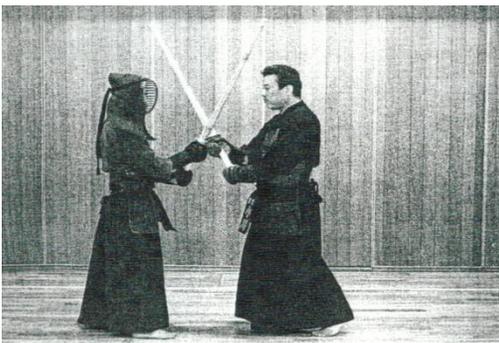


✘ Not to do Posture

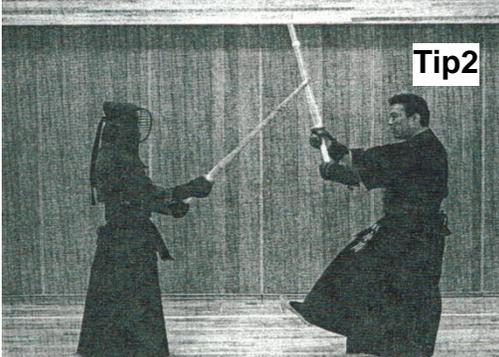
Hiki Men from Tsubazeriai(つばぜり合い) – CASE 1 (From Omote side)



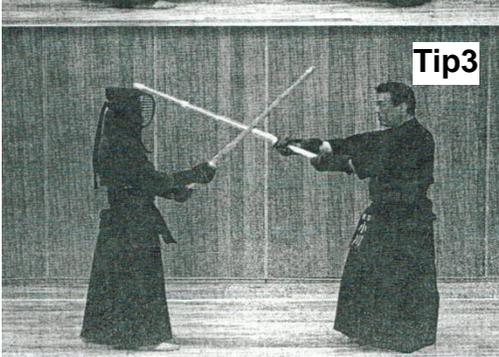
Basic Move for Hiki Men from Tsubazeriai



Tip1



Tip2



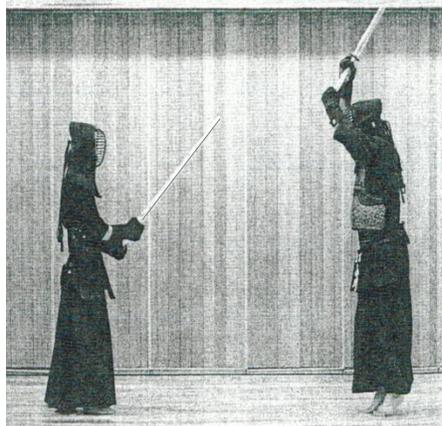
Tip3



5



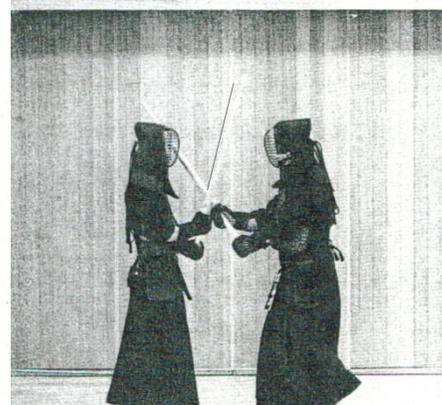
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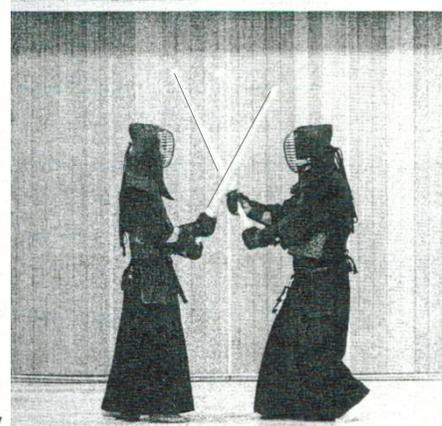
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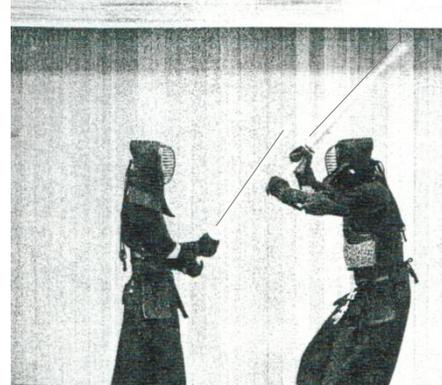
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4

CASE 1

(Hiki Men from Omote in general)

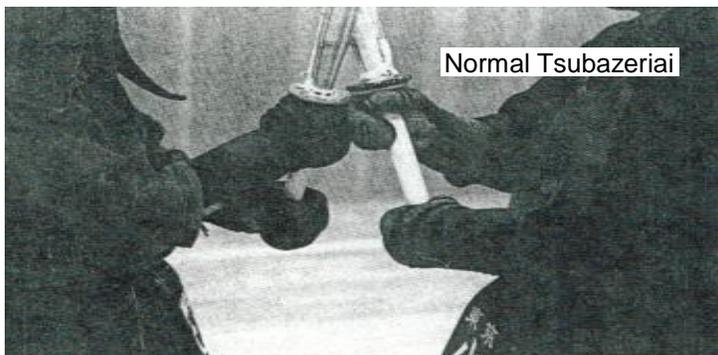
Tip1 Pull your left foot back and make proper Maai for Hiki Men

Tip2 Before step your right foot next to your left quickly swing up Shinai (Furikaburi, 振りかぶり).

Tip3 When you step your right foot on floor strike Men and move back.

Tip4 Actually, as soon as you pull back your left foot you do Furikaburi and strike Men when you raise your right foot.

Way to Win Tsubazeriai (つばぜり合い)



The above picture on the right side has advantage over left side by placing his Tsuba on top of his opponent's Tsuba

Method A:

Tip1 make opponent's right foot to step back as your left foot is stepped in using Hirakiashi (開き足).

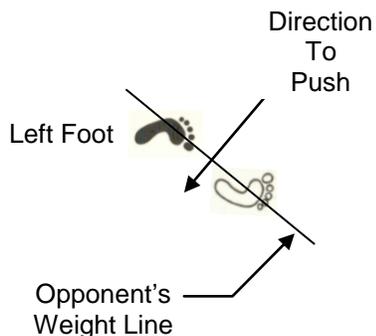
Tip2 Then push opponent diagonally to your right as shown. See 3



Method B:

Tip1 You turn slightly to your right side so that you can push perpendicular to opponent's weight line as shown below.

Tip2 Push opponent's chest area with your fist See 3



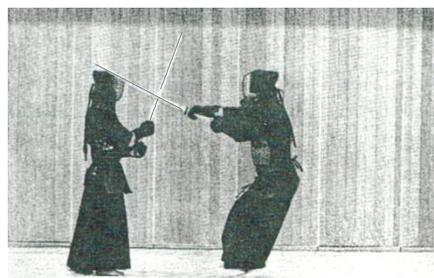
Way to Break opponent's Balance

Method A

Method B



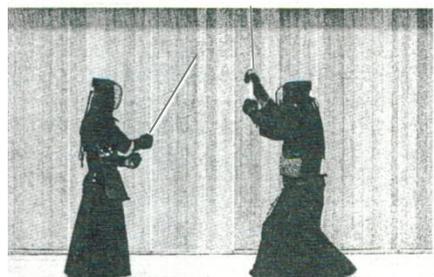
Hiki Men (引き面) from Tsubazeriai(つばぜり合い) – CASE 2 (from Ura side)



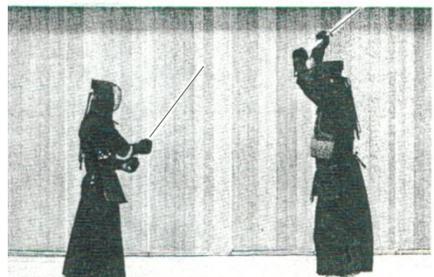
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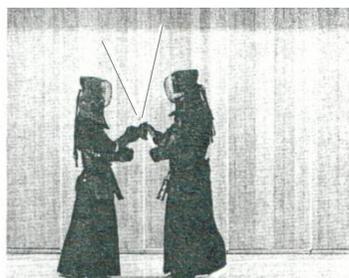
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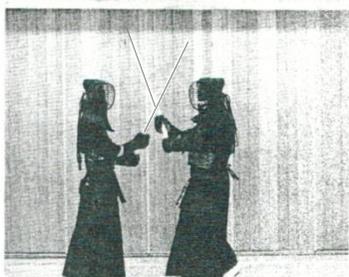
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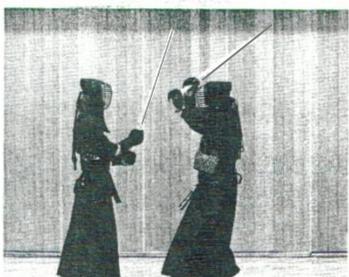
1



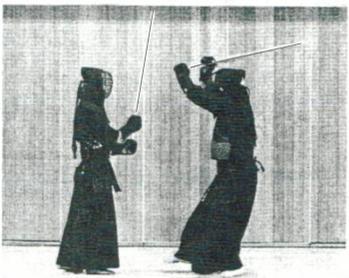
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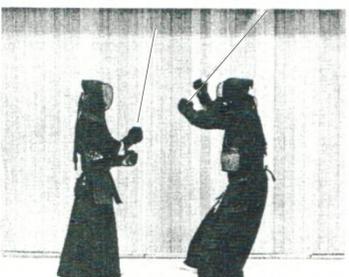
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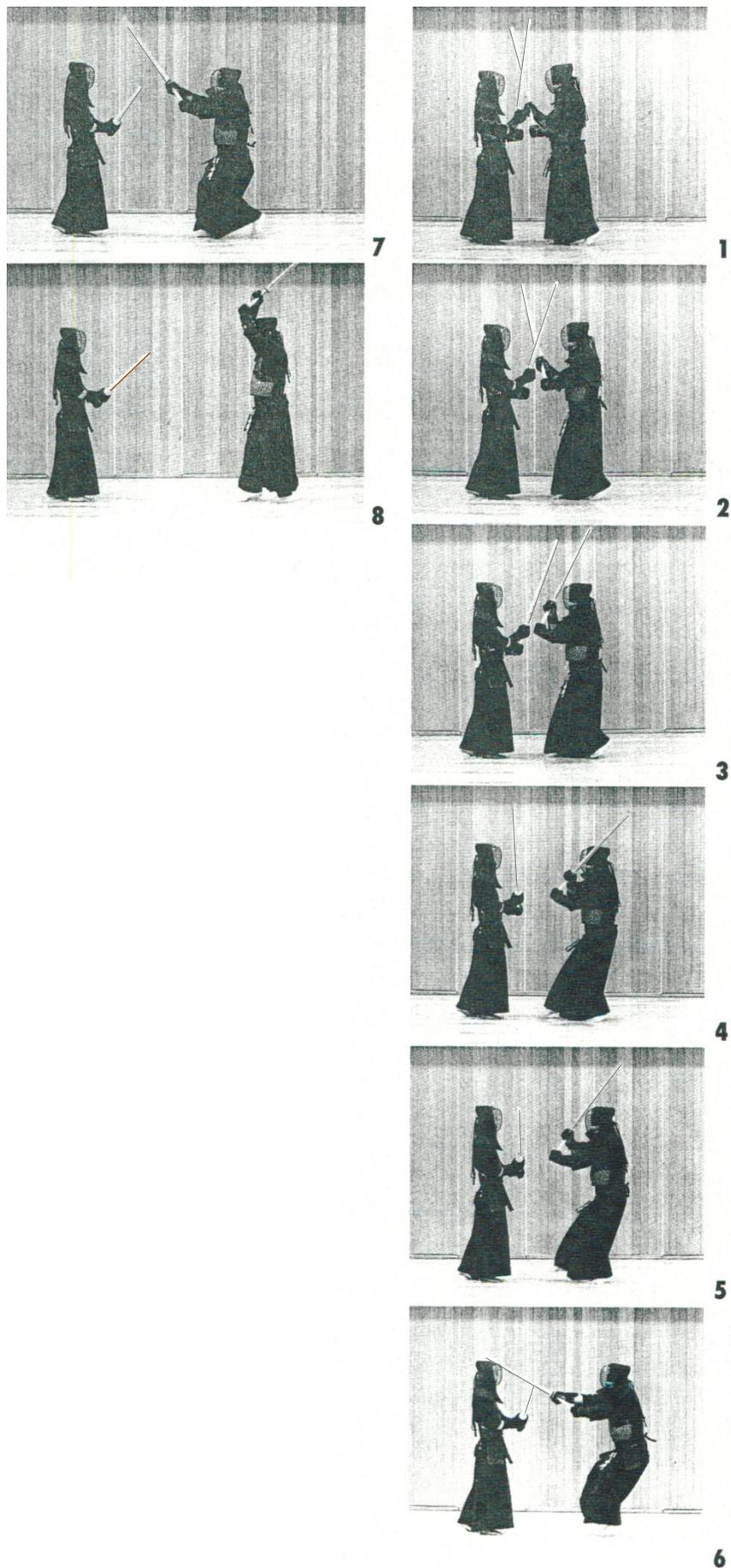
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Hiki Men (引き面) – CASE 2

(Hiki Men from Ura by feinting on Omote Men)

- Tip 1 You strike Hiki Men from Ura (裏) side after you make a feint of Omote (表) Hiki Men.
- Tip 2 Seme for Hiki waza from Tsubazeriai is to make a gesture of pulling back your body or often it is a simple instantaneous push.
- Tip 3 Also, break your opponent's balance and capture a moment for Hiki Men using the method A or B described on page 2.
- Tip 4 It is necessary to use "Enzan no Metsuke" (遠山の目付け) in Tsubazeriai so that you can see or rather sense opponent's footwork without directly looking.
- Tip 5 Use your hand to push for Seme, not your body because the push or sometimes pull-back is Seme purpose in Tsubazeriai. The push must be instantaneous.

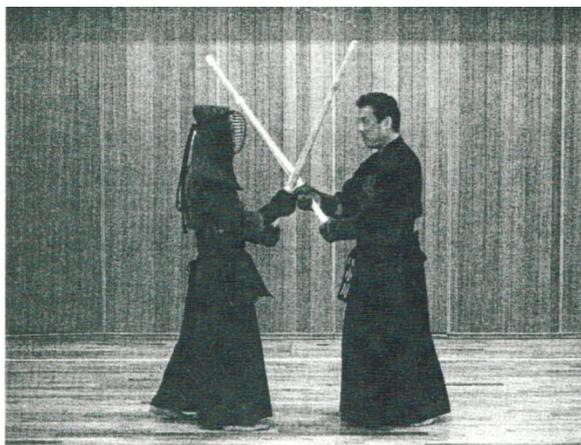
Hiki Men (引き面) from Tsubazeriai (つばぜり合い) – CASE 3



Hiki Men (引き面) – CASE 3
(Hiki Men from Omote side by feinting Kote/Dō)

- Tip 1 You lower your Temoto (手元, the position of your hands) to make a feint of Kote or Dō strike.
- Tip 2 It is important to show this hand position change for the feint, although you also move your left foot slightly back.
- Tip 3 It is also important to take Sen (先) when you make a feint; otherwise, the opponent may strike Hiki Men when you feint.
- Tip 4 Seme from Tsubazeriai has Shikake waza and Ojo waza just like Seme from the Issoku Itto no Ma Ai.

Summary of First Three Hiki Men Differences as to the Methods of Seme and Opponent's Reaction



Note 1: The picture on the left is starting posture of Tsubazeriai before you initiate Seme

Note 2: The pictures on second row below show three different Seme just before you execute Hike waza for each case.

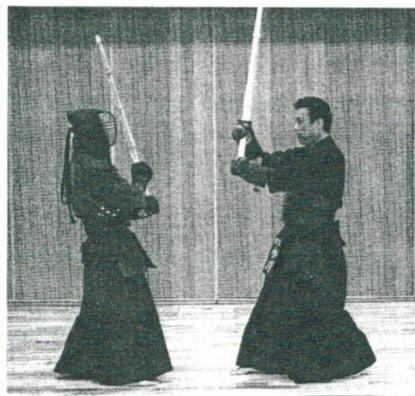
Note 3: The pictures on the third row are opponent's reaction against your Seme on the 2nd row.



◆ **ひき面 (3)** Hiki Men (Case3)



◆ **ひき面 (2)** Hiki Men (Case2)



◆ **ひき面 (1)** Hiki Men (Case1)



Note 4: Case 1 has no reaction to opponent.

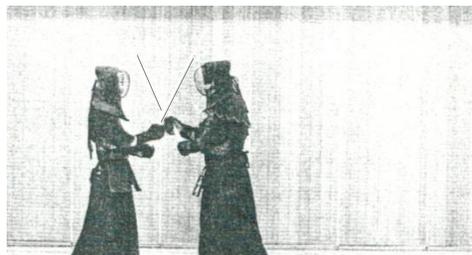
Note 5: Case 2 has opponent's reaction to avoid Hiki Men from Omote side and open for Kote

Note 6: Case 3 has opponent's reaction to avoid Hiki Kote (Ura side) and open for Men

Hiki Kote (引き小手) from Tsubazeriai(つばぜり合い) – CASE 1

Hiki Kote (引き小手) - CASE 1

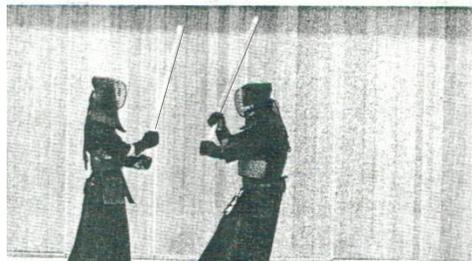
(Basic Hikii Kote in general)



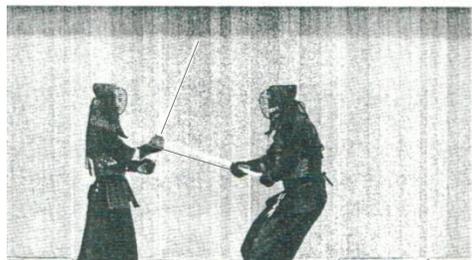
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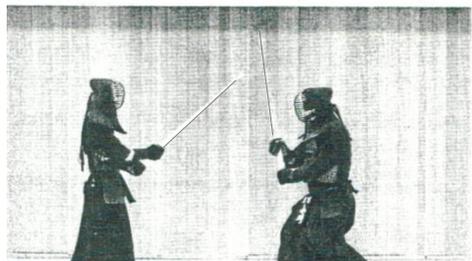
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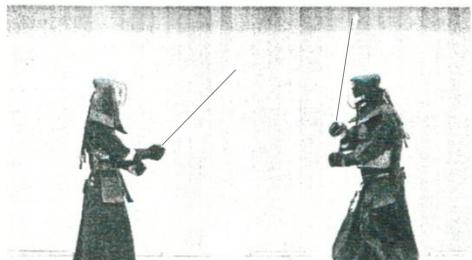
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6

Tip1 Basic Hiki Kote waza is different from Hiki Men. Your right hand must be in center of your body when you strike Hiki Kote; whereas, when you strike Hiki Men your left hand is in the center. See picture A and 4.

Tip2 Left hand should be placed in front of your left side stomach within your body width when you do Hiki Kote. You pull to this position as you cut Hiki Kote. See picture A

Tip3 You need not swing Shinai up for Hiki Kote

Tip4 Strike as you step back with your left foot for the practical winning purpose. As a basic form, you can strike as your right foot hit the floor as shown in this picture 4.

Tip5 You can use Ayumi-Ashi (歩み足) to distance from opponent after striking Hiki Kote though

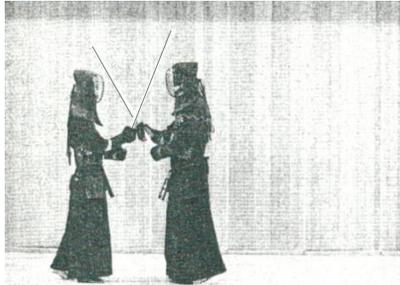


Hiki Kote – CASE 2

Hiki Kote – CASE 3

Hiki Kote – CASE 2

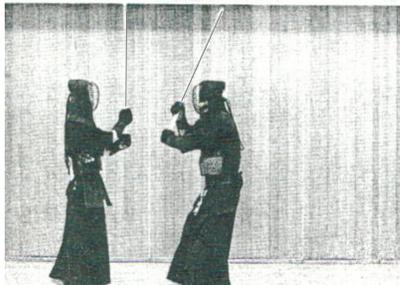
(Hiki Kote by feinting Hiki Men)



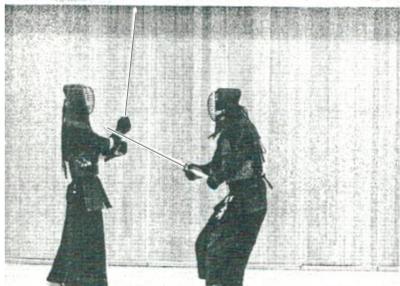
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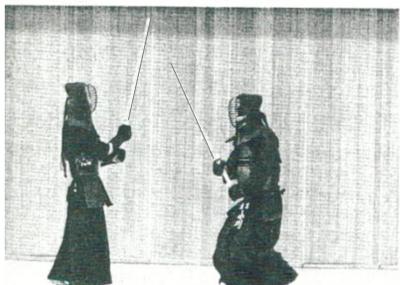
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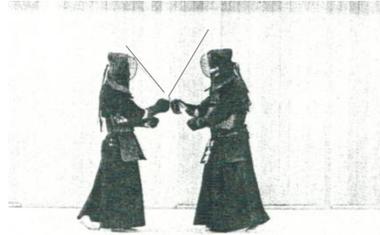
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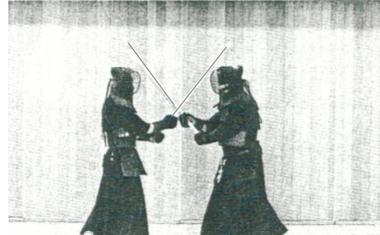
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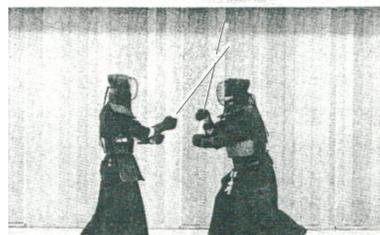
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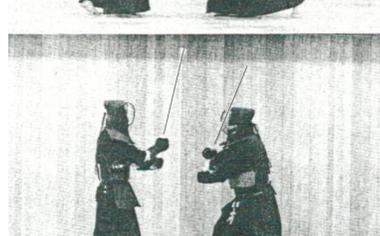
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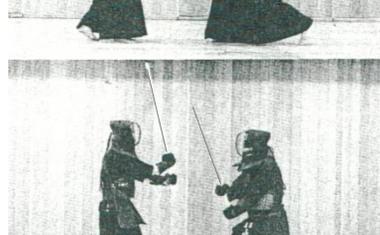
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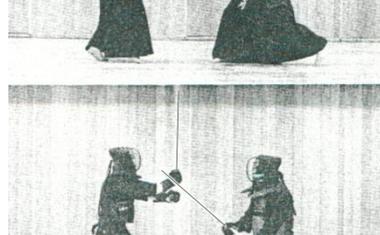
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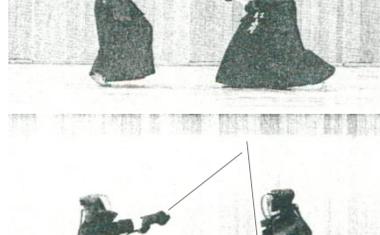
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7

Tip1 To win this Hiki Kote you must have complete control over the Tsubazeriai. You must find out the opponent is defensive or not.

Tip2 This waza works if the opponent is very defensive and reacts to your moves every time; otherwise, it is very difficult.

Hiki Kote – CASE 3

(Hiki Kote when opponent starts Hiki Men)

Tip1 This waza is highly technical and difficult because you have to beat opponent's Hiki Men.

Tip2 Footwork: You must move your body by stepping your left foot back to your left side.

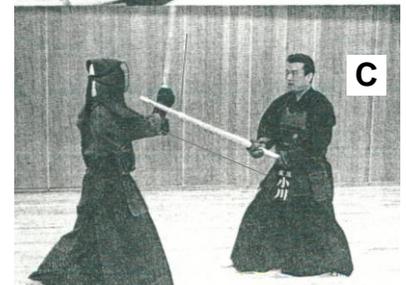
Tip3 Keep your left hand low and swing down to cut Kote as you pull your right foot. See picture A, B, C below.



A



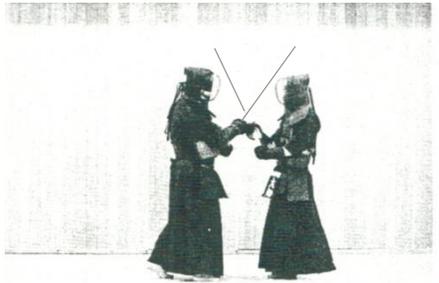
B



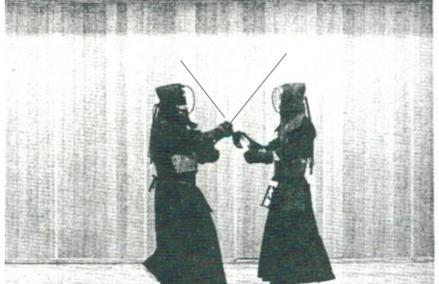
C

Hiki Gyaku Dō (引き逆胴) – CASE 2

Hiki Dō (引き胴) by feinting Hiki Men –CASE 1



1



2



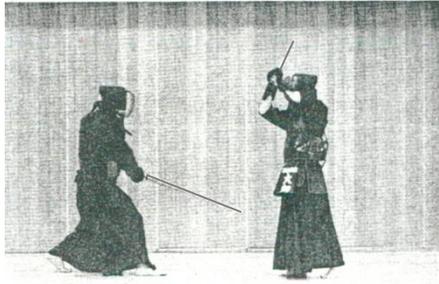
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4



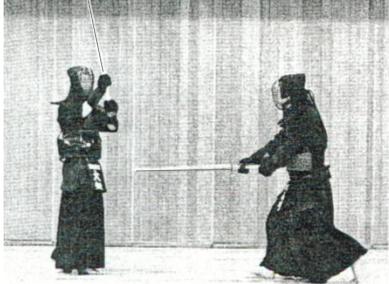
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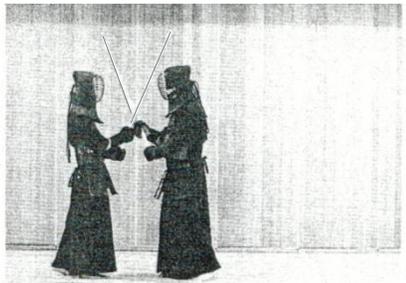
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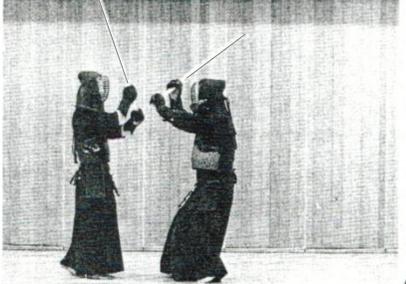
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2



3



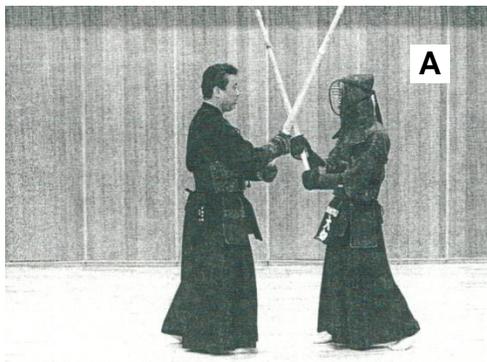
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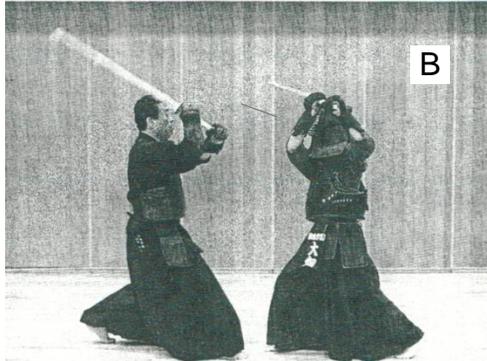
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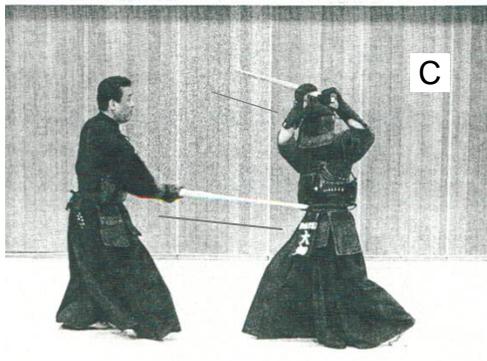
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A

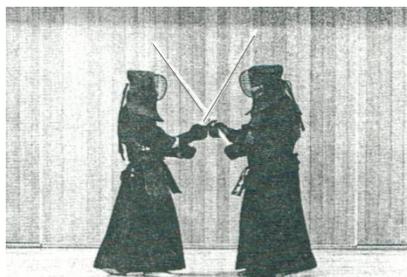


B

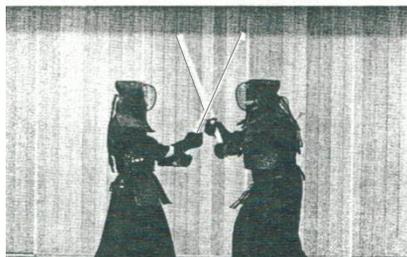


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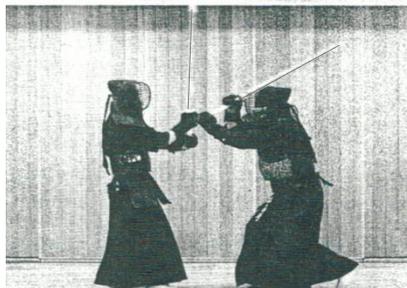
Hiki Dō against Hiki Men –CASE 3



1



2



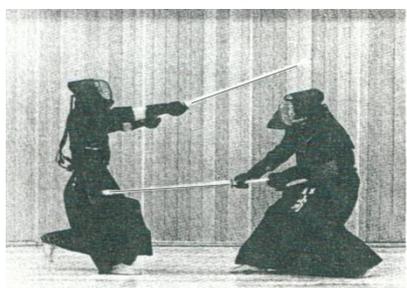
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6

Hiki Dō (引き胴) by feinting Hiki Men –CASE 1

(See page 8, picture 1-8 and A-C.)

Tip1 Ways to raise opponent's Tsubamoto (鑿元, Shinai near Tsuba) up:

- A Push opponent's Tsubamoto down to get his reaction to going up. That is standard way, but this alone is usually not good enough.
- B Feint on Men strike in addition to the above A.
- C Break opponent's body balance by the methods introduced on page 2

Tip2 It is necessary to study opponent's habits and reactions against your Seme during kendo tournament or practice. It is not easy to execute Hiki waza when the opponent has a habit of stepping in every time you pull back.

Hiki Gyaku Dō (引き逆胴) – CASE 2

Tip1 You can only strike Gyaku Dō for an opponent who reacts and defends to protect his Kote, Men and Migi Dō simultaneously by taking the stance like shown in picture B on page 8.

Tip2 You need to take more Maai (間合い) to strike Gyaku Dō (逆胴) because you need to show cut and pull out motion. See Tip3.

Tip3 You must show cut and pull out motion to convince referee. That is to cut through with Kensaki (剣先) from the right side where the cut starts to left forward side where it pulls out.

Tip4 Right hand should be in center of your body, and left hand is in front of your left waist for Zanshin after the Gyakudo (逆胴) strike. See picture C and Case 2 picture 6 on page 8.

Hiki Dō (引き胴) against Opponent's Hiki Men– CASE 3

Tip1 You must move your body back diagonally to your left side and lower your body when you strike Migi Dō. That is more natural posture for this Waza. See picture 5.

Tip2 Furikaburi (振りかぶり, Shinai swing up) should be small. See picture 3.

Tip3 You must use Tenouchi (手の内, loosening/tightening/balancing of hand grip) to effectively strike Dō with correct Hasuji (刃筋) The cutting angle must be such that the direction from the Mine, opposite side of Hasaki, to HaSaki, cutting edge, must follow the pass of swing/cut.