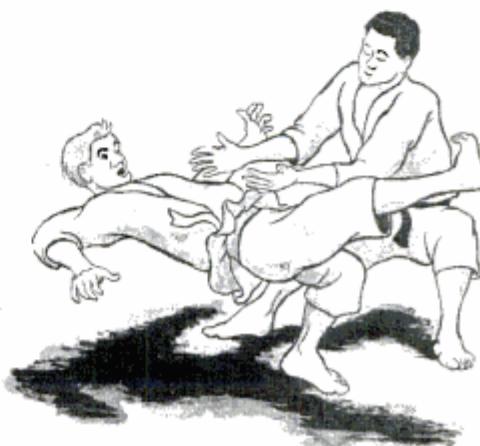


Fig. 5. Then drop to your knees, flowing your "ki" thru both hands and also to the floor.

INSTRUCTOR'S PROFILE

This section is devoted to all the head instructors and their assistants who have given unselfishly their time and efforts to promote the martial arts and sports.



Yasuo Ozaki was born in Kochi, Japan. He graduated from Kochi High and Nihon University in Tokyo, Japan acquiring a degree as Bachelor of Law. The 24-year old bachelor received his 5th-Dan Black Belt in judo in March 1963. At present he works as a full-time head judo instructor for the International School of Judo in Summit, New Jersey. He's a member of the J.B.B.F. and Shufu Yudanshakai. He came to the U. S. in January 1963.



Frank M. Garcia, 27, was born in San Antonio, Texas. He attended San Antonio Technical and Vocational High School and the Armed Forces Institute, majoring in law. The 2nd-Dan Black Belter in karate works as a security officer and also acts as head instructor of the Alamo Karate Club in San Antonio, Texas. He was formerly a marine military police instructor. He is ranked 2nd-Dan Black Belt in karate (shudo-kan).



Ronald Duncan is married and has three children. He was born 27 years ago in Brooklyn, New York. He attended Boys High School there. He makes his living as a full-time head instructor of the Bushido School of Self-Defense in Brooklyn, New York. He is affiliated with the Hakkoryu Jyu-Jitsu Federation and is ranked 2nd-Dan Black Belt in ju-jutsu (1964).



Sam Brown was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, and attended Punahoa School in Honolulu, but graduated from Baldwin High School in Waikiki, Maui, Hawaii. He also attended Washington State College, Pullman, Washington. The husky Hawaiian Black Belter makes his living as a head instructor of the Almaden Kenpo Club, 901 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose, California. He is married and has one child.



Antonio P. Pereira is married and has four children. He was born in Puerto Rico 43 years ago. At present he is the head instructor of the Tremont School of Judo and Ju-jutsu Inc., Bronx, New York. He received his 2nd-Dan Black Belt in judo from Kodokan (Tokyo) in 1962 and also a 2nd-Kyu 'Brown Belt' in aikido from Japan. He is affiliated with the A.A.U. and J.B.B.F. He also teaches ju-jutsu and is the founder of Miyama-Ryu-Ju-jutsu.



Charles V. Gruzanski was born in Chicago, Illinois. The 30-year-old police officer is the head instructor of the Chicago Academy of Martial Arts in Chicago, Illinois. He attended Thomas Kelly High in Illinois and St. Joseph's College (Calumet Branch) in Whiting, Indiana. He is affiliated with the J.B.B.F., Chicago Judo Black Belt Association, and Japan Karate-do Kyokushinkai. He is ranked 1st-Dan Black Belt in judo and 3rd-Dan Black Belt in karate.



Frank F. Kovacs, 42, was born in Hungary. He attended a Hungarian high school and the Hungarian West Point in Budapest, majoring in military science. He graduated with a rank of 2nd Lieutenant. He now works as an electric drafting designer. At present he is the head instructor and part-owner of the Cleveland School of Self-Defense and Judo. He's ranked 1st-Kyu Brown Belt in judo, 3rd-Dan Black Belt in ju-jutsu, and 2nd Degree in savate.



Daeshik Kim was born in Seoul, Korea, and attended the Korean Yudo College. In 1960 he came to the U. S. and matriculated at Georgia State College where he received his Bachelor of Arts in political science. He makes his living as a physical education instructor at his alma mater. He's ranked 5th-Dan Black Belt in judo (1961) and 4th-Dan Black Belt in karate (1963). The 30-year old head instructor of the Judo and Karate Black Belt Club is married and has a child.



Charles A. Bender, 47, was born in Philadelphia, Penna., and attended Northeast Public High School. The head instructor of the Camp Lejeune Judo Club of North Carolina is a master gunnery sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps. He is affiliated with Kodokan, J.B.B.F., and Shufu Judo Yudanshakai. He is ranked 1st-Dan Black Belt in judo (1963). He is married and has three children.



Olaf E. Simon was born in Germany, attended military academy and graduated from Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany, with a Bachelor of Science in literature. The 36-year old head instructor of Simon Karate School in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, received his 3rd-Dan Black Belt in karate in 1952 and 1st-Kyu Brown Belt in aikido in 1951. He's a member of the All Canadian Karate-Do Association. He is married and has a child.



Masato Tamura was born in Fife, Washington, and received his education there. The 51-year old judo expert is married and has three children. In May 1964 he was granted a 7th-Dan Black Belt in judo, distinguishing him as one of the top-ranking judo-men in the United States. At present he is the president and head instructor of Jiu-Jitsu Institute, Inc., in Chicago, Illinois. He's a member of Kodokan, J.B.B.F., A.A.U., and the Chicago Yudanshakai.



Ted V. Olshansky is the holder of the Grey Sash in T'iao Ho Ch'uan Tao, a martial art with Chinese origin. The chief instructor of Ian Tuvic Institute of Self Defense, Chicago, Illinois, also studied judo under John Osako, ju-jitsu under Mr. Tamura, and learned some judo in England. He's a member of the French Federation of Judo and Karate.



S. Henry Cho, 29, was born in Seoul, Korea. He attended high school in Korea and came to the U. S. in 1958 to attend the University of Illinois, where he received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in business management. He is presently ranked 4th-Dan Black Belt and is the head instructor of the Karate Institute (Jee Do Kwan style) in New York City. Between karate classes he is writing a book on Korean karate.



Douglas E. Abadie is the chief instructor of the Louisiana Karate Association. The 26-year old elementary school teacher attended Tulane University. He is affiliated with Japan Karate Association. He is ranked 1st-Dan Black Belt in karate and 3rd-Kyu Brown Belt in judo. At present he teaches at the New Orleans Karate Club and Tulane Karate Club, Tulane University. He is married.



Daniel Mizukami was born in Los Angeles, California. The 34-year old television repairman attended Polytechnic High School in Los Angeles and Santa Monica City College in Santa Monica, majoring in electronic technology. He is married and has two children. At present he is an assistant instructor at the Los Angeles Aikikai, Culver City, California. He is ranked 1st-Dan Black Belt in aikido.



Jackie Stern, 35, was born in New York City and attended Manhattan Aviation School in Brooklyn, N. Y. He works as a route salesman and in his spare time acts as the head instructor of Paja Dojo in Brooklyn. He is associated with the N. Y. Yudanshakai, J.B.B.F., Korean Judo Assn., and Australia Society of Ju-Jitsu. He holds the following ranks: 2nd-Dan Black Belt in judo (1962), 2nd-Dan Black Belt in karate (1963), and 1st-Dan Black Belt in ju-jitsu (1964).



Peter Urban, 29, is married and has a child. He was educated at Emerson High School, Union City, New Jersey, and spent many years in the U. S. Navy — a considerable time in Japan. He's the chief instructor of the Goju Karate Dojo of New York City and President of the Metropolitan Karate Society. The 5th-Dan Black Belter studied karate in Japan from the Gojuryu Karate Academy and Kyokushinkai Karate Inst. He's author of the book "The Karate Dojo."



Kiyoshi Shiina is the head instructor of the School of Scientific Judo in Brooklyn, N. Y. The 26-year old, 5th-Dan Black Belt in judo was born in Tokyo and received his education from Nihon University in Japan, majoring in commerce. The talented judo expert received his 1st-Dan Black Belt at 14; was the 1955 Mid-Japan All High School Champion; received the award for Best Fighting Spirit in '56 Big 3 University Championships; Best Technique in '58 Big 4 University Championships.



Daniel Inosanto, 27, single, makes his living as a junior high-school teacher. He was born in Stockton, California, and attended high school there. He was granted a Bachelor of Arts degree from Whitworth College and a Master of Arts from the University of the Pacific, majoring in education. He's classified as a "roving" karate instructor for the Kenpo Karate Studios. He received his 1st-Dan Black Belt in karate in 1964.



Hank Kraft was born in Queens, New York. He attended Grover Cleveland High School and Pace College in New York, majoring in business administration. He makes his livelihood as an insurance and real estate broker. He's the head instructor and director of Queens Judo Center, Inc. He received his 3rd-Dan Black Belt in judo in 1963. He's affiliated with the J.B.B.F. and is the rank chairman of New York Judo Yudanshakai. He lives with his wife and child.



Glen J. Osborn was born in Westboro, Ohio. The 30-year old judo-man is married and has three children. He attended school in Lynchburg, Ohio, and spent a few years in the U. S. Army. The 2nd-Dan Black Belter is the head instructor and president of the Cincinnati Judo and Karate Club in Ohio. He is also the vice-president and a member of the board of governors of the Konan Yudanshakai. He is affiliated with the J.B.B.F., A.A.U., and Kodokan.



Yutaka R. Fukunaga came to the U. S. in 1922. The 58-year old head instructor of Gardena Kendo Club in Gardena, California, attended Fukuyama High School in Kagoshima, Japan, and Polytechnic Engineering College in Oakland, California, majoring in electrical engineering. He is ranked 6th-Dan Black Belt (Kyoshi). He is a member of the Kendo Federation of Southern California and Kokuseikai Shigin. He's married and has four children.

WORLD WIDE TOURNAMENTS' RESULTS:

CENTRAL JERSEY TOURNAMENT

by Steve Molchan



5th-Dan Black Belter, Yoshisada Yonezuka, congratulates Brown Belt winners of the Central Jersey Tournament. (L to r): Ray Condon — 3rd place, Yonezuka, James McFadyen — 1st place, and Fred Margolis — 2nd place. (photo by Steve Molchan)

South Plainfield, N. J. — Over 100 judo-players competed in the Central Jersey Promotional tournament, sponsored by the Judo Centers Inc. The team from Westfield dominated the contest before a packed house. Results:

Brown Belt

1st—James McFadyen, 2nd—Fred Margolis, and 3rd—Ray Condon (all from Westfield).

Senior—Heavyweight (over 175-lb.)

1st—Gene Sheninger, 2nd—E. Brigham (both from Newark Coll. of Engineering), and 3rd—Mike Yahr (Westfield).

Senior—Middleweight (less than 175-lb.)

1st—Nick Grasso (N.C.E.), 2nd—Ralph Schunk, and 3rd—John Eichhorn (both from Westfield).

Senior—Lightweight (less than 150-lb.)

1st—Elwood Nelson (Orange), 2nd—Ray Kasbarian (N.C.E.), and 3rd Tom Seabasty (Westfield).

Junior—Heavyweight (over 150-lb.)

1st—Paul Strauss, 2nd—Hiram Garba (both from Westfield), and 3rd Ron Fuller (Orange).

Junior—(less than 150-lb.)

1st—Eric Peterson, 2nd—Steve Andrusky, and 3rd—Paul Winget (all from Westfield).

Junior (less than 125-lb.)

1st—Robert Cunha (Westfield), 2nd—C. Perna (Orange), and 3rd—Dave Kravitz (Westfield).

Junior—(less than 100-lb.)

1st—James Lee, 2nd—Bill Mirto (both from Westfield), and 3rd—Jeff Lee (Summit).

Junior—(less than 75-lb.)

1st—Joseph Grippo (Westfield), 2nd—R. Granata, 3rd—B. Cavanaugh (both from Phillipsburg).

WESTERN STATES INVITATIONAL GRADE LIMIT JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS

Los Angeles, Calif. — The Western States invitational grade limit judo championships, sponsored by the Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai, were held in the L.A. City College gym. First place team competition went to Nanka (27 pts.); 2nd—Central Coast (18 pts.); 3rd—Hokka (15 pts.); 4th—Intermountain (3 pts.). The following teams went scoreless: Luke Air Base, Arizona, San Diego, Puget Sound and Central Calif. Other results:

4th-Dan Black Belt

1st—M. Ohbayashi (Central Coast), 2nd—H. Nishioka (Nanka), and 3rd—T. Oya (General Coast).

3rd-Dan Black Belt

1st—J. Inouye (Nanka), 2nd—W. Dabel (Central Coast), and 3rd—W. Paul (Hokka).

2nd-Dan Black Belt

1st—T. Kimura (Central Coast), 2nd—J. Mollo (Hokka), and 3rd P. Vanhaster (Hokka).

1st-Dan Black Belt

1st—K. Karman, 2nd—T. Itani, and 3rd J. Shimoji (all Nanka).

1st-Kyu Brown Belt

1st—G. Graham (Hokka), 2nd—K. Pritchard (Central Coast), and 3rd—R. Duclos (Nanka).

2nd-Kyu Brown Belt

1st—J. Hockwell, 2nd—G. Nishioka, and 3rd—C. Watanabe (all Nanka).

3rd-Kyu Brown Belt

1st—D. Matsuda (Hokka), 2nd—J. Seukawa (Intermountain), and 3rd A. Okamoto (Central Coast).

FIFTH ANNUAL MIDWEST KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Chicago, Illinois — The 5th annual Midwest Karate Championship, sponsored by the United States Karate

Assn., drew 125 competitors from 12 separate schools. Special guest included Kaikyo Suzuki of the Shorin-ryu Karate dojo, Yokosuka, Japan. Results:

Black Belt Sparring

1st—Raymond Cooper (Chicago USKA) and 2nd—Greg Helm (Dayton, Ohio).

Brown Belt Sparring

1st—Jim Jones (Chicago USKA) and 2nd—Lou Friend (Chicago USKA).

White Belt Sparring

1st—Jim Koncevic (Chicago USKA) and 2nd—Sid Bennett (Chicago USKA).

NAVAL STATION JUDO TOURNAMENT

Terminal Island, Calif.—More than 200 judo-men competed in the Long Beach Naval station invitational meet. Results:

Black Belt

1st—D. Jarvis (Seinan), 2nd—C. Barnes (Naval Trng. Ctr.), and 3rd—G. Jacobson (Lakewood YMCA).

Brown Belt

1st—J. Grescey (Orange Co.), 2nd—J. Hillard (Long Beach Naval Station), and 3rd—R. Lisle (Long Beach).

Novice

1st—P. Kaiser (NTC), 2nd—G. Bennett (Long Beach), and 3rd—A. Jenkins (NTC).

Shonen

1st—H. Naritoku (Orange Co.), 2nd—R. Watanabe (Long Beach), and 3rd—R. Takahashi (Long Beach).

Yonen

1st—G. Espinosa (Orange Co.), 2nd—R. Yoshida (Seinan), and 3rd—W. Uchimura (Long Beach).

MOSCOW PRE-OLYMPIC JUDO MEET

National AAU Judo Committee

Moscow, Russia—The Moscow Pre-Olympics, held in the Moscow Sports Palace, assembled the best Judomen of Europe and Japan. Competitors came from France, Russia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, Germany, and Japan. The competition was held in the Olympic pool-and-bracket system, two winners instead of one being picked in each pool to make eight quarter-finalists. Results:

Lightweight—(150-lb. and under)

1st—Yuei Nakatani (Japan) and 2nd—Oleg Stepanov (USSR).

Middleweight—(150-lb. to 176.5-lb)

1st—Isao Okano (Japan) and 2nd—Goderdzi Nonikashvili (USSR).

Heavyweight—(176.5-lb and over)

1st—Isao Inokuma (Japan) and 2nd—Anzor Kiknadze (USSR).

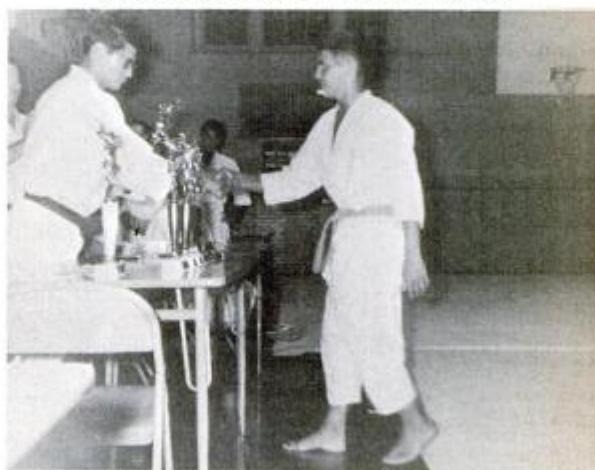
FIRST ANNUAL POLICE INVITATIONAL JUDO TOURNAMENT

Honolulu, Hawaii—The 5-man Police "A" team captured the team title in the 1st-Dan Black Belt-and-under tournament by defeating the Tenri Judo Club. 3rd place went to the Kaneohe Judo Club.

The outstanding judo-player of the 1st Annual Police invitational judo tournament, sponsored by the Honolulu

Police Dept., was Kenneth Morimoto. A 17-year-old, 5-foot, seven, 220-lb. Kaimuki High School senior and member of the Waikiki-Kapahulu Judo Club. He copped the individual championship in the 14-competitor 1st-Kyu Brown Belt-and-under division.

WESTFIELD JUDO TOURNAMENT



Westfield, N. J.—Paul Freeman is being congratulated by 5th-Dan Y. Yonezuka for winning 1st place in the 16-and-under division at the Westfield Judo Tournament.

FIRST MICHIGAN STATE FAIR ANNUAL MEET

by Ross Faustino

Detroit, Michigan—Results of the 1st Michigan State Fair Annual judo shiai, held August 26 to September 6, 1964, were:

White Belt

1st—Walter Conlan (Michigan JC), 2nd—Dan Wettlaufer (Detroit JC), and 3rd—Bill Kal (Michigan JC).

5th-Kyu White Belt

1st—Andy Dabrowski (Mich. JC), 2nd—Vermit Proctor (Detroit JC), and 3rd—Bob Faustino (Mich. JC).

4th-Kyu White Belt

1st—M. Boone, 2nd—Don Bersieker (both from Detroit JC), and 3rd—B. Ostrum (Toledo JC).

3rd-Kyu Brown Belt

1st—Wayne Frieders (Flint JC), 2nd—Tom Grimes (Detroit JC), and 3rd—Jerry Faustino (Mich. JC).

2nd-Kyu Brown Belt

1st—Barry Subelsky (Detroit JC), 2nd—Dan Dombrowski (Toledo), and 3rd—Arnold Flowers (Mich. JC).

1st-Kyu Brown Belt

1st—Charles Lipsey (Florida), 2nd—Don Crane, and 3rd—Doug Kessner (both Detroit JC).

Black Belt

1st—Otto Chanko (Detroit JC), 2nd—Tony Owed (Toledo), and 3rd—Bob Carney (Detroit JC).

Junior Division—10 years and under

1st—Martin Brock, 2nd—Mike Waller, and 3rd—Charles Armstrong (all Flint JC).

Junior Division—12 years and under

1st—Ron Blacksmith, 2nd—George Louis, and 3rd—Robert Grieve (all Detroit JC).

Junior Division—14 years and under

1st—Andy Dabrowski (Mich. JC), 2nd—Jerry Armstrong, and 3rd—Robert Stublensky (both Flint JC).

Junior Division—16 years and under

1st—Bob Faustino (Mich JC), 2nd—Jim Bollen (Toledo), and 3rd—Douglas Fortune (Detroit JC).

NISEI WEEK KODOKAN JUDO TOURNAMENT

Los Angeles, Calif. — Results:

Black Belt (seinen)

Won by Ken Kinjo (Hollywood).

Brown Belt (seinen)

1st—F. Meyer (Ogden), 2nd—M. O'Callaghan (Milwaukee), and 3rd—J. Geesey (Orange Co.).

Novice (seinen)

Won by G. Bennett (Long Beach Naval Base).

Novice (shonen)

1st—R. Watanabe (Long Beach), 2nd—E. Yoshimoto (Seinan), and 3rd—R. Sukimoto (Seinan).

Novice (yonen)

1st—W. Yoshioka (Seinan), 2nd T. Delp (Oxnard), and 3rd—M. Hisayasu (Pasadena Inst.).

FIRST NEBRASKA INVITATIONAL KARATE TOURNAMENT



Omaha, Nebraska — Participants of the 1st Nebraska Invitational Karate Tournament are (l to r, holding trophies): Mike Asvet — 1st place Brown Belt Div.; Don Dell — 2nd place Brown Belt Div.; John Hotchkiss — 3rd place Green Belt Div.; Billy Powell — 1st place Green Belt Div.; Ron Shepherd — 2nd place Green Belt Div.; and Bob Langenback — 3rd place Brown Belt Div. Judges were (l to r, without trophies): Lee Andrews, 1st-Dan Black Belt; Richard Gould, 1st-Dan Black Belt; Ralph Fujardo, 2nd-Dan Black Belt, and Richard Reed, 2nd-Dan Black Belt. Hotel owner and president of the tournament, Thomas Rusnuck, stands in the back row (in business suit).

KARLSRUHE JUDO TOURNAMENT

Karlsruhe, Germany — The Karlsruhe judo tournament, sponsored by the Hin Tsong Karlsruhe Judo and Karate Academy, was held August 2, 1964. Results:

Junior Division—Lightweight

1st—Davis (4 Wing), 2nd—Puhlman (Giebelstate AFJA), 3rd—Forder, and 4th—Merch (both from 4 Wing).

Junior Division—Heavyweight

1st—Huntley, 2nd—Jones, and 3rd—Sweeney (all Hin Tsong KJA).

Senior Division—Lightweight

1st—Martin, 2nd—Frey (both from Ramstein AFJA), 3rd—Frierson and 4th—Patterson (both from Giebelstate AFJA).

Senior Division—Middleweight

1st—Balog (Metzler Club), 2nd—Maxey (Ramstein AFJA), 3rd—Masters, and 4th—Leeser (both Hin Tsong KJA AFJA).

Senior Division—Heavyweight

1st—Siegel, 2nd—Strumble, 3rd—Kuch (all Metzler Club), and 4th—Lazenby (3rd Wing Canadian AF).

Black Belt

1st—Metzler (Metzler Club), 2nd—Radenback (Karlsruhe Police Judo Club), and 3rd—Litousback (3 Wing Canadian AF).

Five-Man Team

1st—Hin Tsong KJA, 2nd—Ramstein AFJA, 3rd—Metzler Judo Club, and 4th—Giebelstate AFJA.

FIVE STATE MIDWEST JUDO TOURNAMENT

Gary, Indiana — Results:

Black Belt

1st—Ron Hoffman and 2nd—George Colgan (both Chicago).

Brown Belt

1st—Don Crane and 2nd—Tom Tripp (both Detroit).

White Belt

1st—Chuck DeMaraco (Detroit) and 2nd—John Ellis (Chicago).

AMERICAN JUDO & JU JITSU FEDERATION REGIONAL TOURNAMENT

by Charles E. Smith

San Jose, Calif. — 125 players from 11 schools competed in the American Judo & Ju Jitsu Federation regional judo tournament. Results are:

Junior—Lightweight (ages 7-9)

1st—Kirch Balcita, 2nd—Bruce Torquemada (both Sukoshi Dojo), and 3rd—Drew Casavant (Law's Judo School).

Junior—Heavyweight (ages 7-9)

1st—Kelley Aasen (Arcata Judo School), 2nd—Greg Emplit, and 3rd—Dennis Alstrand (both Sukoshi Dojo).

Junior—Lightweight (ages 10-12)

1st—Steve Poindexter (Sacramento Judo Academy), 2nd—Robert Casavant (Law's Judo), and 3rd—Scott Cuter (Sukoshi Dojo).

Junior—Heavyweight (ages 10-12)

1st—William Casavant (Law's Judo), 2nd—Steven Hogan (Arcata Judo), and 3rd—Robert Charles (San Jose YMCA).

Intermediate—Lightweight (ages 13-16)

1st—Bruce Jesperson (Chico Judo Academy), 2nd—Bruce Burke (Law's Judo), and 3rd—Jim Jesperson (Chico Judo).

Intermediate—Heavyweight (ages 13-16)

1st—Bruce Nelson (Sacramento Judo), 2nd—Jeff O'Donnell, and 3rd—Alexander Feng (both Law's Judo).

OKLAHOMA AAU JUDO MEET

National AAU Judo Committee

Tulsa, Okla.—31 juniors and 11 seniors competed in the June "shiai." Results:

Senior—one weight class

1st—Dale Morris (Okla.), 2nd—Bill Sharp, and 3rd—Pete Barker (both Tulsa).

Junior—70-lb.

1st—Danny Smith, 2nd—Bill Kerr (both Tulsa), and 3rd—Dick Matthews (Bartlesville).

Junior—90-lb.

1st—David Booze (Tulsa), 2nd—Tom Matthews (Bartlesville), 3rd—Gary Micka (Tulsa).

Junior—115-lb.

1st—Bill Brenneman, 2nd—James Witt (both Tulsa), and 3rd—Bill Hiatt (Bartlesville).

Junior—135-lb.

1st—Ira Little (Oklmulgee), 2nd—Mike Cisco (Tulsa), and 3rd—Mike Logan (Oklmulgee).

Junior—Heavyweight

1st and champion—Barry Kirkland, 2nd—Don Bloxson, and 3rd—Ron Clear (all Tulsa).

22 juniors and 20 seniors competed in the July "shiai".

Results:

Senior—Heavyweight

1st—Fred Stacy (Tulsa), and 2nd—Victor Doerger (Clinton-Sherman AFB).

Senior—200-lb.

1st—Dick McDonald (C-S AFB), and 2nd—Harold Woolever (Bartlesville).

Senior—180-lb.

1st—Dale Morris (Okla.) and 2nd—Bob Senti (C-S AFB).

Senior—165-lb.

1st and champion—Rae Hodges (Vance AFB) and 2nd—L. Howell (C-S AFB).

Senior—150-lb.

1st—Jim White (Okla.) and 2nd—D. Robertson (C-S AFB).

Junior—75-lb.

1st—Bucky Herlong (C-S AFB) and 2nd—Danny Smith (Tulsa).

Junior—95-lb.

1st—Jerry Bowman and 2nd—David Booze (both Tulsa).

Junior—115-lb.

1st—James Witt and 2nd—James Cook (both Tulsa).

Junior—140-lb.

1st and champion—Mike Cisco and 2nd—Mike Beeson

(both Tulsa).

Junior—Heavyweight

1st—Barry Kirkland and 2nd—Don Bloxson (both Tulsa).

PASADENA CULTURAL INSTITUTE KENDO TOURNAMENT

Pasadena, Calif.—Results:

1. **Winners of the Black Belt**—4th-Dan to 6th-Dan, are (l to r): 2nd place—6th-Dan Higuchi (Gardena), 1st place—6th-Dan Miyahara (Pasadena), and 3rd place—5th-Dan Kawaguchi (Chuo L.A.).



Black Belt—1st-Dan to 3rd-Dan

1st—Nakazono, 1st-Dan (P.B.); 2nd—Tokuno, 3rd-Dan (Gardena); and 3rd—Kihara, 2nd-Dan (Gardena).

White Belt—18-years and up

1st—Yamaguchi, 2nd-Kyu (W.L.) and 2nd—Iwata, 3rd-Kyu (P.B.).

White Belt—3rd-Kyu to 1st-Kyu

1st—Tokuno, 3rd-Kyu (Gardena); 2nd—Kusumoto, 3rd-Kyu (Pasadena); and Suto, 3rd-Kyu (Chuo. L.A.).

White Belt—Up to 4th-Kyu

1st—Nakauchi, 4th-Kyu (Pasadena); 2nd—Kawashima, 4th-Kyu (P.B.); 3rd—Muraki, 5th-Kyu (Pasadena); and 4th—Okumoto, 6th-Kyu (Pasadena).



BLACK BELT DIRECTORY

For a free listing in this Directory, write to: Black Belt Directory, 1865 S. Mansfield, Los Angeles, Calif.

ARIZONA

Kyoren Aiki Kai
1652 E. Moreland
Phoenix — Ph. 252-3582

Rendokan Judo Dojo
2956-B East 22nd St.
Tucson

CALIFORNIA

Academy of Karate-Shotokan-Ryu
1932 West 7th Street
Los Angeles — Ph. NO 1-8001, HU 3-8162

Aerojet Gen. Judo Club
P.O. Box 1947
W & R Building
Sacramento

All America Karate Federation
1440 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles — Ph. 381-6095

Almaden Kenpo Club
901 Lincoln Avenue
San Jose — Ph. 293-2204

American Isshanyu Karate Assn.
7158 West Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles — Ph. HO 7-0297

American Judo Assoc. of Sherman Oaks
14270 Ventura Blvd.
Sherman Oaks, Calif.

American Karate Federation
5977 Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles — Ph. WE 5-7740

Budokai
1815 Market Street
San Francisco — Ph. UN 3-7405

Cahill's Judo Academy
635 San Mateo Avenue
San Bruno — Ph. 589-0724

California Aiki Kai
8910 Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles — Ph. 838-7557

Castro's Kenpo Karate Studio
1134 Valencia St.
San Francisco

City of Commerce Karate Club
2535 Commerce Way
City of Commerce

Gene Le Bell & Baron Powers
Judo & Karate School
5429 Melrose Ave.
Los Angeles 38 — Ph. HO 5-9747

Hapk Ji Jitsu
821 Temple St.
Los Angeles — Ph. 628-2134

Judo-Daijiken Dojo
1045 S. Fedora
Los Angeles — Ph. 385-4638

Judo-Karate Center
3284 "F" Street
San Diego — Ph. 239-2549

Karate Studios of California
16010 Crenshaw Blvd.
Gardena — Ph. 327-2336

Kenpo Karate Self-Defense Studio
1713 E. Walnut
Pasadena — Ph. SY 3-2860 & SY 9-2305

Kenpo Karate Self-Defense Studio
5973 El Cajon Blvd.
San Diego — Ph. 583-9950

Kenpo Karate Self-Defense Studio
11179 Santa Monica Blvd.
West L.A. — Ph. GR 8-8123

Kokusai Kan (All Japan Karate Fed.)
14500 S. Avalon Blvd.
Gardena — Ph. RE 4-2265

Marin School of Self-Defense
1001 Magnolia Ave.
Larkspur — Ph. 461-5453

Norris Karate School
2703 Artesia Blvd.
Redondo Beach — Ph. 372-2273

No. Am. Kung-Fu Karate Assn.
5019 Lankershim Blvd.
No. Hollywood — Ph. 769-9340

Northern Calif. Aikido Assn.
701 Linden Ave.
So. San Francisco — Ph. 588-4955

Okinawa-Te Karate Organization
21517 East Sherman Way
Canoga Park

Okinawa-Te Karate
3816 W. Sunset
Los Angeles — Ph. 666-9990

Pacific Coast Gyms
385 Pomona Mall W.
Pomona

Sacramento Judo Academy
4592 - 73rd Street
Sacramento — Ph. 456-8475

So. Calif. Karate Assn.
4300 Melrose
Los Angeles

So. Calif. School of Judo & Ju-Jitsu
819 University Ave.
San Diego — Ph. 295-9798

Sukoshi Dojo
6539 Fountain Ave.
Newark — Ph. 793-5238

U. S. Wado-Kai Karate Fed.
Northern Calif. Region
1917 University Ave.
Berkeley

Valley Karate
7114 Reseda Blvd.
Reseda — Ph. 881-9471, 785-7713

Wah Que Chinese Kung-Fu Studio
302 Ord St. (old Chinatown)
Los Angeles 12 — Ph. MA 6-2575

COLORADO

Amid of Denver
2750 W. 29th Ave.
Denver — Ph. 634-8719

Denver Tang Soo Do Academy
830 E. Colfax
Denver 18 — Ph. 222-1228

CONNECTICUT

New Haven Karate Club
c/o Wm. Haughwout
389 Orange Avenue
West Haven

Samurai Dojo
1058 Barnum Avenue
Bridgeport

FLORIDA

Chi-Do Kwan (Korean Karate)
30 E. Bay St.
Jacksonville

Garner Mulloy International Athletic
Club Inc.
(Judo & Karate)
9627 S. Dixie Hwy.
Miami — Ph. 661-4228

Genseikan School of Karate
766 Eglin Pkwy.
Ft. Walton Beach — Ph. CH 3-3922

Miami Beach Police Athletic League
5321 S. W. 97 Avenue
Miami Beach

Miami School of Judo
859 N.E. 125th St.
North Miami — Ph. PL 1-3012

GEORGIA

American School of Judo & Karate Inc.
551 Peachtree St. N.E.
Atlanta — Ph. 872-8612

Georgia Judo & Karate School
818 N. Highland Ave., N.E.
Atlanta — Ph. 874-9380

Judo & Karate Black Belt Club
3084 Grandview Ave.
Atlanta — Ph. 237-0524

Summer Park Recreation Center
1889 Lexington Ave.
East Point — Ph. PO 7-8684

HAWAII

Hawaii Karatedo Renmei
99-186 Puakala
Aiea — Ph. 464-081

Hawaii Karatedo Renmei
Nuuanu Y.M.C.A.
Honolulu — Ph. 563-556

Honolulu Aiki Dojo
3224 Waialae Ave.
Honolulu — Ph. 777-133

Waimea Judo Club
Waimea, Kauai

ILLINOIS

Alton School of Self-Defense
2422 E. Broadway
Alton — Ph. 465-4189

Chicago Academy of Martial Arts
3508 So. Halsted St.
Chicago — Ph. 523-7631

Granite City YMCA Judo Club P.O. Box 314 Granite City, Ill.	Boston YMCA Judo Club 316 Huntington Ave. Boston — Ph. KE 6-7800	International School of Judo & Karate 3 Bank Street Summit — Ph. CR 7-1973
Ian Tuvic Institute of Self-Defense 2050 N. Western Ave. Chicago	Haverhill Judo Club 16 Essex Street (rear) Haverhill	Isshando Karate Assoc. 524 Mercer St. Jersey City 6
Imperial Academy of Fighting Arts 1020 N. Rush St. Chicago — Ph. 664-3423	Judo Institute of New England 940 North Shore Road Revere — Ph. 289-2758	Judo Centers Inc. 1216 So. Avenue West Westfield
Japan Karate Assoc. of Chicago 2338 W. Belmont Ave. Chicago — Ph. 472-3162	Mattson Academy of Karate 303 Columbus Ave. Poston — Ph. CO 7-3374	Judo-Kai of Englewood 8 West St. Englewood — Ph. 568-7707
Jiu-Jitsu Institute, Inc. 334 South Wabash Ave. Chicago — Ph. WA 2-8322	Mattson Academy of Karate 143 Fayette St. Lynn — Ph. LY 9-2953	Somers Point Karate Club New Jersey Ave. (Fire Hall) Somers Point — Ph. 927-6417
Roseland Karate Dojo 11446 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago — Ph. 264-3219	Mattson Academy of Karate 26 Summer St. Natick — Ph. DA 9-0672	NEW YORK
Shotokan Karate Dojo 117½ N. Locust Centralia — Ph. 532-3705	Okinawan Karate-Do Academy 76 Bigelow Ave. Watertown 2 — Ph. WA 4-9678	Bronnsville Recreation Center 1555 Linden Blvd. Brooklyn
INDIANA	Shodokan Dojo 438 Humphrey St. Swampscott	Bushido School of Self-Defense 519 Court St. Brooklyn 31
Bushido School of Judo & Karate 3510 N. College Ave. Indianapolis	Tohoku Judo Kai 30 Temple St. Somerville — Ph. 617-9075	Central N.Y. School of Karate 615 Hawley Avenue Syracuse — Ph. 472-9613
Hammond & Gary (Judo & Karate) 331 West 5th St. Gary — Ph. 938-2370	MINNESOTA	Jakata Inc. (Judo, Karate, Aikido) 137-03 North Blvd. Flushing 54 — Ph. LE 9-8844
Hammond & Gary (Judo & Karate) 5825 Sohl St. Hammond — Ph. 885-8210	Central Dojo 10 West Lake Street Minneapolis — Ph. TA 3-9446	Judo Academy of Long Island Inc. 3115 Long Beach Rd. Oceanside, Long Island Ph. MA 3-6799 RO 6-0294
KANSAS	Midwest Karate Assoc. Inc. 900 Hennepin Avenue Minneapolis — Ph. 332-4614	Judo Twins 257 W. 34th Street New York 1 — Ph. OX 5-8737
Sunflower Judo Club 7808 W. 64th St. Merriam — Ph. HE 0-6015	MISSOURI	The Karate Institute 154 West 27th Street New York 1 — Ph. OR 5-8597
KENTUCKY	Judo Karate 8420 Olive St. Rd. St. Louis	Metropolitan Karate Society 20 East 17th Street New York City 3
All Japan Karate-Do Assn. 813 Madison Ave. Covington — Ph. 431-9508 — Ph. 291-7232	Judo-Karate South Dojo 3323 So. Kingshighway St. Louis — Ph. FL 1-7302	Mid-Hudson Judo Club 35 South Avenue Wappingers Falls — Ph. AX 7-8614
LOUISIANA	Kansas City Academy of Judo and Karate 3936 Main St. Kansas City — WE 1-2280	Midwood Judo Center Inc. 1113 Ave J. Brooklyn — Ph. CL 3-7573
Athletic Club of Shreveport (Aikido & Karate) 800 Travis St. Shreveport — Ph. 423-4081	NEBRASKA	Near East School of Judo Inc. 24 Little Main St. Hempstead, Long Island
Karate Judo-Ju Jitsu School 4315 Common St. Lake Charles — Ph. 477-3047	Omaha School of Karate 221 S. 19th Street Omaha — Ph. 342-4636	New York Chung Do Kwan, Inc. 290 Seventh Avenue New York City
Louisiana Judo Club 240 Burgundy St. New Orleans	NEW JERSEY	The New York Dojo Sokol Hall 424 East 71st Street New York 21 — Ph. TR 7-8038
Louisiana Karate Assn. 8125 St. Charles Ave. New Orleans — Ph. 865-1438	Aikido, Inc. 6811 Bergenline Ave. Guttenberg — Ph. UN 9-1566	Nisei Judo & Jiu-Jitsu 1475 Williamsbridge Road Bronx 61 — Ph. TA 2-9265
MASSACHUSETTS	American Budokwai Judo Club 56 Colfax Ave. Clifton — Ph. GR 2-0601	
Academy of Self-Defense 240 Tremont Street Boston	Hotelikan Ju-Jutsu Dojo 387 Springfield Ave. Newark — Ph. 243-6436	

Continued From Page 59

Paja Dojo
2249 Stillwell Ave.
Brooklyn — Ph. ES 3-0473

Queens Judo Center Inc.
106-15 Metropolitan Ave.
Forest Hills, Queens — Ph. VA 1-0220

School of Self-Defense
Jiu-Jitsu Karate
151 West 72nd Street
New York 23 — Ph. EN 2-3896

Samurai Karate Club
144-75 Northern Blvd.
Flushing 54 — Ph. FL 9-9200

Syracuse Judo Club, Inc.
615 Hawley Ave.
Syracuse — Ph. 472-9613

Tremont School of Judo & Ju-Jitsu Inc.
4271 Broadway
New York 36 — Ph. SW 5-5588

Tremont School of Judo & Ju-Jitsu Inc.
535 E. Tremont Ave.
Bronx 57 — Ph. CY 9-9724

White Plains School of Self Defense
117 Main Street
White Plains — Ph. RO 1-9690

NORTH CAROLINA

Bushido Karate Schools, Inc.
2418 Hillsboro Street
Raleigh — Ph. 828-6700

Charlotte Judo Club (Central YMCA)
400 E. Morehead St.
Charlotte — Ph. 333-7773

OHIO

Cincinnati Judo Club
3840 Marburg Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cleveland School of Self Defense
2916 E. 116 St.
Cleveland — Ph. 721-1554

Funakoshi Karate Club
1952 Giant St.
Toledo 13 — Ph. GR 9-5965

Ohio Judo Assoc.
11722 Detroit Ave.
Cleveland 7

S.A.D. Judo Club
3331 Belden Ave.
Youngstown 2

Tai-Te Inc.
2111 E. Main St.
Columbus

Tai-Te Inc.
140 North Main Street
Dayton 2

OREGON

Pacific Northwest Karate Assn.
110 King St. S.
Salem — Ph. 362-0777

PENNSYLVANIA

American Jiu-Jitsu Karate Inst.
1000 Kilnarney Dr.
Pittsburgh, Pa. — Ph. 884-4440

Ishikawa Judo Club
207 North Broad St.
Philadelphia — Ph. LO 3-9537

Isshinryu Karate Assoc.
3710 Forbes Ave.
Pittsburgh 13

Seibu Kan Karate School
East Coast Headquarters
All-Japan Karate Doh
#1 W. Winona
Norwood

Shuto Karate Club
Oinely Recreation Center
"A" St. at Champlost Street
Philadelphia — Ph. VI 4-1114

Unarmed Defense Academy
1636 Market St.
Philadelphia

RHODE ISLAND

Mattson Academy of Karate
153 Wexbosset St.
Providence — Ph. 421-2398

Warren Karate Dojo
124 Water St.
Warren — Ph. CH 5-4843

TENNESSEE

Japan Ways of Memphis
620 S. Bellevue
Memphis

Wado-Ryu Academy of Karate
3444 West End Ave.
Nashville

TEXAS

Alamo Karate Club
155 Goodwin Ave.
San Antonio

Bujutsu-Kan Academy
3427 Nashville Street
El Paso 30

Japan Ways, Inc.
3201 N. Shepherd
Houston — Ph. UN 9-4986

Japan Ways, Inc.
4112 O.S.T.
Houston

Japan Ways, Inc.
1213 Richmond Ave.
Houston

San Antonio School of Judo
Rt. 10 — Box 234 B
San Antonio

San Antonio Karate-Do
4104 San Pedro Ave.
San Antonio — Ph. PE 2-9391

UTAH

Black Eagle Federation
1592 East 2580 So. Stradford Ave.
Salt Lake — Ph. 484-8991

Kenpo Karate Studios Inc.
#44 East 8th South
Salt Lake City — Ph. 328-4572

Murray Police Dept. Judo Club
4725 South State St.
Murray — Ph. 262-2421

WASHINGTON

Cheney School of Karate
122 College
Cheney — Ph. 235-4456

WISCONSIN

Kosciuszko Jr. High School
Judo Club
971 W. Windlake Ave.
Milwaukee 4 — Ph. DI 4-6365

CANADA

Eastern Karate Club
14, Hagerman Street
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Hamilton Kodokan Judo Club
55 Victoria Ave. North
Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Simon Karate School
824-C 3rd Street N.E.
Calgary — Ph. 269-6881

Tsuruoka Karate School
1499 Queen St. W.
Toronto — Ph. LE 2-8221

Winnipeg School of Judo & Karate
483½ Main St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

GUAM

Guam Karate Club
P.O. Box 215
Agana, Guam M.I.
Ph. 445-188

MEXICO

Asociacion de Judo y
Karate-Do de Jalisco A.C.
Justo Sierra 312
Guadalajara, Jalisco — Ph. 3-61-43

PROMOTIONS

U. S. Wado-Kai Karate Federation, Berkeley, California.



1st-Kyu Brown Belt: Charles Kretschmann.

2nd-Kyu Brown Belt: Kenneth Heckart and George Nakahara.

3rd-Kyu Brown Belt: James Couzens, Dave Foley, George Novacek, Dan Herrera, Paul Yoshino, Bob Kato and Ramon Limon.

4th-Kyu White Belt: Karl Kendricks, Steve Corrie and Dan Faustino.

5th-Kyu White Belt: David Tower, Lee Goodwin, Gary Dumbar and Ramona Limon.

All America Karate Federation, Los Angeles, California.

2nd-Dan Black Belt: Takashi Aoki, James Yabe, and Gene Takahashi.

1st-Dan Black Belt: Frank Smith.

3rd-Kyu Brown Belt: Lucien Martin, Bill Whitelaw and James Fawcett.

4th-Kyu White Belt: Rey Ochoa, Hugh Mangum, Gil Muramatsu, Danny Baca, and Elaine Ogawa. David Jackson (temp.).

5th-Kyu White Belt: John Saxon; Fred Yukovich and Jim Spratt (temp.).

Denver Tang Soo Do Academy, Denver, Colorado.



Larry Brown received his certificate promoting him to 3rd-Kyu Brown Belt.

New York Judo Yudanshakai, New York City, N. Y.

4th-Dan Black Belt: Joe Speyer (Pres., N. Y. Yudanshakai).

3rd-Dan Black Belt: George Hamlin (Judo-Kai, Englewood, N. J.).

2nd-Dan Black Belt: James Eder (N. Y. Dojo), Sam Carroll (American Budokwai, Clifton, N. J.), Stuart Sayre (Brooklyn Central YMCA), Rodney Stewart (N. Y. Dojo).

1st-Dan Black Belt: Perry Georgson (Amer. Budokwai), Barney Horvath (St. Johns Univ.), Lou Kleinsmith (Flushing YMCA), Al Williamson.



Central New York School of Karate, Syracuse, N. Y.

5th-Kyu White Belt: Douglas Musacchio.

New Jersey Aiki-Kai, Haddonfield, N. J.

4th-Kyu White Belt: Phillip Archbold, Paul M. Stang and Allan R. Jones.

5th-Kyu White Belt: Alfonso Di Pietropolo, Elizabeth H. Smith, Jacob J. Biclar斯基, Neal J. Boyce, Ronald S. Ogden, Patricia E. Boyce, Lawrence Muentz, Gregory J. Cuprys, Andy De Santo and Patricia Dalton.

Karate Studios of California, Gardena, California.



The following were promoted (front row, l to r): John O'Neill, 6th-Kyu White Belt; Robert Heine, Jr., 6th-Kyu White Belt, Richard Thompson, 5th-Kyu White Belt. (Back row, l to r): Michael Anson, 4th-Kyu White Belt; Bruce Nicholson, 7th-Kyu White Belt; Ralph Coolbaugh, 7th-Kyu White Belt and Ray Duerr, 4th-Kyu White Belt.

Isshando Karate Association, Jersey City, N. J.

4th-Dan Black Belt: Gary Alexander (Jersey City).

1st-Dan Black Belt: D. Scornavacca (Wash.).

5th-Kyu White Belt: Policastro (Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.), Patrick (New Brunswick), D'Aquino (F. D. Univ.), Gillio (Jersey City), and Sposato (N. Y. C.).

United States Karate Assn., Chicago, Illinois.

5th-Dan Black Belt: John Keehan.

1st-Dan Black Belt: Wayne Hall.

1st-Kyu Brown Belt: Bob Brown, Jim Jones, Bill Radke and Lou Friend.

2nd-Kyu Brown Belt: Ed Miller, Phil Walsh, Jerry Horton and Ben Nevarez.

3rd-Kyu Brown Belt: Jim Koncevic, Milt Gosha, Don Washington, Gordon Franath and Howard Culverwell.



Champion Michael Stone poses with Blake Edwards, famous television and movie director, and Ed Parker.

Demonstrators Impressive

Exhibitions by masters from Japan, Korea, China and the Philippines were very impressive. Takayuki Kubota, 7th-Dan Black Belt, awed the crowd with his unbelievable defenses against unrehearsed knife attacks. His attacker, hiding a real knife behind his back, feinted with a left-hand stab and slashed with his right. But Kubota, with lightning fast hands, blocked the knife hand and threw his attacker to the hard floor. After two attempts, the attacker went to the microphone and apologized that it was too dangerous for himself to continue.

Then Kubota demonstrated a fantastic feat. He got hold of a sledge hammer and began pounding his hands and

shins to prove that one's body can withstand brutal beating.

Other demonstrations included: Jhoon Rhee, leaping 7 feet into the air and kicking through three $\frac{3}{4}$ " boards. Tsutomu Ohshima, pulverizing two opponents simultaneously. Bruce Lee, demonstrating kung fu, secret art of the Chinese. Bin Hogusa and his brother, displaying "escri-ma," the stick-fighting art of the Philippines.

The highly successful event drew 300 strong karate-men from the U.S. and Canada. Results:

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP: Michael Stone (Hawaii)

Black Belt (heavyweight): 1st - Michael Stone (Hawaii); 2nd - Harry Keolanui (Hawaii); 3d - Allen Steen (Texas).

Black Belt (lightweight): 1st - Carlos Bunda (Hawaii); 2nd - Richard Lee (Hawaii); 3rd - Charles Sullivan (Calif.).

Brown Belt (heavyweight): 1st - James Keanu (Hawaii); 2nd - Tony Tullner (Calif.); 3rd - Jerry Baumgartner (Calif.).

Brown Belt (lightweight): 1st - Leonard Mau (Hawaii); 2nd - Tom Gow (Calif.); 3rd - Steve Stavroff (Texas).

White Belt (heavyweight): 1st - Bob Cook (Calif.); 2nd - Gary Kraus (Calif.); 3rd - Bob Robles (Calif.).

White Belt (lightweight): 1st - Skipper Mullins (Texas); 2nd - Dennis Brown (Calif.); 3rd - Jerry Batausa (Hawaii).



BLACK BELT LIBRARY

It has been noted by the publisher that many readers have requested back issues of BLACK BELT Magazine. We are now making it accessible for those who have requested, as well as, those who wish to complete a library of this magazine for research purpose, nearly all available publications. At present only the illustrated issues are



Vol. 1, #3 Vol. 1, #4 Vol. 1, #5 Vol. 1, #6 Vol. 2, #1 Vol. 2, #2 Vol. 2, #3 Vol. 2, #4 Vol. 2, #5 Vol. 2, #6

Black Belt Subscription 1865 So. Mansfield Avenue Los Angeles, Calif. 90019

Name: _____

Enclosed find \$_____ for _____ copies of
Black Belt at \$1.00 each.

Address: _____

Check issues wanted —

City: _____

Vol. 1, No. 3 4 5 6

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Vol. 2, No. 1 2 3 4 5 6

BRITISH SALES OFFICE: BUDO, 14 West St. Dunstable, Beds., England

LETTERS

Continued From Page 5

A martial system is an exact system under critical circumstances. One mistake could be quite costly. Yet your corny magazine presents them without these considerations. This tends to make the student believe that Karate is really something fast to learn. This fast-to-learn proficiency is nothing but a false sense of pride. The *tameshiwari* (brick-plank breaking) in your magazine tends to dramatize, and this does not detail any skill with karate.

Your crummy cartoons are also away from the spirit of the martial system . . .

There are many great men in Judo and other martial systems today, but they are very old. Your article on George Yoshida was a fine article, Yoshida is well known. Other greats would be S. Kotani, H. Nishiyama, Kiyose Nakae, Shinzo Takagaki, Kyuzo Mifune, Kiyoshi Kobayashi, M. Kawaishi, T. Kawamura, etc. (Ed. Note — Nishiyama and Kobayashi are in their thirties). These men are orientals, not Americans. Here in America there are very few outstanding judokas or karatekas. We have many black belts, but the belts are lost in a sea of stupidity (*sic*). Half our experts don't understand the material they are trying to teach.

From page 24 (Sept.-Oct. issue) your article about training at Parris Island . . . used the term "Tough Judo Leathernecks." The term "tough" was used to form an expression, yet Judo is supposed to be a way of gentleness. Certainly this is not Judo.

I have presented fully honest facts about the features of your magazine. They are all truthful and . . . aimed at clearing up trash which has caused a complete false impression . . . about a complex subject. Your magazine has published many letters to the editor. I am willing to bet that your magazine hasn't the nerve to publish *this* letter.

Phillip Browning
Charleston, S. C.

Wrong again, Mr. Browning.

A PAIR OF GLASS KNUCKLES

Since the karate school near me does not believe in conditioning the hands I would ask you gentlemen for some advice. Last year I cracked a brick and at the same time my knuckle, so I figured out that I was doing it wrong. Would

you be able to give me some information and tips on how to go about conditioning my hands properly?

Now for an odd ball question: let us say that two men, one karate and one judo, Black Belts of the same degree, same height, weight and strength, were engaged in mortal combat during a war; which would have a better chance of conquering?

Marion Zajaczkowski
Montreal, Canada

** The best way to toughen your knuckles for breaking bricks is to train with a makiwara (special karate punching pad) under a qualified Black Belt instructor. Kung-fu master Wong Arkuey (article page 8) compounds *Dit Dah Jow* liniment, which he claims will toughen flesh, though some are allergic to it.*

The wrong answer to your second question could cost us half our subscribers. Let's just say the winner would be the one who got his attack in first. Or the one with a gun.

SOMEBODY'S CONFUSED

Since your **BLACK BELT** is the only karate magazine on the market you seem to think you can get away with murder. You print exactly what you feel like any way you feel like printing it.

For example you printed that there was to be a karate tournament in Chicago on June 6, at ten o'clock in the morning. And when I called for further information I was informed that the tournament was September 6 and that your magazine had made a mistake. You then printed that the date had been canceled, not that you were wrong.

Also you stated the time of the show as ten in the morning. It might interest you to know the tournament was scheduled for seven at night.

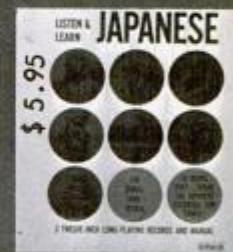
Let's see you print this in your letter page.

Mrs. Margaret Koch
Chicago, Ill.

** The tournament was originally scheduled for June 6. Any changes made by the tournament director were made after the notice appeared in **BLACK BELT**.*



Eliminate Language Barrier In The Dojos



Available to you a set of three 33 1/3 long playing, 1 1/2 hours playing time, high fidelity records, plus a compact manual, fully indexed, with over 1200 sentences.

Here are some of its highlights:

Dual-language recording! First an English sentence, then in Japanese — then a pause while you repeat.

Convenient over 200-page manual with full record text plus Japanese transcription. Carry with you anywhere.

Indexed! Gives you every important word at the flip of a finger.

Native Speakers! Professors at major universities — Columbia, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, etc.

"Excellent . . . among the very best,"
Maria Pei, Professor of Romantic Languages, Columbia U.

"More genuinely helpful . . . than anything else of the kind," Sidney Clark, author of *ALL THE BEST* travel series.

"High quality, practicality."
N. Y. Herald Tribune

MARTIAL ARTS SUPPLIES CO.

P.O. Box 8176 Los Angeles, California 90008



MARTIAL ARTS

In Time
For The
SUPPLIES CO.



BOKKEN

(WOODEN SWORD)

1. Daito (long sword) KW1 \$5.00
 - Made of hard white oak.
 - 40" long.
 - A "tsuba" between the handle and the blade to protect your hands.
 - Handle is rounded to fit your hands.
 - Heavy and made to last.



PENNANTS

Specially silk screened pennants with excellent detail of action figures on quality felt material. 9" x 27".

Judo (White background with black figures and wordings).	JP927	\$1.00 ea.
Karate (Gold background with black figures and wordings).	KP927	\$1.00 ea.



EMBROIDERED EMBLEMS

3" diameter, White background with Oriental orange wordings, and black outline of double judo figure.	JE3	\$1.00 ea.
3" diameter, orange background with black outlined figure and black wordings, figure in white.	KE3	\$1.00

MARTIAL ARTS SUPPLIES CO.

P.O. Box 8176 Los Angeles, California
90008

(PLEASE PRINT EVERYTHING)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

Office: 1867 S. Mansfield Ave.
Los Angeles, California 90019
90019

MAIL THIS HANDY ORDER FORM TODAY!

QTY.	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION (PLEASE PRINT)	PRICE	TOTAL

IF YOUR ORDER IS:

UP TO \$3.00 ADD 25c	\$ 7.01 TO \$ 9.00 ADD 55c
\$3.01 TO \$5.00 " 35c	\$ 9.01 TO \$11.00 ADD 65c
\$5.01 TO \$7.00 " 45c	\$11.01 to \$15.00 ADD 75c
OVER \$15.01 ADD 85c	

FOR COD: REMIT 20% OF ORDER

Total For Merchandise	_____
Shipping & Handling	_____
California Residents Add 4c For Every Dollar (S. Tax)	_____
Total Amount Enclosed	_____

Holiday Season



JUDO CERAMIC FIGURES

6" approx.

JCF1 JCF2 \$3.95 ea.



PUNCHING BOARD (Makiwara)

Special sponge rubber enclosed with heavy waterproof canvas. Vinyl rope and instructions included. Pad size 1"x4"x10". Fully Guaranteed and tested. KPB410 \$3.95



NEW KARATE EMBLEM

5" square on gold background. White figure, outlined in black with black wording.

KE 5 \$2.00



AUTHENTIC PHOTO OF MASTER JIGORO KANO

For all judo enthusiasts to be hung in schools, dojos, etc. Available in 2 sizes:

PK 8 8" x 10" \$1.00
PK16 16" x 20" 2.50



TROPHIES

All kinds and sizes for tournaments, etc. Please send 50¢ for Special Trophy Catalog. 64 pages.



JUDO AND KARATE UNIFORM BAGS

Heavyweight vinyl material, heavy-duty zipper, spring steel frame and flexible side bars, protective metal domes on bottom, identification shield, completely black with white emblem for Judo or Karate, ring for zipper lock

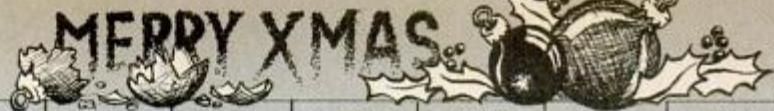
Judo JSB18 (all sizes) \$5.50
Karate KSB18 (all sizes) \$5.50
Please add 10% Federal Tax

TRAINING WEIGHTS

Leather like, reinforced vinyl pockets, filled with lead shot have a positive fastening device which eliminates cumbersome buckles, straps, etc. Will not LOOSEN.

TW10 1 lb. Wrist weight	\$4.00
TW15 1 1/2 lb. Wrist weight	4.50
TW20 2 lb. Wrist weight	5.00
TA20 2 lb. Ankle weight	5.00
TA30 3 lb. Ankle weight	5.75
TB150 Waist weight in sizes Small (26"-30"), Medium (30"-36"), and Large (36"- 40")	\$19.00





SIZE	child under 9 yrs.	teens 10-12 yr.	small 125 lb. av.	medium 160 lb. av.	large 190 lb. av.	x-large over 190 lb.
JUDO SUIT (jacket, pants, and white belt) Kodokan recommended; 100% cotton; Heavy weight; Double weave; Reinforced at the neck, shoulders, armpits, collar, chest and knees.	JSO \$11.25	JS1 \$13.25	JS2 \$14.50	JS3 \$15.25	JS4 \$16.75	JS5 \$18.25
KARATE SUIT (jacket, pants, and white belt) Sturdy; Durable 100% cotton; Maximum ease of movement; Most popular suit used in the world.	none	KS1 \$5.50	KS2 \$6.50	KS3 \$7.00	KS4 \$8.00	KS5 \$9.00
EXTRA PANTS — Judo, Karate, and others.	none	none	EP2 \$2.50	EP3 \$2.80	EP4 \$3.20	none
BLACK BELT — Judo, Karate, and others.	none	none	none	BLB3 \$1.70	BLB4 \$1.90	BLB5 \$2.10



AMERICAN UNIFORMS



SIZE MADE IN U.S.A. Small Medium Large X-Large

KARATE SUIT (White, jacket and pants) KSA 2 KSA 3 KSA 4 KSA 5
\$13.75

BELT (White) BWA 2 BWA 3 BWA 4 BWA 5
\$2.00

SPORT SHIRTS

White shirt with black satin flocked emblem
or black shirt with gold satin flocked emblem,
100% cotton.

Judo (Indicate black or white shirt)	Karate (Indicate black or white shirt)
JSP11 small	KSP11 small
JSP12 medium	KSP12 medium
JSP13 large	KSP13 large... \$4.50

T-SHIRTS

White with black silk screened emblem, 100% cotton.

Judo JTS11 small	Karate KTS11 small
JTS12 medium	KTS12 medium
JTS13 large	KTS13 large
JTS14 x-large	KTS14 x-large \$2.00



SWEAT SHIRTS

White with black satin flocked emblem, 100% cotton.

Judo JSS11 small	Karate KSS11 small
JSS12 medium	KSS12 medium
JSS13 large	KSS13 large
JSS14 x-large	KSS14 x-large \$4.00

MARTIAL ARTS SUPPLIES CO.

P.O. Box 8176 Los Angeles, California 90008



MAIL THIS HANDY ORDER FORM TODAY!

QTY.	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION (PLEASE PRINT)	PRICE	TOTAL

(PLEASE PRINT EVERYTHING)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

Office: 1867 S. Mansfield Ave.
Los Angeles, California 90019
90019

IF YOUR ORDER IS:	
UP TO \$3.00 ADD 25c	\$ 7.01 TO \$ 9.00 ADD 55c
\$3.01 TO \$5.00 " 35c	\$ 9.01 TO \$11.00 ADD 65c
\$5.01 TO \$7.00 " 45c	\$11.01 to \$15.00 ADD 75c
OVER \$15.01 ADD 85c	

FOR COD: REMIT 20% OF ORDER

Total For Merchandise ➤ _____

Shipping & Handling ➤ _____

California Residents Add ➤ _____

4c For Every Dollar (S. Tax) ➤ _____

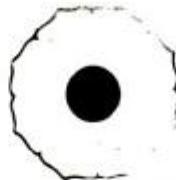
Total Amount Enclosed ➤ _____



Judo Belt Buckle
JBB1 2 3/8" x 1 1/2" \$2.20



Judo Belt Buckle
JBB2 2 1/4" x 1 1/2" \$2.20



Judo Belt Buckle
JBB3 2" Dia. \$2.20



Judo Belt Buckle
JBB4 2 3/8" x 1 1/2" \$1.85



Judo Belt Buckle
JBB5 2 3/8" x 1 1/2" \$1.85



Judo Belt Buckle
JBB6 1 1/2" x 2 3/4" \$2.25



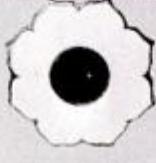
Judo Cuff Links
JCL1 5/8" \$2.50
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Key Chain
JKC1 1 1/4" \$1.35
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Key Chain
JKC2 1 1/8" x 1 1/8" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Lapel Pin
JLP1 3/8" Dia. \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Lapel Pin
JLP2 7/8" x 3/8" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Medallion
JML1 1 1/2" x 1 1/4" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Medallion
JML2 1 1/4" Dia. \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Medallion
JML3 1 1/8" x 1 1/4" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Medallion
JML4 1 1/4" x 1 1/2" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Karate Cuff Links
KCL1 1/4" x 1/2" \$2.50
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Karate Key Chain
KKC1 1 1/8" x 1 1/8" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Karate Lapel Pin
KLP1 1/2" x 1/4" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Karate Lapel Pin
KLP2 5/8" x 3/16" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Karate Medallion
KML1 1 3/8" x 1" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Karate Medallion
KML2 7/8" x 1 1/8" \$1.00
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Karate Necklace
KN1 1 1/2" Dia. \$2.40
Add 10% Fed. Tax



Judo Pen Set (Gold & Walnut) (Gold & Ebony) JPS1 4 1/2" high \$6.95
JPS2 4 1/2" high \$7.95



Karate Pen Set (Gold & Walnut) (Gold & Ebony) KPS1 4 1/2" high \$6.95
KPS2 4 1/2" high \$7.95

In Time For Xmas



*Special Offer
Only \$1.90—
Regular price \$3.90*

NEW MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES

1 year (12 issues) \$5.00 (you save \$1.00)
2 years (24 issues) \$9.00 (you save \$3.00)
3 years (36 issues) \$12.00 (you save \$6.00)

Other countries: Add \$1.00 per year for postage.

SPECIAL OFFER: All 3-year subscribers are offered a bonus price of \$1.90 for a SPECIAL BLACK BELT BINDER.

Black Belt, 1865 S. Mansfield, Los Angeles, California 90019		
Send to: (please print)		
name	address	
city	state	zip
Gift from: (a gift card will be sent to recipient)		
name	address	
city	state	zip
Enclosed, please find \$ _____ (cash, check, or M.O.) for the following:		
<input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ for _____ year(s) subscription to BLACK BELT MAGAZINE.		
<input type="checkbox"/> \$13.90 for 3-year subscription plus a SPECIAL BLACK BELT BINDER.		
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1.90 for a SPECIAL BLACK BELT BINDER for all current subscribers.		

CUSTOM BINDER:

- Special offer to subscribers
- Preserve your valuable copies of Black Belt
- "Black Belt" imprinted in gold on cover
- Holds a year's supply (12 copies)
- Made of hard, grained, vinyl

