M. Nakayama M. Nakayama M. Nakayama Heian. Tekki



Front cover photo by Keizō Kaneko; demonstration photos by Yoshinao Murai.

Distributed in the United States by Kodansha America, Inc., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011, and in the United Kingdom and continental Europe by Kodansha Europe Ltd., 95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Published by Kodansha International Ltd., 17-14 Otowa 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112, and Kodansha America, Inc. Copyright © 1979 by Kodansha International Ltd. All rights reserved. Printed in Japan.

LCC 77-74829 ISBN 0-87011-379-8 ISBN 4-7700-0726-4 (in Japan)

First edition, 1979 94 95 20 19 18 17 16

CONTENTS

123

142

Introduction What Karate-do Is 11 Kata 12 Meaning, Important Points, Heian and Tekki Heian 1 15 Important Points, 28 Heian 2 31 Important Points, 46 Heian 3 49 Important Points, 60 Heian 4 63 Important Points, 74 Heian 5 77 Important Points, 90 Tekki 1 93 Important Points, 106 Tekki 2 109 Important Points, 121 Tekki 3

Important Points, 140

Glossary

Dedicated to my seacher DICHIN FURAXOSHI The possible only when one plants nedection in these two exects the one delimited the other previous.

Names as an art of self-defende and kerate as a magne of importing part of the country water, a new activity has been explored and it compare for the fore. This is secure favored that the forest favore favore is not the forest compared the contracts favore.

The past decade has seen a great increase in the popularity of karate-dō throughout the world. Among those who have been attracted to it are college students and teachers, artists, businessmen and civil servants. It has come to be practiced by policemen and members of Japan's Self-defense Forces. In a number of universities, it has become a compulsory subject, and that number is increasing yearly.

Along with the increase in popularity, there have been certain unfortunate and regrettable interpretations and performances. For one thing, karate has been confused with the so-called Chinese-style boxing, and its relationship with the original Okinawan *Te* has not been sufficiently understood. There are also people who have regarded it as a mere show, in which two men attack each other savagely, or the contestants battle each other as though it were a form of boxing in which the feet are used, or a man shows off by breaking bricks or other hard objects with his head, hand or foot.

If karate is practiced solely as a fighting technique, this is cause for regret. The fundamental techniques have been developed and perfected through long years of study and practice, but to make any effective use of these techniques, the spiritual aspect of this art of self-defense must be recognized and must play the predominant role. It is gratifying to me to see that there are those who understand this, who know that karate-dō is a purely Oriental martial art, and who train with the proper attitude.

To be capable of inflicting devastating damage on an opponent with one blow of the fist or a single kick has indeed been the objective of this ancient Okinawan martial art. But even the practitioners of old placed stronger emphasis on the spiritual side of the art than on the techniques. Training means training of body and spirit, and, above all else, one should treat his opponent courteously and with the proper etiquette. It is not enough to fight with all one's power; the real objective in karate-dō is to do so for the sake of justice.

Gichin Funakoshi, a great master of karate-dō, pointed out repeatedly that the first purpose in pursuing this art is the nurturing of a sublime spirit, a spirit of humility. Simultaneously, power sufficient to destroy a ferocious wild animal with a single

blow should be developed. Becoming a true follower of karatedo is possible only when one attains perfection in these two aspects, the one spiritual, the other physical.

Karate as an art of self-defense and karate as a means of improving and maintaining health has long existed. During the past twenty years, a new activity has been explored and is coming to the fore. This is *sports karate*.

In sports karate, contests are held for the purpose of determining the ability of the participants. This needs emphasizing, for here again there is cause for regret. There is a tendency to place too much emphasis on winning contests, and those who do so neglect the practice of fundamental techniques, opting instead to attempt jiyū kumite at the earliest opportunity.

Emphasis on winning contests cannot help but alter the fundamental techniques a person uses and the practice he engages in. Not only that, it will result in a person's being incapable of executing a strong and effective technique, which, after all, is the unique characteristic of karate-dō. The man who begins jiyū kumite prematurely—without having practiced fundamentals sufficiently—will soon be overtaken by the man who has trained in the basic techniques long and diligently. It is, quite simply, a matter of haste makes waste. There is no alternative to learning and practicing basic techniques and movements step by step, stage by stage.

If karate competitions are to be held, they must be conducted under suitable conditions and in the proper spirit. The desire to win a contest is counterproductive, since it leads to a lack of seriousness in learning the fundamentals. Moreover, aiming for a savage display of strength and power in a contest is totally undesirable. When this happens, courtesy toward the opponent is forgotten, and this is of prime importance in any expression of karate. I believe this matter deserves a great deal of reflection and self-examination by both instructors and students.

To explain the many and complex movements of the body, it has been my desire to present a fully illustrated book with an up-to-date text, based on the experience in this art that I have acquired over a period of forty-six years. This hope is being realized by the publication of the *Best Karate* series, in which earlier writings of mine have been totally revised with the help and encouragement of my readers. This new series explains in detail what karate-dō is in language made as simple as possible, and I sincerely hope that it will be of help to followers of karate-dō. I hope also that karateka in many countries will be able to understand each other better through this series of books.

Deciding who is the winner and who is the loser is not the ultimate objective. Karate-dō is a martial art for the development of character through training, so that the karateka can surmount any obstacle, tangible or intangible.

Karate-dō is an empty-handed art of self-defense in which the arms and legs are systematically trained and an enemy attacking by surprise can be controlled by a demonstration of strength like that of using actual weapons.

Karate-dō is exercise through which the karateka masters all body movements, such as bending, jumping and balancing, by learning to move limbs and body backward and forward, left and right, up and down, freely and uniformly.

The techniques of karate-dō are well controlled according to the karateka's will power and are directed at the target accurately and spontaneously.

The essence of karate techniques is *kime*. The meaning of *kime* is an explosive attack to the target using the appropriate technique and maximum power in the shortest time possible. (Long ago, there was the expression *ikken hissatsu*, meaning "to kill with one blow," but to assume from this that killing is the objective is dangerous and incorrect. It should be remembered that the karateka of old were able to practice *kime* daily and in dead seriousness by using the makiwara.)

Kime may be accomplished by striking, punching or kicking, but also by blocking. A technique lacking kime can never be regarded as true karate, no matter how great the resemblance to karate. A contest is no exception; however, it is against the rules to make contact because of the danger involved.

Sun-dome means to arrest a technique just before contact with the target (one sun, about three centimeters). But not carrying a technique through to kime is not true karate, so the question is how to reconcile the contradiction between kime and sun-dome. The answer is this: establish the target slightly in front of the opponent's vital point. It can then be hit in a controlled way with maximum power, without making contact.

Training transforms various parts of the body into weapons to be used freely and effectively. The quality necessary to accomplish this is self-control. To become a victor, one must first overcome his own self. The *kata* of karate-dō are logical arrangements of blocking, punching, striking and kicking techniques in certain set sequences. About fifty kata, or "formal exercises," are practiced at the present time, some having been passed down from generation to generation, others having been developed fairly recently.

Kata can be divided into two broad categories. In one group are those appropriate for physical development, the strengthening of bone and muscle. Though seemingly simple, they require composure for their performance and exhibit strength and dignity when correctly performed. In the other group are kata suitable for the development of fast reflexes and the ability to move quickly. The lightninglike movements in these kata are suggestive of the rapid flight of the swallow. All kata require and foster rhythm and coordination.

Training in kata is spiritual as well as physical. In his performance of the kata, the karateka should exhibit boldness and confidence, but also humility, gentleness and a sense of decorum, thus integrating mind and body in a singular discipline. As Gichin Funakoshi often reminded his students, "The spirit of karate-dō is lost without courtesy."

One expression of this courtesy is the bow made at the beginning and at the end of each kata. The stance is the *musubi-dachi* (informal attention stance), with the arms relaxed, the hands lightly touching the thighs and the eyes focused straight ahead.

From the bow at the start of the kata, one moves into the *kamae* of the first movement of the kata. This is a relaxed position, so tenseness, particularly in the shoulders and knees, should be eliminated and breathing should be relaxed. The center of power and concentration is the *tanden*, the center of gravity. In this position, the karateka should be prepared for any eventuality and full of fighting spirit.

Being relaxed but alert also characterizes the bow at the end of the kata and is called *zanshin*. In karate-dō, as in other martial arts, bringing the kata to a perfect finish is of the greatest importance.

Each kata begins with a blocking technique and consists of a specific number of movements to be performed in a particular order. There is some variation in the complexity of the movements and the time required to complete them, but each movement has its own meaning and function and nothing is superfluous. Performance is along the *embusen* (performance line), the shape of which is decided for each kata.

While performing a kata, the karateka should imagine himself to be surrounded by opponents and be prepared to execute defensive and offensive techniques in any direction.

Mastery of kata is a prerequsite for advancement through $ky\bar{u}$ and dan as follows:

8th <i>kyū</i>	Heian 1
7th kyū	Heian 2
6th <i>kyū</i>	Heian 3
5th <i>kyū</i>	Heian 4
4th kyū	Heian 5
.3rd <i>kyū</i>	Tekki 1
2nd <i>kyū</i>	Kata other than Heian or Tekki
1st <i>kyū</i>	Other than the above
1st dan	Other than the above
2nd dan and above	Free kata

Free kata may be chosen from Bassai, Kankū, Jitte, Hangetsu, Empi, Gankaku, Jion, Tekki, Nijūshihō, Gojūshihō, Unsu, Sōchin, Meikyō, Chintei, Wankan and others.

Important Points

Since the effects of practice are cumulative, practice every day, even if only for a few minutes. When performing a kata, keep calm and never rush through the movements. This means always being aware of the correct timing of each movement. If a particular kata proves difficult, give it more attention, and always keep in mind the relationship between kata practice and kumite (see Vols. 3 and 4).

Specific points in performance are:

- 1. Correct order. The number and sequence of movements is predetermined. All must be performed.
- 2. Beginning and end. The kata must begin and end at the same spot on the *embusen*. This requires practice.
- 3. Meaning of each movement. Each movement, defensive or offensive must be clearly understood and fully expressed. This is also true of the kata as a whole, each of which has its own characteristics.
- 4. Awareness of the target. The karateka must know what the target is and when to execute a technique.
- 5. Rhythm and timing. Rhythm must be appropriate to the particular kata and the body must be flexible, never overstrained. Remember the three factors of the correct use of power, swiftness or slowness in executing techniques, and the stretching and contraction of muscles.
- 6. Proper breathing. Breathing should change with changing situations, but basically inhale when blocking, exhale

when a finishing technique is executed, and inhale and exhale when executing successive techniques.

Related to breathing is the *kiai*, which occurs in the middle or at the end of the kata, at the moment of maximum tension. By exhaling very sharply and tensing the abdomen, extra power can be given to the muscles.

Heian and Tekki

The five Heian and three Tekki kata are all basic kata.

Through the performance of the Heian kata, one should master the principles and skills that are indispensable in karate.

From the Tekki kata, one should acquire the dignity and strength of karate techniques, but more than that, he should come to master the dynamic, driving force that comes through practice designed to make the hips and stances strong.

The *embusen* in Heian 1 and 2 is I shaped. In Heian 3 and 5, it is T shaped. In Heian 4, it is shaped like an I, but with the vertical line extending above the upper horizontal line.

The embusen in the Tekki kata is a straight line.

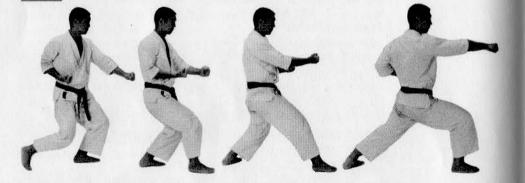
1 HEIAN 1

From bow to shizen-tai

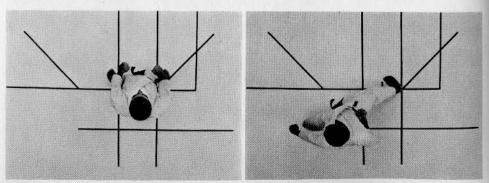


Move left foot first.

9 Migi chūdan oi-zuki



Right middle level lunge punch Keep left foot firm. Punch while sliding right foot forward.



Shizen-tai. Hachinoji-dachi

1. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

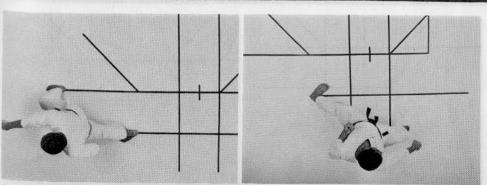


Left downward block The left fist should be about 15 centimeters above the left knee.

3 Migi gedan barai



Right downward block Left leg is jiku ashi (pivot leg). Move right leg in a wide arc.



2. Migi zenkutsu-dachi

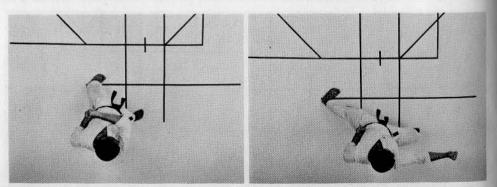
3. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



Vertical strike with right hammer fist First bring right foot halfway back and right fist back strongly. Advance right foot



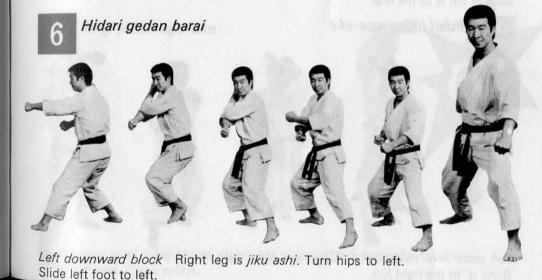
Left middle level lunge punch Slide left foot one step forward. Tighten right leg.

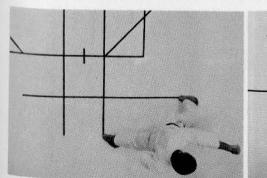


4. Migi zenkutsu-dachi

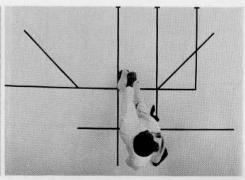


and strike. No power in elbow. Twist right arm so back of fist is to the right.





5. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

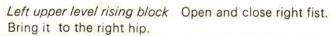


6. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

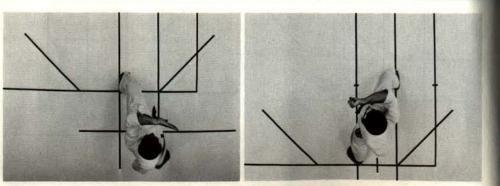


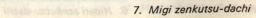
Right upper level rising block Cross left palm and right forearm in front of jaw. Slide right foot forward. Twist right forearm so back of fist is to the rear.

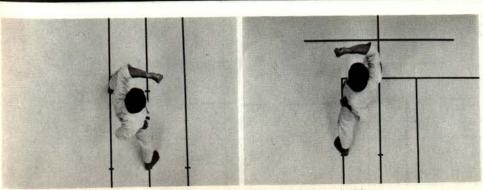






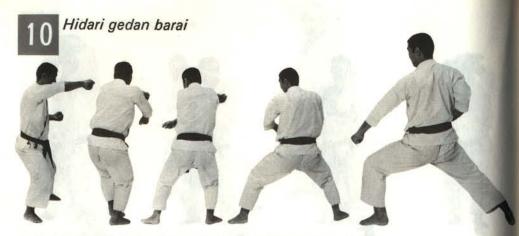






8. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

9. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



Left downward block Raise left fist to right shoulder. Pivot to the left.



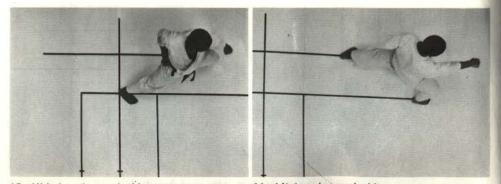
Right downward block With left leg as jiku ashi, turn hips to the right.



Right middle level lunge punch Slide right foot forward. Tighten left leg.

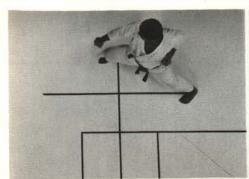


Left middle level lunge punch Slide left foot forward. Tighten right leg.

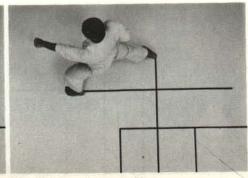


10. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

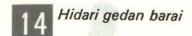
11. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



12. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



13. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi



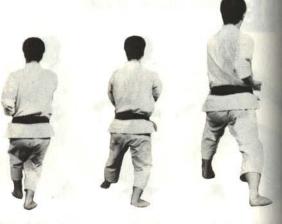


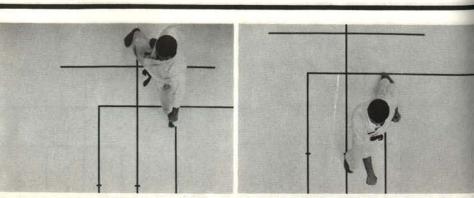






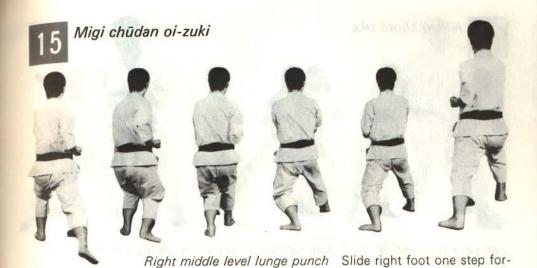
Left middle level lunge punch Slide left foot one step forward.





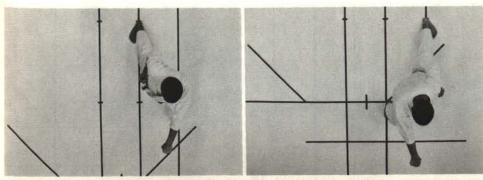
14. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi 24

15. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



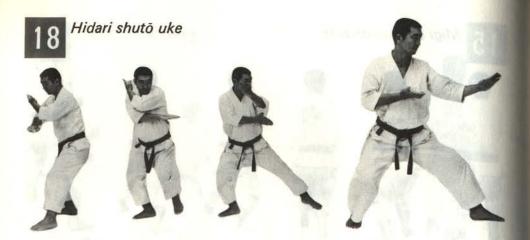


Right middle level lunge punch Slide right foot one step for-



16. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

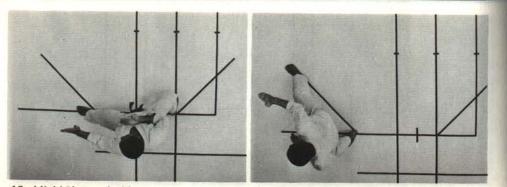
17. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



Left sword hand block Turn with right knee bent. Bring left leg to left side.

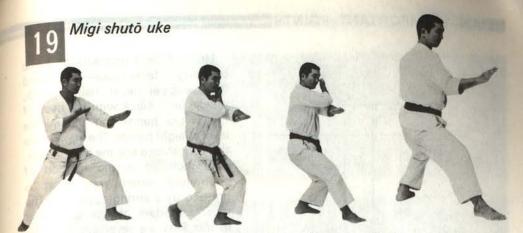


Right sword hand block Keep left knee bent and pivot on left leg to the right.

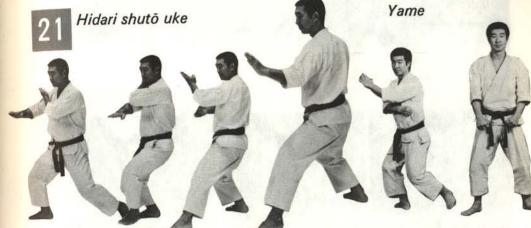


18. Migi kōkutsu-dachi

19. Hidari kökutsu-dachi

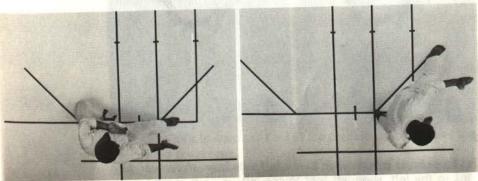


Right sword hand block With left knee bent, shift body weight to left leg.



Left sword hand block Shift weight to right leg gradually. Turn diagonally to left.

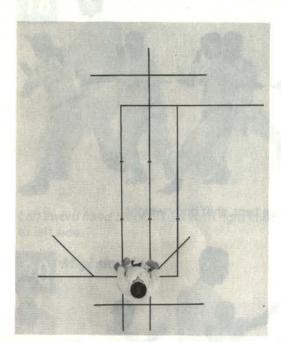
Clench both fists and bring back left foot.



20. Hidari kökutsu-dachi

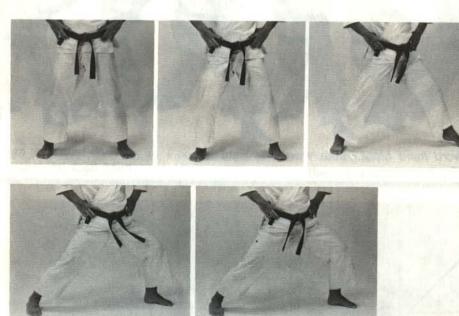
21. Migi kōkutsu-dachi

HEIAN 1: IMPORTANT POINTS

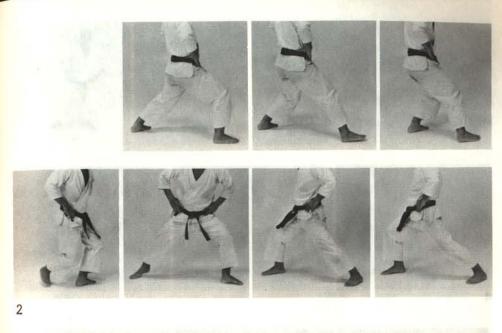


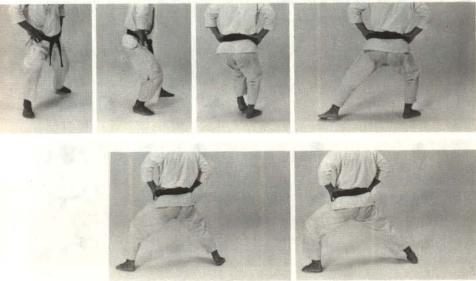
Heian 1 is composed of basic blocking techniques—downward block, upper level rising block, middle level block with the back of the sword hand—and the middle level straight punch. The stances are the front stance and the back stance. Also included is the method of countering when your wrist is grasped by a strong opponent. The most important things to master in this kata are reversing direction and leg movements.

Twenty-one movements. About forty seconds.

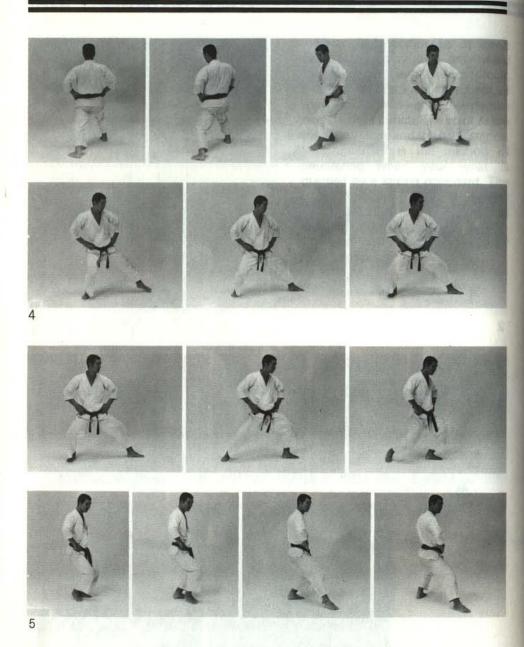


1. To execute a technique to the left side from *shizen-tai*, turn hips to the left, slide left foot to the left.



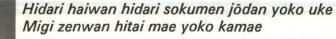


- 2. In reversing direction, the feeling should be of quickly pulling the hips toward the heel of the pivot leg. Do not raise the heel of the pivot foot.
- 3. In circling to the right side with right leg as pivot, quickly rotate hips to the left and quickly slide left foot.



- 4. In reversing direction, use the right front leg of the front stance as the pivot leg. Turn hips to the left to take a left back stance to the right side. Bend right knee; do not change height of hips.
- 5. In going from back stance to back stance, shift weight to front leg. Slide back leg forward or to the side.

HEIAN 2





Upper level block to left side with left back-arm/Right forearm at side of forehead kamae

3 Hidari ken hidari sokumen chūdan-zuki Migi ken migi koshi kamae



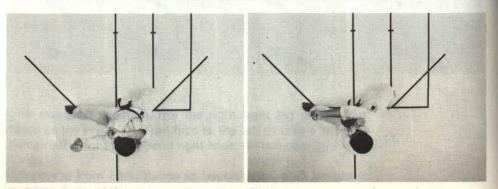
Middle level punch to left side with left fist/Right fist at right side



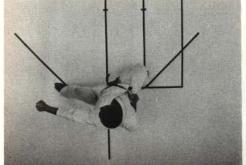
Strike to left side with right hammer fist/Sweeping block with left wrist

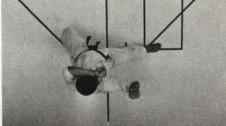


Upper level block to right side with right back-arm/Left forearm at side of forehead kamae



1. Migi kōkutsu-dachi



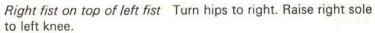


4. Hidari kõkutsu-dachi



Strike to right side with left hammer fist/Sweeping block with right wrist



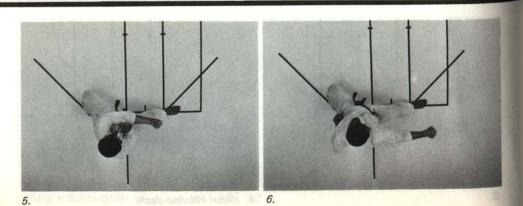




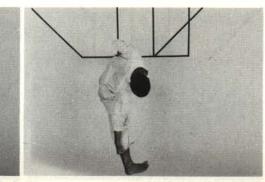
Middle level punch to right side with right fist/Left fist at left



Upper level horizontal strike with right back-fist/Side snap kick with right sword foot

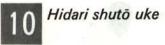


7a. Hidari ashi-dachi 7b.





Left sword hand block/Right sword hand in front of chest kamae Return kicking foot smoothly.











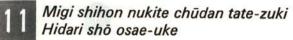


Migi shutō uke





Right sword hand block Shift weight to left leg, bend left knee, slide right foot forward.

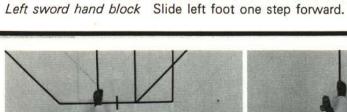


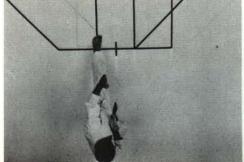




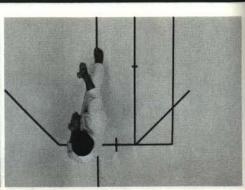




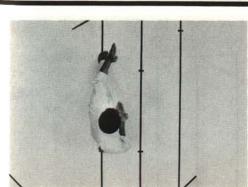




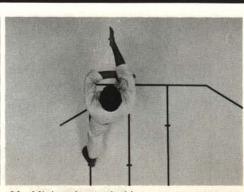
8. Migi kökutsu-dachi



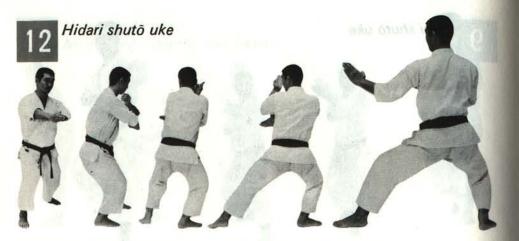
9. Hidari kōkutsu-dachi



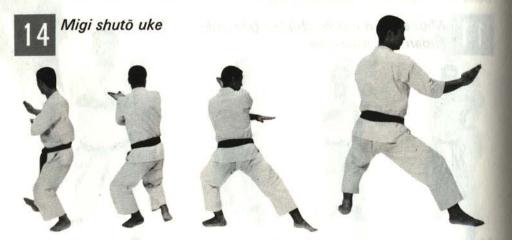
10. Migi kõkutsu-dachi



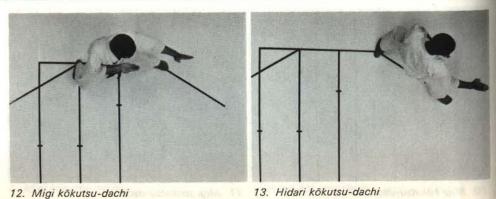
11. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



Left sword hand block With right leg as pivot, rotate hips in a wide movement to the left.



Right sword hand block Left leg is pivot leg. Rotate hips to the right.

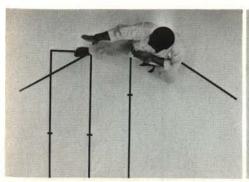




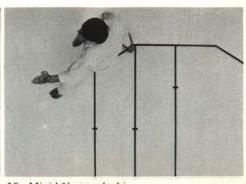
Right sword hand block Shift weight to left leg. Slide right foot diagonally forward.



Left sword hand block Shift weight to right leg and slide left foot diagonally forward.



14. Hidari kõkutsu-dachi



15. Migi kōkutsu-dachi

Migi chūdan uchi uke Gyaku hanmi









Right middle level block, inside outward/Reverse half-frontfacing position

Hidari ken chūdan gyaku-zuki

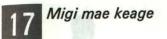








Middle level reverse punch with left fist Punch as soon as kicking foot returns to floor.











Right front snap kick Execute techniques 16, 17 and 18 rapidly.

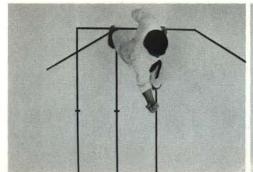




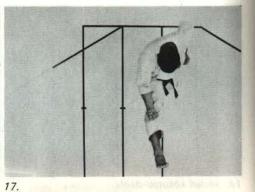


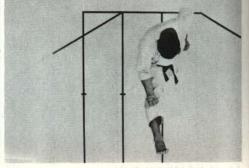


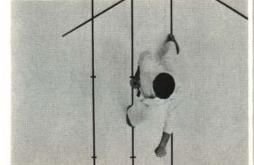
Left middle level block, inside outward Turning hips brings right foot half a step back automatically.



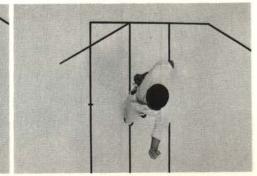
16. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

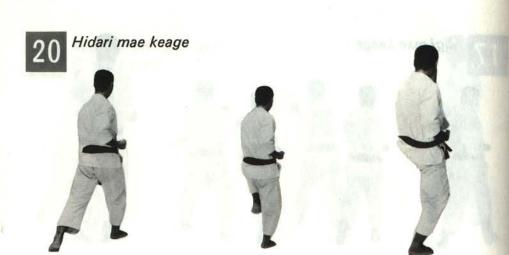






18. Migi zenkutsu-dachi





Left front snap kick Execute techniques 19, 20 and 21 rapidly.



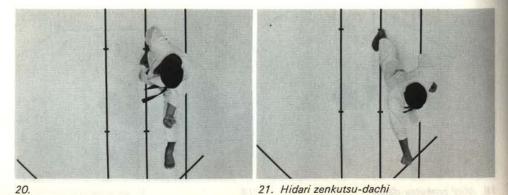
Right middle level augmented forearm block (Right middle level block, inside outward/Left fist at right elbow)



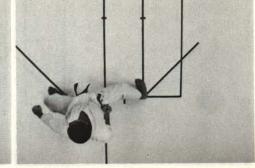
Middle level reverse punch with right fist Punch while taking front stance after kick.



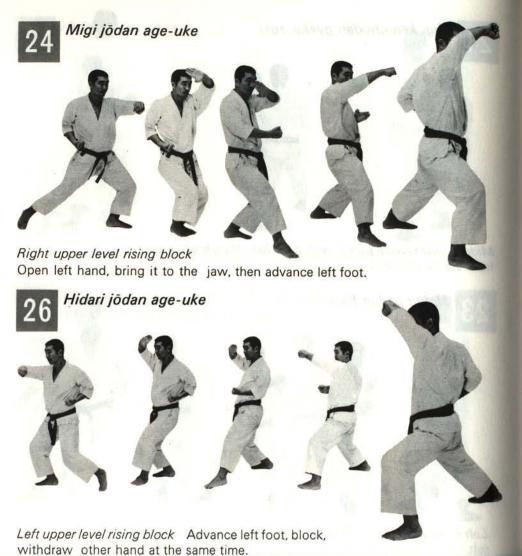
Left downward block Right leg is pivot leg. Rotate hips to the left

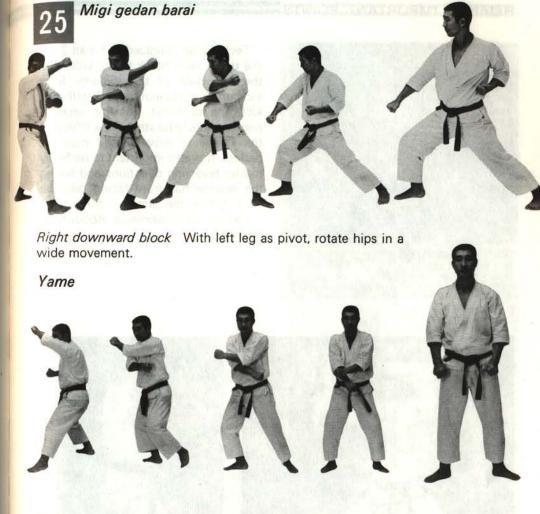


22. Migi zenkutsu-dachi

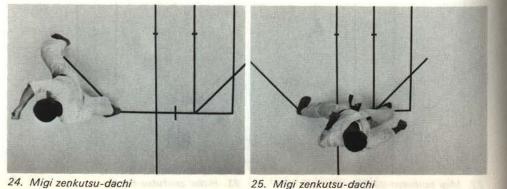


23. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

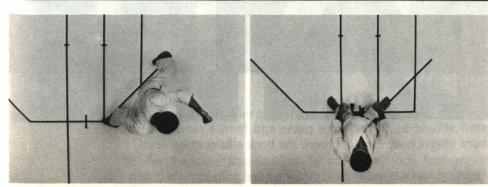




Return to shizen-tai by withdrawing left foot.



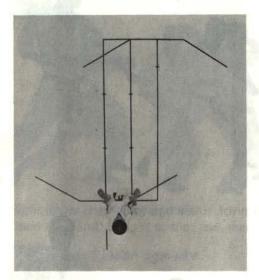
25. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



26. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

Shizen-tai

HEIAN 2: IMPORTANT POINTS



Techniques practiced in Heian 2 are the upper level block to the side with the upperside of the forearm, front kick, and simultaneous attack with side kick and back-fist. For this simultaneous attack to be strong and effective, the *kamae* in movement 7 must be perfect. It is also important to perfectly master reversing directions and taking the reverse half-front-facing position starting from the same position.

Twenty-six movements. About forty seconds.





1. For the upper level block to the side with the back-arm, the arms should be in the same plane and form a rectangle. The front elbow is at shoulder level, the back elbow at ear level.

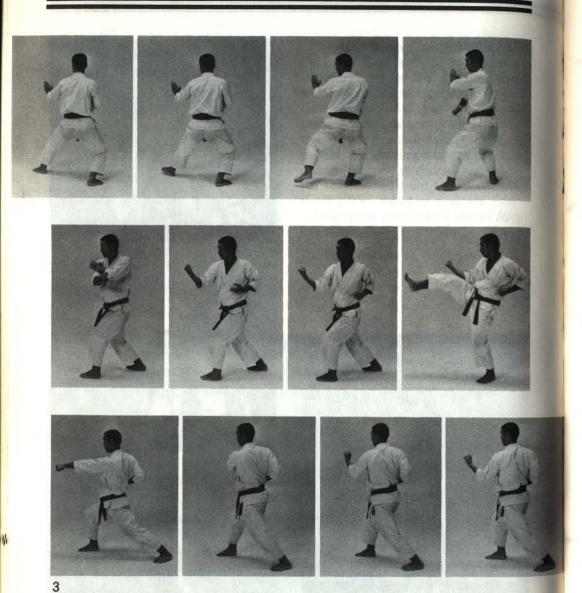






gid a problem yet too a word girl inter-set contigural and girls of 2

2. For the simultaneous back-fist strike-side kick, form an axis with the supporting leg, hips and head. Raise the kicking foot to the other knee while turning the hips.



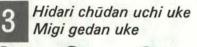
3. Executing a technique from *gyaku hanmi*: With the right leg as pivot, block inside outward with the right arm at the same time the hips are turned to the left and the left leg advances. Do this by thrusting the right hip forward, *not* by taking a big step with the left leg.

Reverse punch and inside-outward block after front kick: When blocking, the front leg automatically comes back half a step. Do not consciously pull it back.

HEIAN 3

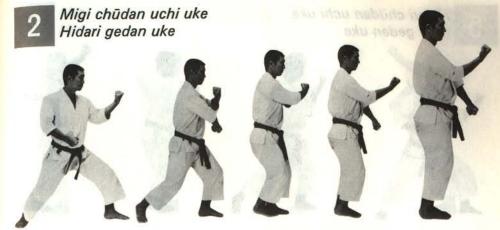


Middle level block, inside outward, to left side with left fist/Right fist at right side





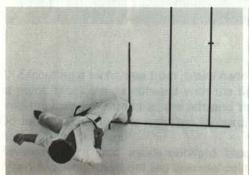
Left middle level block, inside outward/Right downward block Execute techniques 2 and 3 rapidly.



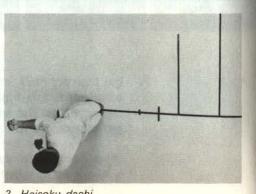
Right middle level block, inside outward/Left downward block Bring right fist outside left elbow.



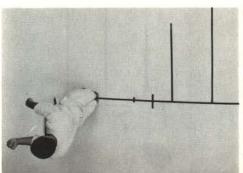
Right middle level block, inside outward Rotate hips in a wide movement.

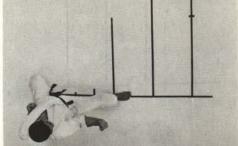


1. Migi kõkutsu-dachi

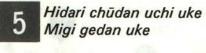


2. Heisoku-dachi

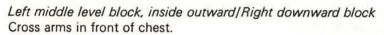


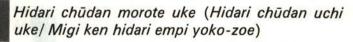


4. Hidari kökutsu-dachi



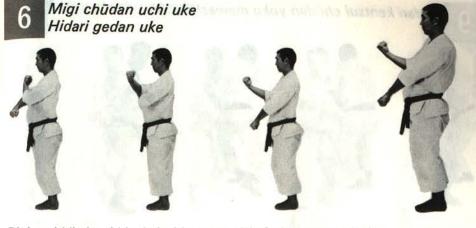




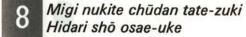




Left middle level augmented forearm block (Left middle level block, inside outward/Right fist at left elbow)



Right middle level block, inside outward/Left downward block Execute 5 and 6 rapidly.

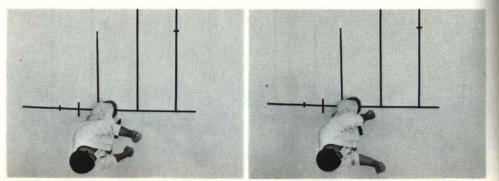




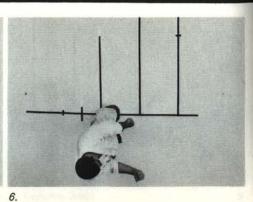




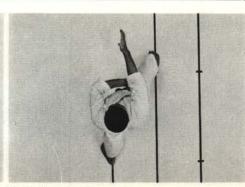
Middle level vertical punch with right spear hand/Pressing block with left palm



5. Heisoku-dachi

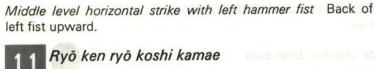


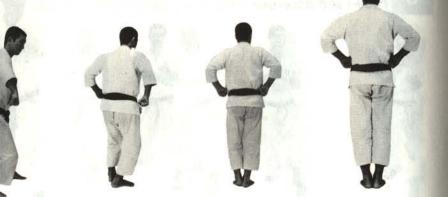
7. Migi kōkutsu-dachi



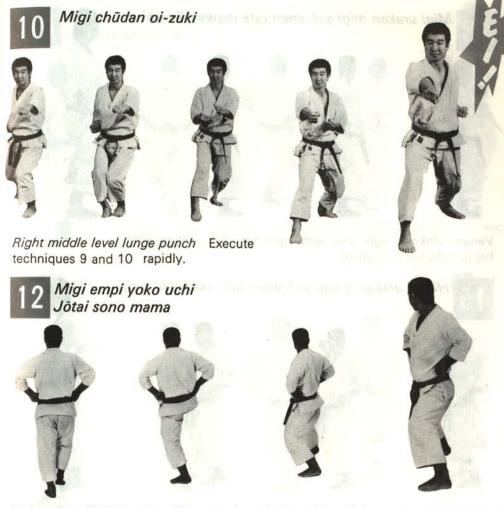
8. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



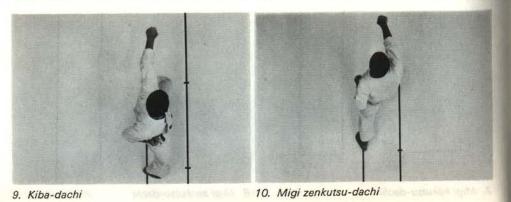


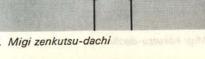


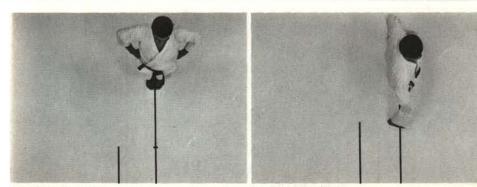
Both fists at the sides kamae Rotate hips to left slowly. Slide left foot next to right foot.



Side strike with right elbow/Upper body as before Rotate hips quickly to the left.





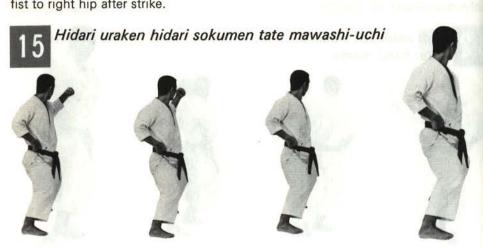


11. Heisoku-dachi

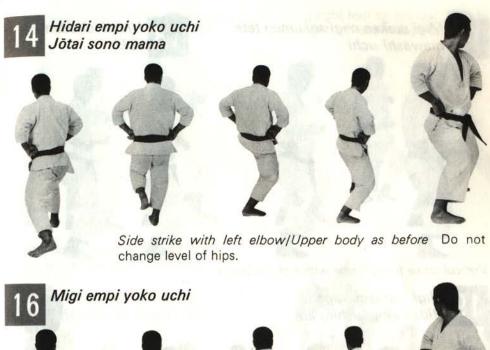
12. Kiba-dachi

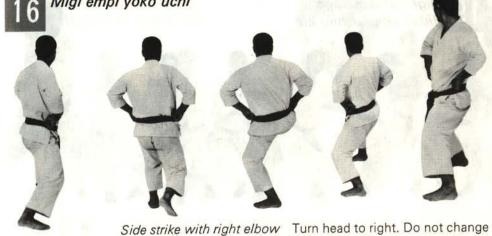


Vertical strike to right side with right back-fist Return right fist to right hip after strike.

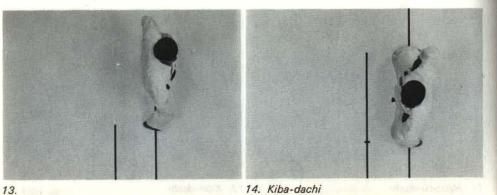


Vertical strike to left side with left back-fist Strike in a semicircle starting from jaw.

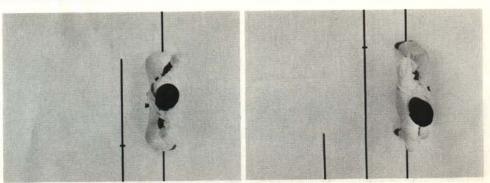


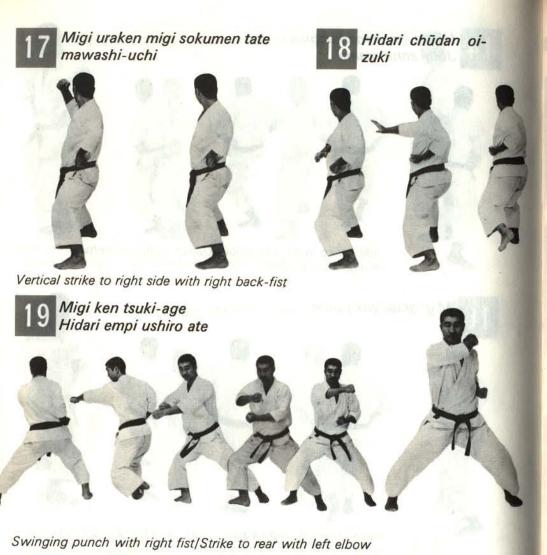


level of hips when raising knee.

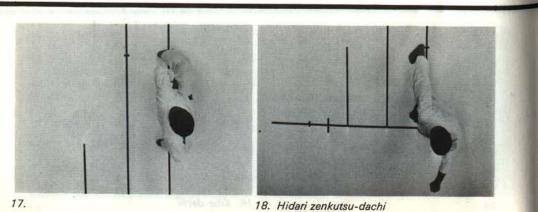


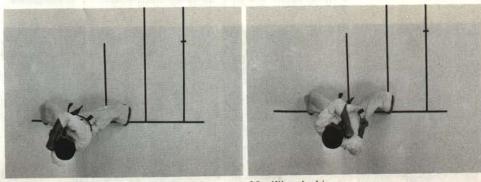










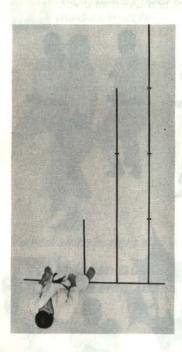


20. Kiba-dachi

Swinging punch with left fist/Strike to rear with right

elbow Yoriashi to the right.

HEIAN 3: IMPORTANT POINTS

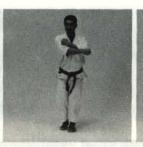


Heian 3 consists of changing blocks-from middle level to lower level-elbow block, back-fist strike, stamping kick and other techniques. Especially important are training in the straddle-leg stance and mastering the unique tai-sabaki of sliding the feet (yori-ashi).

Twenty movements. About forty seconds.













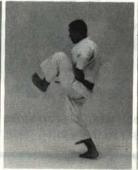






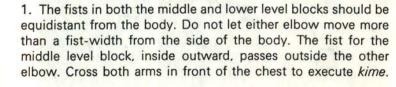


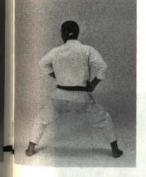












2. In the elbow block to the side of the body, the knee must be raised to chest level for the stamping kick (fumikomi). Do not block with the arm only. The feeling should be of blocking with the hips. Take advantage of the hip rotation, using hips, chest and both arms as a single, massive unit.







































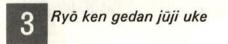
- 3. From elbow block to the side to vertical back-fist punch: Swing the fist from in front of the jaw and return the forearm along the same course, fist coming to the hip.
- 4. From left lunge punch to right swinging punch: Right foot is pivot. An elbow strike to the rear can be made at the same time.

HEIAN 4

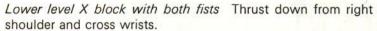
Hidari haiwan hidari sokumen jodan yoko uke Migi zenwan hitai mae yoko kamae



Upper level block to left side with left back-arm/Right forearm at side of forehead kamae







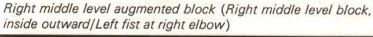


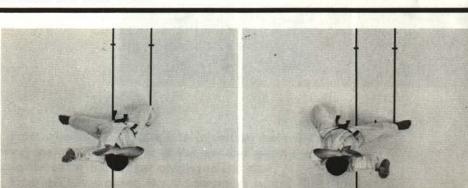


Upper level block to right side with right back-arm/Left forearm at side of forehead kamae

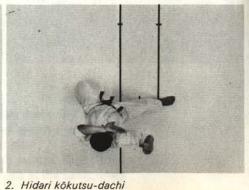
Migi chūdan morote uke (Migi chūdan uchi uke/Hidari ken migi hiji-zoe)



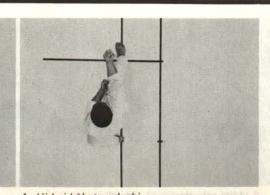




1. Migi kōkutsu-dachi

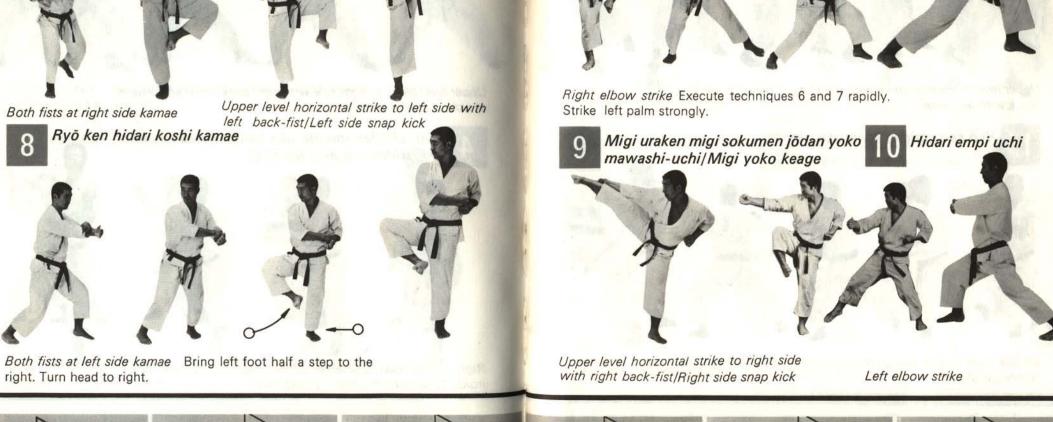


3. Hidari zenkutsu-dachi

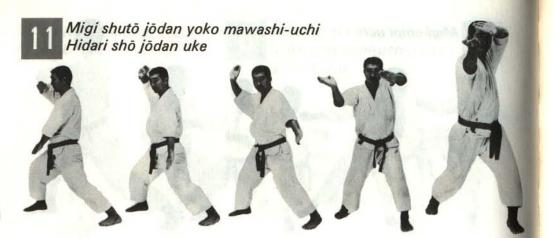


4. Hidari kōkutsu-dachi





Migi empi uchi



Upper level horizontal strike with right sword hand/Upper level block with left palm



Middle level reverse wedge block with both fists Execute this technique slowly.



to left side

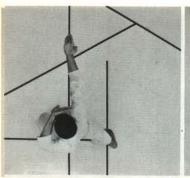
Migi chūdan oi-zuki

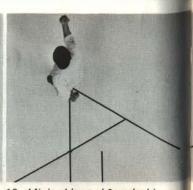


Upper level right front snap

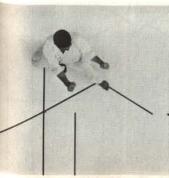


Right middle level lunge punch/Left fist to left side Punch with return of foot to floor.

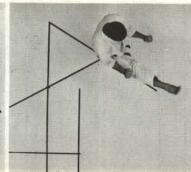




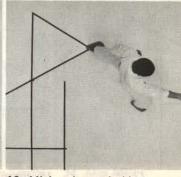
13. Migi ashi mae kõsa-dachi



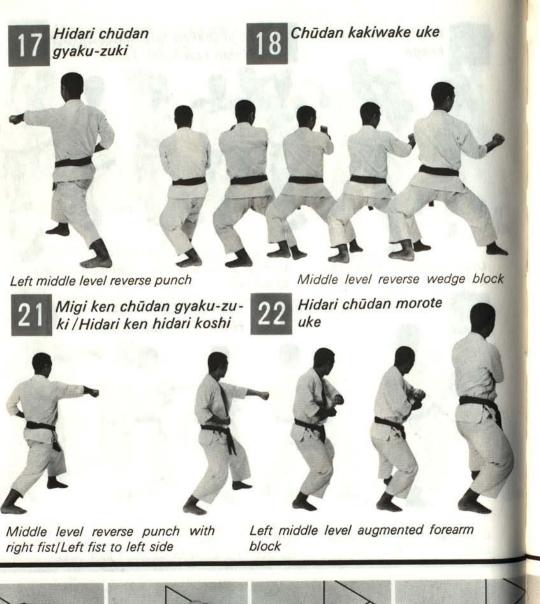
14. Migi kökutsu-dachi

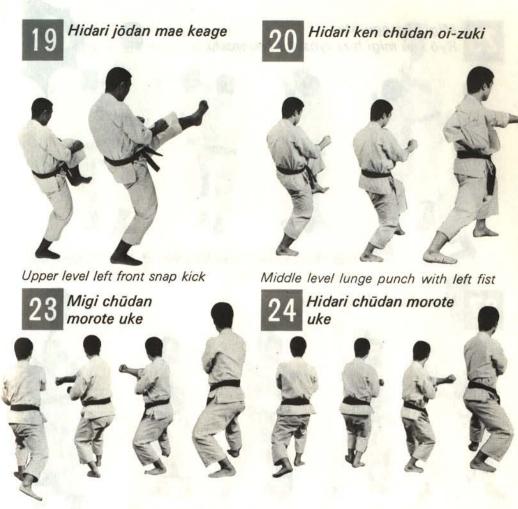


15.



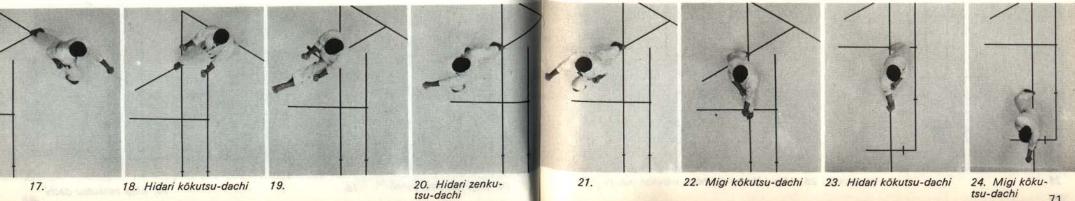
16. Migi zenkutsu-dachi





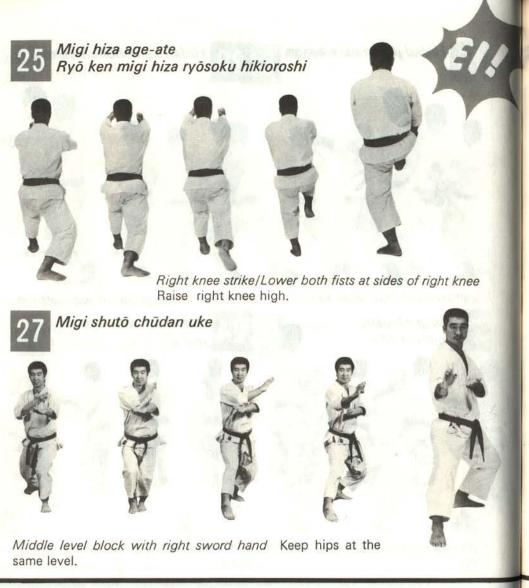
Right middle level augmented forearm Left middle level augmented forearm

block

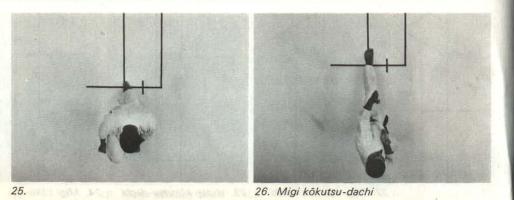


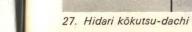
block

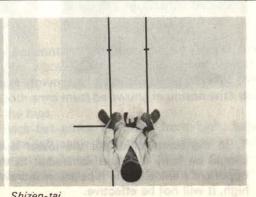
24. Migi kōku-tsu-dachi 22. Migi kökutsu-dachi 23. Hidari kökutsu-dachi



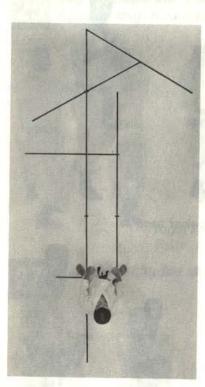






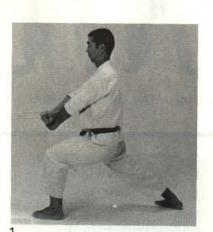


HEIAN 4: IMPORTANT POINTS



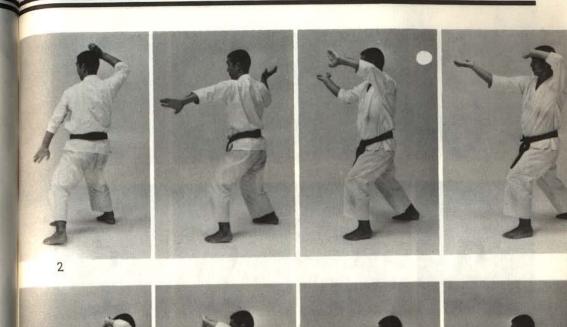
The techniques in Heian 4 are the downward X block and the middle level augmented forearm block, roundhouse sword hand strike, vertical elbow strike, reverse wedge block and knee strike. The difficult crossed-feet stance should be mastered. Movements 1 and 2 are done slowly, but hands and feet must move in unison.

Twenty-seven movements. About fifty seconds.



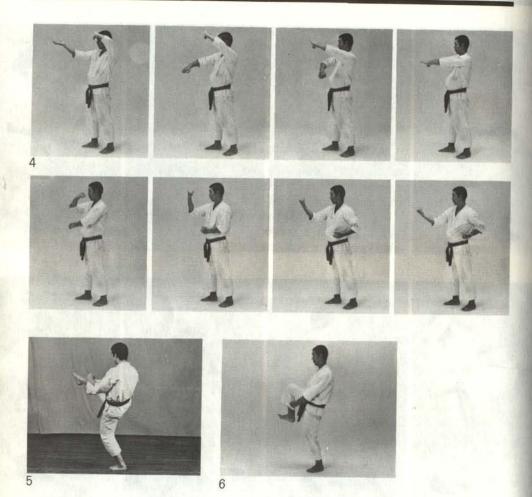


1. In the front stance for the lower level X block, the hips should be fairly low and somewhat to the front. Aim for the opponent's ankle. If the hips are withdrawn or the block is too high, it will not be effective.



2. In the upper level horizontal strike (movement 11), raise the left palm, bending the elbow, to the front of the forehead. Swing the right palm downward from the right side of the head in a wide arc. Both arms must be swung in unison with the leftward rotation of the hips.

3: In the vertical back-fist strike after the front kick, fully utilize the spring of the left ankle to jump in. Supporting the body weight on the right leg, bring the left foot behind the right ankle for the crossed-feet stance. This is necessary to maintain balance.



- 4. The essential point of the vertical strike is to swing the right hand in a wide arc as if following the course of the left hand. Strike to the front at jaw level at the same time the left fist is brought to the left hip.
- 5. When kicking after the middle level reverse wedge block, the armpits must be tight to keep the elbows near the body. Otherwise, the face and abdomen will be open to counterattack. At the same time the kicking leg is lowered, continuous punches can be executed.
- 6. Rising knee strike after augmented forearm block from right back stance: Bend front knee and shift weight forward without raising hips. Raise both hands diagonally, then immediately raise right knee high and bring both hands down to the side of the leg.

HEIAN 5



Middle level block, inside outward, with left fist Execute techniques 1 and 2 rapidly.



Left forearm flowing water position Move head, arms and leg together and slowly.

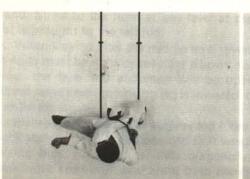


Middle level reverse punch with right fist Withdraw left fist strongly.

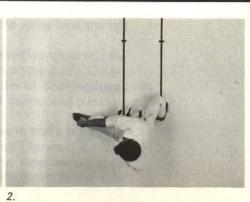


Middle level block, inside outward, with right fist

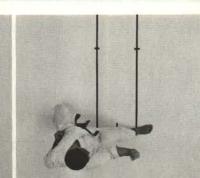
Middle level reverse punch with left fist



Migi kōkutsu-dachi



3. Heisoku-dachi



4. Hidari kökutsu-dachi



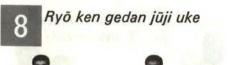
5.







Right forearm flowing water position Move head, arms and leg together and slowly.









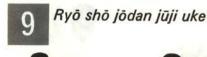
Lower level X block with both fists Cross wrists while advancing left leg.







Right middle level augmented forearm block



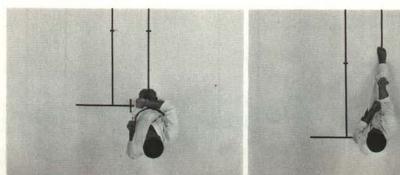


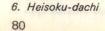




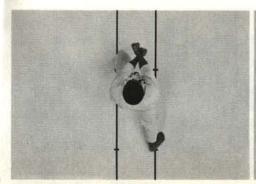


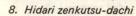
Upper level X block with both palms Thrust upwards with wrists still crossed.

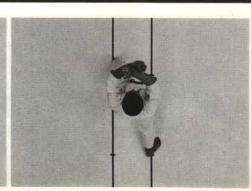




7. Hidari kōkutsu-dachi



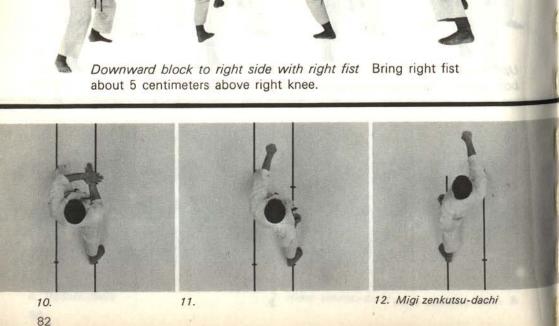




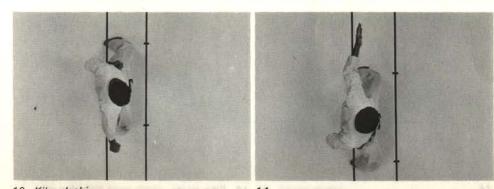
9.





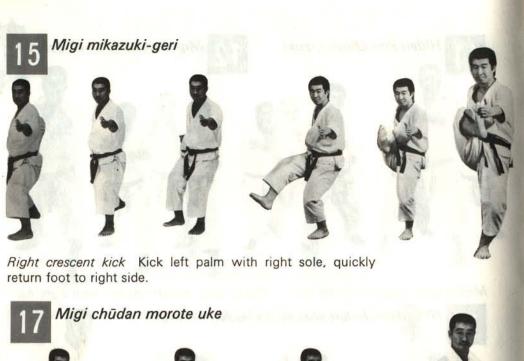






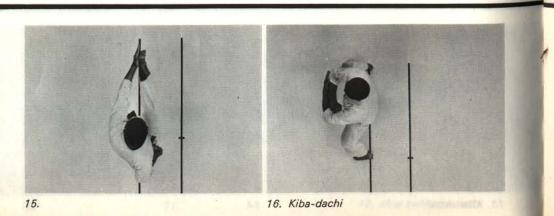
Middle level hooking block to left side with left palm Bring

left palm forward from under right elbow.



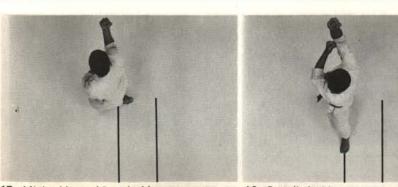




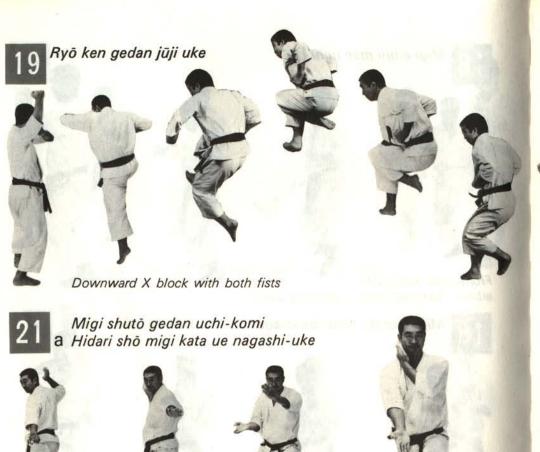


Right middle level augmented forearm block Bend right knee.

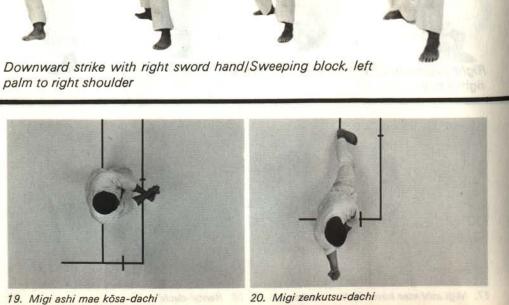
Bring left foot behind right foot.



17. Migi ashi mae kōsa-dachi 18. Renoji-dachi







fist/Downward block to right side with left fist

Migi chūdan morote uke

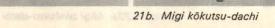
Migi ken migi sokumen jõdan uchi uke

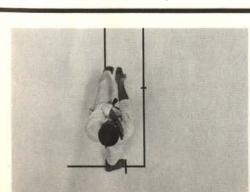
Upper level block, inside outward, to right side with right

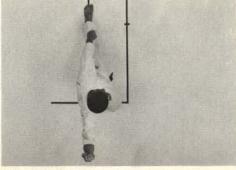
b Hidari ken migi sokumen gedan uke

knee. Slide right foot to the right.

Right middle level augmented forearm block Straighten left



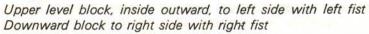




21a.

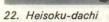


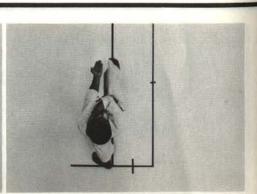




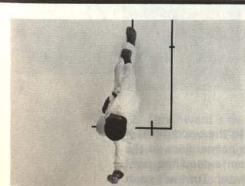




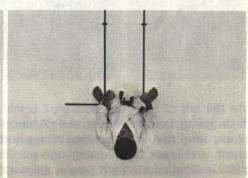




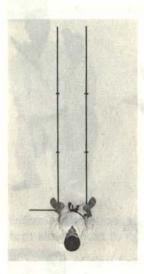
22. Heisoku-dachi 23a. Migi zenkutsu-dachi



23b.

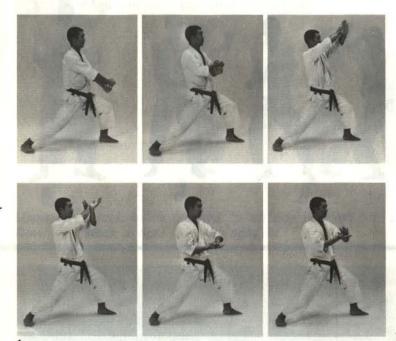


Shizen-tai

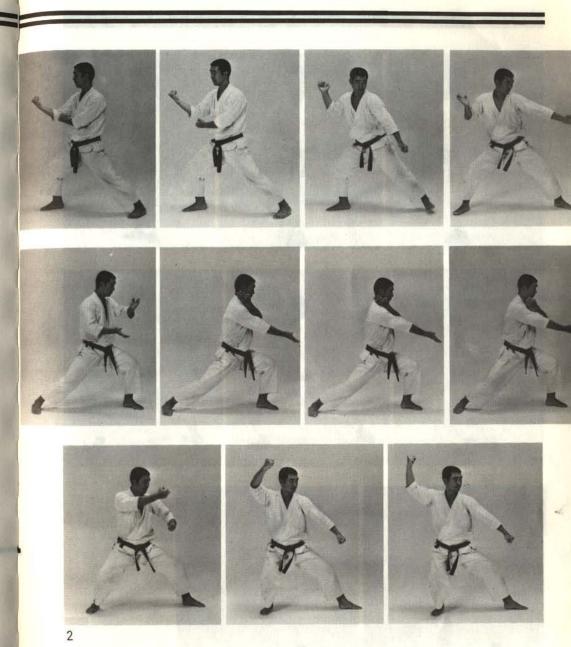


The techniques in Heian 5 include the flowing water position, upper level X block, middle level pressing block with both palms, downward block to the side from the straddle-leg stance, middle level hooking block to the side, crescent kick and crossed-feet stance after jumping. In going from the middle level reverse punch from the back stance to the informal attention stance-flowing water position (movements 2–3 and 5–6), head, arms and leg must move in coordination with the hip rotation. When this is mastered, movements 10, 11 and 12 can be executed continuously. In movement 19, the crossed-feet stance after jumping must be strong. This stance occurs often in the kata.

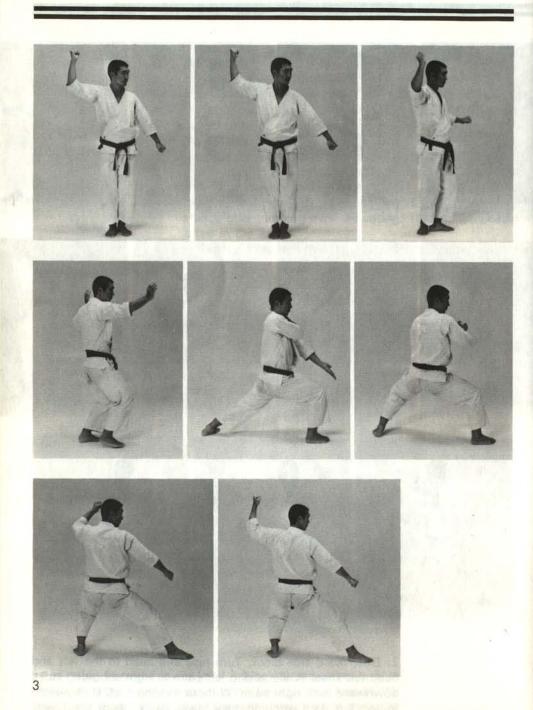
Twenty-three movements. About fifty seconds.



1. In going from the lower level X block to the upper level X block, keep the wrists crossed, bring both palms close to the chest, and block by thrusting upward. Then extend the right palm in front of the right nipple, palm upward. Turn left palm downward.



2. Downward side block: Turn hips and head to the left and bend left knee. While raising left palm to right shoulder, strike downward with right palm. Without moving feet, shift weight to right leg. As if wringing out a towel, block diagonally downward with the left fist while raising the right fist above and in back of the right shoulder.



3. Point 2 applies also in movements 22–23. Take care to not move feet while shifting from front to back stance.

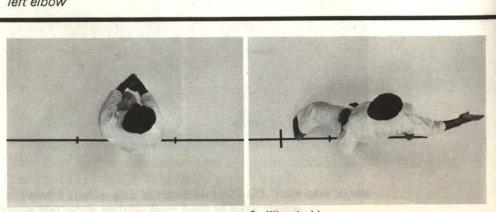
TEKKI 1



Turn head to right/Upper body as is Lower hips. Cross left foot over right.



Middle level strike to right side with left elbow/Right palm to left elbow

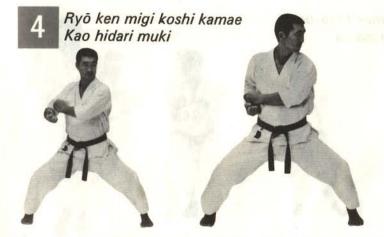


1. Hidari ashi mae kōsa-dachi

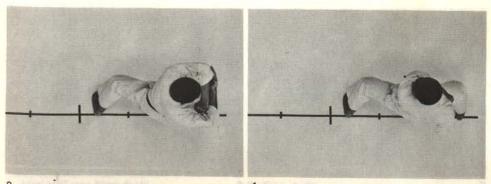
2. Kiba-dachi



Middle level hooking block to right side with right palm/Left fist to left side



Both fists right side kamae/Turn head to left Back of left fist to the front, back of right, downward.

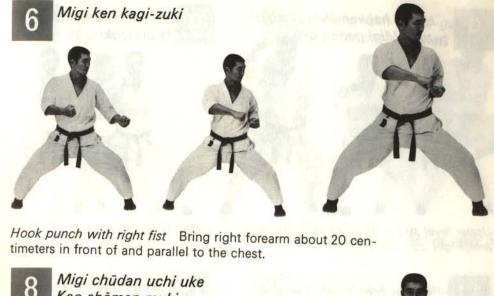




Left downward block The feeling is of blocking an attack to the left side strongly.

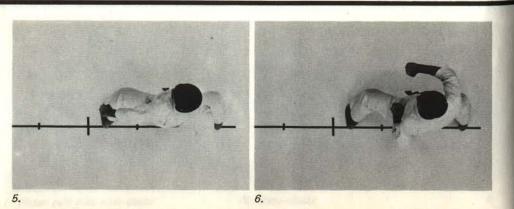


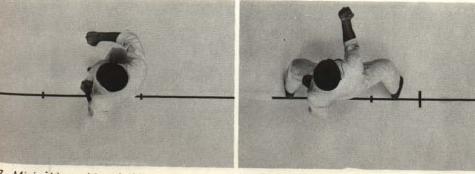
Right foot in front, crossed-feet stance/Upper body as before Do not break posture of torso.





Right middle level block, inside outward/Turn face to front Strong stamping kick to the left.





7. Migi ashi mae kõsa-dachi

8. Kiba-dachi



Upper level sweeping block with left backarm/Right downward block

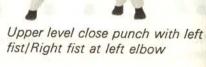
Middle level block to left side with left arm

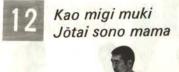
bchūdan uke

Hidari ude hidari sokumen











Turn head to left/Upper body as before



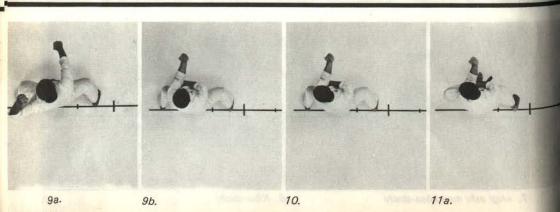
Turn head to right/Upper body as before

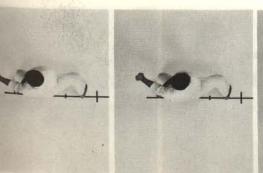
Left returning wave kick/Upper body as before



Right returning wave kick/Upper body as before

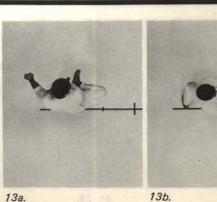
Middle level block to right side with left arm Keep right fist at left elbow.



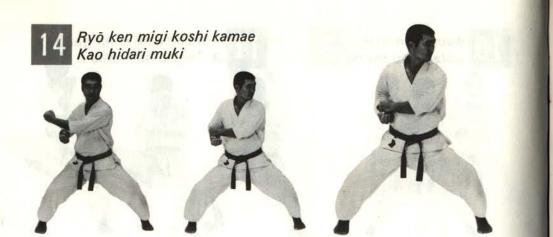


12.

116.



13b.



Both fists right side kamae/Turn head to left Move head and arms simultaneously.



Middle level hooking block to left side with left palm/Right fist to right side



Middle level punch to left side with left fist/Middle level hook punch with right fist

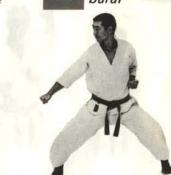


Middle level strike to left side with right elbow



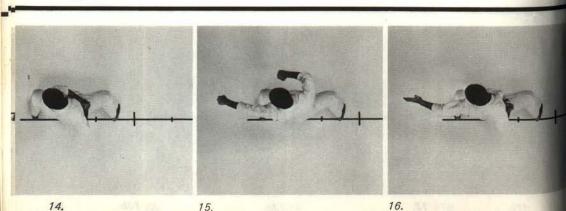
Ryō ken hidari

Both fists left side kamae Turn head to right

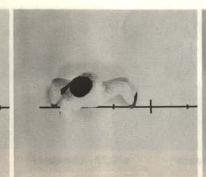


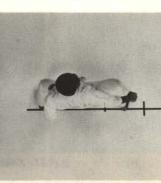
Right downward block

Migi gedan



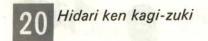


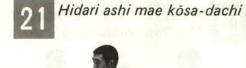




17.

18.







Hook punch with left fist



Left foot in front, crossed-feet stance

Migi haiwan jōdan nagashi-a uke/Hidari gedan uke

Migi ken jodan ura-zuki



Upper level sweeping block with right back-arm/Left downward block



Upper level close punch with right fist











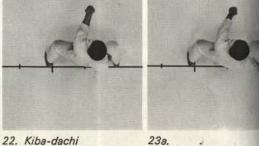
Turn face to right

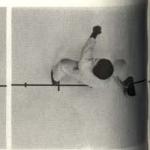
Right returning wave kick



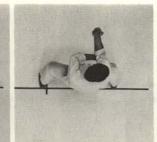
,21. Kõsa-dachi

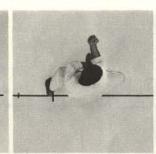


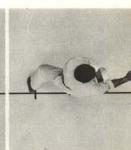












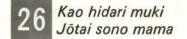
23a.

23b.

24.

25a.

25b.





Turn head to left/Upper body as before

27 Hidari ashi nami-gaeshi



Left returning wave kick

Migi ken migi sokumen chūdan-zuki Hidari ken kagi-zuki



Middle level punch to right side with right fist/Hook punch with left fist

27a.



b chūdan uke

Migi ude hidari sokumen

Middle level block to left side with right arm Strong fumikomi.

Kao migi muki

Both fists at left side kamae/Turn head to right

Ryō ken hidari koshi kamae



Yame

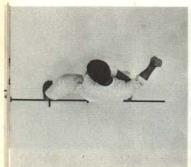


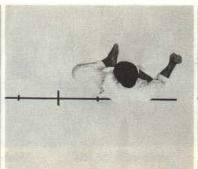


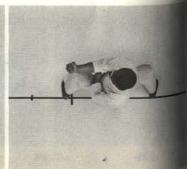




Quietly face to front and slowly return arms and legs to original kamae.

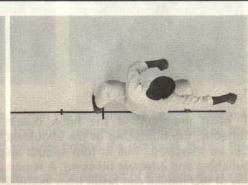






27b.

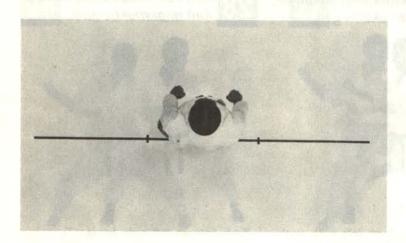
00



28.

29.

TEKKI 1: IMPORTANT POINTS



The performance line in the Tekki kata is a straight line, with movements being made to one side or the other. If the crossed-feet stance is not correct, the performance line tends to bend to the front. So the timing of shifting the body weight and aligning the toes of both feet is important. Whatever the movement, the straddle-leg stance should not be broken. And when executing techniques to the side, the body from the hips down must face forward. Since these kata are rather monotonous, turn the head briskly and strongly.

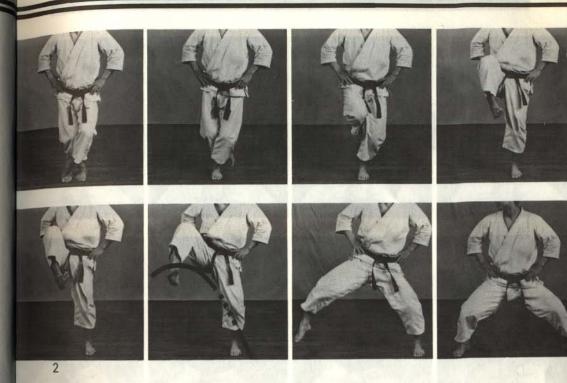
Twenty-nine movements. About fifty seconds.







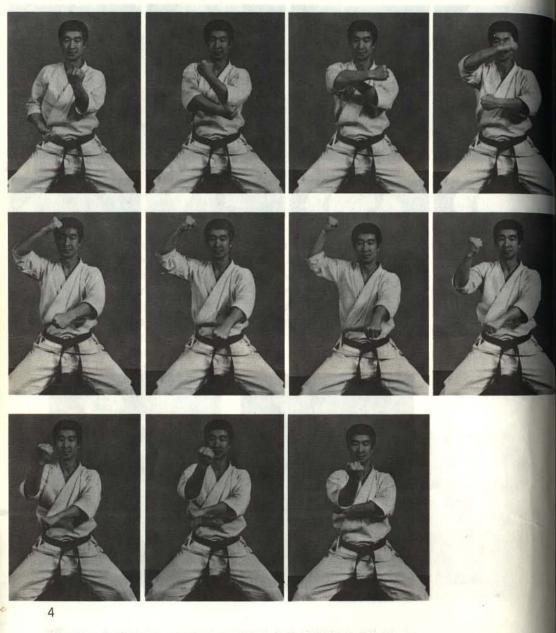
1. Most important is the hook punch. By executing this correctly, the tightening of the shoulders, elbows and armpits can be mastered. This in turn should lead to development in punching and effective blocking. A remarkable difference in the use of techniques can result from learning this kata.







- 2. In the stamping kick from the straddle-leg stance, keep the left knee taut even as the body weight gradually shifts to the right. Bring the right foot from behind the left knee, raising the knee in a high arch.
- 3. In the returning wave kick, the position of the hips must not change.



4. From upper level sweeping forearm block to upper level close punch: Raise the right fist from under the left elbow to the right ear. At the same time, bring the left fist from the right shoulder downward and outward. Then strike straight to the front with the right fist, the left fist coming below the right elbow.

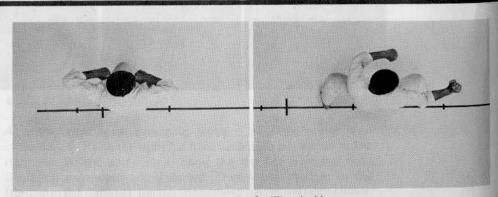
7 TEKKI 2



Elbows horizontally spread/Turn head to right Do this slowly and quietly.



Lower level block to the front with right forearm/Left palm supporting right elbow



1. Hidari ashi, mae kõsa-dachi

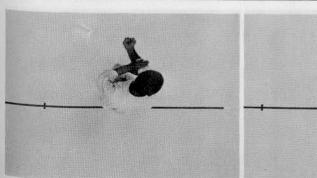
2. Kiba-dachi



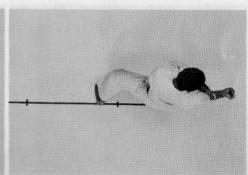
Middle level block to right side with right forearm/Left forearm horizontal kamae



Lower level block to right side with right forearm/Left palm supporting right elbow



3. Hidari ashi mae kōsa-dachi



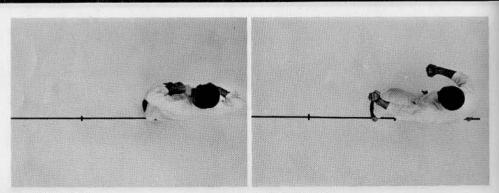
4. Kiba-dachi



Elbows horizontally spread/Turn head to left Move left leg and arms simultaneously.



Lower level block to front with left forearm/Right palm supporting left elbow



5. Heisoku-dachi

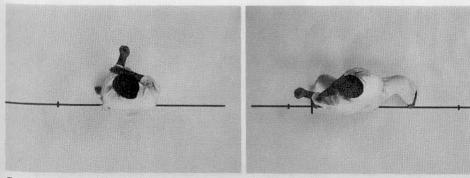
6. Kiba-dachi



Middle level block to left side with left forearm/Right forearm horizontal kamae

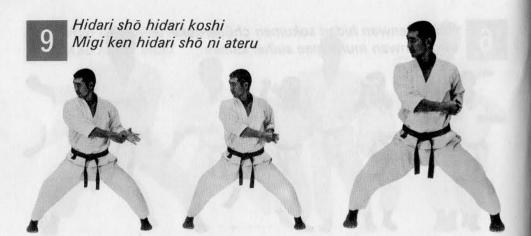


Lower level block to left side with left forearm/Right palm supporting left elbow

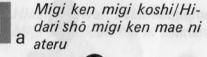


7. Migi ashi mae kōsa-dachi

8. Kiba-dachi



Left palm at left side/Right fist to left palm Back of left hand outward, back of right fist to the front.





Migi empi uchi/Hidari shō suigetsu mae ni tateru



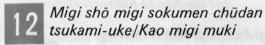
Right fist at right side/Left palm in front of right fist



Right elbow strike/Left palm vertical in front of chest



Middle level block to right side with right forearm/Left palm at right wrist

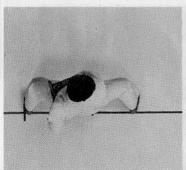


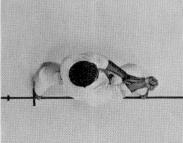


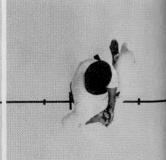


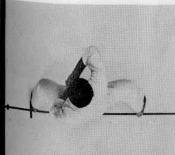
Middle level grasping block to right side with right fist/Turn head to right

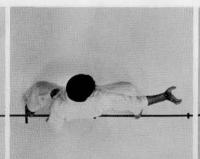
Hook punch with left fist

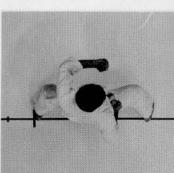












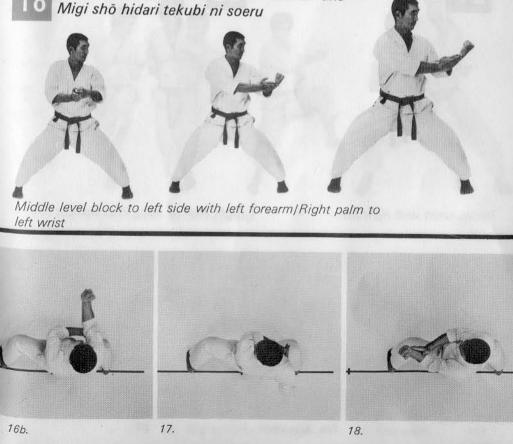
11a.

11b. Kiba-dachi

12.

13.





Migi haiwan jodan na-

a gashi-uke/Hidari ken ge-

dan uke

Upper level sweeping block with right

back-arm/Downward block with left

Hidari zenwan hidari sokumen chūdan uke

14. Kōsa-dachi 116

15. Kiba-dachi

16a.

Migi ken jodan ura-zuki

b Hidari zenwan mune mae

Upper level close punch with right fist/Left forearm horizontal kamae

suihei kamae



Left fist at left side/Right palm in front of left fist



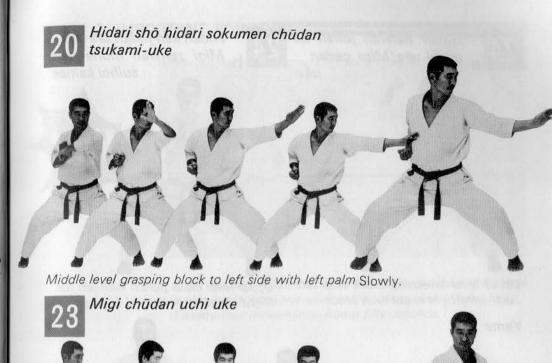
Hook punch with right fist



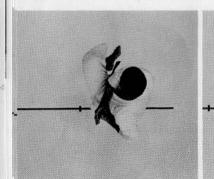
Left elbow strike/Right palm vertically in front of chest



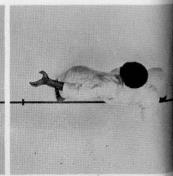
Right foot in front, crossed-feet stance

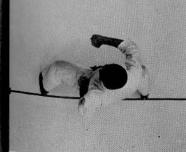


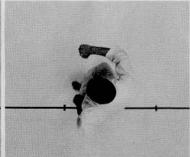
Right middle level block, inside outward

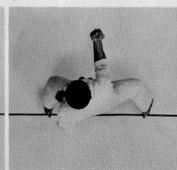


19b. Kiba-dachi

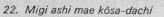








20.



23. Kiba-dachi

Hidari haiwan jodan naa gashi-uke/Migi gedan

Hidari ken jödan ura-zuki/ b Migi zenwan mune mae suihei kamae



Upper level sweeping block with left back-arm/Right lower level block



Upper level close punch with left fist Right forearm horizontal kamae

Yame



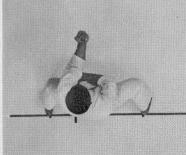


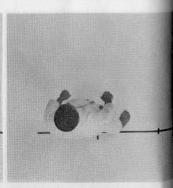


Quietly withdraw right leg to return to shizen-tai.

24b.

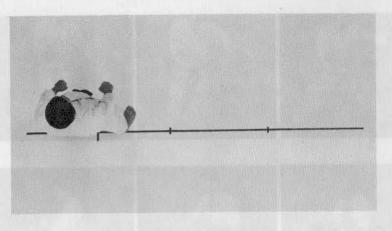






Shizen-tai

TEKKI 2: IMPORTANT POINTS



From this kata, master the difference between the middle level grasping block (tsukami-uke) and hooking block (kake-uke). Twenty-four movements. About fifty seconds.









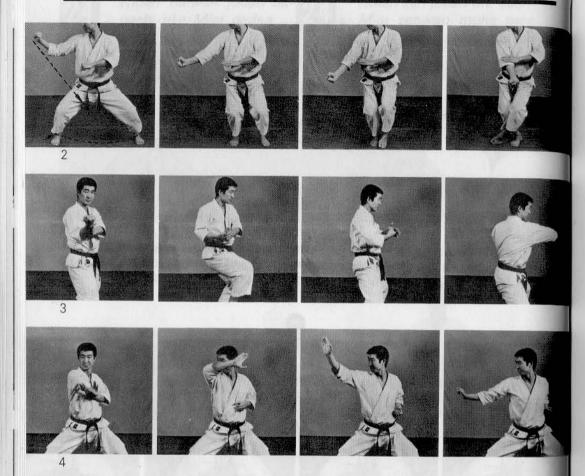








1. Movements 1 and 2: Raise the forearms in front of the head with the feeling of folding the shoulders together. Block strongly to the right with the elbow bent.



- 2. In the lower level block to the front while moving to the side, bringing the right arm down must be done at the same time the left foot is brought in front of the right foot. The foot movement is slow and smooth, the arm movement forceful.
- 3. Elbow strike to the front (movements 10–11): To be effective, the hands must come to the side simultaneously with the raising of the knee and the strike be made while bringing the leg down. The upper body turns, but the hips and legs should face to the front throughout the movement.
- 4. In contrast to the sword hand and slightly "rising" wrist of the hooking block (see Vol. 1, p. 61), open the thumb and swing the arm in a half circle for the grasping block, lightly bending the elbow in the final phase. Tighten the armpits while drawing the opponent towards you.

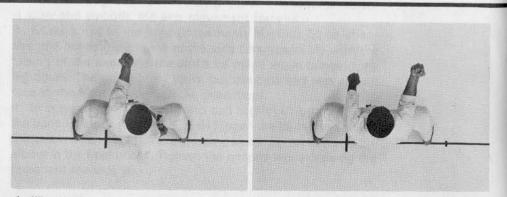
TEKKI 3



Left middle level block, inside outward/Right fist at right side



Middle level block with right forearm/Left forearm horizontal kamae Right elbow on left wrist.



Kiba-dachi
 124

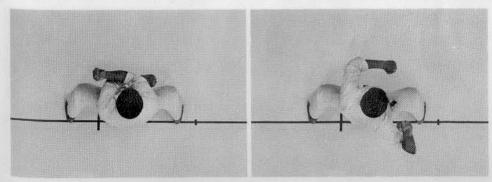
2.



Right middle level block, inside outward/Left downward block



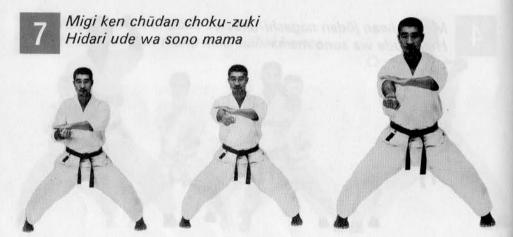
Upper level sweeping block with right back-arm/Left arm as is



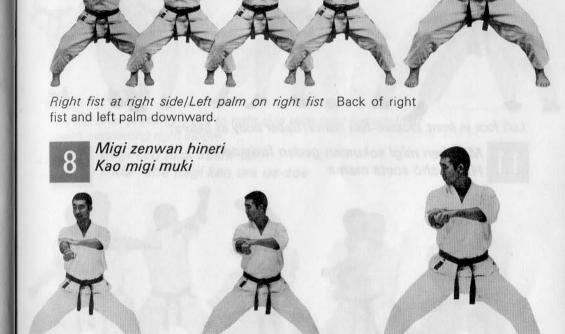
3.



Upper level close punch with right fist Bring right elbow on top of left fist.



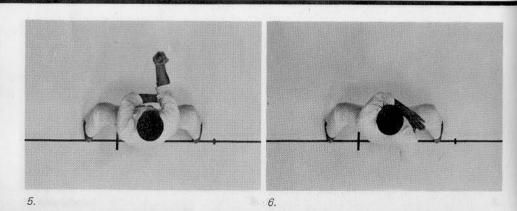
Middle level straight punch with right fist/Left arm as is

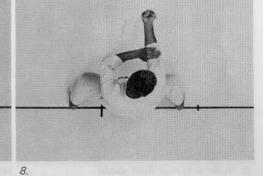


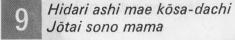
Twist right forearm/Turn head to right No power in right elbow.

Migi ken migi koshi

Hidari shō migi ken ue

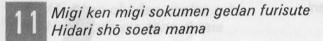






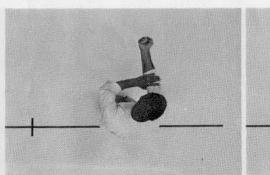


Left foot in front, crossed-feet stance/Upper body as before



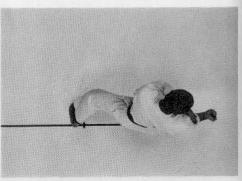


Lower level swing to right side with right fist/Left palm as is



9. Hidari ashi mae-kōsa-dachi

128



10. Kiba-dachi

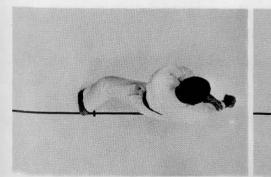


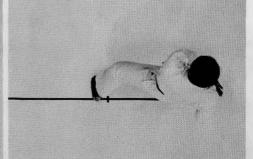
Lower level pressing block to right side with right forearm/Left palm supporting right elbow

Migi ken migi koshi-biki Hidari shō migi ken ura ue-zoe



Pull right fist to right side/Left palm on right fist



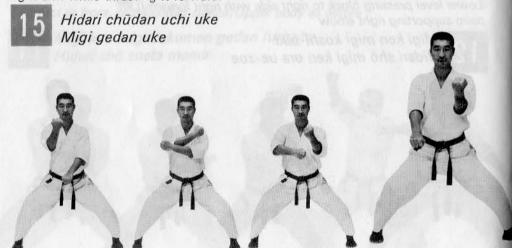


11.

12.



Middle level straight punch with right fist/Left palm as is right arm while thrusting it forward.

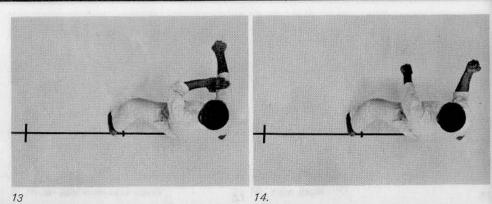


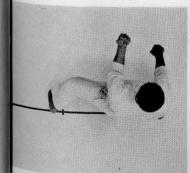
Left middle level block, inside outward/Right lower level block

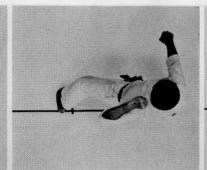


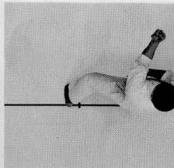
Upper level sweeping block with left back-arm/Right fist as is

Upper level close punch with left fist/Right forearm horizontal kamae









15.

16a.

16b.



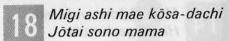


Turn head to left/Upper body as before

Hidari zenwan chūdan barai Migi ude wa sono mama



Middle level block with left forearm Right arm as is



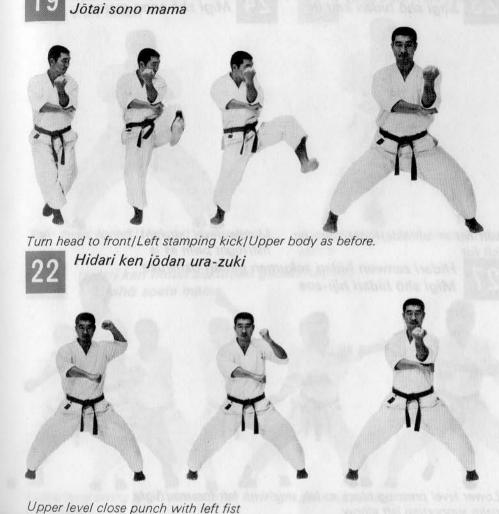


Right foot in front, crossed-feet stance Upper body as before

Hidari haiwan jōdan nagashi-uke

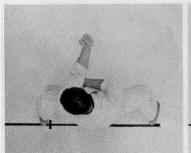


Upper level sweeping block with left back-arm

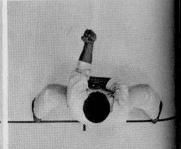


Kao shōmen muki/Hidari fumikomi

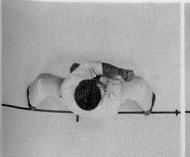
21.

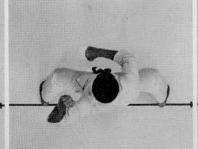


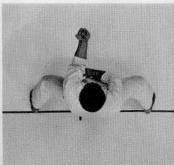




19. Kiba-dachi

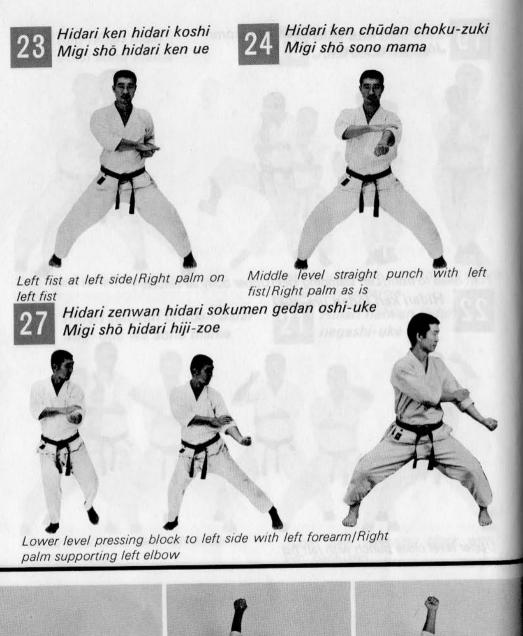


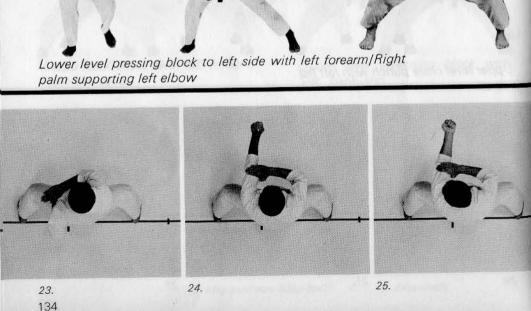




18. Migi ashi mae kōsa-dachi

22.









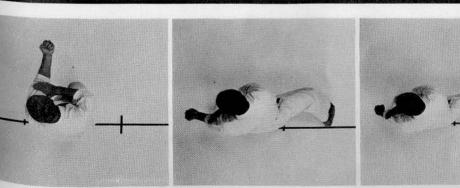


stance

Hidari ken hidari sokumen gedan furisute

Migi shō soeta mama

Lower level swing to left side with left fist/Right palm supporting left elbow



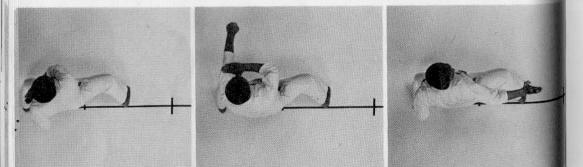
26. Migi ashi mae kōsa-dachi 27. Kiba-dachi





Migi shō migi sokumen chūdan tsukami-uke

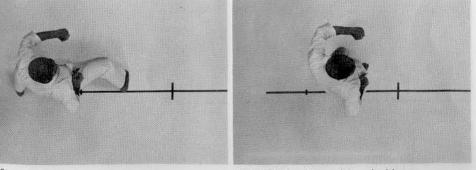
Hidari ken hidari koshi ni hiku



31.

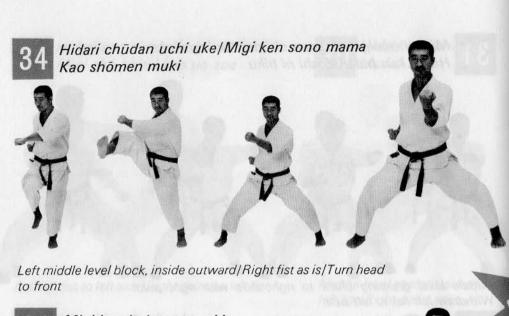
Hook punch with left fist/Right fist at right side

30.



Left foot in front, crossed-feet stance/Upper body as before

33. Hidari ashi mae kōsa-dachi

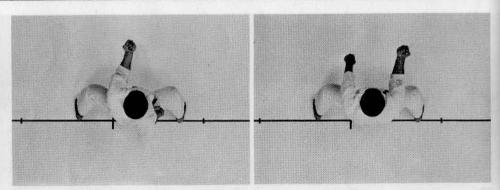




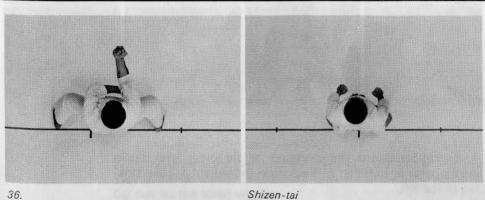
Upper level close punch with right fist/Left forearm horizontal kamae



Withdraw right leg and quietly return to shizen-tai.



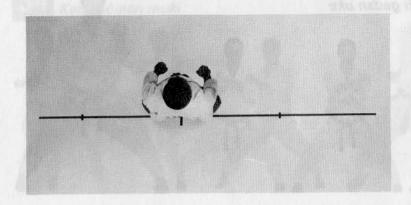




Shizen-tai

34. Kiba-dachi

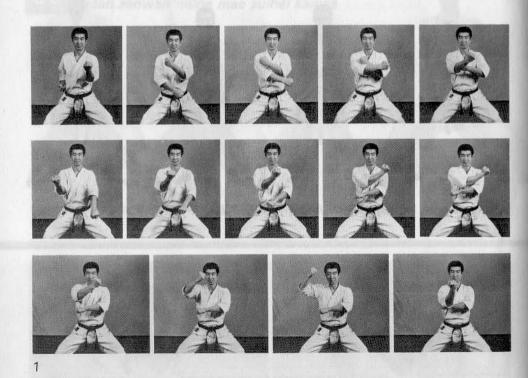
TEKKI 3: IMPORTANT POINTS



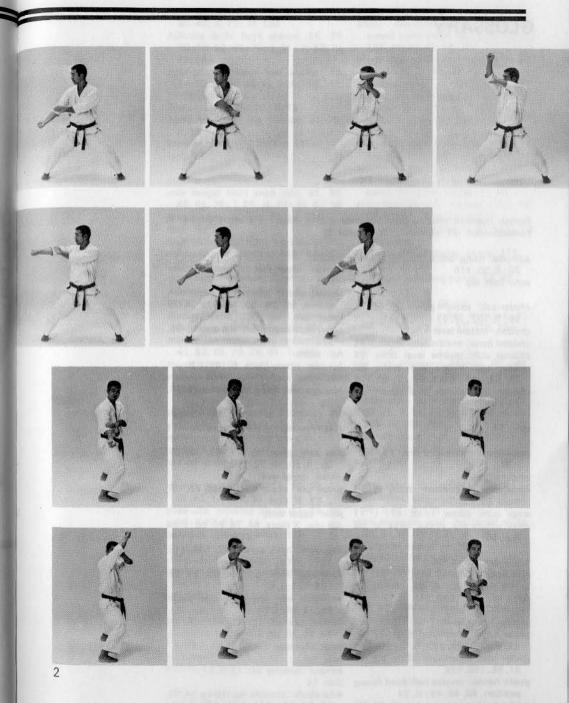
Mastery of quick timing is necessary for the changing blocks.

Master the straddle-leg and crossed-feet stances.

Thirty-six movements. About fifty seconds.



1. Except for stance, the changing middle-lower level blocks are the same as in Heian 3. Blocking in movement 3 is like striking to the left.



2. In the downward swing (movement 11), the arm is brought back to the same position, but with the back of the hand upward. Do not let the torso wiggle.

GLOSSARY

Roman numerals refer to other volumes in this series: I, Comprehensive; II, Fundamentals; III, Kumite 1; IV, Kumite 2.

70; 11, 90, 118 ashi: foot, leg

choku-zuki: straight punch, 28, 126; I, 66: II, 102: IV, 62 chūdan: middle level chūdan barai: middle level block, 124 chūdan uchi: middle level strike, 94 hiji: elbow chūdan uke: middle level block, 28, hiji uke: elbow block, 60, 61, 62 73, 98, 111; I, 59, 96; II, 90, 106 hitai: forehead 83, 101

dan: 13

1.94 empi: elbow front, 85, 122 empi uchi: elbow strike, 67; I, 77 jōtai: upper body rear, 58

fumidashi: 58; II, 68 fumikomi: stamping kick, 60, 61, 97, kake-uke: hooking block, 83, 90, 95, 105, 107, 133; II, 60, 68; III, 33 furisute: swing, 128, 141

gedan: lower level gedan barai: downward block, 17, 28, 43, 82, 90, 96, 122; I, 56; II, 106 kata: shoulder gedan uke: downward block, 50, 87, ken: fist 91, 98, 110, 125 gyaku hanmi: reverse half-front-facing kiai: 14 position, 40, 46, 48; II, 24 gyaku-zuki: reverse punch, 40, 48, 70, 79. 90: I. 68: II. 124: IV. 108

age-uke: rising block, 20, 28, 44; I, heisoku-dachi: informal hidari: left 67

ikken hissatsu: to kill with one blow,11

embusen: performance line, 13, 106; jiku ashi: pivot leg, 17, 19, 22, 29, 30; 11, 60; 111, 72, 100 jödan: upper level empi mae uchi: elbow strike to the jodan uke: upper level block, 46, 68; I. 57: II. 106 empi ushiro ate: elbow strike to the jūji uke: X block, 64, 74, 80, 90; I, 64

> kagi-zuki: hook punch, 97, 106, 115, 136; 1, 71; 11, 90 121, 122; 1, 61

> kakiwake uke: reverse wedge block, 68.74.76:1.64

> kamae: posture, 12, 32, 46, 105; III, 14, 21, 26, 36, 40; IV, 40

kentsui: hammer fist, 18; I, 17

kiba-dachi: straddle-leg stance, 54, 60, 83, 94, 106, 110, 124, 140; I, 32; 11, 52 kime: finish, 11, 61; I, 50; III, 15, 34;

hachinoji-dachi: open-leg stance, 16; IV, 118

haiwan: upper side of forearm, backattention stance, 50, 79, 88, 90, 112; I, 29 hidari ashi-dachi: left leg stance, 35, chūdan-zuki: middle level punch, 32, hiza age-ate: rising knee strike, 72, 74,

renoji-dachi: L stance, 85; 1, 29 68 ryō: both

> shihon nukite: four-finger spear hand 1, 28

shō: palm shomen: front

kōhō tenkan: reversing direction, 29, shutō: sword hand 30, 46; II, 72; III, 100 kōkutsu-dachi: back stance, 26, 28, 30, 32, 50, 64, 78; I, 31; II, 52; III, 40.54 kōsa-dachi: crossed-feet stance, 68, 74, 75, 85, 90, 94, 96, 106, 110, 116, sokumen: side 128, 140; 11, 52 koshi: hip, side: I, 52: II, 13 koshi no kaiten: hip rotation, 61, 75; sun-dome: arresting a technique, 11 11, 16 kumite: sparring, 10, 13; 1, 111 kvū: 13

mae: front mae keage: front snap kick, 41, 46, 48, 69, 75; I, 86; II, 88; III, 67, 98 mawarikomi: circling, 29: IV. 98 migi: right migi ashi-dachi: right leg stance, 66 mikazuki-geri: crescent kick, 84, 90: IV. 52. 54 mizu-nagare kamae: flowing water tsuki-age: swinging punch, 58, 62 position, 78, 90; I, 104; II, 90; IV, morote kōhō tsuki-age: augmented uchi uke: block, inside outward, 40, swinging punch to the rear, 85

morote uke: augmented forearm block, 42, 52, 65, 74, 76, 81:1, 64 mune: chest

musubi-dachi: informal attention stance, toes out, 12; I, 29

nagashi-uke: sweeping block, 33, 86, 60, 75; 1, 74, 75; 11, 82; 111, 76, 80, 98, 108, 117, 125; I, 62; IV, 82 nami-gaeshi: returning wave kick, 99, ura-zuki: close punch, 98, 108, 117. 107; 1, 106

nukite: spear hand

69, 83; I, 68; II, 88, 126; III, 34, 136 yoko keage: side snap kick, 35, 46, 47, osae-uke: pressing block, 37, 53, 82, 90:1,62,64 oshi-uke: pressing block, 129

oi-zuki: lunge punch, 16, 28, 55, 62, yame: stop

ren-zuki: alternate punching, 76; I, yori-ashi: sliding the feet, 60; II, 70; III, 100, 117 zanshin: state of relaxed alertness, 12:

111, 26 shizen-tai: natural position, 16, 28; zenkutsu-dachi: front stance, 17, 28, 37, 53, 65, 81; I, 30; II, 18, 52 zenwan: forearm

shutō mawashi uchi: roundhouse sword hand strike, 68; 1, 74, 82; 11, 130; III, 72, 78, 79, 104, 116 shutō uke: sword hand block, 26, 28, 36; I, 60; II, 118; IV, 138 sokutō: sword foot suigetsu: solar plexus, chest

tai-sabaki: 60; II, 76-79; III, 15, 72, 80, 100, 114, 128; IV, 86, 102 tanden: center of gravity, 12 tate mawashi hiji uchi: vertical elbow strike, 74; I, 24; II, 131; III, 84 tate mawashi-uchi: vertical strike, 18, 56, 62, 69, 76; 1, 75; 11, 129 tate-zuki: vertical punch, 37, 53; 1, 70 tekubi: wrist tsukami-uke: grasping block, 115, 121, 122, 137

uchi-komi: strike 33.86 48, 50, 61, 78, 87, 97, 116, 124; 1, 59:11,22

ude: arm uke-gae: changing blocks, 60, 61, 140

uraken: back-fist uraken-uchi: back-fist strike, 46, 47, 106; IV, 108, 112

126; I, 70; IV, 44

ushiro: rear

66: I, 87: II, 135

yoko mawashi-uchi: horizontal strike, 35, 54, 66, 75; I, 75; II, 129 yoko uchi: side strike, 55 voko uke: side block 32, 64



Japan, 1977

BEST KARATE SERIES		
BASICS	KATA	ADVANCED KATA
1. Comprehensive	5. Heian, Tekki	9. Bassai Shō, Kankū Shō,
2. Fundamentals	6. Bassai, Kankū	Chinte 10. Unsu, Sōchin, Nijūshiho 11. Gojūshiho Shō, Gojūshiho Dai, Meikyō
3. Kumite I	7. Jitte, Hangetsu, Empi	
4. Kumite II	8. Gankaku, Jion	

Kata, the formal exercises of karate training, were the essence of practice in Okinawa and China, and are the core training method even today.

Detailed here in 1500 sequential photos are the five Heian and three Tekki kata, mastery of which is necessary to attain first dan.

Demonstrated by the author and Yoshiharu Ōsaka.

Masatoshi Nakayama carries on the tradition of his teacher, Gichin Funakoshi, the Father of Modern Karate. Long professor and director of physical education at Takushoku University, his alma mater (1937), he was chief instructor of the Japan Karate Association from 1955 until his death in 1987. A ninth degree black belt and a familiar face at tournaments, he was among the first to send instructors overseas and to encourage the development of karate as a sport along scientific lines.

"Technically excellent."

Library Journal



B-P7E-11078-0 NBZI