

ACTION

1969 / VOL. 2

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A Special Champion

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EDITORIAL

Karate Professionalists vs. Professional Karate Players . . . there's a difference!

The Oxford Universal Dictionary defines *professionalism* as: "1. Professional quality, character, method, or conduct; the stamp of a particular profession." It further defines a professionalist as: "one who follows an occupation as a profession."

Isn't it about time there was some "professionalism" from karate "professionalists"—those who call themselves "amateurs" as well as those who bump heads for cash prizes?

Dirty schools, inept instructors, poor or dishonest business practices can no longer be excused by the cry of poverty on the part of those who wave the banner of "amateurism." Hard work and personal achievement, not money, is the stamp of the "professionalist."

What professional sportsmen (those who play for the money) would risk being branded as dishonest by skulking back into amateur play just because the rewards weren't as great as they thought they'd be? Unfortunately, there are a few not so "professionalist" professional *players* who have done just that. A practice which must be stopped if there is to be any integrity whatsoever on either side of that very skinny dividing line.

Let's not ignore the inept tournament promoter who throws a "bash" every other week with little or no planning, and even less concern for the wants or needs of his audience. (To him the contestant is simply a faceless entry blank.)

Please don't misunderstand. We are not condemning anyone. We wish, instead, to praise those — "amateur," "professional player," instructor, heads of schools and systems, and tournament promoters alike, who take the "professionalist's" approach to their work. Those who build character and pride into their labor. Above all we look forward to heaping praise on those who develop professional standards, methods and conduct for our very deserving art. It's going to be hard work, but for those who are willing, the rewards should be equally great.

With your help we hope to build a reputation for building the martial arts, NOT tearing down reputations.

M.A. Scott

Action Karate

proudly presents
its distinguished
advisory board
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ACTION KARATE



Joe Lewis takes a kick from Ed Parker as he escapes Chuck Norris' grab in a color documentary film on karate made specifically for television

Cover Photo by Scott

KARATE GOES HOLLYWOOD

Karate is becoming more than a flashy gimic in Filmland. It represents a fresh approach to the stale, "shoot 'em up bang bangs," and a proven winner at the box office.

If you've squirmed through the "mickey mouse" wrestling matches that were passed off as karate, take heart. Flick makers are at last turning to pros in the field (such as Ed Parker and Bruce Lee) for technical direction. Some of the art's younger talent is getting exposure in stand-in and stunt roles.

There are even some pretty good scripts in the mill by men who really know the art. The prospects are bright for increased exposure thanks to Hollywood's new-found interest in karate. Major articles on specific films may be regular fare in future issues of *Action Karate*.

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CHUCK NORRIS

A VERY SPECIAL CHAMPION

Dianne takes a personal interest in Chuck's business.

Photos by Dave McDonnell









Chuck is a devoted father . . . all too rare in this day and age.

Chuck's attitude toward tournaments is that they are an important part of the American 'karate' scene, and he urges his students to take part as soon as they are ready, both to test the techniques they already have in hand in actual competition and to encounter new styles and techniques from which they may learn. He also regards tournament competition as an important step and test in the development of sportsmanship. Additionally, he has found his tournament victories a useful means of advertising his schools and the quality of his teaching. And fundamentally he enjoys competing: before a match he may experience a terrible feeling of gnawing tension and uneasiness right in the pit of his stomach — he isn't so keen about that —, but he nonetheless wants to get at the challenge that awaits him in the ring and is invariably eager for victory. Risking new techniques under pressure in combat and taking the measure of a worthwhile opponent are equally dear to him. Although he trained initially in the Korean style, and that training was intensive, Chucks' personal style today is best described as "selective": it has by no means remained the pure 'tang soo do' style that one sees, for instance, in Joseph Hayes, or in a Korean stylist like Mitchell Bobrow, with primary emphasis upon rapid high kicks. Chuck has not hesitated to appropriate and adapt elements of other styles to his own use, and he commands today the most extensive repertory both of offensive and defensive techniques of any of the men participating regularly in tournament competition.

Sports are important in the Norris home.



After they have seen Chuck in action, most audiences are not likely to be particularly impressed by the general run of tournament contenders as there are only a few others in his category. The demands for his appearances at 'karate' tournaments and meets, first of all as competitor, but if not in that capacity, then at least for an exhibition bout, or as referee, as judge, anything, are clamorous and incessant: if he accepted all the invitations, he would be spending an expense-paid weekend away from home almost every weekend and find it impossible either to operate his own business successfully or to have any sort of personal life with his family. Feeling that he has acquired most of the important titles and accomplished about all he can expect to in tournament competition, Chuck has tried more than once in the past to retire—but the tournament directors and promoters and his public will not let him. Well, there is perhaps a bit more involved in his inability to quit once and for all than that alone: he would like to retire from competition and devote more time to his family and 'do-jos', and for more than a year now has found it increasingly difficult to find the hours he needs in which to train and maintain his techniques at peak efficiency, but the compulsion to compete is still very strong in Chuck, even with all the titles he already owns. Now that he has established a reputation, he feels constantly that he must meet its demands. He may attend a tournament with little real thought of entering, but once he is on the scene he becomes aroused and soon bounds into the ring to prove himself again—the tournament director and the audience are naturally delighted and urge him on. In the early months of last year, after he had won the Grand Championship of Henry Cho's First Tournament of Champions, the so-called "North American" tournament title, in New York City, he announced that that would be his last competition. The following June, however, when he arrived for Cho's "All-American" Tournament, he was right back at it again: he could not resist the impulse to confront Joe Lewis once more. And then in late July he won a big victory at the "Internationals," all after his first decision to retire. This last August, after winning the "Internationals" a second time, he again considered withdrawing entirely from competition, and it appeared more probable that if he declared his retirement now, at this stage of his career his decision would be final. When he did in fact get around to making a formal announcement on his future tournament plans, however, after an exhibition bout against Mitchell Bobrow (whom he defeated) at 'Sensei' Ki Whang Kim's tournament in Silver Springs, Md., in late September, he stated only that he was retiring from participation in amateur competition, acknowledging the possibility that he might subsequently choose to enter some of the forthcoming professional tournaments and compete for cash. That possibility has now become a certainty as far as one professional contest is concerned. Chuck's presence at a tournament conveys prestige, and his name has considerable drawing power, so it is understandable that Aaron Banks should want to persuade him to take part in one of the four main events at his first professional tournament in New York City on November 24th, along with Skipper Mullins and Joe Lewis. Chuck's attitude toward the professional tournaments was sceptical at the start; he held aloof from the initial discussions of professional matches that were taking place, and would not commit himself definitely when Banks first approached him. But Aaron Banks is crafty, and he quickly came up with an idea that he knew Chuck

was not likely to refuse: he would present him in a four-round match against Luis Delgado. Delgado, of course, is the up-and-coming nineteen-year-old who won a decision over Chuck at last winter's "East Coast vs. West Coast" Tournament in New York; this defeat interrupted Chuck's long series of victories, and though he accepted it with outward calm at the time, it rasped against his self-esteem and rankled him. Chuck has had it in the back of his mind ever since to confront Delgado again and trounce him if the opportunity presented itself, so he finally capitulated to Banks' ardent wooing and has agreed to appear at the tournament, as Banks knew he would. Delgado is a spirited and determined competitor, and the match should be a very gripping one—but Chuck will be doubly on his mettle in their encounter. He is not coming to New York with any intention of allowing a repetition of his previous experience, and the general opinion is that in this rematch he will fold Luis up and put him in his pocket (along with six hundred dollars of Aaron Banks' money).

But for all the color and excitement of his tournament career, Chuck is fundamentally a teacher: that is his real 'metier'. That he is a good teacher is proved by the record of his students, with Jerry Taylor at the head of the class: for three years in a row entrants from Chuck's schools have won the "Internationals" Team Championships at Ed Parker's Long Beach tournaments, which is out of all proportion to their actually smaller numbers in comparison to other groups of 'dojos'. And six Norris students placed in the "Internationals" "finals" this year. A large part of Chuck's success with his pupils seems to lie in the quality of the instruction he and his associated teachers give within the warm "family" atmosphere that prevails at the Norris 'dojos': his students all feel that they "belong", and this helps them to be at ease from the start in their new Martial Arts environment and to learn more readily as they progress through their training. Chuck's operation has expanded greatly since he opened his first school: that original 'dojo' on Cabrillo Street in Torrance is still in operation, serving over seventy students and nearly bursting its seams, but its size has long been inadequate, and its location has never been the best from Chuck's standpoint, so he is closing it soon when his (splendiferous) new school opens in South Redondo Beach on November 6th—he is transferring his Torrance students there then, and believes they will find it an improvement in every way. His second 'dojo', which he opened in August of 1964, is his present headquarters: it is the famous one on Artesia Boulevard in Redondo Beach where most of the high school and college youngsters train and where his most gifted and dedicated students work out under his personal supervision. The Redondo Beach Headquarters serves between two hundred and two hundred fifty 'karateka'. Last January Chuck opened up a 'dojo' in Las Vegas; he goes there twice a month, as a rule, but the 'dojo' has no full-time instructor and operates on a co-operative basis like a club for the benefit of its members in the area, where Chuck also occasionally organizes 'karate' tournaments. In April Chuck bought out Joe Lewis' interest in the Sherman Oaks Karate Studio, and now runs it in partnership with Robert Wall. They have invested a considerable sum to install showers in it now and to make other improvements as well, and it appears to be doing fine: Robert overflows with peppy promotional plans, and has succeeded in attracting an expanding clientele. Chuck thinks that they must have about seventy to seventy-five regular students there at present.

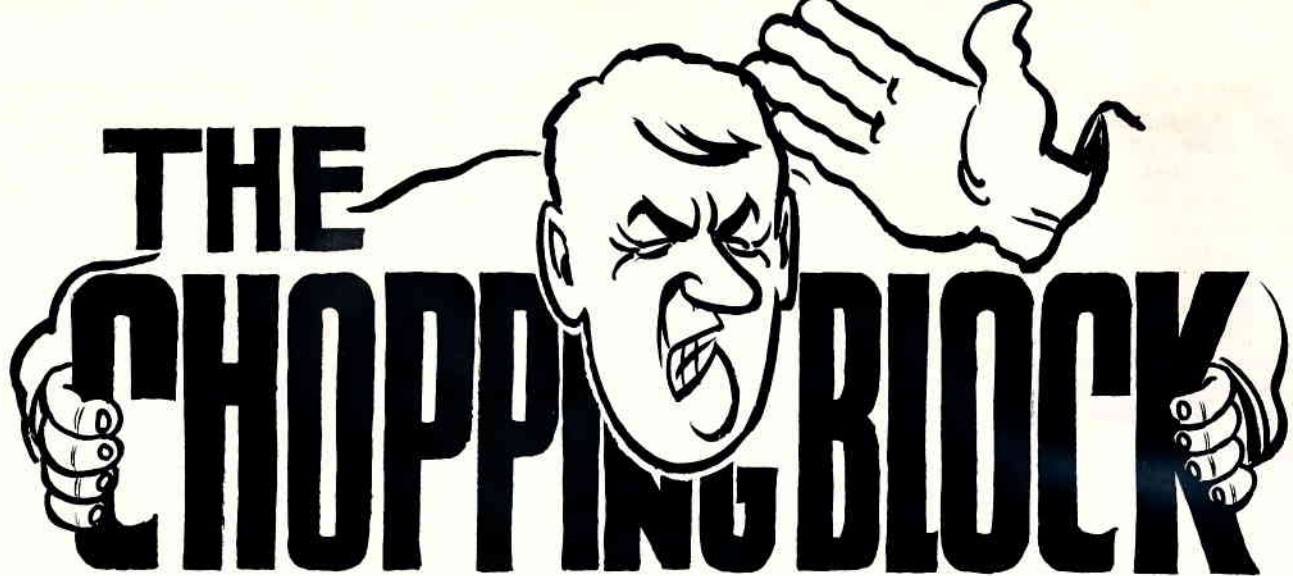
Chuck is a thousand times fortunate in Diane — and knows it! It would be impossible to determine the full extent of her influence, perhaps the strongest of all upon his life. She herself modestly insists that she has played only a small role in his achievements, but the truth is that she has been indispensable at the very least. Her temperament complements his admirably, in its genuineness and exuberance, and it is possible that they are seen at their very best together, a most charming young couple (whom one would never guess to have been married ten years already). One thing is certain: they are seldom solemn; they both love laughter and good company, and the give and take of their conversation is usually hilarious. Although they are both very busy and work hard, they have a wonderful life together, and one has only to see them to realize that they are happy as few others. They have an inviting house in the Torrance-Gardena area, not too cluttered with furniture so that their two golden youngsters, Michael, who is now five, and Eric, who is three, can charge about without unnecessary collisions. Both the boys are very active and have a fine, athletic relationship with their father. They have already acquired some 'karate' skills, naturally, and Diane herself is a 'karateka' of experience. Not surprisingly, she seconds Chuck's emphasis upon well-executed techniques, but she sometimes chafes at his disapproval of 'kumite' bouts for women at tournaments. Last March in New York City at Henry Cho's "all-American" Tournament, she got away from Chuck and did a little competing herself. She was eliminated after a jarring encounter with George Cofield's student, Stephanie Revander, and nursed a swollen arm back to Los Angeles, but she found the experience broadening nevertheless, and will not promise Chuck not to try again. In addition to Chuck's work teaching 'karate', the Norrises take an

active part in the life of their community as parishioners and attend services at the local Baptist church on the Sundays that Chuck is home. Aside from this, much of their social life revolves around the 'dojos', which frequently schedule outings as a part of Chuck's emphasis on "family atmosphere," and create their own social environments. When they do get away for an evening by themselves, Chuck and Diane like to attend hockey matches or other sporting events, and if they are in New York they will make an effort to go to a "musical." Chuck still feels a youthful enthusiasm for football games and boxing matches, and he keeps up his 'judo', which among his athletic interests is second only to 'karate'. In the future, he would like to develop into a hunter, and has already done some deer hunting in Utah. A deer rifle hangs over his mantle.

Chuck's is an active rather than a reflective temperament: he assimilates new ideas quickly, but has little time to be alone and think things over. Late at night, however, he may come in after an exhausting day and sink down in the quiet living room of his home to relax and consider the many changes that have occurred in his life. Most of those changes he has accomplished himself, and one can understand the satisfaction that it gives him to be able to provide a warm and secure environment for his own family. But he is not much given to reminiscing, and the future is indeed the land of his love as it has always been. Will 'karate' continue to absorb his interest and energies indefinitely into the future? How much will he involve himself in professional tournaments, now that he has retired from the amateur field? These and other questions remain to be answered during the coming months and years. For the present Chuck Norris is, and will probably long continue to be, America's favorite 'karate' hero.

Pat Johnson, Clyde Mills and Jim Donnelly enjoy an evening at the Chuck Norris home.





THE CHOPPING BLOCK

Dear Sirs,

After reading your magazine from cover to cover about three times, I must say congratulations on a much needed addition to the karate scene.

One of the other karate publications has been trying to stir up a controversy over the qualifications of Professor William Chow. I would like to see an article done on this man to clear up any doubts that anyone might have, and to give credit where credit is due.

Other karate publications have tried to sell magazines at the expense of individuals by starting and aiding rumors about styles, clubs, and people in the karate field. I trust that this publication will refrain from such pulp dime novel tactics, and will maintain a truly unbiased and truthful magazine. With this kind of a magazine as a launching pad, American Karate can grow and improve along natural lines. Without earning the reputation of being a circus side show act or a cult of some sort. Please keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Curtis A. Bradley
San Francisco, Calif.

Editor's Note:

The Chow incident seems actually to be an attempt on the part of a very jealous faction to discredit a famous and successful student who has contributed much to the art but stepped on a few toes, rather than a serious effort to set the record straight about the professor.

(Good suggestion, Curt. We have our staff doing the research on Prof. Chow now. When it is completed you can rest assured we will give the facts just as they are. We agree, it is unfortunate that some editors fail to grow out of the swamp of yellow journalism. A person or magazine that tries to build their reputation by tearing down the reputation of others is simply admitting that they have nothing to offer that is of any value. If we ever slip in that practice please call us on it.—Ed.)

Gentlemen:

Allow me to begin by thanking you for including my articles on the U.S.K.A. championships and Grand National tourneys in your magazine. My thanks are not meant as a mere token gesture, but come rather as a compliment to you. After reading your entire magazine, I was actually flattered that my articles were included.

It is gratifying to see a magazine about Karate which is comprehensive and attempts to bring out issues usually receiving little attention (local karatists, tournaments other than the ones on the East and West coasts, collegiate Karate, etc.). Another appealing aspect of your magazine is your use of photographs. The ones used were action shots conveying the excitement found in karate rather than mere shots of people grinning at photographers.

The article on collegiate karate particularly caught my attention as this is a field in which I am deeply involved. I know there are many clubs as large as my own (over one hundred male students and twenty-five female students) which lack for either general recognition or from not really having an opportunity to meet with different clubs due to the limited funds situation you mentioned in your article. I applaud your efforts to make collegiate karate known, and if there is anything I can do to help with this effort, please feel free to call on me.

Good luck in the future with what I am sure will be a very successful magazine.

Yours truly,
Max Muller
Shodan, Okinawan
Shorekan Goju-Ryu
Lawrence, Kansas

Gentlemen,

First of all let me apologize for the pen and paper but it is a'l that is available at the moment.

I have just finished reading your first issue of Action Karate' and I am very pleased with it. You people did a great job. Thank you and keep it up.

I enjoyed your interview with Mr. Steve Sanders. He is truly a credit to Karate and obviously a fine man.

During your interview with him, you asked if his Karate class was integrated and he replied, no we don't have girls in the class—the boys, they're Americans. Well, that happens to be a fine answer.

If more people had Mr. Sanders attitude this country and world would be a lot nicer place in which to live.

I wish you much success with your new magazine.

Respectfully,

Skip St Pierre
Garden Grove, Calif.

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Dear Sir:

I received your magazine this past week and enjoyed reading it. I thought it was well done, with some interesting articles. *I would like to offer some constructive criticism which, I believe, would make "Action Karate" interesting to more people.*

I am a black belt in Korean Tang Su Do. Therefore such terms as *seiken ura keru*, and *mawashi keru* mean nothing to me. *Con-kwon jirugi*, *twido chagi*, and *tolyo chagi* mean something to me. When you print articles on tournaments, the techniques should be in English terms. Use *roundhouse kick*, *back kick*, *lunge punch*: these are terms all styles can understand.

In other articles you quoted one competitor talking about another as saying,

"He's fast, has excellent technique, and is harder than hell to hurt." Does this competition go out in a tournament and try to hurt his opponent? An instructor, in another part of the same article, told one of his students, "Now, you have to hit him or the ref's will think it's an accidental hook off an ushiro ura and they won't score it." If "Action Karate" truly wants to help karate they will have to criticize instructors and competitors who think this way. Karate is supposed to build good sportsmanship, and mold a man's character. There must have been a crack in the "character mold" of the people who said the above statements. I have seen too many injuries in tournaments from New York to Los Angeles to let statements like those pass without saying anything.

If you ever want any information about Karate in the Armed Forces, please let me know. There isn't very much in the "States", but I will be going to Korea in July or August and will be glad to let you know what's happening there.

If I can help you in any way please let me know.

Sincerely yours,
Neil A. Ehrlich.

Your point is well taken, Neil. A bare description of the technique (such as roundhouse kicks, etc.) would be more universally understood by men in all styles and systems. It would also make the magazine more interesting to our readers who are not yet students of the martial arts. We are, therefore, asking our writers to either use English terms (Spanish in Spanish editions of A.K.) or to include an English translation. Thank you for your suggestion.—Ed.

Editor, Action Karate Magazine
696 East Colorado Blvd.
Pasadena, Calif. 91101

I find Vol. 1, No. 1 of *Action Karate* most stimulating and engaging. Responding to your invitation for reader reaction I would like to comment upon three related topics from the first issue of *Action Karate*. (1) On p. 20, Norris says that, "Through evolution, the styles are starting to look more alike. I think eventually we'll have a standardized system." (2) On p. 55, Norris and Skornia favor borrowing techniques from other systems, versus Kim's opinion that one system can be adequate. (3) On p. 50, it is stated that, "a collegiate system embracing all styles would satisfy the desire of most college players to test their skills against all styles."

It is well known that Norris and other top competitors have borrowed techniques from other systems in order to "round out" their armament in tournament play where competitors using differing systems are met. As stated in "The Declaration of Independence of American Karate," "pragmatism" is an aspect of the American ethic. The utilization of techniques that are effective will be incorporated into tournament play . . . in pragmatic terms . . . regardless of origins. This pragmatic posture and practice will doubtless continue. Though — as Norris says — systems are becoming similar through a pragmatic cross-exchange of techniques . . . the interaction of different systems in tournament play, the eventual formation of a standardized, official system (or systems?) remains as yet problematic.

The article on collegiate karate (p. 50) also address this theme in proposing, "a collegiate system embracing all styles (which) would satisfy the desire of most college players to test their skills against all styles." In my opinion this proposal is unrealistic and logically impossible. There is a possibility of a standardized American system (or systems) emerging in pragmatic and eclectic terms, but there is no possibility of "a collegiate system (or an X system or a Z system) embracing all styles" emerging. That's an old dream that re-occurs time and time again within humanity down the centuries . . . to create a system that embraces all systems. Or a system which embraces all systems which claim to embrace all systems. Or a system which embraces all systems which claim to embrace all systems. (Lord, look down and pity we poor mortals and save us from all super-systems.)

We are told that Chinese systems have their origins in systems which emigrated across the Chinese socio-cultural frontier

from India. Many diverging systems evolved and developed in China across the centuries. These Chinese systems in turn emigrated or were imported to Okinawa, where they were modified and re-formulated relative to the Okinawan socio-cultural context (syncretized and reconciled with the Okinawan ethos as it were), hence giving rise to a variety of new systems. Later, at the turn of the 19th Century, these Okinawan systems emigrated to Japan, from Japan to Korea, giving birth to systems congruent with the respective Japanese and Korean temperament and traditions. In the last 10 to 15 years a number (but not all) of these Chinese, Okinawan, Japanese, and Korean systems emigrated or were imported to North and South America, Europe, and a few countries (Australia, etc.). Attempts to synchronize and reconcile this abundance of systems to the American socio-cultural context are now in process.

The kata which comprise each unique system create "in extenso" an idealized or theoretical opponent and cannot answer all the variables and contingencies which may occur in un-systematic (or a-systematic) and spontaneous combat. Such blind spots which inhere within each unique system may be exploited by other unique systems which happen to address the blind spots. Such blind spots exist or Norris, for instance, would have no need to borrow techniques from other systems to complement his Korean system for use in tournament play. An eclectic American system (or systems) may emerge in pragmatic terms in future years, but as a system it will not and could not "embrace all styles" as the article on collegiate karate proposes. It is impossible for any single and unique system, even the most pragmatically eclectic system . . . even the most comprehensive and efficacious system within the range of human possibility, not to create "in extenso" a theoretical opponent (with concomitant and inherent blind spots). If an American system (or systems) coalesces and solidifies across time out of tournament play it will thus be just another coherent, integral, internally consistent karate system . . . not a system embracing all systems . . . not a system to end all systems . . . not a super-system . . . and certainly not a system with an answer to every problem posed by all other systems. The reasons why it can only be just another system is from our human limitations. Limitations are easy to overlook while in the midst of great and noble purpose and high enthusiasm. There is an optimal number of kata and conceptual premises for any system. Beyond that optimal size and complexity any and every system is confronted, however good and pure it's in-

tent, with the blunt and ignoble law of diminishing returns. Beyond that optimal size and complexity the system begins to grind, gall, flounder, blur, and fade. A man such as you or I can only learn competently so much in one lifetime. A "system embracing all systems and effective against all systems" would require a super-human and is forever beyond reach of our merely-human capacities and abilities — or else believe me, my dear sir . . . someone in China, in Okinawa, Japan, or Korea would have conceived of it by now. Pretty clever, these Chinese, Okinawans, Japanese, and Koreans.

Now, lest it be charged that I have attempted here to erect a straw horse for the pleasure of tearing it down, let me return to the text. On page 1, an A.K. editor tells us that karate can become a sport, "encompassing all the systems and styles presently in existence," and further, that this, "must be accomplished without destroying each and every individual system and style which has been a part of the Art of Karate as we know today." In my view this is an extravagant and unrealizable, not to say grandiose, goal. "All this and Heaven too," as the saying goes.

Believe me dear friends, no matter how one slices the (dream) pie, an American karate system cannot "encompass all the systems and styles presently in existence" . . . Amen . . . but to the degree that it can, it will most certainly transgress the integrity of each and every system involved. Not only will . . . but must.

The main issue . . . indeed the only issue . . . I find generated between the lines of the first issue of *Action Karate* is an old-fashioned moral issue. How can we appropriate the techniques from the Chinese, Okinawans, Japanese and Korean systems now in use, and create from them (pragmatically to be sure) an eclectic American system (or systems), and then diplomatically discard the foreign parent-systems without stepping on many foreign toes and also aggravating our American-ethos type conscience? How to make the transition to an American system (or systems) without appearing to the world at large and to ourselves as flagrant hijackers and ingrates? Besides pragmatism, another aspect of the American ethos is the sentiment of honesty, equality, and fair play. The writer seems to have this sentiment in mind in wanting to "unify" . . . in pragmatic and eclectic terms . . . and yet, at one and the same time . . ." without destroying the integrity of each and every individual system and style." Please come down off that there soapbox good sir, and tell it like it is. Now,

appropriating techniques to form yet another (this time American) system is bound to generate guilt feelings in line with our American ethics . . . and yet dear friends we cannot have our cake and eat it too (can we?) . . . we cannot create an American system out of our experience with foreign parent-systems, and yet retain the foreign parent-systems. It would be a contradiction of motives and goals to attempt or pretend both. Something (the parent-systems) has to go. Lets say it like it is.

The writer, attempting to find some ethical precedent (and rationalization for appropriation), compares the use of many foreign parent-systems to create an eclectic American system, with the English colonies becoming (through war and revolution) the American federation. Great day in the morning . . . what'll they think up next. Really now — there's no real need to justify or apologize for a chosen goal by appealing to federalism versus states rights . . . clothing normal ambition with American historical events. Other questions crowd in dear friends: What will the Canadians do? The Europeans? French karate? Why not attempt to create an International karate? May I suggest the United Nations as a suitable analogy.

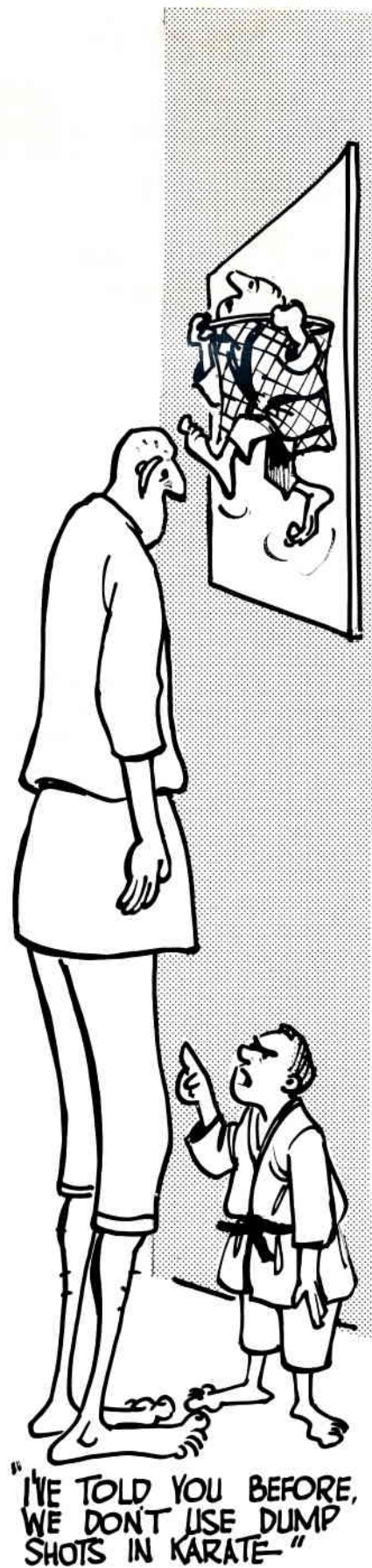
Your "master plan" toward the creation of American karate (or an American karate system or systems?) is an interesting proposition and one looks forward to actual developments. My critique of the proposition in the style of "the Devil's advocate" is of course too extreme and will be modified through time. But at this point, initially, the best thing that can happen to you is to have people pick holes in your argument. Not that I've succeeded to be sure. Congratulations to *Action Karate* on your first issue and best wishes for the future.

Sincerely yours,
R. Hayes

P.S.

I realize this letter is too long-winded for "The Chopping Block," but I prefer making my point to compressing my prose. My next letter to the editor will be more in keeping with your space requirements. I hope you get a large, healthy response to your first issue.

Thank you Mr. Hayes. The response has been both voluminous and healthy. We enjoyed your letter, but I'm afraid it is a wee bit long for this column. (And sometimes the point gets lost in the prose!) In the future we ask that "Chopping Block" letters be confined to three or four brief paragraphs. Longer letters should be submitted as articles (with pictures or art if possible). — Ed.



"I'VE TOLD YOU BEFORE, WE DON'T USE DUMP SHOTS IN KARATE"

ACTION KARATE DIRECTORY

ALABAMA

Health Clubs of Montgomery, 3020 Atl. Hwy., 300 E. South Bend
Littletons Gym, 304 Conti Mobile, 432-9157
Oriental Self-Defense School, 1404 University Ave., Tuscaloosa, 758-8458
Rushton Karate School, 137 N. Court St., Montgomery, 269-4888

ALASKA

Clear Martial Arts Kai, P.O. Box 56 or 69, Clear, Ph. Ext. 432

ARIZONA

Arizona Judo Yudanshakai, 223 Garfield, Tempe, 946-1839
Arizona Karate Ass., 2929 No. 28th St., Phoenix, 956-2730
Dick Smith Judo Club, 2001 E. Campbell Ave., Phoenix, 274-1402
Genies Inc., 1332 No. Scottsdale Rd., Scottsdale
Koden-Kan of Tucson, 4207 E. 22 Tucson, 327-6162
Mack's Boy's Gym, 5803 N. 7th St., Phoenix
Rendokan Judo DoJo, 406 S. Plumer Av., Tucson, 624-5915
Thunderbird School of Judo, 4801 E. Indian School Road, Phoenix, 959-161
Trias Inter. Inst. of Karate, 909 E. McDowell Rd., Phoenix, 252-0915
*Traco Inter. Kenpo Karate, 3119 N. Central Ave., Phoenix,
2200 N. Scottsdale Rd., Scottsdale
*Traco IKKA Kenpo Karate, 2644 Speedway Blvd., Tucson,
327-2960
University Health Club, 2000 E. Speedway Blvd., Tucson

ARKANSAS

*Kingston Health Club, 1610 W. 14, Little Rock, FR 2-9579

CALIFORNIA

Academy of Gung-Fu Karate, 471 W. Hayward, 782-1368
Academy of Judo, 17472 Ventura Blvd., Encino, 788-1914
Academy of Judo & Karate, 502 S. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, 525-0873
Academy of Judo & Karate, 204 A. N. Market, Inglewood, 677-8549
Academy of Martial Arts, 1430 Fremont Bl., Seaside, 394-8611
Aikido School & Assn., 701 Linden Ave., So., San Fran., 588-4955
Alegria Karate School, 24827 S. Western Ave., Lomita, 325-5603
Alameda's School of Karate, 1510 Webster Ave., Alameda, 522-3848
Almaden Kenpo Club, 2281 The Alameda, Santa Clara, 246-1889
American Judo & Karate Ass., 440 W. Bdway, Glendale, 241-2242
American Karate Academy, 5877 Venice Blvd., L.A., 936-2272
American Nippon Kenpo, 5625 S. Figueroa St., L.A.
American Nippon Kenpo, 202 N. Saratoga St., L.A., 263-7997
Anaheim Karate Studio, 275 E. Lincoln Blvd., Anaheim, 535-9060
Apollo Self Defense Club, 2026 N. Main, Walnut Creek, 939-0332
Arnolds School of Self Defense, 17643 Chatsworth, Granada Hills,
360-8313
A V Karate, 44750 N. Beech Ave., Lancaster, WH 8-2992
Bakersfield Judo Club, 1615 N. St., Bakersfield, 325-9524
Budokai Acad. of Karate, 1819 Market, San Fran., 863-7445
Budokan Karate, 8401 Jackson Rd., Sacramento
Burbank Seigikan, 852 N. Hollywood Way, Burbank, 842-9032
Bushido DoJo, 1770 Locust, Walnut Creek, 933-0342
Butokukai Military Art's Academy, 1641 Taravl, San Fran., 681-1563
Cahill's Judo Acad., 635 San Mateo Ave., San Bruno, 589-0724
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California Karate Do Renmel, P.O. Box 597, San Mateo, 826-0887
Camelia City Judo Club, 4200 Elvas Ave., Sacramento, 456-4311
Chevk's Kung-Fu Studio, 1340 Irving, San Fran., 661-6600
Chinese Karate Club, 820 W. State St., Redlands, 793-1402
Chinese Kenpo Gung-Fu, 16548 E. 14th St., San Leandro, 276-8766
Chinese Kenpo Karate, 1510 Webster St., Alameda, 522-3848
Chinese Kenpo Karate, 1033 MacArthur Blvd., San Leandro, 568-1011
Chinese School of Karate, 1169 23rd St., Richmond, 232-8797
Chinese YMCA Karate Club, 855 Sacramento St., San Fran., 681-1563
Clary Kenpo Karate, 1038 Doyce St., Menlo Park, 322-9056
College of Self Defense, 2010 Thompson, Ventura, 643-7032
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Conway's Kenpo Karate, 533 Middlefield Rd., Redwood City, 365-4938
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6575 Beach Blvd., Buena Park
870 Glenlyre, Laguna Beach
7841 Westminster, Westminster
801 W. Whittier, La Habra
11872 Rosecrans, Norwalk
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 International Karate Assn., 2582 E. Colorado, Pasadena, 798-5658
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 Kajukenbo Self Defense Inst., 107 Lealand Ave., San Francisco, 585-6864
 Kajukenbo School of Self Defense, 1169 23rd St., San Pablo, 232-8797
 Kang's Inst. of Tae Kwon Do, 1408 4th St., Sacramento, 447-9815
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 Karate-Do GoJu-Kai U.S.A., 97 Collinswood, San Francisco, 626-9987
 Karate Kung-Fu, 9322 1/2 E. Firestone Blvd., Downey, 869-9229
 Karate Kung-Fu, 10642 U Lower Azusa Rd., El Monte, 442-9507
 Karate Kung-Fu, 117 1/2 N. 6th St., Montebello, 722-8865
 Karate Kung-Fu, 262 S. San Gabriel, 285-9940
 Karate Self Defense School, 312 Chester Ave., Bakersfield, 325-8118
 Karate Self Defense Studio, 1429 N. Bristol, Santa Ana, 503-5550
 Karate Shorin School of, 136 E. Highland Ave., San Bernardino, TU 3-5610
 Karate Studios of Calif., 16010 Crenshaw, L.A., 327-2336
 Karate Ways, 4585 Santa Clara Ave., Oakland, 893-7640
 Kenichi Judo Dojo, 15 N. Ellsworth Ave., San Mateo, 342-5444
 Kenpo Karate, 9063 E. Imperial Hy., Downey, 861-4002
 Kenpo Karate, 1244 N. Black Stone, Fresno, 268-5826
 Kenpo Karate Kung-Fu, 12225 Harbor Blvd., Garden Grove, 534-9810
 Kenpo Karate School, 2482 El Camino Rl., Mountain View, 941-1667
 Kenpo Karate School, 1427 MacDonald St., Richmond, 233-1727
 Kenpo Karate Studio, 1065 E. Holt, Pomona, 623-9104
 Kenpo Karate Studio, 2155 Fulton Ave., Sacramento, 489-9471
 Kenpo Karate Studio, 2733 Riverside Bl., Sacramento, 443-5142
 Kenpo Karate Studio, 5973 El Cajon Blvd., San Diego, 583-9950
 Kenpo Karate Studio, 15240 Victory Blvd., Van Nuys, ST 7-9921
 Kejer Karate School, 780 Stanyan, San Francisco, 221-8934
 Korean Karate School, 1427 The Alameda, San Jose, 295-7422
 Koden Kan Inst., 2966 Freeport Bl., Sacramento, 447-2205
 Koyukan Judo Club, 3334 18th St., San Francisco, 431-0314
 KuKushian DoJo, 1038 Clement, San Francisco, 387-3743
 La Jolla Karate School, 5623 La Jolla, La Jolla, 459-7242
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 Clarence Lee Karate School, 1470 Washington, San Francisco, 771-1552
 James B. Lee Kenpo Karate Studio, 901 S. Broadway, Santa Maria, WA 2-3750
 Los Angeles Aiki Kai, 8929 Ellis Ave., Los Angeles, 838-7557
 Marin School of Karate, 351 San Anpreas Drive, Novato, 897-2185
 Marin School of Self Defense, 1001 Magnolia Ave., Larkspur, 461-5453
 Marshall Arts, 11268 Washington Blvd., Culver City, 391-9079
 Martia Arts, Inc., 3955 Mission St., San Francisco, 587-9960
 Rod Martins School of Self Defense, 2482 El Camino Real, Mtn. View, 941-1657
 Mataalii Kenpo Karate, 1519 Lincoln, Venice, 399-7325
 Modesto Karate Club, 1222 11th St., Modesto, 529-9798
 Jing Mo Karate School, 1931 Ocean Ave., San Francisco, 584-0200
 Montebello Lima Lama, 2122 Whittier Blvd., Montebello, 722-8925
 Earl Nishimoto's Self Defense, 12800 Venice Blvd., L.A., 398-0282
 Northern Schoo of Judo, 874 Grant Ave., Novato, 897-1767
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 Norris Karate School, 12155 Paramount Blvd., Downey, 862-4611
 North American Karate Kung-Fu Ass., 1005 1/2 S. Brand, Glendale, 247-2871
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 Oxnard Karate Cub, 2904 Paula, Oxnard, 487-3161
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 Panorama Kenpo Karate, 13864 Chase Street, Panarama, 892-9063
 Ed Parker's Kenpo Karate Studios, 10286 Westminister, Garden Grove, 530-3463
 Ed Parker's Kenpo Karate, 1237 So. La Brea, Inglewood, 672-2243
 *Ed Parker's Kenpo Karate Studios, International Headquarters, 1705 E. Walnut St., Pasadena, 793-2860
 Ed Parker's Kenpo Karate Studios, 11104 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, 478-9123
 Peninsula Judo & Jujitsu & Karate Academy, 571 Lighthouse Ave., Monterey, 375-2811
 Rembukan Karate Club, 7555 Pacific Ave., Stockton, 478-0371
 Robert's School of Karate, 7179 Thornton Ave., Newark
 Robert's School of Kenpo Karate, 22619 Mission Blvd., Hayward, 581-2206
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 School of Self Defense, 458 Santa Clara Ave., Oakland, 893-7640
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 Seiken Karate, 550 N. Azusa, Azusa
 Self Defense Club, 2304 24th Ave., Sacramento, 455-3351
 Sherman Oaks Karate Studio, 14556 Ventura, Sherman Oaks, 788-7819
 Shito Ryu Karate Club, 1429 Bristol, Santa Ana, 543-5550
 ShorinJin Ryu Academy, 3065 Middlefield, Carpenters Hall, Palo Alto, 327-7220
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 Shotokan Karate Ass., 4300 Melrose, L.A., 664-0039
 Shotokan Karate Ass., 29 - 39th Pl., Long Beach, 434-5842
 Shotokan Karate of Santa Monica, 1654 A 20th St., Santa Monica, 393-6913
 Shoto-kan Karate School, 8930 Valley, Rosemead, 280-2812
 Shurei-Kan Karate-Do, 4115 W. Olympic Blvd., L.A., 937-9214
 Shudo-Kan School of Karate, 393 Central Ave., Pittsburg, 439-1168
 Simmons Elise Self Defense, 3675 Grant St., Corona, 735-1908
 So. California School of Judo & Jujitsu & Karate, 760 Thomas St., Pac. Beach, 488-9092
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 Kenpo Karate, 1928 So. El Camino Real, San Mateo, Calif.
 *Travis AFB Shudo Kan Karate Club, SMSG Carl Lange, Bldg. 230, Travis AFB, Calif.
 University Karate Club, 1917 University St., Berkeley, Calif.
 Urquidez, Arnold, 17643 Chatsworth, Granada Hills, Calif.
 Wah Que Kung-Fu Studio, 302 Ord St., L.A., Calif.
 Walker, David P., 957 So. Pine St., Escondido, Calif. 92025
 Way of Japan (Shotokan), Jim Arwood (Robert Halliburton), 2417 E. Belmont Ave., Fresno, Calif.

Weisbrot, Herbert, 6917 Woodlake Ave., Canoga Park, Calif. 91304
Wilson, Mike, 1108 Grove Center St., West Covina, Calif. 91790
Wilson, Richard, 236 Sunset Place, Ridgecrest, Calif.
U.S. Wado-Kai Karate Dojo, 1917 University Ave., Berkeley, 841-7893
United Oriental Arts Club, 6901 Lennox St., Van Nuys, 989-3800
Venice Judo Club, 12448 Bradock Dr., I.A., 391-3229
Way of Japan Self Defense School, 2417 E. Belmont Ave., Fresno,
268-4786
Way of Japan, 2868 Fulton Ave., Sacramento, 481-5445
West Valley Judo Club, 20931 Roscoe, Canoga Park, 341-9162
Young's Karate School, 332 Balboa, San Francisco, 752-2863
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Zen Bei Butoko-Kai, 1641 Travel St., San Francisco, 681-1563

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American Tae Kwon Do Academy, 2810 Madison, Denver, 322-3186
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Mattson Academy of Karate, 3109 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, 355-6529
*Rocky Mtn. Tae Kwon Do Assn., 7023 Colfax Ave., Denver,
388-1143

CONNECTICUT

Academy of Judo, 1717 Barnum Ave., Bridgeport, Connecticut, 336-0188
Academy of Karate, 323 Frost Rd., Waterbury, 756-5615
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Cromwell School of Judo, West St., Cromwell, 346-6551
Hartford Judo Club, 380 Hudson, Hartford, 246-9253
Jocis Judo School, 101 Carlson Ave., Bridgeport, 372-9281
Karate Dojo Center, 54 Golden Hill, Bridgeport, 368-0022
Martial Arts Assn., 9 Spring St., Danbury, 744-3722
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Tang Soo Do Karate, 78 Alexander Ave., Waterbury, Conn. 756-6798
White Plains School of Self Defense, 117 Main St., White Plains,
761-9690
Yamasaki Judo School, 1404 Walley Ave., New Haven, 389-4422

FLORIDA

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Bushido Kai of Florida, 1772 S. Congress, West Palm Beach
Hollywood Judo, Inc., 2035 Harrison St., Hollywood, 922-8344
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Kempo Karate of Jacksonville, 306 W. Adams, Jacksonville, 356-7433
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875-2962
Valdosta Karate Club, 404 S. Patterson St., Valdosta, 242-2453
Wasin Ryu Karate Studio, 127 Flint Ave., Albany
Wasin Ryu Karate Studio, 1206 N. Jefferson, Albany, 436-3474

HAWAII

Callejo Karate Kai, 87-233 Heleuma St., Waianae
Chuzo Kotaka, 1418 Kewalo St., Apt. 3A, Honolulu
Godin's School of Self-Defense, 913 Waimanu St., Honolulu, 589-990
Japan International Karate Center, 848 B. S. Beretania, Honolulu,
568-996
Kaimuki Judo Club, 3454 Kaau, Honolulu, 775-866
Karate Federation of Hawaii, 428C Chicago Ave., Aiea-Halawa, Oahu
Okinawa Karate Ass., 1009 Waimanu St., Honolulu, 504-577
Pang's Tai Chi Da Kua Studio, 1186 Fort St., Rm. 305, Honolulu, 504-118
Tobosa's Kaji Kumi of Self Defense, 91-1022 Ikulani St., Ewa Beach,
686-028

IDAHO

Bushido School of Karate, 612 No. Orchard, Boise, 343-6496

ILLINOIS

Academy of Martial Arts, 460 Garfield Ave., Aurora, 892-3804
Academy of Self Defense, 7168 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, 637-8021
American Self Protection Assn., 4228 Du Bois Blvd., Brookfield, 458-1924
Brownridge Academy of Karate, 610 1/2 7th St., Charleston, 395-7476
*Chicago Judo & Karate Center, 7902 So. Ashland, (312) TR
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Chi Academy of Martial Arts, 3508 S. Halsted St., Chicago, 528-7631
Chucks Karate Club, 460 N. 51st, E. St. Louis, 308-0770
Elgin Karate School, 5 South Spring St., Elgin, Illinois, 695-5434
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Japan Karate Assn., 854 Madison Ave., Oak Park, 385-4334
Joliet School of Martial Arts, 368 W. Jefferson St., Joliet, 726-1695
Judo Training Center, 4100 - 14th St., Rock Island, 788-9872
Karate Assn. of Skokie, 8058 Lincoln Ave., Skokie, 679-0557
Kai Tatsu School of Martial Arts, 1107 A E. St. Chase Rd., Lombard,
634-1555
Midwestern Karate Club, 1756 State St., St. Louis
Military Art Institute, 2440 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, 472-3564
Parker Karate School, 3030 N. Central Ave., Chicago, 622-5955
School of Syama, Coyne Center, Milan, 787-4818
Shindo Kan School of Judo, 8527 S. Stony Island, Chicago, 374-1711
Shorin Ryu Karate School, 3449 W. Irving Park, Chicago, 463-5228

Tai Jutsu School of Karate, 3030 N. Central, Chicago, 622-5955
Tri City Karate Center, 5814 Cermak, Chicago, 656-2600

INDIANA

Daemyung Karate Club, 3232 N. Clinton, Ft. Wayne, 484-1280
Gary Aikikai, 1305 W. 5th Ave., Gary, 886-2656
Indiana Karate Center, 5268 Hohman, Hammond, 932-5533
KoKomo Martial Arts Inst., 206 S. Main St., Kokomo
Komaki Acad. of Karate, 2307 Main St., Anderson
Louisville Karate School, 3208 Presoon Hwy., Louisville
Okinawan Karate Center, 101 N. Union St., Kokomo
Olympic Karate Inst., 3984 Broadway, Gary, 887-8614
Tae Kwon Do Karate Assn., 2644 Heidelberg Ave., Evansville, 425-0401
Tai Ryu School of Karate, 101 1/2 S. Main, Southbend, 255-4570
Tai Jutsu Aikido, 113 W. Monroe, Southbend, 287-5612

IOWA

Des Moines Karate School, 1425 Walnut, Des Moines, 288-1959

KANSAS

School of Karate, 1230 McCormick, Wichita, 942-3690
The JudoKan, 1729 W. Douglas St., Wichita
Topeka Karate Acad., 1511 Huntston, Topeka, 351-9701

KENTUCKY

University of Kentucky Karate Club, P.O. Box 4923, Lexington

LOUISIANA

All Amer. Karate Assn., 2705 S. Broadway, New Orleans, 822-1798
Ben's Judo Club, 3925 Delhi Met, New Orleans, 835-6330
Calcasieu Karate Club, 1112 Railroad Ave., Lake Charles, 436-7270
Chinese Karate Inst., 8431 Apple, New Orleans, 866-6856
Crescent City Karate Clubs, 709 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, 532-8367
524 Met Road, New Orleans, 835-9207
Crescent City Judo Club, 1400 Jefferson, New Orleans, 301-9685
Golden Dragon Judo School, 5523 Airline Hy., Baton Rouge, 357-4116
Harry Brace's Karate Studio, 4315 Common, Lake Charles, 477-5304
Louisiana Judo Club, 240 Burgundy, New Orleans, 524-1404

MARYLAND

East Coast Bando Assn., 711 Hudson Ave., Takoma Park
Holiday Health Center, 5343 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
Isshinryu Karate Club, Holy Hall, Elkton
Isshinryu Karate Club, 132 E. Main St., Salisbury, 742-8358
Judo, Inc., 1524 York Rd., Baltimore, 825-4065
Judo, Inc. of Maryland, 1539 N. Calvert, Baltimore, 752-2548
Kenpo Karate Studio, 6218 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, 633-5456
Moo Duk Kwan Studio, Georgia Ave., Silver Springs, 585-2180
Oriental Defense Arts Assn., Inc., 3556 S. Hanover, Baltimore, 355-9693

MASSACHUSETTS

Academy of Kachi, 1871 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford
Academy of Kachi, 390 S. Main St., Fall River, 672-4043
Academy of Karate, 297 Dartmouth, New Bedford, 993-3364
Academy of Ket Sugo, 133 Summer St., Boston, 423-4994
Academy of Physical & Social Development, 1240 Boylston St., Brookline
Athletic Training Center, 18 Bailey Pl., Newton, 969-7080
Bay State Judo Club, 12 Apple Grath, Newton, 332-5047
Bushidokai Karate, 29 Forest St., Medford, 395-9746
Far East Inst. of Karate, 303 Columbus Ave., Boston, 267-8258
Henry's Say's School of Karate, 54 Canal St., Holyoke
Mattson Academy of Karate, 26 Summer, Natick, 653-9700
Nishimoto School of Judo, 8 Bigelow, Cambridge, 354-0689
Norwood Health Club, 724 Washington, Norwood, 769-3888
Okinawa Karate Academy, 58 Mechanic St., Marlboro, 485-9783
Okinawan Karate-DoJo, 129 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, 898-7209
Okinawan Karate DoJo, 20 Charlotte St., Dorchester
Okinawan School of Karate, Corner High & Church Sts., Clinton
Shodokan DoJo, 438 Humphrey St., Swampscott, ???-???
Shorin Ryu Karate, 166 School St., Everett
Tohoku Judo, 30 Temple St., Somerville, 623-9075
Ventresca Karate Studio, 137 Pearl St., Boston, 426-1441

MICHIGAN

Academy of Martial Arts, 20 College Dr., Auburn Heights
Academy of Martial Arts, 16213 W. 7 Mile Road, Detroit
American Karate Assoc., No. 1 Evanston Ave., Muskegon, 773-9770
Budokan Judo Club, 16862 Joy Rd., Dearborn
Detroit Judo Club, 15351 Livernois, Detroit
Grand Rapids Judo School, 1014 Franklin S.E., Grand Rapids
Judo Club of Mt. Clemens, 51 1/2 N. Walnut, Mt. Clemens
Korean Karate Clubs, 8479 8 Mile, Warren
Mich. Tae Kwon Do Assn., 301 S. Main, Royal Oak
Moo-Duk-Kwan, Oakland YMCA, 1016 W. 11 Mile Road, Royal Oak
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Budokai Acad. of Karate, 114 South 7th St., St. Joseph
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Robert Yarnall's School of Karate, 3530 Gravois St., St. Louis
Shudo Kan Karate Club, 2605 Gravois, St. Louis

MONTANA

Montana YMCA Karate Club, 402 N. 32nd St., Billings

NEBRASKA

Bel Aire Karate School, 12100 W. Center Rd., Omaha

Weisbrot, Herbert, 6917 Woodlake Ave., Canoga Park, Calif. 91304
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 Cromwell School of Judo, West St., Cromwell, 346-6551
 Hartford Judo Club, 380 Hudson, Hartford, 246-9253
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 Yamasaki Judo School, 1404 Walley Ave., New Haven, 389-4422

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 Hollywood Judo, Inc., 2035 Harrison St., Hollywood, 922-8344
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 Kaimuki Judo Club, 3454 Kaau, Honolulu, 775-866
 Karate Federation of Hawaii, 428C Chicago Ave., Aiea-Halawa, Oahu
 Okinawa Karate Ass., 1009 Waimanu St., Honolulu, 504-577
 Pang's Tai Chi Da Kua Studio, 1186 Fort St., Rm. 305, Honolulu, 504-118
 Tobosa's Kaji Kumi of Self Defense, 91-1022 Ikuhani St., Ewa Beach,
 686-028

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ILLINOIS

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North Jersey Karate Clubs, 444 Blvd., Hasbrouck Heights
North Jersey Karate Clubs, 430 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
North Jersey Karate Clubs, 78 Market St., Patterson
Nuttley School of Karate, 84 Center St., Nutley
Olympic Karate Assn., Merion Ave., Cherry Hill
Pompton Lakes Karate School, 268 Wanaque Ave., Patterson
Richmond Karate School, 360 Manor Rd., Summit
Sakura Karate Club, 2616 S. Broad St., Trenton
School of Self Defense, 6811 Bergenline, Guttenburg
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Judo & Karate Clubs, Inc., 4601 Lomas Blvd., N.E., Albuquerque
Shorinryu Karate DoJo, 1029 San Mateo, S.E., Albuquerque
University of New Mexico Karate Club, Box 1-5, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque

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American DoJo Inc., 84-22 Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Heights
American DoJo Inc., 170-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
American DoJo Inc., 1215 Jericho Turn Pike, New Hyde Park L.I.
American Karate Inst., 29 W. 125 St., New York
Arts of Self Defense Inc., 431 Lafayette Ave., Hawthorne
Blue Diamond School of Karate, 8 Bank St., Peekskill
Brooklyn School of Karate, 2192 Fulton, Brooklyn
Bushido School of Self Defense, 519 Court St., Brooklyn
Central New York School of Karate, 3016 James St., Syracuse
Chung Sang Do Karate School, 77 State, Binghamton
Freeport School of Karate, 22 S. Grove St., Freeport
Genesee Judo League, 3 Parasel Ave., Rochester
GoJo Ryu DoJo, 2088 A Amsterdam Ave., New York
GoJu YMCA Karate Club, 179 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn
Golden Dragon Karate, Inc., 124 W. Chipawa, Buffalo
Hastings Karate Club, 204 Riverle Ave., Yonkers
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Ken Po Karate Studios, 15 Palisades Ave., Yonkers
Kings Highway DoJo, 1610 E. 19th St., Brooklyn
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Kalee Riverdale Karate School, 5628 Mosholu Ave., Riverdale
Ko-Chon Yudo Karate Club, 31 Park Rrok, New York
Long Island Aikikai, 303 Maple Ave., Rockville Center
Manson Judo Club, 1070 Niagara, Buffalo
Mt. Vernon School of Self Defense, 52 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon
New York Karate Academy, 144 W. 54th St., New York
New York GoJukai, 11 E. 17th St., New York
New York Aikikai, 142 W. 18 St., New York
Nisei Judo Center, 2411 West Chester, Bronx
Queens Judo Center, 106-15 Metropolitan Ave., Forrest Hills
Richard Chun Karate Center, 1487 1st Ave., New York
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Ryukyus Karate Studio, 40 W. Main St., Riverhead Long Island
S. Henry Cho Karate Inst., 135 W. 23rd St., New York
Saizen Karate DoJo, 77 State St., Binghamton
School of Karate, 30 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn
School of Self Defense, 1673 Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester
Sportsmans KoDo Kan, 585 Michigan Ave., Buffalo
Staten Island Karate Club, 515 Broadway, Staten Island
Staten Island Karate DoJo, 1285 Castleton Ave., Staten Island, 447-8587
Tong DoJo, 80 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn
Tremont Judo School, 535 Tremont St., Bronx
Tremont Judo School, 4271 Broadway, New York
Triple City's Karate School, 143 Main St., Binghamton
Troy Judo Club, 177 River, Troy
Peter Urban's Little Tokyo, 22-6 Wooster St., New York
Wake Field School of Judo, 4407 White Plains Rd., Bronx
White Plains School of Self Defense, 117 Main St., White Plains
World Fighting Arts, Delaware Court Bldg., Buffalo
World Wide Karate Inc., 145 W. 27th St., New York
Yamato School of Martial Arts, 678 Morris Park Ave., New York

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Aiki-Do Club, P.O. Box 829, Asheville
Carolina Karate Inst., 1514 Central Ave., Charlotte
North Carolina School of Self Defense, 1105 W. 1st, Winston-Salem
Charlotte Karate Club, 3431 Rozzells Ferry Rd., Charlotte
North Carolina Inst. of Self Defense, 1826 W. Franklin Ave., Gastonia
School of Oriental Arts, 509 S. Elam Ave., Greensboro

OHIO

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Black Belt College, 6107 Ridge Ave., Cincinnati
Canton Karate School, 1718 Nauarrr S.W., Canton
Central Karate Club, 5405 S. Pearl, Parma
Chung Sing Kenpo Karate, 568 1/2 W. Tuscarawas St., Akron
Don-San Judo, 235 Court St., Hamilton
Fairborn Karate Club, 12 S. Central, Dayton
Grants Karate Club, 318 1/2 E. 5th St., Dayton
Karate School of Self Defense, 2443 N. Verity Park Way, Middletown
Kent Karate Club, 154 S. Water St., Kent
Kim IL Joo Karate School, 215 E. Waterloo, Akron
MidEast Judo Academy, 29010 Euclid, Euclid
National School of Self Defense, 8136 Vine, Cincinnati
***Ohio Judo & Karate Assn., 11722 Detroit, Lakewood 44107 (216) 831-1872**
YMCA Judo Club, 135 N. LimeStone, Springfield

OKLAHOMA

Jack Hwang Inst. of Karate, 1223 N. May Ave., Oklahoma City
Lou Angels Inst. of Karate, 3739 S. Peoria, Tulsa
Lou Angels Inst. of Karate, 3390 N. Lancing Pl., Tulsa
Lou Angels Inst. of Karate, 110 N. Morton, Okmulgee
Lou Angels Inst. of Karate, 27 N. Mainfi Sapulpa
Lou Angels Inst. of Karate, 213 Muskogee, Tahlequah
Oklahoma Acad. of Karate, 4131 N.W. 23rd St., Oklahoma City

VIRGINIA

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Judo De Greater Washington D.C., 890 S. Pickett, Alexandria
Karate School of Virginia Beach, 5312 Virginia Beach Blvd., Virginia Beach
Karate Studio Inc., 123 Libbie Ave., Richmond
Lee School of Karate Inc., 6048 Glen Carlyn Dr., Falls Church
Lee School of Karate Inc., 841 Little Creek Rd., Norfolk
Lee School of Karate Inc., 901 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D.C.
Oriental Defensive Arts Studio, 3101 Williamsburg Rd., Richmond
Pai Defensive Arts Studio, 3012 W. Broad St., Richmond
Peninsula Judo Assn., 71 Pine Chapel Rd., Peninsula

WASHINGTON

Bremerton Karate DoJo, 2821 Kitsap Way, Bremerton
Budokan Inc., 306 S. Main, Seattle
Corbetts School of Self Defense, 409 Wall, Seattle
***Isshinryu Karate School, 5243 S. Tacoma Way, Tacoma (206) GR 5-9200**

Judo Seiki-Kan, 118 Division, Spokane
Kung Fu Club, 656 1/2 King St., China Town, Seattle
Kung Fu of Sea, 2101 14 St., Sea
Martins Karate Club, 10907 Aurora, Sea
Rainier Health Club, 725 23rd St., Sea
Reuters Karate School, 513 156th, Bellevue
Sea Judo DoJo, 1510 S. Washington, Sea
Sea Karate DoJo, 919 Pike St., Sea
Sea Karate-Fu, 120 Pike St., Sea
Shorin Jiryu School of Karate, 312 112th St., Tacoma
Shorin Ryu Karate DoJo, 122 4th St., North Edmonds
Washington Karate Ass., 8351 15th St., Sea
Washington Karate Ass., Lynnwood Shopping Center, Lynnwood
Washington Karate Ass., 14 C St., S.E. Auburn
Washington Karate Ass., 315 S. 2nd St., Renton
Judo of Greater Washington, 890 S. Pickett St., Washington, D.C.

WEST VIRGINIA

Karate Self Defense Club, 1301 N. Queen St., Martinsburg

WISCONSIN

Academy of Judo, 706 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee
Madison School of Karate, 2147 Oakridge Ave., Madison
Milwaukee Aikido Club, 4723 West Center St., Milwaukee

These names arrived too late to be included under their respective headings:

Ju-Keren Karate Centers, 7110 W. Higgins, Chicago, Ill. 60656
Hyde Park Center, 1400 E. 53rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60615
Karate, Inc., 3525 Pershing Dr., El Paso, Texas 79903
Bob Yarnall School of Karate, 2954 Celarview, St. Louis, Mo. 63121
Louisiana Tech Karate, P.O. Box 5567 T.S., Ruston, Louisiana 71270
Jayhawk Karate Academy, 5019 Leavenworth Road, Kansas City, Kansas 66104
Peoria College of Karate, 716 West Main, Peoria, Illinois
South Dakota State University Karate Club, Brookings, South Dakota 57006
Jack Motley's School of Tae Kwon Do, 4001 North Palafox, Pensacola, Florida 32505
Chi Do Kwan Karate School, 102 Colonial Court, New Burgh, Indiana 47630
Grand Haven Y.M.C.A. Chi Do Kwan, Grand Haven, Michigan
School of Chi Do Kwan, 1101 Evanston Ave., Muskegon, Michigan
Okinawan Karate Club, 516 Lerner St., Buckeye Lake, Ohio
Chi Do Kwan Karate Club, Ball State University, Box 98 Edwards Hall, Muncie, Indiana
Michigan Martial Arts, 900 W. Saginaw, Lansing, Michigan 48910
Pittsburg Karate Club, 103 Climax St., Pittsburg, Penn. 15210
University of Michigan Karate Club, Waterman Blvd., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Horton Academy of Karate, 2103 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Michigan
Korean Karate Club, 29250 Van Laan, Warren, Michigan 48092
Chong Do Kwan Assn., 2363 West Jefferson, Trenton, Michigan 48183
Grand Rapids Karate Club, 2131 Division, Grand Rapids, Michigan 48207
Michigan State University Karate Club, 150 Intermural Bld., East Lansing, Mich.
Ohio Karate Assn., 2705 Market St., Youngstown, Ohio 44507
Victor Moore Karate Studio, 243 West McMillan St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45219
Moo Duk Kwan School of Karate, 413 L. Pleasant St., Obeolin, Ohio 44074
School of Martial Arts, 900 N. Hickory St., Joliet, Illinois
Midwestern Karate Club, 1756 State St., E. St. Louis, Illinois
Japan Karate Assn., 2338 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Great Lakes Karate Assn., 1112 Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Okinawan Karate Club, 4180 Pearl Rd., Cleveland, Ohio
Shelton Karate School, 154 N. Broadway, Lexington, Kentucky
Glando Karate School, 3559 Law Road, Oxford, Ohio 45056
School of Karate, 202 E. Colvert St., South Bend, Indiana
Olympic Karate Club, 229 E. 16th St., Indianapolis, Indiana
Kaudan Karate Club, 2016 Berkley Plaza, South Bend, Indiana
Karate Training Club, 1520 West Road, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Johnston Academy of Martial Arts, 7 Myrtle Ave., Johnston, Rhode Island 02919
Jake Cabuag's Kenpo Karate, P.O. Box 175, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Kenpo Karate School, 3533 Belair Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21213
Mattson Academy of Karate, 871 Washington St., Braintree, Massachusetts
Mattson School of Karate, 3 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.
Go-No-Sen-Karate Assn., Page Park Y.M.C.A., 5555 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri
St. Louis Karate Assn., 7717 Big Bend Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri
Academy of Okinawan Karate, 3421 Library Road, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

a service to our readers. They are not an indorsement of the cations of the instructors. We strongly recommend that pros-
ea to compare the quality of instruction before making a final
ailable @ \$5.00 per issue, three issue minimum.)

Lincoln Karate Acad., 2057 S. 16th St., Lincoln
Midwestern Karate School, 1240 E. 13 St., Omaha
Omaha Karate School, 221 S. 19th St., Omaha
Tokyo Karate DoJo, Lot 66, 1080 N. 48th St., Lincoln

NEVADA

David German Karate School, 1814 E. Charlston Blvd., Las Vegas
Kung Fu Karate School, 616 S. Decatur Blvd., Las Vegas
Kung-Fu Karate Studio, 3117 Industrial Rd., Las Vegas
Norris Karate School, 1332 Las Vegas Blvd., Las Vegas

NEW JERSEY

Academy of Karate, 523 N. White Horse Pike, Magnolia
*Gary Alexander Karate, 969 Stuyvesant Ave., Union
Oikido Inc., 6811 Bergenline Ave., Guttenburg
American Budokwai Karate, 56 Colfax Ave., Clifton
American Gosindo Karate, 345 Kearny Ave., Kearny
American Karate Inst., 231 Washington Blvd., Newark
Arts of Self Defense, 431 Lafayette, Hawthorne
Atlantic City Karate Club, 2811 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Bloomfield Goshin Kai, 422 Broad St., Bloomfield
Cedar Grove Goshin DoJo, 569 Pompton Ave., Cedar Grove
Chinese Kung Fu Assn., North Hudson YMCA, 1301 Washington St.,
Hoboken
Goshin Do Karate DoJo, 26 Main St., Lodi
Hakeem Martial Art Assn., 11 Central Ave., Newark
International Inst. of Karate, 3 Bank St., Summit
Jersey Karate DoJo, 14 South St., Manville
Judo & Karate Center, 107 W. South Ave., Cranford
Judo Kai Corp., 8 West St., Engelwood
Judo Kai, 51 New St., Wood Bridge
Katame Academy, 306 B Richmond Ave., Point Pleasant
Martial Arts Inst., 1245 Main Ave., Clifton, 773-4222
Martial Arts Inst., 969 Stuyvesant Ave., Union
Menlo Judo Club, 301 Millburn Ave., Millburn
NB Karate Club, 234 Washington Blvd., Belleville
New Jersey Aiki Kai, Maple & Park Ave., Merchantville

OREGON

Hand of Death Karate Studio, 2262 S.E. 39th, Portland
Karate Ass. of Oregon, 2356 N.W. Quimby, Portland
Liberty St. Gym, 540 Liberty St., S.E., Salem
Maine Karate Assn., 18 A Monument Sq., Portland
Obukan Judo DoJo, 4231 S.E. Hawthorne Blvd., Portland
Pacific Northwest Karate Asso., 125 Hilliard Lane, Eugene
Kenpo Karate, 6712 N.E. Sandy Blvd., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Academy of Okinawan Karate, 328 Ave., Altoona
Academy of Oriental Defenses, 6th Floor Elks Bldg, 628 Peen Ave.,
Pittsburgh
American Karate Inst., 1000 Kilmerney Dr., Castle Shannon
Bushido Karate DoJo, Westminster & Third St., Greensburg
Delaware Karate Assn., 401 E. MacDade Blvd., Glenolden
Garden City Judo Club, 634 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh
Isshinryu Karate Club, 100 York Rd., New Cumberland
Judo Kai Karate DoJo, 108 Old York Rd., Jenkinton
Korean Karate School, 2136 Bristol Pike, Cornwell Heights
Moo Duk Kwan Karate, 2138 Bristol Park, Cornwell Heights
Okinawan Karate DoJo, 329 Walnut St., Reading
Okinawan Karate Studio, 3340 Sawmill Run Blvd., Pittsburgh
Science of Karate, 713 Grant St., Easton
Seibu-Kan Karate School, 517 Welcome Ave., Norwood
Yan Moo Kwan Karate School, 1035 Plazak, W. Leechburg

RHODE ISLAND

Kenpo Karate Inst., 69 Valley St., Providence
Warren Karate DoJo, 124 Water St., Warren

SOUTH CAROLINA

Barkoot Kar School, 4330 Fort Jackson Rd., Columbia
South Eastern Karate Inst., Dreamland Way, Greenville

TENNESSEE

Kang Phee Karate Center, 1911 Poplar Ave., Memphis
Memphis Judo Club, 3696 Carrington Ave., Memphis
Tokyo Karate DoJo, 3384 Summer Ave., Memphis
Tri State Karate Inst., 2100 Union Ave., Memphis
Bushido DoJo, 2634 1/2 Franklin Rd., Nashville

TEXAS

Amarillo School of Karate, 2825 Civic Circle, Amarillo
American Judo Do Jang, 117 E. Pasadena Frwy., Pasadena
American Karate Inst., 4035 E. Belknap, Ft. Worth
American Okinawan Karate, 4429 River Oaks Rd., Ft. Worth
Beaumont Karate Club, 2625 Hazel, Beaumont
Ft. Worth Judo Acad., 5818 Camp Bowie Blvd., Ft. Worth
Karate Self Defense School, 6805 Grapevine Hwy., Ft. Worth
Korean Ways Karate, 5400 Camp Bowie Blvd., Ft. Worth
Moo-Duk-Kwan Karate School, 2241 34th St., Lubbock
Seibukan Karate School, 2734 Virginia St., Houston
*Steen, Allen, Tae Kwan Do Assn., 6743 Hillcrest Ave., Dallas
*Steen, Allen, Tae Kwan Do Assn., 622 Jefferson, Dallas
Tae Kwan Do Karate Acad., 6354 Terrell St., Groves
Yawara-DoJo, 1329 Butternut, Abilene

UTAH

*Association Reg. H.Q. International Kenpo Karate Assoc. (Mills
L. Crenshaw), 4556 Creek Lane, Sat Lake City, Utah, (801)
266-1103
Black Eagle Fed, 1125 E. 21 South, Salt Lake City
Kaju Ken Bo Karate Club, 359 N. Main St., Bountiful
Kenpo Karate, 2757 Washington Blvd., Ogden
Kenpo Karate, 837 N. 700 East, Provo, 373-9405
Ogden Karate DoJo, 2652 Quincy Ave., Ogden

VIRGINIA

AJKC Inc., 3925 Mt. Vernon Ave., Alexandria
Arlinton Karate Club, 2117 Wilson Blvd., Arlington
Judo De Greater Washington D.C., 890 S. Pickett, Alexandria
Karate School of Virginia Beach, 5312 Virginia Beach Blvd., Virginia
Beach
Karate Studio Inc., 123 Libbie Ave., Richmond
Lee School of Karate Inc., 6048 Glen Carolyn Dr., Falls Church
Lee School of Karate Inc., 841 Little Creek Rd., Norfolk
Lee School of Karate Inc., 901 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D.C.
Oriental Defensive Arts Studio, 3101 Williamsburg Rd., Richmond
Pai Defensive Arts Studio, 3012 W. Broad St., Richmond
Peninsula Judo Assn., 71 Pine Chapel Rd., Peninsula

WASHINGTON

Bremerton Karate DoJo, 2821 Kitsap Way, Bremerton
Budokan Inc., 306 S. Main, Seattle
Corbetts School of Self Defense, 409 Wall, Seattle
*Isshinryu Karate School, 5243 S. Tacoma Way, Tacoma (206)
GR 5-9200
Judo Seiki-Kan, 118 Division, Spokane
Kung Fu Club, 656 1/2 King St., China Town, Seattle
Kung Fu of Sea, 2101 14 St., Sea
Martins Karate Club, 10907 Aurora, Sea
Rainier Health Club, 725 23rd St., Sea
Reuters Karate School, 513 156th, Bellevue
Sea Judo DoJo, 1510 S. Washington, Sea
Sea Karate DoJo, 919 Pike St., Sea
Sea Kung-Fu, 120 Pike St., Sea
Shorin Jiryu School of Karate, 312 112th St., Tacoma
Shorin Ryu Karate DoJo, 122 4th St., North Edmonds
Washington Karate Ass., 8351 15th St., Sea
Washington Karate Ass., Lynnwood Shopping Center, Lynnwood
Washington Karate Ass., 14 C St., S.E. Auburn
Washington Karate Ass., 315 S. 2nd St., Renton
Judo of Greater Washington, 890 S. Pickett St., Washington, D.C.

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Madison School of Karate, 2147 Oakridge Ave., Madison
Milwaukee Aikido Club, 4723 West Center St., Milwaukee

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Hyde Park Center, 1400 E. 53rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60615
Karate, Inc., 3525 Pershing Dr., El Paso, Texas 79903
Bob Yarnall School of Karate, 2954 Celarview, St. Louis, Mo. 63121
Louisiana Tech Karate, P.O. Box 5567 T.S., Ruston, Louisiana 71270
Jayhawk Karate Academy, 5019 Leavenworth Road, Kansas City, Kansas
66104
Peoria College of Karate, 716 West Main, Peoria, Illinois
South Dakota State University Karate Club, Brookings, South Dakota
57006
Jack Motley's School of Tae Kwon Do, 4001 North Palafox, Pensacola,
Florida 32505
Chi Do Kwan Karate School, 102 Colonial Court, New Burgh, Indiana
47630
Grand Haven Y.M.C.A. Chi Do Kwan, Grand Haven, Michigan
School of Chi Do Kwan, 1101 Evanston Ave., Muskegon, Michigan
Okinawan Karate Club, 516 Lemer St., Buckeye Lake, Ohio
Chi Do Kwan Karate Club, Ball State University, Box 98 Edwards Hall,
Muncie, Indiana
Michigan Martial Arts, 900 W. Saginaw, Lansing, Michigan 48910
Pittsburg Karate Club, 103 Climax St., Pittsburg, Penn. 15210
University of Michigan Karate Club, Waterman Blvd., University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Horton Academy of Karate, 2103 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Michigan
Korean Karate Club, 29250 Van Laan, Warren, Michigan 48092
Chong Do Kwan Assn., 2363 West Jefferson, Trenton, Michigan 48183
Grand Rapids Karate Club, 2131 Division, Grand Rapids, Michigan 48207
Michigan State University Karate Club, 150 Intermural Bld., East Lan-
sing, Mich.
Ohio Karate Assn., 2705 Market St., Youngstown, Ohio 44507
Victor Moore Karate Studio, 243 West McMillan St., Cincinnati, Ohio
45219
Moo Duk Kwan School of Karate, 413 L. Pleasant St., Obeolin, Ohio
44074
School of Martial Arts, 900 N. Hickory St., Joliet, Illinois
Midwestern Karate Club, 1756 State St., E. St. Louis, Illinois
Japan Karate Assn., 2338 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Great Lakes Karate Assn., 1112 Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Okinawan Karate Club, 4180 Pearl Rd., Cleveland, Ohio
Shelton Karate School, 154 N. Broadway, Lexington, Kentucky
Glando Karate School, 3559 Law Road, Oxford, Ohio 45056
School of Karate, 202 E. Colvert St., South Bend, Indiana
Olympic Karate Club, 229 E. 16th St., Indianapolis, Indiana
Kaudan Karate Club, 2016 Berkley Plaza, South Bend, Indiana
Karate Training Club, 1520 West Road, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Johnston Academy of Martial Arts, 7 Myrtle Ave., Johnston, Rhode Is-
land 02919
Jake Cabuag's Kenpo Karate, P.O. Box 175, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Kenpo Karate School, 3533 Belair Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21213
Mattson Academy of Karate, 871 Washington St., Braintree, Massa-
chusetts
Mattson School of Karate, 3 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.
Go-No-Sen-Karate Assn., Page Park Y.M.C.A., 5555 Page Blvd., St. Louis,
Missouri
St. Louis Karate Assn., 7717 Big Bend Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri
Academy of Okinawan Karate, 3421 Library Road, Pittsburg, Pennsyl-
vania

The listings in this directory are presented as a service to our readers. They are not an indorsement of the schools listed nor do we vouch for the qualifications of the instructors. We strongly recommend that prospective students visit several schools in their area to compare the quality of instruction before making a final decision. *Listings are paid advertisements (available @ \$5.00 per issue, three issue minimum.)

ACTION KARATE COMING EVENTS

- Jan. 4** — CONNECTICUT JUDO ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL'S CLINIC, 11:00 a.m., Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Jan. 5** — FIRST INTERNATIONAL OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, The Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton, 1335 Avenue of the Americas, 53rd to 54th Sts., New York City. 12:30 P.M. For information contact Chung Koo Kim, c/o Karate Championships, New York Hilton Hotel, New York 10019. Ph. 962-9687 or LO 4-7058.
- Jan. 11** — 3RD ANNUAL CENTRAL CALIFORNIA KARATE TOURNAMENT, sponsored by the Stockton Moo Duk Kwan Karate School and by Kenpo Studio. For information phone Dan Babcock at 464-4351 in Stockton, Calif., or phone Bob Mar at 465-2587, or write in care of P.O. Box 1961, Stockton, Calif.
- Jan. 18** — CONNECTICUT JUDO ASSOCIATION'S NORWICH YMCA SENIOR INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT; white, brown and black belt competition. Woodbury High School, Woodbury, Connecticut.
- Jan. 18** — FIRST KANG DUK WAN KARATE TOURNAMENT. For information contact Connecticut Martial Arts Association, 110 Elm St., Danbury, Connecticut 06810. Phone 748-2242 or 744-3722.
- Jan. 18** — OKLAHOMA JUDO FEDERATION TOURNAMENT, Oklahoma City. For information contact W. G. Barker, Jr., 4214 S. Wheeling, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105.
- Jan. 25** — 1ST U.S. NATIONAL KARATE TOURNAMENT, Bishop Sheen Center, Main St., Bridgeport, Connecticut. 7:00 p.m. For information contact Rex Lee, 1848 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn. Ph. 203) 334-8922.
- Feb. 1** — OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP in Rhode Island. Contact Nick Cerio, Johnston Academy of Martial Arts, 6 Myrtle Ave., Johnston, R.I.
- Feb. 8** — CONNECTICUT AAU SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS; white, brown and black belt competition. Woodbury High School, Woodbury, Connecticut.
- Feb. 8** — U.S. KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT. Contact Allen Steen, 622 W. Jefferson, Dallas, Texas.
- Feb. 15** — FOUR SEASONS TOURNAMENT. Contact Chuck Norris, 1640 Pacific Coast Hwy., Redondo Beach, Calif.
- Feb. 22** — CONNECTICUT AAU JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS; yonen and shonen competition. Fitch Sr. High School, Groton, Connecticut.
- *Feb. 16** — SE-IL TAE KWAN DO INV. (open), (Ralph Krause & Chuck Serref), 6240 Holly St., Commerce City, Colo. 80022, (303) 388-1143/-288-4681. Winner will be flown to Salt Lake City to compete in World Tournament of Champions April 12.
- Mar. 1** — OKLAHOMA JUDO FEDERATION TOURNAMENT, Tulsa. For information contact W. G. Barber, Jr., 4214 S. Wheeling, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105.
- Mar. 8** — CENTRAL N.Y. STATE KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS. Contact Peter Musacchio, 3016 James Street, Syracuse, N.Y., (315) 437-9417/635-3900.
- Mar. 8** — NORTHWEST REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS. Contact Steve Armstrong, 5243 S. Tacoma Way, Tacoma, Wash.
- Mar. 8** — ROBERT J. H. KIPHUTH MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT; white, brown and black belt competition. Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Mar. 9** — 1ST UNITED STATES JUNIOR KARATE, KUMITE AND KATA CHAMPIONSHIPS, Weldon High School, Weldon, North Carolina. For information contact Fred Frazier, 1220 Roanoke Rapids Road, Weldon, N.C. 27890.
- Mar. 9** — 1ST UNITED STATES MEN'S SENIORS KATA CHAMPIONSHIPS, Weldon High School, Weldon, North Carolina. For information contact Fred Frazier, 1220 Roanoke Rapids Road, Weldon, N.C. 27890.
- *March 15** — CALIFORNIA KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP, (Ralph Castro), 1134 Valencia, San Francisco, California, (415) 334-3471/647-1666. Winner will be flown to Salt Lake City, to compete in World Tournament of Champions, April 12.
- Mar. 15** — ANNUAL ALL-AMERICAN OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. For information contact Jack Hwang Institute of Karate, 1221 N. May, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Phone 524-0995 or 942-9469.
- Mar. 15** — 2ND MONTANA AAU JUDO CHAMPIONSHIP FOR JUNIORS AND SENIORS. Physical Education Bldg., Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana. For information contact Kyung Ho Min, P.E. Dept., Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana 59101.
- Mar. 16** — 1969 SECOND ANNUAL EAST VS. WEST COAST OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT. Fell Forum, Madison Square Garden, 33rd St. and 8th Ave., 4 Pennsylvania Plaza. For information contact Aaron Banks, New York Karate Academy, 144 W. 54th St., New York 10019. Ph. 245-8086.
- Mar. 21** — SOUTHWESTERN OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP, Highland High School Gynasium, Albuquerque, New Mexico. For information contact Sam Allred, P.O. Box 7445, Albuquerque, New Mex. Ph. 243-6593.
- *March 22** — SOUTH WEST BLACK BELT CHAMPION, (Sam Allred), P.O. Box 7445, Albuquerque, New Mexico, (505) 243-6594. Winner will be flown to Salt Lake City to compete in the World Tournament of Champions, April 12.
- Mar. 22** — ROGER LUDLOWE JUNIOR INVITATIONAL; Yonen and Shonen competition. Roger Ludlowe High School, Fairfield, Conn.
- *March 22** — GREAT LAKES REGIONAL FOR W.T.C., (Al Caraulia), 11722 Detroit Ave., Lake Wood, Ohio 44107 (216) 831-1872. Winner will be flown to Salt Lake City, to compete in the World Tournament of Champions, April 12.
- *March 23** — CENTRAL STATES CHAMP. W.T.C. (Jim Koncevic), 7902 So. Ashland, Chicago, Ill. 60620, (312) TR 3-1243. Winner will be flown to Salt Lake City to compete in the World Tournament of Champions, April 12.
- Mar. 29** — 3RD MONTANA SPRING KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP. Big Gynasium, Billings YMCA, Billings, Montana. For information contact Kyung Ho Min, P.O. Box 20091, Billings, Montana 59102.
- Mar. 29** — EASTERN ONTARIO JUNIOR INDIVIDUAL AND JUNIOR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS. Kingston YMCA Judo Club, 100 Wright Cresc., Kingston, Ontario.
- Mar. 29-30** — NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP, San Jose. For information contact U.S. Judo Federation, 4367 Bishop Road, Detroit, Michigan 48224.
- March '69** — PAN AMERICAN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS. San Fernando Valley State College. Sponsored by Bob Ozman.
- *March 30** — EAST COAST OPEN KARATE CHAMP. (Gary Alexander), 969 Stuyvesant Ave., Union, New Jersey 07083 (201) 687-8382/549-4748. Winner will be flown to Salt Lake to compete in the World Tournament of Champions April 12.
- *April 5** — WESTERN COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP, (Steve Armstrong), 5243 So. Tacoma Way, Tacoma, Wash., (206) GR5-9200. Winner will be flown to Salt Lake City to compete in the World Tournament of Champions, April 12.
- Apr. 5** — GREAT HARTFORD SENIOR INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT; white, brown and black belt competition. Tournament site to be determined.
- *April 11** — U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP, Salt Lake City, Utah. For information contact Mills Crenshaw, 4556 Creek Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah 84107. Ph. (801) 262-5555. Winner will be the top seeded contestant in the World Tournament of Champions.
- *April 12** — 1969 KARATE WORLD TOURNAMENT OF CHAMPIONS, Salt Lake City. For information contact Mills Crenshaw, 4556 Creek Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah 84107. Ph. (801) 262-5555. Winner will be flown to Japan by American International Academy for a study tour of the Orient. Other prizes include a Seafilite Fibre Glass Boat and hand forged Hibben Sword.
- Apr. 12** — EASTERN COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP, Georgia. For information contact U.S. Judo Federation, 4367 Bishop Road, Detroit, Michigan 48224.
- Apr. 12** — ANNUAL ILLINOIS STATE KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS. For information contact James A. Chapman, Go-Dan Isshinryu Karate, Aurora YMCA, 460 Garfield Ave., Aurora, Illinois.
- Apr. 12** — EASTERN COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP, Georgia. For information contact U.S. Judo Federation, 4367 Bishop Road, Detroit, Michigan 48224.
- Apr. 12** — NORTHEAST OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, Phys. Ed. Bldg., Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania. Eliminations, 9:00 a.m.; Finals, 7:00 p.m. For information contact George A. Dillman, 329 Walnut St., Reading, Penn. 19601. Ph. (215) 376-1846.
- Apr. 13** — AMERICAN SELF-PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, INC. TOURNAMENT, West Suburban YMCA, La Grange, Illinois.
- Apr. 13** — OKLAHOMA JUDO FEDERATION TOURNAMENT, Oklahoma University. For information contact W. G. Barker, Jr., 4214 S. Wheeling, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105.
- Apr. 19** — UNIVERSAL KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS TOURNAMENT. Contact Richard Chun, Karate Center, 1487 1st Ave., New York, N.Y.
- Apr. 19** — FIFTH ANNUAL SAE KI-KWAN JUNIOR INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT; yonen, shonen and age-group competition. Fitch Sr. High School, Groton, Connecticut.
- Apr. 25-26** — SENIOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, Chicago. For information contact U.S. Judo Federation, 4367 Bishop Road, Detroit, Michigan 48224.
- Apr. 26** — 1ST NORTHWEST KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP, Physical Education Building, Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana. For information contact Kyung Ho Min.
- Apr. 26** — MIDLAND YMCA JUDO TOURNAMENT, Midland YMCA, 800 N. Big Spring, Midland, Texas. For information contact Hilton Clark, Midland YMCA, Box 1202, Midland, Texas 79701.
- Apr. 26** — 2ND ANNUAL AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP, Sacred Heart University, Bridgeport, Conn. For information contact Robert E. Beaudoin, 323 Frost Rd., Waterbury, Conn. 06705.
- May 1969** — 3RD ANNUAL N.Y. MOO DUK KWAN CHAMPIONSHIPS. For information contact Robert Sohn, 241-6540, or Vincent Nunno, 479-3888.
- May 10** — OKLAHOMA JUDO FEDERATION STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, Oklahoma City Central YMCA, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. For information contact W. G. Barker, Jr., Oklahoma Judo Federation, 4214 So. Wheeling, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105.
- May 17** — NORTHWEST REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS. Contact Steve Armstrong, 5243 S. Tacoma Way, Tacoma, Wash.
- May 24** — 4TH ANNUAL ALL-STAR KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, sponsored by Tak Kubota's International Karate Ass'n. For information contact Mas. Kubota, John Gehlsen, 4945 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90027. Ph. 666-9190, or Ph. Tony Tuleners at 793-5653.
- May 31** — MIDCONTINENTAL OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, Black Belt College.
- June 1** — GEORGE COFIELD OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS TOURNAMENT, Contact George Cofield, 80th St., Marks Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
- June 1** — TONG DOJO'S 1ST OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th, New York, New York; 2:00 p.m. For information contact Tong Dojo, 87 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, New York. Ph. (212) 857-1151 or LO. 4-7058.
- June 7** — UNITED STATES TEAM KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, sponsored by the California Karate Academy; Jim Mather, San Jose Civic Auditorium.
- June 8** — AMERICAN SELF-PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, INC. (A.S.P.) TOURNAMENT, West Suburban YMCA, La Grange, Illinois.
- June 22** — FORT SILL SEMI-ANNUAL SHIAI, Honeycutt Gym, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. For information contact Matt Ringer, 727 N. 36th St., Lawton, Oklahoma 73501.
- Free listings are provided as a service to our readers.
*Paid Ads. Available at \$10.00 per issue, three issue minimum.

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CALIFORNIA **K**ARATE **C**HAMPIONSHIP



SAN FRANCISCO
**CIVIC
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**SATURDAY
MAR. 15, 1969**

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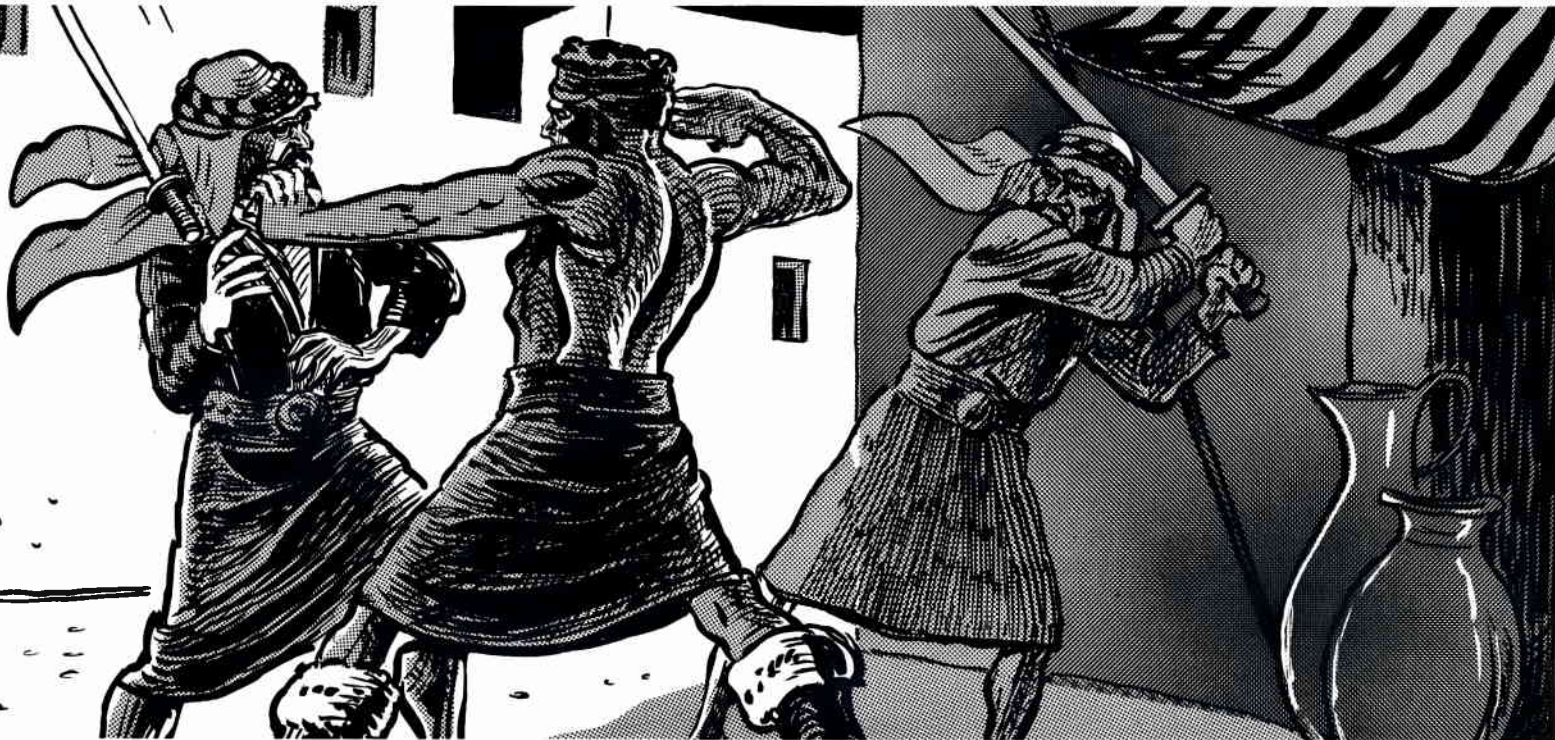
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KARATE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

by
Maurice W. Connell



The unarmed men of Gaash seemed not to fear their armed opponents.

The oft-made claim that karate originated in either India or China may have to be re-examined. There is strong evidence that the art was known in much earlier times, in Egypt and Palestine. An ancient Hebrew document, *The Book of Jasher*, portrays the sons of Jacob making skilled use of unarmed defense, accompanied by fearsome yells. Furthermore, the same source suggests that Manasseh, the son of Joseph, very likely received karate training in a special school in Egypt, a school which produced a corps of "karate" fighters which was a formal part of the army of Pharaoh.

The Book of Jasher is twice mentioned in the Old Testament, and both times in a battle or martial arts setting. "And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is this not written in the Book of Jasher?" (Joshua 10:13.) "Also he bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow: behold, it is written in the Book of Jasher." (II Samuel 1:18.)

Contrary to the assumption of the unlearned, the word *Jasher* does not signify the name of a prophet or judge of Israel. Its literal meaning is "*the upright or correct record.*" The text which we will consider is an English translation made from a printed Hebrew text about 1840 in England. The original scroll has probably been misplaced during the intervening century.

The existing English text shows careful attention to detail in combat situations. This seems to indicate that the original author or compiler was a man of

martial background. In any event it may turn out to be the oldest literary record of the practice of karate (by whatever name).

The Book of Jasher gives a somewhat different version of the Old Testament, often giving very enlightening facts in areas where the latter is obscure or silent. Beginning with the Creation, the book carries through to the death of Joshua. We learn that oral contraceptives were known and used in the days of Methuselah. We also learn that they had a knowledge of how to manipulate species of animals to produce new variations. Adam had a knowledge of metallurgy, and we learn that Cain slew Abel with "the iron part of his plowing instrument." Truly the book is full of surprises, illustrating frequently the adage that "There is nothing new under the sun!" But on to the subject of KARATE.

The sons of Jacob had a going feud against many of their neighbors, stemming from the rape of their sister Dinah. With a tiny band of servants these brothers successfully stormed city after city. Throughout these encounters we read that the brothers made occasional use of fearsome yells and outcries, which successfully momentarily immobilized their opponents. The emphasis placed on the effects of these shouts by the original author is strongly reminiscent of both modern and ancient discourses on certain aspects of chee, ki, and ki-ai. The favorite weapons of the brothers were the sword and the spear, while Father Jacob made skillful use of the bow. In cases where any of the brothers temporarily lost their weapons, they

fought fearfully well with bare hands.

In the siege of Sarton, Simeon and Levi suffer breakage of their shields in a fierce encounter with twelve strong Sartonians. Levi's hand is almost severed, and he loses his sword. Unarmed he manages to disarm his adversary, obtain his sword, and dispatch him. The other eleven Sartonians attempt to isolate Levi, but the brothers gather around him. It is stalemate. "And the sons of Jacob seeing they could not prevail over them, Simeon gave a loud and tremendous shriek, and the eleven powerful men were stunned. . . ." Father Jacob comes upon the scene with his bow, and the battle turns in the Israelites' favor. This is the first mention of the tactical yell in the Book of Jasher, but there are over a dozen other references to the practice.

Judah's prodigious shout on one occasion caused some warriors to fall from a wall upon which they had been jeering the brothers in assumed safety. This understandably irritated other warriors of the defending city, who professed no fear of such a tumult from one man. "What is the matter with you in the battle that you cannot prevail? Surely to those weak ones amongst us did you do those things, and slew them in the entrance of the city, for they had no strength when they were terrified at the sound of your shouting."

Judah's response was prodigious. "And he ran at a distance with all his might, with his drawn sword in his hand, and he sprang from the earth and by dint of his strength, mounted the wall, and his sword fell from his hand. And Judah shouted upon the wall, and all the men that were upon the wall were terrified, and some of them fell from the wall into the city and died . . . and some were emboldened to fight with Judah upon the wall, and they came near to slay him when they saw there was no sword in Judah's hand . . . and about eighty men . . . still ascended the wall . . . and they all surrounded Judah. . . . And Jacob and all those who were with him drew the bow . . . and they slew ten men upon the wall . . . And the people on the wall . . . still ran toward Judah with drawn swords, but *they could not approach him*, for they were greatly terrified at Judah's *strength*." (Italics the authors.)

Surely the armed men were not afraid of Judah's massive muscles, his obvious physical strength as such. A sword can sever *any* muscle that passively waits for it. No, Judah was not just posing his muscles on the wall . . . he was actively displaying what he could DO with them . . . which could only be unarmed combat such as KARATE!

Not long afterwards, Judah and his brethren stalk through the streets of this same city, Gaash. Three powerful men abruptly confront them. They are unarmed. Regardless, they immediately take on the fully armed Israelites, quickly isolate one of the youngest, Zebulun, and evading his sword *dash him to the ground* (a form of Judo?). Before Zebulun can be dispatched by these highly skilled karatekas, Father Jacob dashes to the rescue with his sword in hand, and cuts in two the fighter standing over his son. There is no gesture of sportsmanship here, or deference to the man's unarmed condition. He is treated as a fully armed and dangerous man, bare-handed though he be. One of the other "karate" fighters moves toward Jacob. Jacob abruptly does the unexpected. He utters a stunning

yell which momentarily halts his opponent. This gives Simeon and Levi time to intervene in their father's behalf, and in swift unison they cut down karateka number two. The remaining bare-hand fighter wisely deems discretion the better part of valor, and takes to his heels long enough to salvage a sword from a fallen warrior a distance down the street. He turns and makes a valiant but futile effort to oppose the Israelites, and falls under their blades.

The picture is quite clear that these three men of Gaash had seen their city fall before the swords and bows of these Israelites, and yet they felt supreme confidence that they could overcome them with their form of karate. But let us get on into the book's testimony of similar arts being known and practiced in Egypt.

The Book of Jasher continues with its account of the great famine which Joseph had predicted. He had persuaded Pharaoh to store grain in preparation for this famine. In Palestine the famine was especially severe, which prompted Father Jacob to send his sons into Egypt to purchase grain. The brothers fail to recognize Joseph, whom they had sold into slavery years before. Joseph proceeds to have a bit of ironic sport with them, and at one point displays a squad of seventy Egyptian soldiers with drawn swords, in an effort to intimidate their unruly spirits with his power. Simeon, however, rises up in defiant splendor, and lets out his best Ki-ai. The seventy warriors withdraw ingloriously. We are to subsequently surmise that these warriors knew about karate, and wanted no part of it, not being practitioners of the art. Well, there stood Joseph, unquestionably embarrassed at his loss of face. But only for a moment. Joseph had two young sons, by his Egyptian wife . . . Ephraim and Manasseh. Manasseh was present. While not a warrior in Pharaoh's army, he appears to also have known about the martial arts, but as a practitioner. He did not tremble at Simeon's fearsome yell. He knew a thing or two himself. "And all the men that were with Joseph fled . . . and only Joseph and Manasseh his son remained there, and Manasseh the son of Joseph saw the strength (technique? art? chee? or perhaps "noy lik" — internal strength — if not "gnoy lik" — external strength) of Simeon, and he was exceedingly wroth. And Manasseh the son of Joseph rose up to Simeon, and Manasseh smote Simeon a heavy blow with his fist against the back of his neck (is this the forerunner of "sot kil" or hammerfist?), and Simeon was stilled of his rage. . . . And all the sons of Jacob were astonished at the act of the youth."

A later incident provoked Judah, so that he took a large stone and broke it by putting it under his legs and sitting forcefully upon it. Joseph commanded Manasseh to duplicate this stone-breaking, which was done. Judah insisted that somehow Manasseh was related to the Israelites, that this trick could not be done outside of their lineage.

Words flew hot and thick, with Judah threatening to apply the full physical force of himself and brothers against the Egyptians. He dispatched Naphtali to count the streets in Egypt. Worried, Joseph sent for a more impressive body of warriors, by means of which he hoped to intimidate Judah into peace. Naphtali returned, revealing that Egypt had twelve streets. "And Judah said, Behold, I will destroy three

of the streets with my strength, and you shall each destroy one street; and when Judah was speaking this thing, behold the inhabitants of Egypt and all the mighty men came toward them with all sorts of musical instruments and with loud shouting. And their number was five hundred calvary and ten thousand infantry, AND FOUR HUNDRED MEN WHO COULD FIGHT WITHOUT SWORD OR SPEAR, ONLY WITH THEIR HANDS AND STRENGTH."

Surely this indicates a formal school of "Kung-fu or karate" in Egypt.

The Book of Jasher next relates that Judah acted with the valor and "voice of a lion," brandishing his sword and making such a series of outcries as to cause Joseph's army to disperse. Whether the Egyptians were "going along" with Joseph's wish not to actually hurt his brothers we can only surmise. At four hundred karate men fleeing from one karate-swordsman we find ourselves frankly skeptical, but we are forced to consider the picture for obviously true values in reference to the existence of karate at this date. The descriptions remain clear enough to make our main point. Well, Joseph and Manasseh retire to Pharaoh's palace, and in short order Judah and his brothers put in their appearance before them, and make a threat against Joseph's life.

Joseph's predicament had grown both complex and perilous. He well knew that the power of God was in his brothers, and they could very well, in their present state of mind, do to Egypt as they had done to other kingdoms. It was indeed high time for Joseph to reveal his true identity, but with Judah in the full height of his rage it presented a difficulty. Joseph again called upon young Manasseh to deal with this champion of Israel.

We have seen how Manasseh stilled the rage of Simeon by means of a blow of the fist to the back of the neck. For our consideration of karate, the description is admirably precise and adequate. However, the choice of language in the matter of Manasseh dealing



... Manasseh smote Simeon a heavy blow with his fist against the back of his neck.

with Judah falls short of such an ideal. Whether this is due to the fact that Manasseh used some auxiliary art to karate, or whether the alleged mildness of technique stems from faulty translation or impure text is debatable. However, here is what the present translation claims of the event.

"And Joseph commanded his son Manasseh, and Manasseh went and approached Judah, and placed his hand upon his shoulder, and the anger of Judah was stilled."

Was this actually a blow, or the application of pressure upon some nerve? This reference should be of particular interest to Chinese students of "Dook Sil" or "Dim Mak." There are also some interesting similarities to the carefully guarded Hawaiian art of "Lua." The latter is even more intriguing since there is evidence that the Hawaiians and Israelites have common ancestry. But that's another story. At this point Judah is depicted as having regained his faculties, and once again he is convinced that Manasseh is of Israelite lineage.

"And Judah said unto his brethren, Let no one of you say that this is the act of an Egyptian youth, for this is the work of my father's house."

It is surely a temptation to rephrase Judah's statement to "... for this is the ART of my father's house."

This, briefly, is the case for the knowledge and practice of karate in ancient Egypt and Palestine, before the alleged origin of the art in India and China.

It might incidentally be mentioned that *Israelite teachings* did reach into India at a very early date. Jesus was of course a descendant of Judah, and in 1909 a saying of Jesus was found inscribed over two different gates of a palace mosque of a long-ruined Mogul city in northern India. Both inscriptions were in Arabic. Other discoveries tend to show cultural transmissions from the Holy Land into India and China. That a knowledge of the martial arts could likewise have been transmitted earlier, over the same route, is quite plausible.

How reliable is *The Book of Jasher*? Who is to say? When is a thing proven? According to one scholar of Hebrew and Egyptian, Hugh Nibley, "Only when an individual has accumulated in his own consciousness enough observations, impressions, reasonings and feelings to satisfy him personally that it is so. The same evidence which convinces one expert may leave another completely unsatisfied; the impressions that build up to definite proof are themselves non-transferrable. All that we can do is to talk about the material at hand, hoping that in the course of the discussion every participant will privately and inwardly form, change, or abandon his opinions about it and thereby move in the direction of greater light and knowledge."

Cyrus Gordon, a modern scholar, remarks that "There can be little doubt that *The Book of Jasher* was a national epic. The time is ripe for a fresh investigation of such genuine sources of scripture, particularly against the background of the Dead Sea Scrolls."

Why doesn't the *Old Testament* mention the seeming karate events found in *The Book of Jasher*? It is now commonly accepted that the Scriptures have come down to us in mutilated form. The problem is that things have been taken out, rather than carelessly muffed in preserving the scriptures. The fore-

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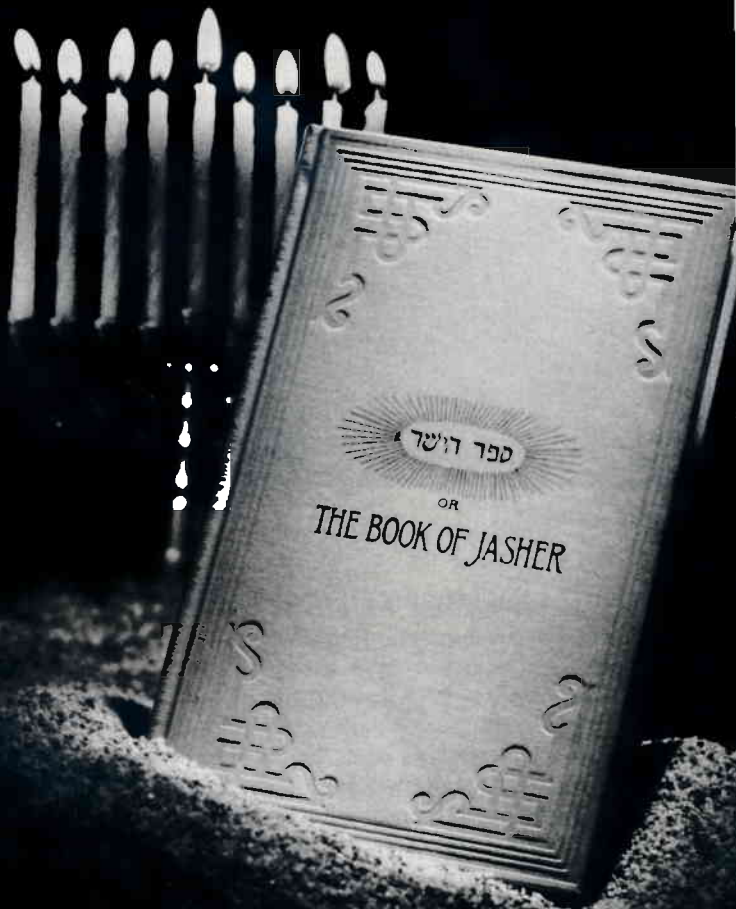
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most Biblical archaeologist, Prof. William F. Albright, says of the *Old Testament*, "Our Hebrew text has suffered more from losses than from glosses . . . future translations will have to expand the text substantially."

Massive literary forgeries are easily detected. Textual criticism has become an exacting science in the past century, and now experts can be called upon from many fields. Only recently has karate come into a fair measure of prominence in the world, and certainly few karatekas have ever encountered the pages of *The Book of Jasher*. However, when one does so, the heart beats with excitement . . . for here is the breath of authenticity in these scanty depictions of bare-handed fighting arts. They ring true, at a time when Hebrew rabbis of the most recent centuries had no awareness of karate, and hence would

surely not have incorporated such ingredients into a fake book of scriptures which they hoped to foster upon an unsuspecting world. No, these brief indications of karate in the days of the patriarch Jacob and his sons are instead a strong and poignant indication that this book is the product of a truly ancient source, and very likely an authentic history. That there may be exaggerations is not to be doubted, but the descriptions of martial art ring true to this author. Upon this facet of *The Book of Jasher* we invite critical examination. It presents a picture of karate being used prior to the earliest claims from India and China. Unfortunately Pride often cannot stomach Evidence, and fresh winds generally meet shuttered doors and windows, the Orientals are not likely to concede this point with unalloyed delight!

BACKGROUND TO A CRISIS



Chuck Norris refs as Skipper Mullens plants kick to 5th Dan Mr. Kim.

Photo by Scott

THE AMERICAN TOURNAMENT SCENE

by Roger Newhall

PART II

Because any sizeable open 'karate' tournament is a microcosm of the American Karate scene as a whole, there is no more advantageous point from which to appraise that scene than at the tournament level. Anyone will gain some conception of the condition of the sport nationally just by attending a big tournament and observing all that he can, and the more tournaments he is able to attend over a wide area, the more accurate and informed his conclusions are likely to be. The tournament scene is the focal point of the crisis in American Karate today; it has assumed a disproportionate importance, a reflection of the high competitiveness and emphasis upon achievement (with tangible rewards) that characterize our society, and of the commercialism that invades all aspects of American life today. In our first article we presented the tournament scene chiefly as it appears to the ambitious tournament director and promoter, discussing his problems in terms of the compromises he must make in order to run off a successful meet which is also a public attraction. These compromises, involving the tournament director's relationships to three different groups, players, co-operating 'senseis', and paying audience, each with separate requirements to be satisfied, give the key to the character of today's "amateur" tournaments: most of them have to meet so many different demands and deal with so many contradictory pressures that they are satisfying neither as impartially run contests for their young entrants, nor as consistently absorbing athletic spectacles to their audiences. The general public is simply looking for something exciting to watch, and most amateur tournaments over the past year failed to sustain much excitement. His paying audience is actually essential to the tournament director, but the way

the typical tournament is run, you'd think the audience members were incidental for all the consideration they received. At first, 'karate' captured the imagination of a substantial public with astonishing speed, and rarely has a newly introduced athletic spectacle been so quickly engulfed by commercial considerations. The standards of 'pure' amateurism prevailed only very briefly following the Art's initial introduction during the fifties—they may still persist in some 'dojos' affiliated with one or another of the Japanese systems, or in some isolated clubs, but they have long since been relaxed to conform to the more flexible conventions of contemporary American practice at the major tournaments. The Art has become a Sport pervaded by the commercial elements of professionalism—and, on the managerial side, the Sport has become a Business. It is surprising that the amateur and professional elements have existed side by side in apparent "peaceful co-existence" for a number of years now, and we are just beginning to see the split into "amateur" and "professional" ranks of tournament players. As a business, tournament promotion has yet to achieve anything like professional standards of commercial organization on a broad scale. Yet the big tournaments are as much business ventures as they are athletic events, combining (attempts at) public entertainment, advertising, and prizes with sponsorship of the Martial Arts, dedication to the values of sportsmanlike competition, and the discovery of outstanding athletic ability.

Now, for the major portion of this article, we will describe some of the more important tournaments held over the past season, tracing the tournament careers of a number of prominent winners, and discussing the meets from the standpoint of spectators' and players' reactions as well as from that of the attitudes and problems of directors, which we have previously emphasized.

The first important tournament presented this seasons was



Allen Steen, Jhoon Rhee and Kang Rhee stand with winners of Amateur part of Pro/Am meet in Dallas.

Photo by Scott

held in New York City on February 4th, and it is a prime example of the perils of attempting to throw together and run off a large-scale tournament without adequate planning and preparation. The ingredients of a 'karate' tournament will not blend of themselves into a collation fit to serve the public without the most careful supervision—this one very nearly exploded into a costly disaster. As usual, Tournament Director Aaron Banks had envisioned the meet on a lavish scale, and success at the box office is his habit. Announcing it as the "First Annual East Coast vs. West Coast Open Karate Championship Tournament," he intended that it should combine the eliminations of a standard tournament with a public program offering tournament "finals", elaborate demonstrations, and, as an added attraction to conclude the meet, a series of bouts between an Eastern team of four players, winners from the tournament just conducted, and a Western team of four established champions under the sponsorship of Ed Parker, comprising Joe Lewis, Chuck Norris, "Steve" Sanders, and Jerry Taylor. It all seemed an excellent idea, typical of Banks' work as an innovator whose ability to attract the public to his tournaments and Martial Arts shows lies in just this knack of boldly conceiving new features and new combinations of events, introducing new ideas borrowed from other sporting spectacles into his 'karate' competitions, always suggesting something fresh and different for his audience's consideration—and convincing them that they should come and take a look at it!

The conception of fresh tournament ideas, the courage to risk them, and the power to persuade other 'senseis' to co-operate with him in realizing them are Banks' strong points, together with an open, attractive, and conciliatory personality which makes even his critics and rivals acknowledge that they like him personally and that he has done as much as anyone to bring attention and respect to the Martial Arts in New York City—a substantial achievement. As to the actual execution of his programs, however, Banks is less

accomplished. He plans, but often attempts too much, is careless about details, and is reluctant to delegate authority to or depend upon others. Or else he goes to the opposite extreme and allows them too free a hand in the course of an actual tournament! In the initial stages of his preparations, however, he works with next to no staff, tries to accomplish everything himself—but then is rarely in control of the situation when the tournament date arrives. He labors in high gear for weeks before an event, exhausting himself in the process—but during the tournament itself his direction, while it may show moments of inspired improvisation, is often haphazard, and he may depend upon the co-operation of others whom he has not adequately instructed and who are likely to be as little prepared for the ordeal as he. His tournament production is enthusiastic, but slack, and he appears to have difficulty learning from even his own past mistakes. Because of his unusually genial disposition, he is sometimes victimized by 'senseis' who want only to use him and his tournaments to advertise their own wares in interminable demonstrations. At publicity and promotion, however, he is knowledgeable and skilled, and he advertised his "East Coast vs. West Coast" Tournament almost too well: as the first of the year it was swamped with entrants competing for honors and trophies (and a chance to confront Norris and Lewis), and it attracted an audience far beyond Manhattan Center's 3,300 seating capacity. The Center is inadequate for staging a 'karate' tournament to begin with—it badly lacks facilities for accommodating players comfortably, having neither dressing rooms nor showers—and because of the completely unco-operative behavior of the building's personnel, whose actions on this occasion aggravated the problems of the tournament to the danger point, Banks swore never to use it again.

He had scheduled his tournament as a one-day event, with eliminations on a Sunday morning, and the public portion, "finals", exhibitions, and "East Coast vs. West Coast"

contest, in the afternoon, starting at 2 p.m. But the horde of contestants, far exceeding expectations, caused the eliminations to continue well into the middle of the afternoon; the building management would not admit the public while these eliminations were still in progress on the floor of the auditorium; and the result was that the doors were not opened to the ticket-holders until after 2:30 p.m. An enormous number were turned away for lack of seats, and the crowd of people that did gain entrance were in a thoroughly disagreeable mood after being compelled to stand for a long period in the freezing cold outside. Pouring into the auditorium while the black belt semi-final eliminations were still in progress at one end of the hall behind the curtains of the raised stage, many of the crowd behaved abominably, ignored the few ushers in attendance and roamed over the floor like a herd of wild animals, shouting abuse and fighting over seats. The hall was a chaos, and still there was no indication of when the main events of the tournament itself would begin. Banks seated himself on the stage before the curtain and surveyed the scene with dismay, now and then attempting to give instructions to confused ushers and to placate the more outspoken members of his angry and impatient audience. But there was little he could do to restore order and the expression on his face resembled Napoleon's during the last phase of the Battle of Waterloo. For a time it looked as if the tournament were in such disorder it could not take place, and Banks was confronted with the distinct possibility of having to refund a great deal of money. Behind the curtain, however, thanks mainly to the efforts of Peter Urban and Ed Parker who kept cool heads under terrible pressure and pushed on with the eliminations, the black belt "semi-finals" were at last completed and the tournament was able to begin about 3:15.

Its pace was so lethargic, however, that it continued to fall farther and farther behind schedule. The actual matches progressed at a fair clip, but they were separated by long intervals when the program stood stock still—and the endless succession of exhibitors showed themselves entirely indifferent to the fate of the tournament as a whole by absorbing enormous amounts of time for their intolerable repetitive demonstrations, one of which lasted almost three quarters of an hour. It was 6:30 before the black belt "finals" could get under way, and by that time a sizeable part of the audience had left—but for those who remained the concluding hour-and-a-half of the tournament provided a degree of excitement and a display of quality 'karate' that did much to redeem the floundering initial stages of the tournament. Surviving the eliminations, Thomas LaPuppet, Luis Delgado, Joseph Hayes, and Kazuyoshi Tanaka emerged to form the East Coast team. The Japan-born Tanaka, twenty-three years of age, was appearing in a New York City tournament for the first time, and his final eliminations match with another newcomer, Walter Slocki, of Brampton, Ontario, was one of the most brilliant of the entire tournament—no less an authority than Peter Urban declared the two were the meet's outstanding contestants, bar none. Tanaka, who has a wonderfully jaunty personality in the ring and was very popular with the audience, defeated his taller and lightning-fast opponent only after the most difficult maneuvers, for it required all his skill and experience to match the barbaric aggressiveness that had propelled Slocki, alone of his twenty-man Canadian team, up through a grinding series of bouts into the eliminations "finals". Slocki lost out in this tournament—but he is young, just nineteen at the time of

this meet, and tremendously talented, and we want to see more of him in this country. In the first issue of this magazine, his victory in the Canadian Open Karate Championships, held in Ottawa last August 3rd, is announced—he is twenty now, and a rare photograph of him appears on p. 59 of that number. Walter is one of the flashiest players in competition today, and definitely in the ascendent: once seen in action, he is unforgettable.

We have given considerable space to this tournament not only because it stands as a monument to inadequate preparation and slovenly execution, but because the success of its concluding stages, which did transform it, when all is said, into a worthwhile event, emphasizes the more strongly what should always have been obvious and the primary consideration when a tournament is being planned for presentation before a paying public: the black belt bouts are the major attraction, and it is their quality which will largely determine the layman's attitude toward the tournament and toward 'karate' itself. The schedule of events should be arranged so that the black belt contests may be reached in good time, and there should be plenty of them. This ill-starred "East Coast vs. West Coast" Tournament did at least program plenty of black belt matches, but by the time they could take place all but the die-hard enthusiasts among the audience had gone home. With all due respect to the really skilled exhibitors, and to the more gifted 'karate' of the lower ranks, some of whom give remarkable performances, their demonstrations and competitions should be subordinated in developing the tournament's program to the scheduling of the black belt bouts. If 'karate' meets and tournaments, either on the amateur or the professional level, are ever going to attract substantial audiences beyond just the presently still limited numbers of Martial Arts "hobbyists", 'sensesis', and young students and participants—if, that is, they are ever going to transcend the character of narrow and provincial "in-group" gatherings—they are going to have to concentrate upon the presentation of a greater number of high-quality black belt bouts within generally tauter and more effectively run programs. Competition between teams of black belts, a feature of this "East Coast vs. West Coast" Tournament, and matches comprising several rounds each for the determination of the top winners when individual tournament titles are at stake seem to offer partial solutions to the problem at the amateur level, as well as a fairer test of the abilities of players contesting for Grand Championships, in the latter instance. But whatever ingenuity is required to find answers to the problem of providing tournaments with a higher proportion of black belt bouts, no substantial increase in public response can be expected until these 'karate' spectacles have shown themselves capable of presenting more sustained interest and excitement.

Because California probably has more 'karate' players than any other region, its State Championships, held at San Francisco, are pre-eminent among such contests taking place across the country: the competition is stiffer, and the prestige attaching to the titles is correspondingly greater. This year the Grand Championship was wrested from Jerry Taylor by I. C. "Steve" Sanders, who received special coverage in this magazine's first issue. The winner of the Heavyweight Division was Ronald Marchini, of Stockton. (In last year's State competitions, Ronald was a fierce bad rabbit and had been disqualified—he really didn't mean any harm and was just trying to find out how hard you had to strike to score, but he misjudged the force of his last punch). He had

won the Grand Championship of a "Pacific Coast Invitational Karate Tournament," also held at San Francisco, the previous year, gaining decisions over both Joe Lewis and Ralph Castellanos, but it was this year's State victory that brought him to the attention of Ed Parker and was instrumental in gaining him an invitation to compete in the second New York City "Tournament of Champions," sponsored by Henry Cho, an invitation of which he was able to take maximum advantage.



Joe Louis and Skipper Mullens at Dallas Pro Meet. Photo by Scott

Back in New York, on April 28th, 'Sensei' Richard Chun presented his second annual "Universal Open Karate Championship", under the sponsorship of the American Tang Soo Do Association. This tournament was a model of order and dignity, and quite the best organized that we have seen. Unfortunately, its Defending Champion, Tom LaPuppet, suffered a dangerous wound just below his left eye in his opening match with Joseph Hayes. LaPuppet was put momentarily out of action, and Hayes himself was nearly prostrated with remorse over what he had done to a man whom he profoundly admires—but to the relief and admiration of everyone, LaPuppet, his composure restored and a medicated bandage tied at a jaunty angle over one eye, declared his intention of continuing after a brief rest, and went right on to dispute his title in this handicapped condition. His unsurpassable sportsmanship triumphed for a time over the opposition: he resumed his contest with Hayes, and defeated him; then he trounced George Matthews with a stunning display of leaps and kicks. Finally, he prepared to meet Luis Delgado, whom he had defeated in an identical match for the title of this tournament the year before. Despite the fact that his eye was troubling and distracting him increasingly now, he attacked with determination, driving Delgado back and out of the ring at one point, where the younger player tripped and lost his balance over some boards thrown carelessly to one side after an earlier demonstration. In falling, Delgado twisted one of his knees, already sensitive and vulnerable from previous injury, and was immediately in severe pain. Thus, when their bout resumed after Delgado had received attention, both were in more or less impaired condition and their clashes lacked the spectacular speed and aggressive movements which are otherwise characteristic of the styles of both of these players.

Delgado won the match, and with it the Tournament Grand Championship, but neither he nor LaPuppet was able to appear at his best, under the circumstances. The building management of Manhattan Center gave Director Chun no more co-operation than they had accorded Aaron Banks the previous February—on the contrary, they interposed numerous obstacles to the smooth functioning of the Tournament, and both Chun and Banks, who acted as Master of Ceremonies at this meet, publicly declared that they would never again produce a tournament before an audience at this thoroughly unsuitable and mismanaged location.

May 25th was to have been the date of two important tournaments, one the meet organized by Ed Parker for Honolulu between select teams of Islanders and Mainlanders, the other the fifth annual "National Karate Championships" directed by 'Sensei' Jhoan Rhee in Washington, D.C. The Honolulu tournament, an enormous success which has already received notice in this magazine, took place as scheduled—but the threat of civil disturbances in the capitol compelled Rhee to postpone his tournament and find a new location for it because the National Armory, which he had used in previous years, was occupied by the military and unavailable to him. Joe Lewis, who had declined a spot on the Mainland Team bound for Honolulu in order to defend his title in Washington, was chagrined by the "Nationals" postponement, for he would dearly love to have gone to Hawaii, but the news of the delay in the Washington tournament came to him too late for him to reinstate himself on Parker's team, its membership by that time filled. He consoled himself by marching again on Kansas City and taking the "Grand Nationals Championships" by storm on June 9th, an event reported in detail in our publication's first issue. Since the start of the year he had won both of his bouts for the winning West Coast team in New York City, and captured in addition no fewer than FOUR Grand Championships. The "Nationals" at Washington, later in June, would make it FIVE! Just getting his trophies home was becoming a problem for him.

Very fortunately, Rhee was able to secure the Grand Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel and to reschedule his meet to take place there on June 23rd, but the difficulties created for him in organizing it amidst the uncertain condition within the capitol placed him under a severe strain and deprived his tournament of both the magnitude and the quality that are usually associated with it. By comparison with previous years, the number of players entering competition was limited, and the size of the audience, despite the fact that the Hilton Ballroom proved an excellent and very adaptable auditorium in a convenient location, was equally disappointing. This was not surprising, however, against the background of extreme racial tension that threatened the city—on that Sunday afternoon, the capitol's avenues appeared outwardly calm, and Orientals, Negroes, and whites mingled in perfect harmony at the meet, but the conflict between the civil authorities and the Reverend Dr. Abernathy and his followers was approaching a climax: the very next day the existence of "Resurrection City" was forcibly terminated. The "Nationals" just barely managed to take place.

A noteworthy feature of the "Nationals" this year, in the midst of much that was mediocre, was the high quality of the black belt 'kata' competition. The two finalists, Lynn

Jackson, of Lorain, Ohio, a 3rd degree black belt practicing the Moo Duk Kwan style of Korean 'karate', and James Jones, of Chicago, a U.S.K.A. state representative in that area who has since been appointed an advisor to this magazine, both performed such extraordinarily fine 'katas' that they were tied with 75 points apiece, and had to give 'encores'. The judges decided upon Jackson, finally, but nobody knows how they did it, the pair appeared so close in their formal mastery. Another player at this meet who has since become an advisor to this publication, Ernest Lieb of Muskegon, Michigan, the Director of the American Karate Association, epitomized in his remarks following the conclusion of the tournament the dissatisfaction felt by many with the judging procedures: failure to establish and adhere to fixed standards had resulted in rulings which were frequently inconsistent; some of the judging was just plain incompetent; and there was too much Korean bias. Even the winners were full of complaints at the end. But all looked forward to a more successful "Nationals" Tournament next year.

It so happens that the labels of these tournaments, "Orient vs. America", were partially misleading in that not one of the members of the "Orient" teams that we are aware of was a recent tournament winner in the Far East or was brought over directly from the Orient just to participate at one of these contests. Most had been settled and living in this country for a number of years, and several were born here. Regrettably, few of them were the equals, as individual players, of their opponents on the American teams, and so they did not compose strong teams collectively. Some displayed advanced techniques and impressive form, not to mention exotic styles, and many had spirit to spare, even in the face of the most formidable American opponents—but they appeared at a definite disadvantage in American-style tournament competition and against the more versatile techniques at the command of players with long tournament experience in 'karate' in this country. One of the "Orient" teams did not take its defeat gracefully.

The American team that participated at the Sacramento meet comprised Ronald Marchini, Robert Halliburton, James Walker, and Joe Lewis. Ed Parker acted as Chief Referee. Opposed to them was a team of four Koreans of impressive rank and accomplishments. Their Korean 'senseis' were also present, and the auditorium was crowded with young Americans who were the local students of these men and of some of the Koreans participating in the ring. Walker and Halliburton were able to complete satisfactory matches in good order, but Lewis and Marchini, for no evident reason, were subjected to prejudiced judging and intolerable provocation and abuse in the course of the tournament. Unable to cope effectively in the ring with these two of their American rivals, the Koreans reacted with atrocious displays of bad sportsmanship and childish temper tantrums, raining blows and insults upon each of the pair as their followers in the audience joined in an explosion of name-calling and bad manners. Marchini suffered a broken nose in an exchange that was both out of bounds and outside the mat—nor was there any doctor present to attend him; Lewis was also struck and kicked in the midst of uncontrolled brawling during which the Koreans did not hesitate to join in as a unit in support of a teammate. Even their 'senseis' offered battle against the two Americans, and members of the audience with bottles threatened to involve themselves. In some respects it was a splendid example of interracial 'esprit de

corps' between the Koreans and their Sacramento sympathizers, but otherwise a moronic demonstration of misdirected malice for which there was less than no justification. Amazing to relate, both Marchini and Lewis managed to control their tempers during the climax of these outbursts,

Richard Chun's student, David Claudio, captured the top black belt 'kumite' award in the tournament proper, and Earl Monroe, a Frank Ruiz student, was the leading brown belt. Another, better-known Ruiz "protege", Luis Delgado, was very busy during the evening, taking first place in board breaking, and second place in the black belt 'kata', which was won by Charles Merriman. Delgado did not enter the tournament 'kumite' competitions because he was scheduled as a member of the American team to participate in the "Orient vs. America" bouts at the end of the evening. Members of George Cofield's "Tong Dojo", among them the Wilder brothers, Calvin and Melvin, and William Swift, were prominent among tournament winners, and collected a substantial number of trophies. Young Joseph Shawlinsky, a consistent winner who rarely misses a tournament in the New York area, won the Junior Division competitions, and Sharfah Sullmur took first place in the Women's 'Kumite' matches.

This year's "Internationals" were discussed in detail in the initial issue of this magazine. With Lewis disqualified in the eliminations, Mullins and Norris provided the real excitement in this tournament, but the audience had to wait until their concluding championship rounds before the meet really took fire. Norris was the victor and International Grand Champion for the second year in a row, standing triumphant at the summit of his tournament career in Long Beach last August 4th.

Ed Parker's big meet usually closes the year's 'karate' tournament season, but this fall three additional tournaments took place in the east which are of significance: the 1968 "Globe Tae Gyu Championship" in Philadelphia on September 7th and 8th; the third "American Invitational Karate Tournament of Champions" directed by 'Sensei' Ki Whang Kim in Silver Springs, Md., on September 14th; and Gary Alexander's "United States Karate Championships" in New York City on September 29th. The "Globe Championships", a Korean Tournament directed by 'Sensei' Mahn Suk Park, was won by Jhoon Rhee's student, John Dutcher, and included one startling upset in the decision awarded to Mitchell Bobrow over Joe Lewis. Their match was a confused affair, and the fact that Bobrow won on the basis of a 9½ points to ½ point scoring during overtime, all tallied according to Korean judging standards, arouses some skepticism—he is a gifted player, as we have more than once remarked, and he may indeed have taken Lewis' measure this time, but we still await an impartial opinion. At Kim's tournament in Silver Springs, New York's Joseph Hayes was the big winner, a well-deserved triumph as Hayes is one of the best advertisements 'Karate' has in America.

COMMENTS ON PROFESSIONAL KARATE...

In the aftermath of the professional-amateur World's Fair Karate Tournament, U.S.K.A. Director Trias had some comments to make concerning the future of professional Karate in America. In a memorandum dated September 5, 1968, Mr. Trias stated that his organization was first to deal with problems that will arise in future professional Karate tournaments. He stated that professional Karate would be a "shot in the arm to the newly created professional karateka, school owners and operators, and to all practicing amateurs and potential professionals."

Mr. Trias qualified his optimism, however, saying "... if pro-Karate is mis-managed as evident in the amateur ranks of today, we will be compounding the same old errors... For this reason, professional Karate must be properly managed and controlled NOW."

With this goal in mind, Mr. Trias developed from his experience with the first professional-amateur tournament in San Antonio the following suggested standards and guidelines:

1. Rules and procedures for contestants, referees and judges, including criterion for the scoring and awarding of points and violations should be specifically written and spelled out before any professional contest.

2. There should be only one United States professional champion. Mr. Victor Moore, the newly crowned professional Karate champion should be the starting point. We should not repeat amateur Karate's error of having too many champions.

3. The champion and his promoter (one) should select the professional tournament where he will defend his championship.

4. The champion should defend his title at least three times per year in at least one Midwest, one East Coast and one West Coast championship tournament.

5. The professional tournament where the champion competes should pay a minimum of \$500 with an open maximum for prize money.

6. A defeated champion should receive a guarantee to compete at the first tournament selected by the new champion and given a position in the finals.

7. Expenses for the champion and his promoter should be paid to and from the selected tournament site.

8. All other professional tournaments for prize money where the champion does not compete should be ruled non-championship eliminations. However, these tournaments will produce qualified and logical contenders.

9. A competitors' fee should be imposed for violation of contest or competitor rules.

10. Professional and amateur status must be specifically interpreted to competitors to preclude any misunderstanding.

11. Professional competitors should be Black Belt holders so that the younger enthusiast or so-called amateur does not lose his amateur status.

12. With one American Karate Champion we will be able to challenge fighters from other countries and crown a true World's Champion in Karate.

13. Trained professional referees and judges are necessary to insure impartial decisions in the awarding of points and violations.

14. The professional referees and judges should have no connection with any Karate groups or organizations. They should be specially trained by competent Karate leaders refereeing and judging Karate tournament today.

As a final word, Mr. Trias observed that we now stand at a crossroads and that it is now up to us to pave the future of Karate.

(Bob Trias has put some thought behind his comments and they are appreciated. We feel it would be premature to take sides on this issue, but we do feel there are some questions that should be asked:

- 1) Wouldn't the "One Champion" forced on the art by some form of "controlled" karate create the same kind of monopoly that has made boxing a hangout for the underworld?
- 2) Who would do the "controlling"? And by what right, in a free society such as ours, do we tell another man that he CAN or CANNOT stage a "championship"?
- 3) Have there yet been enough really professionally produced events (pro or amateur) to tell which men are competent and which are not?
- 4) Are there, perhaps, new, stimulating, creative ideas being planned that would be stifled by such control?
- 5) If competition is beneficial to our society (make no mistake, it IS!), and to karate players, isn't it just as beneficial to the promoter?
- 6) Can the self-interest of a few be a sound basis for establishing "control"?

We do not presume to answer these questions one way or another. We do ask that YOU, the reader, tell us what YOU think. Give us your opinion in writing and it will appear in the next "Chopping Block." — Ed.)

THE DR. SAYS

THE ART AND MEDICINE

By Dr. Scholz

With the rise of Karate popularity tournaments are rapidly becoming so numerous that hardly a week goes by without at least one being in the offing. These tournaments may be either of major or minor stature but one thing they have in common is the need of competent attending physicians. To often there is either none in attendance or arrangements have been made for a friend of a friend, who may or may not show up. Again, the physician who does show may have no training or experience in injuries to athletes and because it is probably the first tournament of this type he has seen is therefore at a loss as to what his duties are or to the extent of his authority: Again the physician may only be in attendance during the finals, where very few injuries occur, and not the time of the eliminations, where most of the injuries are apt to occur.

The entrants in any tournament have the right to expect that in the event they should be injured, first aid is immediately available, and in the event that a more serious injury occurs that transportation to an emergency hospital is available, and that the location of the emergency facility is known. It must be remembered, that generally speaking, the physician has given of his time, traveled at his own expense, sometimes for considerable distance, missed his lunch and/or dinner due to lack of relief or time, and all this without compensation except for his desire to aid the Art.

A prime example of thought, organization, and prearrangement was that at the 1968 International Tournament. A physician was in attendance at all times, there was co-ordination between the ring referee-central control-physician-ambulance service which allowed any injury to be handled and/or dispatched in a professional manner with the ultimate aim of care for the injured contestant. Contrast this with tournaments, and we have all seen them, where there is no physician, or if he is there cannot be found, and the injured contestant is left to his own evaluation

as to the seriousness of his injury... sometimes with tragic aftermath.

With the foregoing in mind may I suggest several avenues of procedure that would benefit Karate as a whole. It would behoove us all to remember that Karate has progressed beyond the days of a few fanatic participants with no regard to their image except to withstand pain. It is now a national word, seen on TV, reported in the news, with its own magazines, and every year draws more and more participants and spectators. It will continue to do so if it is intelligently guided. Should it not be, we will all suffer and Karate will decline in reputation, outside controls will intercede and instead of an Art we will be left with a disreputable memory.

1. A physician should be in attendance at all times, preferably the physician should be active in the art, or at least have been active, in order that he can reasonably ascertain the participants ability to continue if injured. The physician should have had experience in athletic injuries in order to do on the spot repairs to minor injuries so that the contestant can continue; It is just as important to allow a contestant to continue, if possible, as it is to disqualify him. Some of these contestants have come a considerable distance or are near the finals and deserve considerate evaluation.

2. The promoter of a tournament should in advance secure more than one physician in order that with reasonable certainty at least one will be there. The location of an Emergency Hospital and transportation and awareness of how to get there should be available. The phone number of ambulance service should be known.

3. The referees should be aware that it is their responsibility to evaluate any contestant, at any time, and if in doubt to call the physician for a final decision.

4. That the physician's decision is final and irrevocable and is based on the potential hazard to the contestant and/or his opponent.

5. That medical-legal implications are involved that affect not only the tournament promoter but the physician as well.

Finally, where do we secure physicians that are competent in this field and are willing to donate their time and efforts? The answer is that we, as a group, must promote them, preferably from within our own ranks, if not from there then by courteous, considerate advancements to local physicians letting them work with more experienced men and therefore forming a group from which all tournament promoters can draw. AS WE MUST HAVE LEADERSHIP IN THE ART, WE MUST NOT FORGET THE ANCILLARY SERVICES WHICH PROVIDES THE MATURE GROWTH OF THE ART.



... So what does she give me for my birthday? A Brick!

COLLEGIATE KARATE

In the fall of 1967 the University of Tulsa and Oral Roberts University took a new look at their physical education programs and decided to add a new course to their curriculum.

That September, both universities introduced Karate into their overall program. Over 30 students enrolled for the course the first semester it was offered.

Not only did Karate become a one-hour college accredited course in the physical education department, with students receiving a regular course grade at the end of each semester, but the course offered students an added incentive—that being the chance to earn a Karate rank through promotion tests.

Lou Angel, Midwest Goju Karate Association Director, was the driving force to get the course started. He held meetings with Dr. Dratz and Dr. Coker of the University of Tulsa P.E. Department and with officials from Oral Roberts University and convinced them of the benefit of such a program.

After organization, the beginning Ka-

rate classes met with Mr. Angel or other qualified instructors in the Goju Karate style, twice a week the first semester.

During the second semester, the beginners became the advanced classes at the universities and new students were enrolled for the first course. Each of the classes then met once each week for a two hour period.

This practice was carried over into the first semester of the 1968-69 school year with both beginners and advanced classes continuing to learn the ethics, history and disciplines of Karate. Some 120 students signed up to take the courses.

In addition, the more advanced students, after having learned the basic Karate techniques of striking, graduate into the learning of the Kata forms and free fighting aspects of the program.

During the second semester of the 1967-68 school year, in April, Tulsa University Karate men met Oral Roberts University Karate students in their first

inter-collegiate Karate tournament.

Oral Roberts took the first two rounds of the matches 5-0 and 3-2 to win the best two-out-of-three tourney.

In continuing the university Karate programs in the state under Mr. Angel's direction, a Karate Club has now been formed at Northeastern University, located in Talleguah, Oklahoma. The plan is to start Karate at the university as a club and later introduce it as an accredited course in the physical education program.

Mr. Angel feels that although these programs are a big move up for Karate, the students receive a double benefit, their knowledge of Karate, and if they pass the course requirements, an hour of college credit.

Another boost for Karate itself is the added respect given it by the public because of the art being added to the college physical education program and being offered on a college level.

HAWAIIANS IN LONG BEACH

Barry Steinberg
taken From interviews by
Ron Maury

1968 marked the first year that Hawaii sent a team to the International Championships at Long Beach. Coached by sensei Chuzo Kotaka, sixth-degree black belt and 1964 champion of the All-Japan Tournament, the Hawaiians were duly impressed by the size and scope of the Long Beach tournament.

"Pretty good!" beamed sensei Kotaka as he looked on over the frantic scene. "I'm tremendously surprised to see so many different techniques and styles," said Dave Krieger. "It's kind of wild." Personally, he continued, "I still tend to favor the more classic techniques—the

straight, sharp techniques without too much razzle-dazzle—but any technique that works I have respect for."

The Hawaiians were still talking about the recent Invitational Tournament of Champions. "All the people I talked to in Hawaii were very glad to have a tournament there that was so big and had so many competitors from all over the United States," said Del Griffith, a student of Bobby Lowe. "I was really happy you brought the tournament to Hawaii," said Dave Krieger. "I think that it gave Hawaiian Karate the kind of boost that it needed. Up till then we had been kind of dormant as far as getting out and competing. I'm sure that now there will be more and more competitors coming up from Hawaii."

The mainlanders too had fond memories of the Hawaiian tournament. Skipper Mullins of Dallas flushed when reminded of his attempt at the hula, saying, "I was framed on that." Concerning the tournament he was more serious. "Some people have been asking me if it's true that I said the Hawaiians were bad sports. I never said that. I did feel that we had some bad



Photos by Scott

officiating over there, but the Hawaiian team was a very nice group. You can't take anything away from them. They've got guts. I believe they're a little behind us as far as competing, but I don't believe it will be long before they'll be right up there." Said Steve. Sanders of Los Angeles about the Hawaiians: "I think they're tougher fighters than we have here. We're flashier, but they're tougher." Ron Marchini of Stockton added: "Honestly, I can say that the Hawaiian tournament was the best-run I've ever been to. Everything ran smoothly. It was great. I'm really looking forward to going back.

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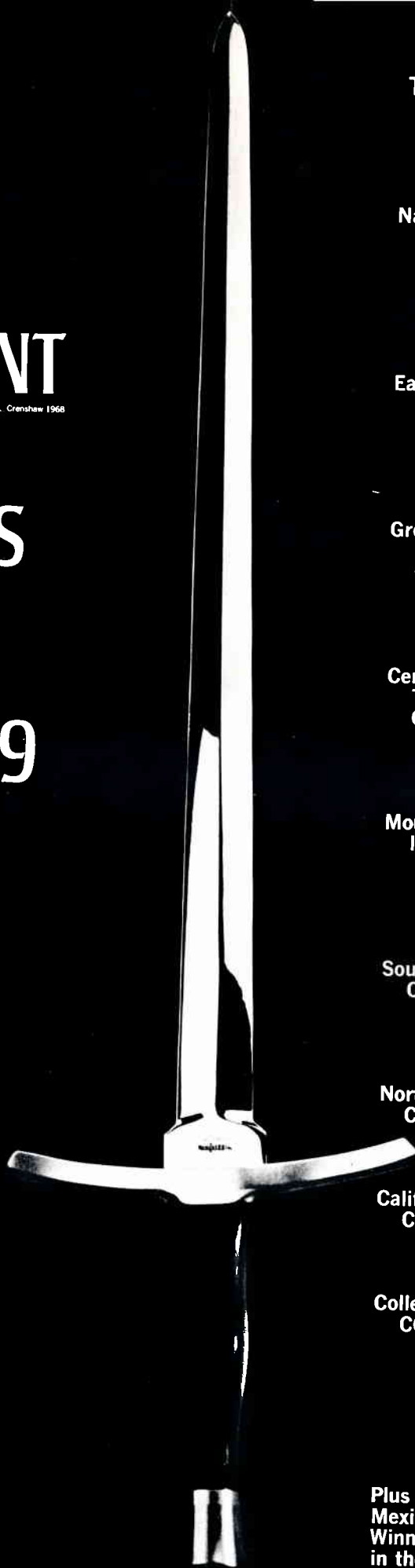
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JIMMY JONES

By D. Taylor

IN MIDWEST karate circles, Chicago's Jimmy Jones (Yodan, 4th degree black belt) is known as a champion, a tough competitor, an outstanding instructor, and a gentleman. In his circle of close personal acquaintances, Jones is known as a "nice guy," a good family man, a hard-working machine tool mechanic at S&C Electric Company, and ...a man with sagging pockets. "One of Jimmy's trademarks is a pocket full of karate tickets," explained one friend. "As soon as somebody evidences the least interest in karate, Jimmy has sold him a tournament ticket and probably signed him up for lessons in one of Chicago's karate schools Jones is a oneman karate evangelist."

Jones doesn't admit to being a "karate evangelist"; he says simply that he is a karate enthusiast who is trying to spread word about karate in the Midwest. As Jones remarked, "I saw one tournament and I was convinced to take lessons. I figure that other people will be just as enthusiastic about karate after seeing their first tournament. The more people we have interested in the sport, the better are karate's chances for growth and recognition."

Jones began his own karate lessons five years ago. In only 13 months, he had earned numerous trophies—and his black belt.

After receiving his black belt, Jones continued in competition gaining both regional and national recognition. Recently Jones retired from free-style sparring competition, but he still works on kata. "I've always believed," said Jones, "that kata is the most important part of karate. With an understanding of, and skill in kata, a man can compete and win in free-style competition. I'm sorry to see kata receive less and less competitive emphasis because I believe kata is the basis of karate and the highest test of karate form."

Jones emphasizes kata at his own school at Chicago's Hyde Park YMCA. In four years of teaching, at Southtown YMCA and at Hyde Park YMCA, his instructing techniques have been remarkably successful. He has developed numerous champions and by all estimates, he has one of the finest schools in the Chicago area. Jones currently serves on the Board of Directors for all Chicago YMCA karate schools and is personally credited with bringing hundreds of new members into the YMCA through his classes and through his promotion of karate for other YMCA schools.

"I find the hardest part of teaching is explaining the 'politics' of karate to students who have visions of someday being a national champion," said Jones. "How can one man be a national champion when there are five national championships? For that matter, we can't even determine Midwestern champions because of many so-called regional championships. I've won 29 trophies in karate, but I still don't know where I rank, either regionally or nationally."

Jones is working to unite karate in the Midwest so that someday a nationally united karate will be possible. "I'm starting in my own back yard," said Jones.

Jones has achieved Midwest unification by challenging the East and West coasts in the National Midwest Championship (held on November 2, Chicago Coliseum, 1400 S. Wabash, Chicago). Along with individual competition, regional "teams" competed. A three-man team coached by Jones challenged Ed Parker's team from the West and Aaron Banks' team from the East. "We think this tournament will provide a good start toward regional unification," said Jones. "We also think the tournament will show that we do have strong competitors in the Midwest. One of the most disappointing aspects of being a Midwest competitor is the lack of attention given to our tournaments and our champions. We plan a good showing at the National Midwest Championship."

(See the report on East vs. West vs. Midwest in this issue.)

Because Jones is a vocal and respected member of Midwest karate, he was recently selected as Midwest Representative of **Action Karate** magazine. "Someday," "there will be no need to speak for the Midwest, or the East or the West. Karate will be a national sport and its champions will be national sports figures. That day of unified karate is what I'm working toward."

(An interesting comment Jim. What do you, our readers think about unification? Will it happen? Is it even desirable? What are the benefits? What are the dangers? Write us and let us know what YOU think. — Ed.)



WHY KARATE?

by Richard Steele

The unprecedented growth of Karate in America demonstrates more strongly than any other argument that Karate meets one or more needs for many Americans. To understand the motives of the Karate student, one must know something about both the art itself, and the nature of man.

For all practical intents and purposes, man is an aggressive organism. One can argue academically whether the human organism has the inherent ability to take pleasure from inflicting physical injury, or whether this is something one learns from one's culture. But like many academic arguments, this one is probably pragmatically meaningless.

Aggression is a high survival characteristic. Had man not been both more intelligent and somewhat nastier than those species that preyed upon him, he would probably now be extinct. Biological evidence exists which suggests that the human animal has a built in mechanism for feeling pleasure when he vents his hostility on another person, animal or object. The same neurological structures involved in the pleasure derived from sexual intercourse and eating are also involved in the expression of anger and hostility. The social basis for aggression need not be neglected either. We live in a highly competitive society where the correct channeling of aggressive behavior seems to be a prerequisite for success in many occupations. Because of our competitive strivings, we are often frustrated in the everyday course of events. Such frustration gives rise to anger and often aggressive behavior. Unfortunately, as society becomes more urbanized and population density rises, the probability of daily frustration also increases. One need only to compare his feelings during a half hour drive on a country road with those that arise during a same period spent on any major freeway in any large city during any rush hour to become immediately aware of this fact.

Whether one takes a biological or social learning position with respect to aggression is unimportant. *The fact remains that man has a strong and continuing need for expression of hostile impulses and emotions.* How, when and where

these feelings are expressed and dealt with is a moral and ethical question with which our society continues to struggle.

The consensus of opinion in our western world seems to be that it is morally and ethically wrong to arbitrarily inflict physical and emotional pain on one's wife, neighbor, friend or fellow citizen no matter how great one's need might be in this direction. It is at this point that the role of Karate begins to emerge as an appropriate outlet for feelings of anger, violence and the will to do injury unto others. Karate is violent. In every practice session students go through motions which, if carried to conclusion, would result in maiming or death.

Granted that Karate can serve as an appropriate outlet for physical and emotional aggression, symbolic though it may be the question remains, "Why does an individual go through the intense training and self discipline required to study Karate when he might just as well box, play football, soccer, or place himself on a rocky mountain with a large caliber rifle the opening day of deer season?"

The answer is not a simple one. Karate must meet needs or serve motives that these other activities do not. Those motivations seemingly unique to Karate, as well as those satisfied by other activities, must be examined in some detail. Probably the most simple and basic motive behind the study of Karate is fear. Fear is a high survival characteristic. The animal that does not know the meaning of fear does not survive. Fear may be either a conscious, well defined thing with a clear object, or a more vague and nebulous state in which the individual is no longer conscious of what the feared object or situation may be.

On a conscious level, an individual may be motivated to study the art of the "empty hand" following some thought given to the rising rate of assaultive crime in our cities. Whether this is the result of reading in newspapers and national magazines, or is more directly related to personal experience is unimportant. His decision is based on a conscious awareness of the fact that there might be some possibility that he would be called upon to defend himself or those close to him.

Another group of individuals reacting to conscious stimuli are those individuals whose work places them in situations where both fear and the ability to defend oneself are healthy qualities. These are our peace officers working in different capacities throughout America, whose duty it is not only to protect themselves, but also the society which they serve. Unfortunately, as crime increases individuals not normally called upon to protect the peace find it increasingly necessary to develop skills necessary for self protection, simply because their work places them in areas where crime occurs.

Many unconscious fears may also motivate an individual. At an unconscious level, a fear of helplessness coupled with a strong feeling of physical or mental inadequacy may well drive an individual to develop some proficiency in the art of Karate. Since unconscious fears often seem to persist somewhat independently of conscious awareness of ability, the individual continues to develop his proficiency and technique in a somewhat compulsive fashion, training as if he unconsciously expected that someday he would be forced to fight the jolly green giant.



In America, masculinity seems to be typified by the cowboy with a tattoo on the back of his hand, a black hat on his head, a gun on each hip and love only for his horse. If the individual unconsciously compares himself to this sort of stereotype and finds himself wanting, he may begin to have unconscious fears regarding his masculinity and potency. Karate may then become a means of combating such doubts and fears.

Another common unconscious fear, in our culture at least, is a fear of loss of emotional and physical control, particularly with respect to violence and anger. Many individuals are extremely uncomfortable with their anger and extremely afraid of their own potential for violence. Again, these people are not more violent than their fellows, they are simply more anxious about it. Such a person may be driven into Karate in an attempt to learn to discipline and work through his fears of his own violent

potential. Once he learns he can control his feelings and impulses, he becomes more comfortable with himself.

Other needs are important in the motivational structure of the Karate student besides fear. One of these is the need for personal identity. Most individuals have a need to differentiate themselves from the mass of their fellow citizens, to be able to see themselves as personally unique individuals. Karate may well fulfill this function for them, giving them a skill which they share with a relatively small group of fellows.

Akin to a need for unique identity is a need for a reference group with which to identify and feel a part of. Interestingly enough, in China, individuals who belong to the same school or study the same style are said to belong to the same family. The family spirit also seems to exist in many American schools, although it is not labeled as such.

Another motive of the student has to do with self discipline and self control, that is mastery of ones feelings and emotions. The rigorous discipline of the Karate school combined with the need for constant practice and self discipline, provides the student with a learning experience revolving around the control of his own feelings, which he may feel, at some level, that he needs quite desperately. Self mastery for most individuals seems to be a very satisfying feeling.

Similar to the need for mastery, is the need to explore one's own physical and emotional potentials, to find a situation in which one can ask himself the question: "What can I do and how well can I do it?" and "How do I really feel about this?" The student then may be responding to a need to define himself in a realistic and concrete way.

If a young child is treated in a way which makes him doubt the continuance of his physical well being, this often has a strong impact upon him in later years. It is unimportant whether the child assess the situation correctly or not, for the world of the child is what he sees and believes to be true. No matter how loving a father may be, if he is perceived by his small son as a dangerous enemy he will remain an

enemy, first consciously, and then unconsciously as the child grows older. Such experiences and feelings are not always unconscious or unrealistic. If a child experiences an accident or disease which seriously threatens his wellbeing, it may have strong consequences on his later psychological development. No one grows up in a vacuum. We become what we are through learning in the context of relationships with our world of objects and persons.

Similar to the individual compensating for an early threat is the one attempting consciously to compensate for real or imagined physical disability or inferiority. Teddy Roosevelt is a good example of an individual who, suffering from a childhood and adolescent illness, strove in later years to correct his physical condition. Had Karate been available to him he might well have poured himself into it.



The motivation of tournament spectators is somewhat different from that of the practitioners of the art. Barry Steinberg, in an informal survey at the Long Beach International Karate Championships, came to the conclusion that "The vast majority...came either to compete...or to watch a relative or a friend compete." (Action Karate, September, 1968). This seems a reasonable conclusion.

Because of its background and development, Karate attracts people interested in oriental culture and philosophy. Many of these, however, become disenchanted when they discover that the philosophical emphasis long associated with Karate is beginning to disappear from the American scene. Particularly when they view leading instructors demonstrating facts of skill which can be perfected by the average individual, given enough time, and attributing this skill to some mystical power or other. Most of the feats of strength or muscle control attributed to "ki" or "chi" can be duplicated by a competent hypnotist

with a good hypnotic subject who has had no karate training whatever.

Another rather small group of tournament spectators are not primarily motivated by Karate, but motivated by an interest in physical well-being and physical education. These individuals have an excellent potential for extending Karate, as a sport, throughout the United States in terms of school physical education programs, both public and private. Although some instructors resent school Karate clubs because they feel that these clubs cut into their profits, this seems to be a rather short sighted view.

A final group of spectators worthy of note are those people who, although they do not participate themselves in any way, derive a vicarious satisfaction from watching violent activity, particularly those excited by bloodshed. Although this is probably a rather small group, these people have the potential for negatively affecting tournament competition, for the Karate tournament is not nor should it be the same sort of spectacle as a bull fight. Nor should it meet the same psychological needs.

(Is man just a higher animal form? Or is there a spiritual aspect to man's existence? If so, what is its relationship to the martial arts. Mysterious mumbo, jumbo, or part of overall reality? Reader comments are invited. — Ed.)



THE TEMPLE SYSTEM

AUTHOR: Dr. Olaf E. Simon

Seeking, searching through the centuries is man's mind, directed to discover many of the ancient paths of history over oceans, mountains and horizons. Nameless markers, monuments and legends tell only by their appearance that all men have equally a share in their past and present cultures.

For most, it would be a great task indeed to understand the country known as China, wherein lies a civilization bearing a history of over three thousand years, during which its great culture withstood much suffering and pain due to constant economic and social turmoil. The Yellow River flows on today apparently uncaring as to the political conflicts within its country. Although China's great religions and philosophies may presently be censored, the spirit of the ancient Chhung-Kuo (Middle Kingdom) remains predominant.

While looking at the picturesque wall of Toronto's Kung-fu school, one senses the return of the ancient spirit of the almost forgotten Shaolin — the legendary monastery which is credited with the first scientific teaching of what we, today, know as Karate. Often referred to as Shao-lin temple boxing (Sil lum pai) or Shaolin Kempo, this Kung-fu system has endured nearly fifty generations of ebb and tide, peace and war. By some remarkable flow of spirit, this art was passed down from family to family to the present. It is now being taught to the people of our continent, the American continent, for the benefit of our society.

The monastery wherein the art was first taught is thought to have been located forty miles south of the ancient city of Loyang, in Honan Province on Mount Sil lum. One often hears of the high standard of proficiency which the Chinese demanded. However, the true impact of these words is not felt until one

learns of the great test path, within which were invested lethal dummies armed with many different weapons each requiring great skill in order to combat effectively. All students had to eventually submit to this test to prove their mastery of the skill they had been taught.

The modern approach to the temple system is much more peaceful. Though graceful, its combative tendencies remain as strong and powerful as those displayed by any Karate style. In order to learn the Shaolin method, the student must first become acquainted with the movements of five animals: the crane (giving the art unity), the tiger (hardness), the dragon (grace and spirit), the leopard (flexibility), and the snake (intrinsic energy).

Born in Canton province, the Chong family was taught by Master Lee Sai Wing. In meeting Dr. Chong (M.D.), the brother of David M. Chong, I was surprised to find that he also possesses a detailed knowledge of some Japanese systems. Due to this well rounded knowledge, I found his analysis of Karate to be quite lucid and logical. Their school, located in one of the largest centers in Canada, presents itself in a very respectable manner. Its brightness and cleanliness are truly inviting to the newcomer. At the time of my visit, approximately fifty students were engaged in practicing the basic stances of their system (see pictures). With the cooperation of Mr. David M. Chong, his students and his instructors, I was able to view a few of these demonstrations.

The punch is executed in a manner very similar to that of the Japanese systems, with the exception that the shoulder is turned towards the opponent. The students are instructed to give the utmost attention to the maintenance of a solid stance while directing the thrust. By no means (if done accurately) is there any evidence of loss of balance. Nor is a weakening of the fighting stance discernable. It is perhaps interesting to note that the Moo system also uses this method of thrusting.

Dr. David Chong and Mr. David F. Chong are presently preparing a book on the Shaolin system of Kempo. The many photographs and techniques shown should give a true insight into this combative art which, along with the other Chinese styles, has assisted in the development of modern Karate and Kung-fu systems.

The very liberal minded Chong family shows great respect and understanding of the Japanese and Korean Karate systems. Presently they are preparing a major tournament in Toronto, and are extremely interested in a friendly competition with these systems. Dr. Chong himself, is in the process of compiling a scientific report involving the effects of Karate training with regards to the benefits for the body, as well as the dangers of unreasonable and false training methods.

The Shaolin system is based on an intelligent approach to the combining of the mind and body into a combative unity. This powerful and flexible self-defense system is credited as being the original scientific combat system, and is thought to be (with good reason, might I add) the cradle of most of our modern Karate and Jiu-jitsu styles.

(Dr. Simon's scholarly approach to this article is refreshingly direct and informative. His opening paragraph concerning a "common cultural base" is of particular interest in view of two other articles appearing in this issue . . . "The Maoris" and "Karate in Ancient Egypt." If you would like more of his work, please let us know. — Ed.)

DID THE MAORIS KNOW KARATE?

THE MAORIS AND THE
MARTIAL ARTS
by Di Mau

with grateful acknowledgment
to "Tumuaki" Young

"Kamate, Kamate, kaora, kaora . . ." Death, Death, Life, Life . . . so begins a famous Maori "haka" (war dance and chant). The stark contrast of those opening words (this by the way is one of the less grizzly "hakas") is a fitting prologue to the story of a people whose entire history is made up of just such ambivalent reactions to their neighbors. The "hakas" as they have come down through the centuries, contain such startling similarities to some of the moves of traditional Chinese karate (kenpo to be specific) that even the beginner can draw parallels at first glimpse.

The comparison would lose its significance, however, if we failed to give you a chance to become acquainted with Maori culture and traditions. For to the uninitiated "pakeha" (outsider or foreigner) a modern Maori might just look like another "fun-loving Polynesian." But culturally they are far from it. Until recent years that is. For in friendly arguments, Maoris may retort in a chiding manner, "that may so, by my grandfathers are your grandfathers!" And they might well have. For the Maori "tangata a ha whai" (young warrior) was a proud descendant from a race of Kings and perhaps was, man for man, the most ferocious warrior ever to engage in hand to hand combat. Apparently the "Kotiro" (young girls) were pretty rugged too.

Please do not get the impression that these were lawless savages. For theirs is an ancient and orderly society with strict codes and laws. Take for example one legal case as reported by Pakeha Maori, Frederick E. Manning (1863), who prefaces the account with these words, "To the English reader . . . it may be necessary to state that the descriptions of Maori life and manners of past times found in these sketches owe nothing to fiction. The different scenes and incidents are given exactly as they occurred, and all the persons described are real persons." Now, to the case at hand.

"A rebellious, petty chief once demanded payment of a 'stocking full of gun powder' to return a boat belonging to a 'Pakeha' friend of the chief. A stocking of gun powder! Who ever heard of such an imposition. The thing was outrageous and rebellious in principle. The chief did not hesitate: rebellion must be crushed in the bud. He at once mustered his whole force (he did not approve of little wars) and sent them off under the command of the 'Relation Eater,' who served an eviction notice in regular Maori form, by first plundering the village and then burning it to ashes; also destroying the cultivation and provisions, and then forcing the vassal to decamp with all his people on pain of instant massacre. They didn't tarry . . . you'd be amazed how effective that type of law was.

"Or take the matter of fair payment of debt. You may have gathered by now that a 'Pakeha' was considered pretty no-account by the Maoris. That does not mean, however, that they were completely valueless. Two, loose, straggling Pakehas (in this case, runaways from a ship) who had nothing and were likely never to have anything, were hospitably entertained one night by a chief, a very particular friend of mine, who, to pay himself for his trouble and outlay, ate one of them the next morning. Remember, my good reader, I don't deal in fiction. My friend at the Pakeha, sure enough, and killed him before he ate him, which was civil, for it was not always done. But then, certainly, the Pakeha was a tutua — a nobody, a fellow not worth a spike nail . . . of what use was he except to eat? (Not much good even for that — they say he was not good meat.) But good well-to-do Pakehas, traders, captains, etc. were to be honored, cherished, protected and plucked.

"Before going any farther, I beg to state that I hope the English reader . . . does not form a bad opinion of my friend's character, merely because he ate a good-for-nothing sort of Pakeha who was really good for nothing else. . . . You never made a greater mistake in your life. My friend was a highly respectable person in his way. He was a great friend and protector of rich, well-to-do Pakehas. He was, moreover, a great warrior, and killed the first men in several different battles. He always wore, hanging round his neck, a handsome carved flute (this showed a soft and musical turn of mind), which was made of the thigh-bone of one of his enemies; and when Heke, the Ngapuhi, made war

M-1—A "kuia" (old woman) fascinates the children with her tales of days past. Note the permanent "moko" (tattoo) on her chin. (Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)

M-2—The peaceful New Zealand countryside gives little clue to its savage past. (Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)

M-3—These "tangata a ha whai" (young warriors) are doing a "haka" (war dance) that tells of what they will do to the "haoriri" (enemy). The position is much like a reinforced outward block. The entire move suggest a series of blows and a take down. (Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)

M-4—This expression is typical. It is a cross between a demonstration of what the victim will end up looking like, and a promise that he will "e kai na hoariri" (eat his enemy). The effect is the same however: Facing a hundred or so of these beauties, stomping, slapping their thighs, rolling their eyes, licking their chops and promising in the loudest possible voice to "roast your flesh on a stone," usually reminded the enemy that he had urgent business elsewhere! (Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)

M-5—Three "kotiro" (young girls) display traditional dress. In modern times, however, the "moko" is only painted on. (Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)

M-6—The exact precision of the more mature "dancer" is missing here. But notice that the "stamp" brings the men into a traditional "riding horse" stance, though there were no horses on the island. Also notice the double mase fist. (Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)



M-1



M-2



M-3



M-4



M-5



M-6



M-7



M-9



M-10



M-11



M-12



M-13

M-7—Even the women were rugged.
(Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)

M-9—The women sing of past deeds of glory. (Photo courtesy of Pres. Gordon Young)

M-10—The chief with "mere rakau" (wooden hand club) at the ready leads the "kotiros" in a "haka." The combination block being demonstrated will be very familiar to students of some of the Chinese styles. It is also interesting that the Maori word for foreigner, "pakeha," is almost identical to the Hawaiian word "pake" which means Chinese. (Deseret News Photo)

M-11—This "haka" features "taieha," a spear club combination. Again the "riding horse stance." (Deseret News Photo)

M-12—This Maori miss points out some of the typical, intricate wood carving. (Deseret News Photo)

M-13—The "mere rakau" (wooden hand-club) was extremely effective. Primarily it was used to dispatch an enemy by striking him at the base of the skull. (As a sidelight the Maoris did some fine brain surgery which is reminiscent of work done by the Aztecs.) The "mere ponamu" (hadn club made of hard green stone) was devastating! But it took a pretty good man to wield one. (Deseret News Photo)

against us, my friend came to the rescue, fought manfully for his Pakeha friends, and was desperately wounded in so doing. Now, can anyone imagine a more respectable character? A warrior, a musician, a friend in need, who would stand by you while he had a leg to stand on, and would not eat a friend on any account whatever, except if he should be very hungry."

This, you must remember happened during the relatively civilized era of the late 1800's. Though "kai an nga na hoariri" (eating ones enemies) was still practiced (on occasion) this does not describe the more picturesque and violent ancient past from which the "haka" (war dance) came. It is these Maori "hekas," "katas," if you will, that we now turn our attention.

A Karate "Kata," or form, is after all a form of dance which records a sequence of fighting moves so that they may be passed on from generation to generation more or less intact. *That is precisely what a Maori "Haka" (please note the interesting phonetic similarities between "haka" and "Kata") is designed to do.* In point of fact, if you look at the stances in the photos accompanying this article (courtesy of President Young, former New Zealand mission president for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Deseret News photos) you will see a strong resemblance to the basic "horse" stance. This, from a people who have never seen a horse, let alone a man riding one until the white man brought pictures. You will also see some pretty strong "outward blocks,"



"Hammer fists" and combination blocks. Though the pictures do not clearly show techniques, if you are fortunate enough to ever see Maori dancers perform, you will note moves that are highly suggestive of "elbow smashes" followed by a series of blows to various parts of the body. (EDITOR'S NOTE: We have learned that the Brigham Young University "Maori Dancers" have been invited to perform at half-time at the 1969 KARATE World Tournament of Champions in Salt Lake City on April 12th. It will be interesting to see how strong this comparison really is.)

To be sure, the "moko," (tattoo on the chin and face) does not seem to fit, but the chant and loud yells are not too far removed from Karate's ki-ai. Strangely, the New Zealander's war cry, Ooi! or Oi! finds a counterpart not only in some far eastern cultures, but was the war cry of the Scandinavian nations and the Saxons—when they were pagans, and was used in the same way when their war gods were addressed — Ao! Ooi! Ooi! The similarities of fighting techniques, references to internal power that could influence one's enemy (chee, or ki) and cultural ties would take volumes to list.

Though final proof is far from at hand, the evidence points to a much older, perhaps more universal origin for the martial arts than the traditional birth in India or China. After all, the Maoris can trace their genealogy in their chants back to an age long before there was an India or a China. (Ed. note: See article in this issue on Karate in Ancient Egypt.)

The modern Maori now has a more socially acceptable diet. And the native New Zealanders are among the most friendly and selfless peoples in the world. This is due, in no small measure, to the efforts of "Mormon" missionaries (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) under the direction of Elder Matthew Cowley and President Young, both of whom are to this day referred to by the affectionate title "Tumuaki" ("The top of the head,"

a title of love and respect). A hint of the warrior's past remains, however. One "Kuia" (old woman), confided that when she was a little girl, she remembers being given a man's hand to gnaw on (tasted much like pork, was the report) and during the second world war a company of Maoris fighting as a unit in Italy went into a "haka" within sight of the enemy, who became so frightened at those "monsters" stomping and screaming that they actually dropped their weapons and fled!

One can almost picture them, crying:

"Kamate, Kamate, Kaora, Kaora . . ."

"Kamate, Kamate, Kaora, Kaora . . ."

Death, Death, Life, Life,

You who spoke first at thy birth:

Let us destroy Heaven and Earth;

You who charging like a flood,

You who scale the hill-fort steep, When

the weary warriors sleep, and awake

them but to die with the 'Wakaara'

cry;

You who, when the fight is done,

Roast the flesh on heated stone . . .

Earth - shaker,

Spoil - taker

Climber of mountain, climber of waves,

Weapon - bearer, binder of slaves,

Battle - fighter, wrathful tu,

Builder of the war canoe.

Though your followers may lie in their

blood on battle - plain,

They alone can never die,

For in song they live again.

And their names remembered long

'Twine in many a warlike tale;

and the 'Tangi,' plaintive song.

Makes for them in parting weil.

The seer has left the hill. Hark! Hark!

That wailing cry! The shades he saw were

the braves of his tribe to the 'Re inga'

passing by."

Unfortunately, an English translation does not do justice to the ferocity of the "Haka." But it is enough to tease the interest of those who search for the ties that bind the warriors of the past with students of the present.

M-14—A modern troupe of dancers bring Maori culture to the world. (Deseret News Photo)

M-15—A "koroheka" (old man) leans beside a "waka wha whai" (war canoe) that saw plenty of action in his youth. Note the head. This one was carved, but the Maoris did some "collecting" as well. (Deseret News Photo)

M-16 & M-17—The "Ki Ora" Club of Brigham Young University, largely made up of returned New Zealand missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, performs authentic "hakas" at a basketball game halftime. (B.Y.U. Photo Studio)

M-18—A New Zealand Maori compares dress and weapons with an American Indian. Though there are differences to be sure, there are also some interesting similarities. Note in particular the design patterns on the men's dress. Some historians now believe that the Maoris, Indians, Polynesians and ancient Aztecs, may have sprung from a common source in ancient Egypt. (Deseret News Photo)



NEW YORK PROFESSIONAL KARATE TOURNAMENT

THE FIRST NEW YORK CITY PROFESSIONAL KARATE TOURNAMENT

by

Roger Newhall

Aaron Banks finally did it!! After two tournaments of dubious distinction earlier this year, which left his reputation in the balance, he at last succeeded in producing a 'karate' meet which was an outstanding event in almost every respect except perhaps financially. We have had some harsh things to say about Aaron's efforts elsewhere: his intentions may be the best, and he has gone to endless trouble to secure the nation's topmost contenders (which has required persuasiveness and substantial outlays of cash), but his tournaments have generally been untidy affairs, to say the least. It is very doubtful if they've helped to improve 'karate's' image in the Metropolitan area. His "East Coast vs. West Coast Tournament" last February was . . . but we won't go into that again. Apart from these incidental shortcomings, intense promotional activity, heavy public attendance, and a few magnificent bouts enclosed within deplorably sloppy program-frameworks have been the chief characteristics of Aaron's offerings — up until New York City's first professional level tournament wiped clean his slate at a single stroke. It almost obliterates the memory of past deficiencies and allows us to hope for a series of fine 'karate' events under his sponsorship in the future.

Aaron risked a great deal on this tournament: he encountered much opposition, and had his share of dark and discouraging moments during its preparation, when nothing seemed to be shaping up as he wished. If his determination and indefatigable labors were the chief elements in the tournament's success however, there were, naturally, other indispensable factors.

Joe Lous v. Victor Moore



First, of course, the PLAYERS: Luis Delgado, Chuck Norris, Mike Stone, Joe Lewis, Victor Moore, "Skipper" Mullins, Kazuyoshi Tanaka, Bob Taiani, David Moon, Walter Slocki, Ted Wong, Earl Victoria, Tony Reyes, and Ted Wilson all contributed particularly fine examples of 'kumite' in a wide variety of styles.



Second match between James Santiago and Owen Watson. Winner — Santiago.

Second, the splendid refereeing of: (1) Chief Referee Dr. Maung Gyi, Burmese by birth, involved in the Martial Arts for over twenty years, and presently an Associate Professor of History at Ohio State; and (2) Gunnery Sergeant Donald Bohan, of the U.S.M.C. Sgt. Bohan, who refereed the six opening single-round "Preliminaries" bouts with professional aplomb.

Third, the "arena": most hotel ballrooms have decided shortcomings when converted to serve for 'karate' tournaments, but the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria seemed almost adequate. From Aaron Banks' standpoint, its seating capacity was too limited, barely over 2,000, and to balance his expenses he was compelled to establish a price scale with a top of \$15 and \$8 tickets. The room was almost perfectly square, with a raised stage recessed at one side. Banks ordered seats set up on the stage and placed the ring on an elevated platform exactly in the center of the floor. Aside from the fact that its surface proved slippery for some players during the

Ted Wong and Earl Victoria in a "thunderous" opening match. Wong the victor.



Photos by Scott

afternoon, it served well, and the matches took place in full view of the crowd so that no had to strain to see.

Fourth, the effective delivery of Announcer/Master of Ceremonies Ed McGrath whose official pronouncements and running commentary during the course of the bouts contributed greatly to the audience's enjoyment and understanding of the event. Personally, however, it was not a happy afternoon for 'Sensei' McGrath. His prize student, Malachi Lee, had fractured an elbow in a freakish accident just two weeks prior to the tournament, and so was unable to compete.

True to the "old" Banks form, the tournament started late. We used the additional time to talk with Victor Moore who had been invited by Banks to take Lee's place against Joe Lewis. Victor was born and reared in Indianapolis, Indiana, but has lived for many years in Cincinnati, Ohio. His background includes two years at Central State University, at Wilburforce, Ohio. He started in 'jiu-jitsu' and 'judo,' at age fourteen, worked up to green-belt rank, but then he switched abruptly to 'karate.' He is now a Third 'Dan' (Style: 'Kempo-Shouri') and full-time 'karate' instructor with two 'dojos' of his own and 175 students in Cincinnati. He has won over eighty trophies in various meets through the years, and he trains steadily. Karate has devoured his life. But not entirely, of course. He is married with four children and an attractive wife, who accompanied him to this tournament. Mrs. Moore is a first degree brown belt and has won trophies in competition. Victor had fought Joe Lewis previously and defeated him, at a professional tournament in San Antonio, Texas, last September 26th. That little exchange netted him \$500, and he enjoyed the experience so much that he had every intention of repeating it, to the tune of \$600 this time, here in New York City.

As the tournament was about to begin, Peter Urban hurried up and we snagged him in order to hear his opinions. Urban takes a dim view of professional matches, fearing they will have a disastrous effect upon the practice of 'karate' in this country and undermine its integrity; like Henry Cho and George Cofield, his present relationship with Aaron Banks is somewhat frosty. Where Cho and Cofield are skeptical of Banks, however, Urban is outspokenly critical. Banks nevertheless extended personal invita-

Middleweights Tony Reyes and Rex Lee. Reyes was the victor.



tions to attend his tournament to all three and, although initially hesitant, the three ultimately consented.

The program did get off to a rather shaky start, with three demonstrations of variable quality. First, James Jackson, who must certainly be the world's most enormous black belt, offered some punches and kicks by way of illustration to the 'uninitiated' among the public, and then gave battle to some boards. James is blessed with a wonderfully sunny disposition, but his demonstrations seemed a little haphazard for a "professional" tournament. Second, a gentleman titling himself Karim Allah mounted the platform and proceeded to give an outstanding breaking demonstration, accompanying his performance with a very funny explanatory monologue. He demolished his targets, a succession of bricks and concrete slabs, with efficiency — amidst much scowling and growling and supplementary histrionic effects as he 'zeroed in' on them. Lastly, Robert Dalglash, or Toronto, executed a good clean fingertip break through two boards.

Then Referee Bohan strode upon the platform with black beltlers Ted Wong and Earl Victoria, and the "Preliminaries" promptly began. It was a thunderous opening match which instantly jolted the audience from any lingering apathy created by the late start or the preceding demonstrations. This Sunday afternoon Ted Wong really poured it on! Taking up his starting position, he appeared to strain as if leashed, impatient at the slightest delay. The instant Bohan gave the signal — or rather, a split-second before it — he bounded forward with a snarl and hurled himself upon his adversary. Victoria launched several flying attacks and the match was actually a very close one. Victoria seemed more precise, stylish, scoring with a neatly delivered punch to the mid-section. His defensive techniques also looked better than Wong's, but the latter's tireless offensives won him just a few more points and he rarely lost the initiative. The judges' scores, tallied according to Banks' new system, accurately reflected the narrowness of Wong's advantage: 32 to 30, in his favor.

The second bout featured a Banks student, James Santiago, against Owen Watson. Their match was a tangled fray, characterized by a great many clawing gestures on the part of Santiago. The judges awarded Santiago the match, 31 to 27. The third match was

Two championship calibre players, David Moon and Walter Slock: Moon won a 39 to 38 squeaker.



fought between middleweights Tony Reyes and Rex Lee. Reyes, proceeding with grimly mechanistic determination, appeared to outclass his opponent. His ring manner, cool and poised at first, gradually altered to a looser, more confidently aggressive style as he gained and held the advantage. The four judges and referee were unanimous in awarding him the bout, 30 to 14.

The fourth match opposed two players whose ability would easily qualify them for participation in the "Championship" bouts. Walter Slocki, a twenty-year-old of Polish descent from Toronto, Canada, and David Moon, a Korean presently living in Houston, Texas, staged one of the most brilliant and exciting fights of the tournament. Both had appeared in New York contests before, Slocki at the "East Coast vs. West Coast Tournament" last February, in which he created an unforgettable impression, and Moon at Henry Cho's second tournament last March. Each is a Champion in his own right, and their match was terribly close. Moon won by a hair's breadth, 39 to 38! Slocki, motoring down from the north, was perhaps a little tired — he reported that he had been able to get little sleep during the preceding 48 hours. One would hardly have guessed it from his onslaughts in the ring.

The fifth preliminary match was between Joseph Burgess, of New York City, and Fred Wren, who came all the way up from Texas (at his own expense) to compete. Both men used their full repertory which made the match a colorful one. Burgess, particularly, was full of cunning maneuvers. Wren, however, was the more aggressive of the pair, and scored with greater precision and frequency. He was awarded the match, 27 to 20.

The last of the opening bouts was an uneven affair in which two New Yorkers, Ted Wilson and Chuck Merriman, fought an unequal contest. Wilson was the unanimous winner, 30 to 22.

Between the "Preliminaries" and the "Championship" bouts, Dr. Maung Gyi gave two demonstrations, the first involving the use of a Burmese short sword, and the second, the breaking of a number of inflated balloons by lightning-fast 'karate' punches, to which he gave a slight twist on contact! It was an astonishing and amusing feat, for there was something more than a little comic in the spectacle of the distinguished scholar in pursuit of a series of elusive and reluctant balloons, having an altercation with what looked like an inflated sausage — he snapped a good many, but in the end they took their revenge.

The first of the main events, for the "Lightweight Championship" title, was fought between Kazuyoshi Tanaka and "Skipper" Mullins. ("Skipper's real name is Lewis Ray Mullins.) Tanaka had appeared at both of Banks' tournaments here previously this season. His brand of 'karate' and spunky ring personality have made him very popular with New York audiences. Mullins had not been seen here in almost two years. In combat, Mullins' greater height and longer reach gave him an immediate advantage over the short, chunky Japanese. Mullins made good his reputation as an aggressive and volatile player immediately, leaping into action with a series of kicks — including one beautifully delivered 'roundhouse' — to break through Tanaka's defense. He scored a number of times, but he did not appreciably rattle Tanaka. Both fighters showed good technique, and this first round was Mullins' best. The second round also started explosively, with Mullins throwing a series of punches — but suddenly Tanaka lunged at him, threw him off

balance, and hurled him down on his back with a resounding thud, scoring a punch to the chest in the process. (Mullins' expression at this surprise was a study!) The audience, with its clamor, added still further uproar to the wild cries of the players. Mullins rallied quickly. He clearly won this second round as well. Tanaka was simply unable to cope with the Mullins' "fireworks." Tanaka nevertheless took the offensive during the third round, as if determined to ignore Mullins' advantage. He had decided that the best way to deal with "Skipper" was to put him down on the floor, HARD, and he proceeded to do just that no fewer than three times in the course of this final bout, knocking the pins out from under him and concluding each "throw" with a punch. The third time, Tanaka slammed his opponent down with particular vehemence — but "Skipper" bounced right up again, absorbing the punishment. The judges awarded him this bout, too, but by a slender margin. The final score for the match, 91 to 66 in Mullins' favor, gives a too lop-sided impression of what actually took place. At the conclusion, both men received prolonged applause.

The "Middleweight Championship" was equally exciting. Ever since their encounter in New York last February, we have been waiting for Luis Delgado to confront the International Champion Chuck Norris again. The question in everyone's mind was "How good is Delgado, really? Could he defeat Norris again?" The match itself was tense and savage, but not bitter. It was not a "grudge" fight, thanks to the intelligence, restraint, and sportsmanship of both men. Its outcome was a conclusive victory for Norris. Delgado was overly excited. From the start, his moves were hectic and frequently premature, his leaps and kicks coming too soon, his punches often short of the target or poorly focused. He showed his usual fire and spirit, and he mounted some furious offensives, but Norris outscored him in all three rounds. The accuracy of Norris' blows ran up a substantial number of points in his favor at the outset; Delgado concentrated on kicks, trying repeatedly to score with one of his spinning back kicks. In the second round he kept on throwing them, lashing out with tremendous speed and verve — and after two further tries, did in fact connect with one, with near-disastrous results. Delgado, acting upon a split-second impulse in his unusually tense state, chose to hurl one at Norris when the latter was close behind him. The kick was aimed high, and appeared to strike Norris full in the face with maximum impact — the Champion was instantly knocked over backwards and stretched out full length on the floor! There was a universal wail of alarm, for it looked as if he might be unconscious — or at the very least have broken his nose. Fortunately, the blow had evidently caught him at a moment when both feet were off the ground and so it had flattened him without much impact actually. The fall itself shocked him momentarily, but did him no real damage. (The referee and judges had already decided that the unexpected result of his kick was both accidental and unintentional, and since its after effects were not really serious, Delgado was not disqualified — much to his relief. He was almost as shaken by the blow as Norris.) During the remainder of the second round, Norris sprang back into action. In the midst of a particularly violent clash, Delgado appeared to suffer an injury — to his right forearm. Delgado appeared in pain and distracted by it for the remainder of the match. The final score, 101 to 83 in Norris' favor, is a fairly accurate reflection of

the players' performances.

The "Light Heavyweight Championship" was contested by Mike Stone and Robert Taiani. Although Taiani actually comes from the New York area, neither was a familiar figure to the audience. In the ring, Stone makes a somewhat chilling first impression: cool and impassive. To us, Stone appeared a highly polished and dangerous player — but Peter Urban was less impressed. He had seen Stone in 'kumite' before, and, insisted that his techniques and overall condition were not up to what he had witnessed previously. At any rate, on this particular Sunday Taiani found him substantially more than he could cope with successfully. Their match began with some caution. Stone then launched an almost uninterrupted series of attacks, raining blows and then putting Taiani down on the ring floor on his back a number of times. Taiani appeared very tense and soon exhausted himself with counter-attacks that were only occasionally effective in scoring. He never lost his nerve, however, and persisted in striking as he could. The only time during the opening round that Stone really slowed down was when he accidentally tripped himself while attempting to floor Taiani again with a side kick to the area of the knees. During his 'warm-up' session preceding the match, however, Stone had been too strenuous and turned his left ankle for a moment — in the course of the second round, he wrenched it again and suddenly he was down and in great discomfort. There was a question for some moments whether the ankle might actually be broken. The physician and referee worked over Stone, while Taiani watched over their shoulders with marked interest. But Stone would not yield. In this condition, he completed the second round, and also fought the third to a successful conclusion. At the start of this last round, Taiani attacked pell-mell, attempting

to capitalize on his enemy's handicapped condition with several 'roundhouse' kicks. Stone was still master of the situation, lashing out with savage punches to compensate for his restricted capacity to maneuver. He actually tried several 'roundhouse' kicks himself, with his left foot, stumbling and falling in the process. But he still won it and the match. The score was 93 to 70. At the finish, Taiani warmly congratulated him, a generous gesture.

The final match of the afternoon, Joe Lewis against Victor Moore for the "Heavyweight Championship" title, was by far the most 'studied' and calculated of the tournament. Sparse in action, but with some outstanding displays of technique. Both players fought in fairly loose stances, Moore from a low defensive crouch. Lewis was more restrained, less flamboyant in his tactics than usual. At first there was much motionless confrontation, then cautious maneuvering, but little action. Their initial clash ended in a kind of comic dance, after which they squared off again at Dr. Gyi's direction. The first round ended with a yawn and the second began with the same. Shortly, however, a series of increasingly explosive clashes developed. Lewis accidentally tore off Moore's loosely sewn "Champion" patch. The next instant he penetrated Moore's defense with a spectacular and resounding side thrust kick. The clashes of the third round were more ferocious, Moore showing excellent form and striking with determination. He showed no fear of Lewis, and there was no mistaking the quality which has qualified him as Co-Captain of the U.S.K.A. Competition Team — BUT despite his energy he was not able to crack open Lewis' defense and score consistently. Lewis was savage in the clashes, knocking Moore off balance at one instant and hurling him to the floor the next. The final score was unanimous in his favor, 84 to 65.

Aaron Banks was much more exhausted at the end of the day than any of his fighters, but he was more than happy at the favorable public response. Prize money of \$600 apiece went to the winners of the "Championship" matches and \$400 to the losers; \$75 to the winners of the semi-professional "Preliminaries" matches, and \$25 to the losers. The financial success of the venture is somewhat in doubt, but it did afford some real entertainment for those few who could pay the price.

Thus ended New York's first professional 'karate' tournament, and though its audience, limited by the capacity of the hall, was not enormous, it had a well received beginning. Most who attended were pleased and felt that they had spent an entertaining afternoon. Even those who were critical had to admit that they were absorbed and wouldn't have missed it. George Cofield and Peter Urban, upholders of 'amateurism' whose opinions have weight everywhere in 'karate' circles in this area, had some sour things to say about the tournament direction and the quality of some of the contestants invited to participate, but they were compelled to grant that the event itself was efficiently run off and appeared to have excited the enthusiasm of its audience. Banks is planning another professional tournament to be held in the "Felt Forum" of the new Madison Square Gardens, and has already announced that Norris, Lewis, Stone, and Mullins will again defend their titles. Whether in the rush to make money at the first tentative sign of successful crowd response, Aaron will kill the very "skinny goose" remains to be seen. One thing is certain. One professional tournament on top of another will be just as harmful as the current flood of amateur bashes.



Chuck Norris in classic form against Louis Delgado. Norris won a revenge victory over Delgado.

SEATTLE TOURNAMENT

"I've received cards and letters from spectators who were thrilled with what they saw," said Steve Armstrong, director of the Northwest Open Invitational Karate Championships held last October at the beautiful Space Needle in Seattle Washington. "The trouble is we just didn't have enough spectators to be thrilled with what we had to offer."

"I can honestly say that this was the worst disappointment of any tournament I've produced," Armstrong stated. "But we've asked ourselves why and we think we've come up with some answers."

"First, several recent Karate tournaments in this area have been badly organized, ineptly run and just plain boring. A lot of potential spectators came away from those tournaments not caring if they ever saw another. This is a tough thing to fight. The only way is to make our tournaments more efficient, more interesting and more educational."

The second reason, said Armstrong, was that the advertising campaign did not call enough attention to the exciting and sensational aspects of Karate that might attract outsiders to the tournament. "We simply did not capitalize on Karate's assets as a spectator sport in our radio, television and newspaper advertising."

The third and most disturbing obstacle to his tournament's success, said Armstrong, is the petty jealousy and dissension that divides the karatekas. "It may be shocking, but it's there," said the plain-spoken Armstrong, "and it's existence could wreck the future of Karate. Ed Parker and some others helped out, but those who stayed away really hurt us."

"We may be down now, but we're not out," Armstrong concluded. "We're rededicating ourselves. We're going to make Karate bigger and better in the Northwest. We're going to keep up with the national scene, aid the national scene and bring the national scene here to the Northwest."



Tournament Grand Champion Ernest Brennecke receives the congratulations of beautiful Miss Sandy Brooke, Ed Parker and tournament director, Steve Armstrong.



**LIGHTWEIGHT
JR. DIVISION — KUMITE**

- 1st Dan Kovkol
- 2nd Don Skaar
- 3rd Nick Mataalii

**LIGHTWEIGHT
JUNIOR DIVISION — KATA**

- 1st Brian Wilson
- 2nd Jeff Bradshaw

**HEAVYWEIGHT
JUNIOR DIVISION — KUMITE**

- 1st Mike Johnson
- 2nd Gregg Black
- 3rd Jim Walker

**HEAVYWEIGHT
JUNIOR DIVISION — KATA**

- 1st Phil Stehman
- 2nd Bill Louko

**LIGHTWEIGHT
WHITEBELT — KUMITE**

- 1st Mel Perkins
- 2nd Mike Hadden
- 3rd Bruce McDavis

**HEAVYWEIGHT
WHITE BELT — KUMITE**

- 1st John Howell
- 2nd Louis Reiter
- 3rd Bill Bean

WHITE BELT — KATA

- 1st Jerry Scribner
- 2nd Tom Black

**LIGHTWEIGHT
BROWN BELT — KUMITE**

- 1st Jim Henderson
- 2nd Mike Orlando
- 3rd Sam Blas

**HEAVYWEIGHT
BROWN BELT — KUMITE**

- 1st Henri Suitela
- 2nd Allan Dulton
- 3rd Richard Callaghan

BROWN BELT — KATA

- 1st Too Sherry
- 2nd Ron Cormier

WOMEN'S KATA

- 1st Tony Cameron
- 2nd Judy Stauffer

**LIGHTWEIGHT
BLACK BELT — KUMITE**

- 1st Kozu Kuriyama
- 2nd Chuck Snipes
- 3rd Don William

**HEAVYWEIGHT
BLACK BELT — KUMITE**

- 1st Ernest Brennecke
- 2nd Pete Neurath
- 3rd Bob Hill

**GRAND CHAMPION
Ernest Brennecke**

BLACK BELT — KATA

- 1st Kozu Kuriyama
- 2nd Akio Minakami



Kozu Kuriyama and Ernest Brennecke battle for tournament grand champion. Brennecke's victory won him a slot in the '69 Karate World Tournament of Champions. He will fly to Salt Lake City in April to compete.



Kuriyama adds 1st place Black Belt Kata to his lightweight Black Belt Championship.

Harvey Clarke defends 1st place title against Don Williams as Ed Parker refs. (Photo by Scott)



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EAST VS. WEST VS. MIDWEST

By D. Taylor

AT THE close of the November 2 Midwest National Tournament, California's Arnold Urquidez sat on the Chicago Coliseum sidelines putting on his shoes. A tired Urquidez said, "I hope that guy comes to the Internationals."

"That guy" to whom Urquidez referred was Jim Koncevic of Hammond, Indiana. With a roundhouse kick to the groin, Koncevic had just defeated Urquidez in a close and grueling ten-minute sudden death overtime match. The win clinched a 2-1 Midwest team victory over Ed Parker's three-man West Coast team and followed a 3-0 Midwest victory over Aaron Bank's East Coast competitors. The first three-region team competition ever held in the Midwest was over; the Midwest had won 5-1.

The significance of the Midwest victory was evidenced in Urquidez's remark that he wanted to see Koncevic again. "This is what we wanted," said tournament co-director Jimmy Jones. "We wanted the country to 'see' Midwest karateka as more than karate's poor relations—to see Midwest karateka as skilled, tough competitors."

The surprisingly-strong Midwest showing not only pleased Jones and Ernest Leib of Muskegon, Michigan, tournament co-directors, it also very definitely excited the 2000 Midwest partisan spectators. The team competitors far and away displayed the most skilled techniques and most consistently aggressive fighting of the entire tournament. The crowd watched attentively, yet noisily—never hesitating to voice approval or disapproval of the action.

1—Arnold Urguides and Jim Koncevic exchange kicks in a close and grueling overtime match that saw Koncevic the winner.

2—The first East vs. Midwest pitted 6'7" Malachi Lee against 6'1" Jim Koncevic. Koncevic was the victor.

"Off the mat" action spiced this duel between Louis Delgado and winner Ken Knudson.

"The brass" and the "iron." The brass: front row, l. to r.: John Kuhl, Frank Ruiz, I.K.K.A. Pres. Ed Parker, Aaron Banks, Ernest Lieb, Jimmy Jones, Bill Wallace. Back row: Arnold Urquidez, Ron Marcaini, Steve Saunders, Louis Delgado, Joe Hape, Malachi Lee, Ken Knudson, Jim Koncevic.

Although originally Jones and Leib had intended round-robin team competition, Banks and Parker had understood that the East and West would form a combined team to challenge the Midwest. Jones, not wanting to draft three additional fighters on the spur-of-the-moment, offered a compromise in which his three men first would fight the three-man East Coast team, then take on the three-man West Coast team. Banks and Parker agreed.

The first East-Midwest match pitted 6'7" Malachi Lee of the East against 6'1" Jim Koncevic of the Midwest. Though winning the match in overtime with a roundhouse kick to the groin, Koncevic also sustained a slight laceration near his eye.

In the second match, Ken Knudson of the Midwest fought Luis Delgado of the East. In a fight memorable for as much "off mat" action as "on" (drawing loud crowd disapproval), Knudson scored his two winning points with a hammerfist to the spine and a roundhouse kick to the chest.

Bill Wallace of the Midwest wrapped up the third East vs. Midwest match by defeating Joe Hayes of the East with two points—a side kick and knife hand. Hayes injured his ankle sometime during the match and after the final point had to be carried off the mat.

The only Midwest defeat of the evening came at the hands of strong West Coast champion Ron Marchini who beat the Midwest's Ken Knudson in overtime with a punch to the chest.

Bill Wallace evened the score in the Midwest vs. the West when he scored a one-point (time called) victory over Steve Sanders of the West with a roundhouse kick.

In an exciting finale to the team competition, Jim Koncevic, his face cut bandaged, fought long and hard with Arnold Urquidez of the West. These two men were evenly matched and both wanted to win. Several times the two continued sparring off the mat and the judges were obliged to physically break up the action and bring the competitors back to the mat. The lengthy overtime match was finally won by Koncevic with a cleanly-scored roundhouse kick to the groin.

The husband and wife team of Debbie and Jim Kennedy of Kokomo, Indiana brought home two kata trophies, for first place Women's Kata and first place Black Belt Kata, respectively. And in another family, the father and son combination of Richard and Robert McDowell of Lansing, Michigan took two trophies, for third place Black Belt

Kata and first place Junior Kata, respectively.

Sensei Jimmy Jones of Hyde Park YMCA, regarded as THE exponent of kata in Chicago, saw six of his students win kata trophies with snake forms he developed. The snake forms have brought his students trophies in every tournament they have entered this year. In Brown Belt, Ben Peacock, who won first place, is particularly outstanding with the snake form.

Walter Baker, AKA, Muskegon, Michigan, won a popular first place victory in Brown Belt Free-style Heavyweight. Baker, who had earlier strained some cartilages in his leg, spent all his non-competitive time hobbling on crutches. But "saving his leg" proved a smart move, as he handily defeated Bill Ross in the finals. Coming off the mat, Baker accepted the loud cheers of the crowd—and his crutches.

In Black Belt Free-style Lightweight competition, up-and-coming Midwest fighter Preston Baker, Sears YMCA, Chicago, was pitted against young Canadian Champion, Walter Slocki. The match was rather short-lived with Baker winning two points: a missed sacrifice drop kick to the groin followed up with a straight fist to the back of the head and a straight fist to the face.

In Black Belt Free-style Heavyweight competition, John Norman, Central YMCA, Chicago, defeated Chuck Johnson of Aurora, Illinois with two quick points: a back fist and a sacrifice drop kick.

First place tournament demonstration trophies went to Indonesian brothers Sin The and Siang The of the University of Kentucky Karate Club for their katas using Chinese weapons. Particularly impressive to the crowd were their demonstrations of Fu Toe Kue (a Chinese weapon that literally means "hook that subdues the head") and the fire whip. Second place demonstration trophy went to Tigi Mataalii of California for ice-breaking.

While watching the tournament eliminations, a West Coast observer noted that what Midwest karate lacked in form, it made up in contact. Jones answers that the art and skill of Midwest karate can match any in the country. "Most of the Midwest senseis teach a combination of styles," he said. "We can use both arms and legs equally effectively. We also use a combination of techniques. If you miss one point, immediately go in for another, and another, and another. It's like pulling a trigger—once it goes off, there's a flurry of action until a point is scored, either by you or your opponent. Yes, we practice aggressive karate and perhaps the contact is somewhat greater than in other regions, but we certainly aren't licensing brutality.

Judging during the eliminations could be questioned. Banks and Parker cooperated in refereeing many matches, but most of the black belts on hand were tournament participants. And in most cases were acquainted with at least "some" of the men and women they were judging. Though few judging or refereeing protests were made, the constant tournament problem of "conflict of interest" existed. Once again, the need for outside "professional" judging teams was evidenced.

Jones, the only Negro promoter in Chicago and one of the few Negro promoters in the entire country, has come up quickly on the Midwest karate scene — producing relatively well-run tournaments, being lavish in his trophy presentations and becoming the virtual "king of kata" in Chicago by developing his snake forms. He was able to attract many out-of-town competitors because he has competed in many out-of-town tournaments. He and his students have also competed in Chicago tournaments sponsored by other promoters.

Promoters working against each other do no service to karate; they do no service to their students or the karate public. Jones himself is not above protecting his own interests; relinquishing his own newly gained karate prominence would be difficult. But all promoters in Chicago had better look at their divided house before that house begins to crumble. Karate in Chicago or anywhere else cannot achieve a real public following until the leaders get together and decide to cooperate.

The 1968 Midwest National Tournament is over. Perhaps next year, when Ernest Leib hosts the tournament in Muskegon, Michigan, some of the organizational and political problems can be resolved. But even for these failings in 1968, the Midwest National Tournament must be called a success, if for no other reason than that the East Coast and West Coast competed against the Midwest — on Midwest home grounds (covered earlier). The Midwest IS being heard from.

TOURNAMENT WINNERS AT MIDWEST NATIONAL KARATE TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S KATA

1. Debbie Kennedy — Kokomo, Indiana
2. Alice Stevens — Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago

WOMEN'S FREE-STYLE

1. Donna Hoegner — Ju-Keren, Chicago
2. Denise Feeley — Ju-Keren, Chicago

JUNIOR KATA

1. Robert McDowell — Michigan Martial Arts, Lansing, Michigan
2. Sherrel Reddit — Southtown YMCA, Chicago
3. John Townsley — Black Belt College, Cincinnati, Ohio

JUNIOR FREE-STYLE

1. Steve Glapion — Wabash YMCA, Chicago
2. Leonard Holloway — Shorin Ryu, St. Louis, Missouri

WHITE BELT KATA

1. Dwight Jacobus — Komakai Academy, Anderson, Indiana
2. Fred Wink — Midwest School of Self-Defense, Peoria, Illinois
3. Otis Baker — Southtown YMCA, Chicago

WHITE BELT FREE-STYLE LIGHTWEIGHT

1. Kenneth Lasorella — Duncan YMCA, Chicago
2. Walter Smith — Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago
3. Jesse Jones — Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago

WHITE BELT FREE-STYLE HEAVYWEIGHT

1. Joe Ward — Sears YMCA, Chicago
2. F. Evans — Academy of Judo & Karate, Chicago
3. John Whitehead — Sears YMCA, Chicago

BROWN BELT KATA

1. Ben Peacock — Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago
2. Phil Plestia — Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago
3. Edward Cottenhead — Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago

BROWN BELT FREE-STYLE LIGHTWEIGHT

1. Rico Paone — Gen-Ki Karate Association, Chicago
2. Mel Coleman — Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago
3. Willie McFall — Tri-City, Chicago

BROWN BELT FREE-STYLE HEAVYWEIGHT

1. Walter Baker — American Karate Association, Muskegon, Mich.
2. Bill Ross — Michigan Martial Arts, Lansing, Michigan
3. George Christiansen — Korean Tae Kwon Do Association, Arenton, Michigan

BLACK BELT KATA

1. Jim Kennedy — Kokomo, Indiana
2. John Norman — Central YMCA, Chicago
3. Richard McDowell — Michigan Martial Arts, Lansing, Michigan

BLACK BELT FREE-STYLE LIGHTWEIGHT

1. Preston Baker — Sears YMCA, Chicago
2. Walter Slocki — Eastern Karate Club, Toronto, Ont., Canada
3. James Pitchford — Southtown YMCA, Chicago

BLACK BELT HEAVYWEIGHT FREE-STYLE

1. John Norman — Central YMCA, Chicago
2. Chuck Johnson — Aurora, Illinois
3. Ed Quick — Chicago Judo & Karate Center, Chicago

DEMONSTRATIONS

1. Sin The and Siang The from the University of Kentucky Karate Club
2. Tigi Mataalii — California

TEAM RESULTS

Jim Koncevic (Midwest) winner
Malacai Lee (East)

Ken Knudson (Midwest) winner
Luis Delgado (East)

Bill Wallace (Midwest) winner
Joe Hayes (East)

Ken Knudson (Midwest)
Ron Marchini (West) winner

Bill Wallace (Midwest) winner
Steve Sanders (West)

Arnold Uriquedez (West)
Jim Koncevic (Midwest) winner

A MODEL TOURNAMENT IN HAWAII

Reported by Ron Maury

For the first time in the history of Hawaiian Karate, competitors from eleven different schools met together in one tournament at the Seventh All Hawaii Invitational Karate Championships, held Saturday, September 7, at the Honolulu Civic Auditorium.

The crowd of over 3500 saw Delroy Griffith defeat his friend and teammate, Toshio Ikehara, for top honors in the Men's Freestyle Sparring. It was a case of a good big man beating a good small man, as the lanky Griffith countered Ikehara's attempted front kicks with two reverse punches to the midsection to win the final match in straight points. The victory was especially sweet to Griffith, who had decided only at the last minute to fly back from the mainland to

compete in the Hawaiian Championships; also his fiance, Gwen Marshall of Hawaii, was present to see him win the major trophy of the tournament.

Ikehara, who had announced that this would be his last tournament as a competitor, received a rousing ovation from the spectators in his second-place effort. The thirty-three year old veteran who captained the Hawaiian team at the Tournament of Champions last May, said after the match that he had decided to retire in the face of stiffer competition from younger men. He plans to continue in Karate, however, as an instructor under his sensei, Bobby Lowe.

Lowe, whose Kyokushinkai school took the team trophy in the freestyle event, praised Ikehara as "the best student an instructor could hope to have." He recalled that Ikehara, who had studied with him for fourteen years, won the All Hawaii title three times, was the first State Champion in 1961, and was grand champion of the YMCA Tournament in 1965.

In the Kata Championships, Chuzo Kotaka's International Karate Federation grabbed the team trophy with a clean sweep: Yosuke Soga placing first, David Krieger, second, and Linda Masaki, third. Along with Dane Roy, Miss Masaki

Photos by Scott



BLACK BELT KUMITE
 1st Joe Corley
 2nd Dirk Mosig
 3rd Larry Pate

BROWN BELT KUMITE
 1st Dan Fryer
 2nd Ridgely Abele
 3rd Don Helow

GREEN BELT KUMITE
 1st John Williams
 2nd Eduardo Nevares
 3rd Robert Staples

WHITE BELT KUMITE
 1st Roland Acosta
 2nd Webley Bomfa
 3rd Pete Sayet

JUNIORS KUMITE
 1st Jack Johns
 2nd Timmy Cahill
 3rd Robert Bergs

WOMEN KUMITE
 1st Martha Byrd
 2nd Sue Heller
 3rd Mary Elder

BLACK BELT KATA
 1st Melvin Wise
 2nd Randy Webb
 3rd Dirk Mosig

BROWN BELT KATA
 1st Dave Rotford
 2nd Steve Leonard
 3rd Scott Chessnut

GREEN BELT KATA
 1st Bill Chong
 2nd Eduardo Nevares
 3rd Larry Collins

WHITE BELT KATA
 1st David Corson
 2nd Bob Lee
 3rd James Williams

JUNIORS KATA
 1st Robert Bergs
 2nd Bryan Porter
 3rd Bobby Furlong

WOMEN KATA
 1st Lorraine Matthews
 2nd Pattie Pachivas
 3rd Donna Byrd

TEAM COMPETITION
 1st: Universal Karate Dojo
 (U.S.K.A.), Gainesville, Fla.
 (13 trophies)
 2nd: North Miami Beach
 Karate School (U.S.K.A.),
 N.M.B., Fla. (7 trophies)
 3rd: Sarasota YMCA Karate
 Club (U.S.K.A.), Sarasota,
 Fla. (4 trophies)



I'M NOT TOO INTERESTED IN BROWN OR BLACK BELTS. WHAT DO HAVE IN A SHOCKING PINK.

The kata results were the following:

BLACK BELT
 1st — Melvin Wise, Indiana, with Seienchin (Shorei)
 2nd — Randy Webb, Chattanooga, Tenn., with Four
 Winds Kata (Bundo)
 3rd — Dirk Mosig, Gainesville, Fla.,
 with Nan Dan Sho (Shorei)

BROWN BELT
 1st Dave Rotford Gainesville, Fla.
 2nd Stephen Leonard Gainesville, Fla.
 3rd Scott Chessnut Sarasota, Fla.

GREEN BELT
 1st Bill Chong Sarasota, Fla.
 2nd Eduardo Nevares Gainesville, Fla.
 3rd Larry Collins Asheville, N.C.

WHITE BELT
 1st David Corson Gainesville, Fla.
 2nd Robert Lee Gainesville, Fla.
 3rd James Williams Keokai, S.C.

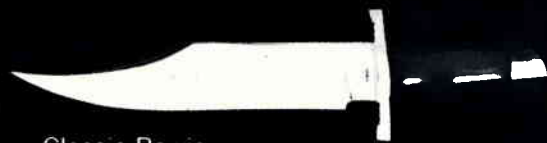
WOMEN
 1st Lorraine Matthews Asheville, N.C.
 2nd Pattie Pachivas No. Miami Beach, Fla.
 3rd Donna Byrd Gainesville, Fla.

JUNIOR KATA
 1st Robert Bergs Sarasota, Fla.
 2nd Bryan Porter Jacksonville, Fla.
 3rd Bobby Furlong Gainesville, Fla.

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INDIANA KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

by MARY TOWNSLEY
Black Belt College

Mr. James Kennedy of Kokomo, Indiana, held his first and most successful Karate tournament of that state. Mr. Kennedy, who has been doing quite well in the Midwest area himself, had his first chance to show to others that his students can follow in his footsteps and win. Mr. Kennedy chose Mr. Ernest H. Lieb, director of the American Karate Assn., to be his chief referee and enforce his rules for the safety and fairness of all the players.

At the beginning of the tournament there was some contact but which was quickly eliminated by several warnings. Competition was fast and furious throughout the day in all divisions, with none giving or asking for quarters. Even at the beginning of the event it became quite obvious that a silent struggle was taking place between Shorin Ryu and Chi-Do-Kwan competitors as they were placing in all divisions.

Competitors in the White and Green Belt division were of unusual caliber who had the spirit to match their techniques. One of the hardest-fought matches ended up between Robert Walsh, "Chi-Do-Kwan, Muskegon, Mich.," and Yogi Oliverez, "Shorin Ryu, Kokomo, Ind." Time after time these two competitors clashed, exchanged well-executed attacks and counterattacks. This match gave the judges just a taste of what was to come in the hours ahead.

In the Brown Belt Division, the players started off at first slow but soon gathered speed to such a fast pace that many of the matches ended up in overtime and sudden death. It was hard to figure out what style these players represented, as they threw everything at each other but the kitchen sink.

The Pee-Wee and Junior Division seemed to be the favorite for other players to watch. What these youngsters lacked in knowledge, they made up for it many times over by their courage and fighting spirit.

The Ladies' Division was exciting to watch from beginning to end. Although there were moments which had the judges almost pulling out their hair, all in all, these ladies would have

made any instructor proud. Miss Firestone, "Chi-Do-Kwan" of Muskegon, Michigan; Mrs. Kennedy, "Shorin Ryu" of Kokomo, Indiana; Miss Kathy Sullivan of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and many others went down under the well-executed kicks of Angela Thomas from Indianapolis, Indiana.

Before the finals in the Black Belt competition several demonstrations of the finer points of Karate were given by Mr. Kroon, Mr. Lieb and Mr. Wise, who had the audience on the edge of their seats.

Now the finalists in the Black Belt Division were ready to compete for the championship. Earlier in the day Black Belt competitors fought fast and hard for a place in the finals. Throughout the day it became obvious that it would be between the Shorin Ryu and Chi-Do-Kwan style again for the team championship trophy. Mr. Keeney, who had just several weeks back suffered a se-

rious injury, had fought his way to the finals ending up in fourth place. The next match brought Mr. Robert Smith, "Chi-Do-Kwan", Muskegon, Mich., and Mr. Dave Brownridge, Charleston, Illinois, face to face. Mr. Smith, who was the oldest competitor at the tournament at the age of 38, deserves much credit as he held his own and defeated many competitors who were as much as 18 years younger. The techniques were fast and furious with many clashes, yet leaving no victor. This then made both competitors cautious. Both players, vying for this win which would put the winner of this match in position to fight for the championship. Mr. Brownridge finally won this match on a decision which became necessary after three overtimes. He would now face Mr. Bill Wallace, "Chi-Do-Kwan," Ballstate, Indiana, who had earlier throughout the day overcome his competition with ease. Mr. Lieb, who has more than 32 trophies and championships under his belt, picked Bill Wallace to take his

place after his retirement from competition. Mr. Wallace, who now represents Chi-Do-Kwan, has already won seven first places in the Midwest this year, and it looks like he will win many more. The final match between Mr. Brownridge and Mr. Wallace left the audience tense with excitement. Everyone expected this match to be the event of the day, but to the surprise of all Mr. Wallace again showed the championship material he is made of by easily defeating Mr. Brownridge in less than two minutes.

All in all this tournament turned out to be a very successful affair, leaving nothing to be desired. Mr. Mitsuo Nosaki, first-place Kata, and Mr. Bob Bowles, second-place Kata, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, showed the audience the beauty of Kata forms. Competitors and audience alike left in a satisfied tournament of which Mr. Kennedy can be proud.

- 1st Bill Wallace
- 2nd Dave Brownridge
- 3rd Bob Smith
- 4th Glen Keeney

Ball State Univ., Ind.
Charleston, Ill.
Muskegon, Mich.
Anderson, Ind.

BLACK BELT (Kata)

- 1st Mitsuo Nozaki
- 2nd Robert Bowles
- 3rd Dick Hedrick

Japan
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Indianapolis, Ind.

BROWN BELT (Kumite)

- 1st Larry Davenport
- 2nd Dave Van Oss
- 3rd Jerry Brown
- 4th Jim Burgess

Anderson, Ind.
Dayton, Ohio
Anderson, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.

BROWN BELT (Kata)

- 1st Mike Coufalik
- 2nd Randy Holman
- 3rd Bob Wykpise

Lakewood, Ohio
Peoria, Ill.
Stelek, Ill.

GREEN BELT (Kumite)

- 1st Jerry Hudson
- 2nd Max Jones
- 3rd Mike Glapion
- 4th Bob Walsh

Anderson, Ind.
Marion, Ind.
Chicago, Ill.
Muskegon, Mich.

GREEN BELT (Kata)

- 1st Dwight Jakobus
- 2nd Dennis Pilotte
- 3rd Yogi Oliverez

Wayne, N.J.
Stelek, Ill.
Kokomo, Ind.

WHITE BELT (Kumite)

- 1st Mike Matheny
- 2nd Charles Baker
- 3rd Dan Ellis
- 4th Vic Klieber

Muncie, Ind.
Anderson, Ind.
Kokomo, Ind.
St. Louis, Missouri

WHITE BELT (Kata)

- 1st Gary Warden
- 2nd Andy Fierro
- 3rd Dave Wandre

Xenia, Ohio
Holland, Mich.
Logansport, Mich.

- 1st Angela Thomas
- 2nd Kathy Sullivan
- 3rd Debbie Kennedy
- 4th Roberta Allen

LADIES (Kumite)

Indianapolis, Ind.
Fort Wayne, In
Kokomo, Ind.
Hayworth, Ind.

- 1st Debbie Kennedy
- 2nd Kathy Sullivan
- 3rd Sandy Bartz

LADIES (Kata)

Kokomo, Ind.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Lakewood, Ohio

JUNIOR DIVISION (Kumite)

- 1st Yogi Oliverez
- 2nd Steve Glapion
- 3rd Steve Ramer
- 4th Ray Murphy

Kokomo, Ind.
Chicago, Ill.
Kokomo, Ind.
Kokomo, Ind.

JUNIOR DIVISION (Kata)

- 1st Gary McCracken
- 2nd Chuck Vogel
- 3rd Yogi Oliverez

Cleveland, Ohio
Dayton, Ohio
Kokomo, Ind.

PEE-WEE DIVISION (Kumite)
(Under 12 years)

- 1st Rich McNutt
- 2nd John Beaman

Chicago, Ill.
Kokomo, Ind.

PEE-WEE DIVISION (Kata)

- 1st James Malley
- 2nd John Beaman
- 3rd Ruthie Ray

Chicago, Ill.
Kokomo, Ind.
Kokomo, Ind.

JUDGING TROPHY — Mr. Ernest Webb, Chi-Do-Kwan, Muskegon, Mich.

DEMONSTRATION TROPHY — Mr. Mel Wise, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

TEAM TROPHY — Mr. Jim Kennedy School, Kokomo, Ind.

SALT LAKE'S BOLD VENTURE

SALT LAKE'S BOLD VENTURE (THE 1969 KARATE WORLD TOURNAMENT OF CHAMPIONS)

by Phil Howard, Jr.

Salt Lake's dual tournament is of particular interest to this writer in that it contains several innovations this magazine has stressed from its inception. Some of the "new" wrinkles being unveiled at the U. S. OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP April 11th, and the 1969 KARATE WORLD TOURNAMENT OF CHAMPIONS April 12th are no doubt a result of tournament director Mills Crenshaw's advertising background (Mr. Crenshaw, in addition to holding a fourth degree black in Kenpo Karate and a position as chairman of the board of regents of the I.K.K.A., is President of Abacus Ltd. Advertising Agency, one of Salt Lake's most progressive ad shops), however, he frankly admits that discussions in Action Karate have materially contributed to his tournament planning.

Much has been said about the impact of slipshod or biased judging on contestants and spectators alike. Salt Lakes' answer is to hire *professional referees and judges* who are skilled officials trained in all the subtle details and rules of tournament play. The most startling aspect of this plan is that the officials *will not be Karate-Kas!*

Crenshaw explained the reasoning this way. "In the past, referees and judges were drawn from among the most respected senseis in the country. And yet, the bickering and controversy went on. In fact, some of the most famous instructors turned out to be the most biased judges. The reason should have been obvious from the start. If a man has been trained in a particular style of Karate for a number of years, and has taught that same style for a good number more, no matter what the tournament rules say he will see a "good point" by a man *using a style similar to his own* much easier than one by a man using a style that is drastically different than his. The answer should be equally obvious . . . get judges and refs that don't give a damn about "style" or system, ones that haven't read the "press clippings" of some successful contestants, ones that instead of backing down when a famous teacher or contestant complains loudly, will *throw them both out of the contest* just like they do in other sports. What we hope to offer in Salt Lake are decisions based on what they actually see happen, . . . free from the nepotism that has scarred so many tournaments in the past!"

But the real story is not Crenshaw's professional promotion, the trophy swords, or nearly \$5,000 prize package and it's not even the progressive rule changes. The real story is summed up in one word — "cooperation!"

Perhaps for the first time in the factionalized history of U. S. Karate, a group of men from different styles and systems have *formally agreed in writing* to cooperate together on a single project outside their own area.

The effort begins with a series of Regional Championships which will send their Grand Champions to Salt Lake. This part of the program nearly fizzled when Crenshaw failed to enclose a letter, detailing what help and services the World Tournament would provide the regional promoters, in a bid packet that was sent to most major schools. The offer met with cool response until Crenshaw discovered the error and burned up the long distance telephone lines to some of the more experienced tournament men. Though details of the program are confidential it contains many components similar to the highly successful Miss America pageant promotions.

Major credit in this project must go to the regional men who were willing to lock arms toward a larger goal.

Steve Armstrong, who is cooperating fully, though he stood to gain the least (the effort didn't get off the ground until after his North-Western U. S. Championship was over), summed up their feeling this way. "Too much has been said about controlling the art and not enough about cooperation. We've got to stop the bickering and work together if anything is going to be accomplished in this country." The emphasis of the K.W.T.C. proposal is definitely *cooperation*. The result has been the bonding together of a group of successful tournament promoters in an effort, *not* to control tournament karate, but to cooperate with each other so that they might offer the spectator more professionally run events and the contestant more rewarding prizes. (Each regional Grand Champion will be flown to Salt Lake to compete in the World Tournament.)

The only way a contestant can qualify for the World Tournament, is to win the Grand Championship in one of the national or regional tournaments sponsored by the following men:

National — Mills L. Crenshaw
U.S. OPEN KARATE CHAMPIONSHIP
April 11, 1969 at the Salt Palace
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4556 Creek Lane
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107
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Eastern Seaboard — Gary Alexander
EAST COAST OPEN KARATE
CHAMPIONSHIPS
March 30, 1969
969 Stuyvesant Ave.
Union, New Jersey 07083
(201) 687-8382 / 549-4748

Great Lakes — Al Caraulia
GREAT LAKES REGIONAL for
1969 Karate World Tournament of Champions
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1969 Karate World Tournament of Champions

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(505) 243-6593

North West — Steve Armstrong

**NORTH WESTERN U.S. KARATE
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Tournament was held in October

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Bennecke, will compete in Salt Lake on

April 12, 1969

Collegiate Champion — Contact Steve Armstrong

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By no means will the entire world be represented in Salt Lake, but it does represent a realistic effort to, at last, include amateur champions from countries outside the continental U.S.

While we're on that subject . . . it is interesting to note that there is no cash included in the prize list. In fact those who have competed for *cash* prizes are not eligible for this tournament. The winner of this contest by strict interpretations of all but college rules would retain his amateur standing. Here again we are faced with that never, never land between professional and amateur. When does an amateur become a professional? As a result of the Winter Olympics scandal, and the reluctance of the Olympic Committee to look below the surface it appears that the most universal test is, "has he competed for cash?"

The final area of the Salt Lake effort worth note will have to wait for the next issue to be resolved. That is, the involvement of major media (National T.V.) in Karate. Crenshaw, because of his advertising agency connections has been able to turn a few keys in this direction. Whether they will open any doors remains to be seen.

If the W.T.C. is only half as successful as it is slated it will be a tribute to cooperative effort, effort that could mean more spectator interest and contestant satisfaction.

As always the true flavor of the pie can only be judged by eating. You can rest assured that action Karate will be on hand from the first slice to the last. Whatever the outcome, we'll tell it like it is.



Crenshaw's Agency is working toward major media coverage of Karate Tournaments.





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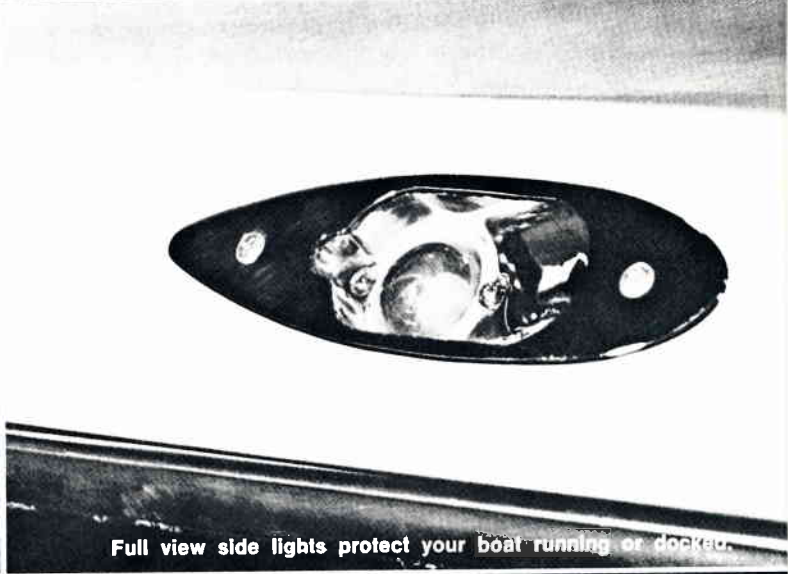
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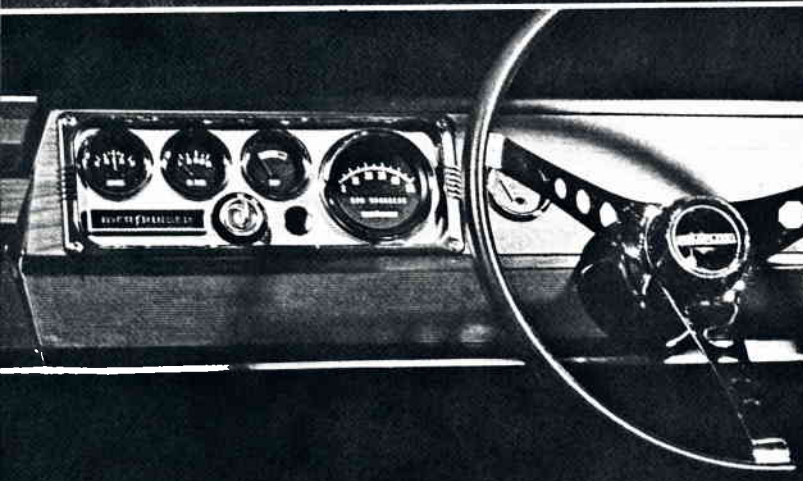
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SAN ANTONIO PRO AM...

A field of top-notch contestants from all over the United States met at the World's Fair Arena in San Antonio, Texas last August 26 for the first Professional-Amateur Karate Tournament ever held in this country.

The tournament, sponsored by Atlee Chittim and Robert A. Trias, Director of the United States Karate Association, was originally planned as an all-professional event with cash prizes for winners in all divisions. But two days of debate between ardent partisans of both professionalism and amateurism resulted in a new kind of tournament. All divisions competed as in a regular amateur meet. In addition there was a separate professional class competition open only to Black Belt contestants, with \$500 going to the winner, \$250 for the runner-up and \$150 for third place.

Black Belts desiring to maintain their amateur status competed first and showed they had little need to envy the skill of the professionals. Winner of the Black Belt amateur title was Artis Simmons of Erie, Pennsylvania, who defeated Joe Alvarado of Texas with two fast reverse punches to the midsection which he delivered with excellent technique.

The highlight of the evening came in the professional matches. Many well-known contenders had entered the competition. Among them were Joe Lewis, Victor Moore, Jim Harrison, George Smith, Parker Shelton and Dirk Mosig. The judges and referees included Kang Rhee of Memphis, Tennessee, Allen Steen and Skipper Mullins of Dallas, Texas, Frank Goody of Denver, Colorado, Daniel Pai of Richmond, Virginia and Robert Trias.

Through the elimination bouts the large crowd focused its attention on the two favorites of the tournament, Joe Lewis of Los Angeles, whom most considered the man to beat, and Victor Moore of Cincinnati, fresh from capturing a double crown at the Southeastern Tournament in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Lewis crushed his opponents with his lightning side kick and a barrage of counterpunches while Moore advanced through his matches displaying a bag full of tricks and matchless speed. As expected, the final contest pitted the two against each other. At two hundred pounds, Lewis had shown himself to be in top shape, particularly in his match with third place winner George Smith of Dallas, Texas, which Lewis won with an impressive display of aggressive fighting. Moore, a middleweight, competed with an injured leg.

Lewis and Moore selected Kang Rhee as chief referee, and Skipper Mullins and Daniel Pai to act as judges for the final match. As Rhee gave the signal to begin, Moore moved in circles staying too close to become a target for Lewis's favorite technique, the side kick. Side-stepping Lewis's charges, Moore suddenly leaped high in the air and scored with a powerful shuto to the neck. Lewis attacked furiously several times, but was unable to pin Moore, who countered his moves and used his arm as a shield to ward off the larger man's close-range blows. Finally, Lewis penetrated Moore's defense with a fast reverse punch to the midsection to even the match.

Knowing that the next point would decide the match, the contestants were more cautious. After several clashes with no point awarded, Moore suddenly leaped forward and with a savage kiai delivered a right punch to the face followed by a roundhouse punch to the temple. The roundhouse punch was good for the point.

Moore was crowned America's first professional Karate champion.

(A "first" is always worthy of mention. As with most firsts, there are things that need to be improved, mistakes to be corrected and progress to be made. This should in no way detract from the fact that they had the courage to make the first move. Our congratulations to U.S.K.A.'s Victor Moore. — Ed.)



"YEAH, I'VE STUDIED KARATE — HOW'D YOU GUESS?"

NORTH CAROLINA OPEN...

Results, 1968 North Carolina Open Karate Tourney:

BLACK BELT KUMITE	
1st	Carson Hurley
2nd	Fred Frazier
3rd	Dirk Mosig
BROWN BELT KUMITE	
1st	Lee Farmer
2nd	Charles Burris
3rd	Ashby Knight
GREEN BELT KUMITE	
1st	Edvardo Nevares
2nd	Frank Goins
3rd	Roger Jones
WHITE BELT KUMITE	
1st	John Flanary
2nd	Kelly Poythress
3rd	David Nickerson
JUNIOR DIVISION KUMITE	
1st	Carl Robinson
2nd	Danny Rhodes
3rd	Ernest Hector
BLACK BELT KATA	
1st	Dirk Mosig
KYU KATA (lower rank kata)	
1st	Roger Jones
JUNIOR DIVISION KATA	
1st	Carl Rhodes
LADIES KATA	
1st	Lorraine Matthews
2nd	Kathy Atkinson
3rd	Linda Epperly
PEE WEE KUMITE	
1st	Randy Keeton
2nd	Chuck Bray
3rd	Robert Johnson

Special Demonstration was given by tournament director, David Adams. His "duplicatable clearing (8) men and going through 3" of wood. (By any American)

Special assistance in referees and judges were: Richard Baillargeon 5th. Dan, Vice President Hakkoryu Martial Arts; Bill McDonald 3rd. Dan. Eastern Carolina Karate Director; Dirk Mosig 3rd Dan. Fla. rep. U.S.K.A.; Charles Matthews 3rd N.C. rep. U.S.K.A.; John Ormsby Blue Belt, Charlotte, Tae Kwon Doo (score-pairing director); Reg Smith, Shodan, Sensei Charlotte Korean Karate School, Y.M.C.A.; Burch Vickery, Charlotte Korean Karate School-Kata judge also.

We feel, as well as the contestants and spectators, that this tournament was

one of the cleanest and fairest tournaments ever staged here in the south. We admit it was not perfect, however, allow "Adams Academy of Karate," give our thanks for the people mentioned above for making this all possible.

"The judges and other people who helped me, did an outstanding job, to make this my best tournament," says David Adams. And that it was, because each and every Black Belt kept saying that they have never been to a more clean and "injury free" tournament. Dirk Mosig, U.S.K.A. Florida representative, 3rd. Dan, was one of these. Mosig who was disqualified had more right than anyone to protest, but instead showed signs of what the people expected to see in a true karateka. We need more tournaments like this, said one Black Belt, and guys like Mosig, who respects the decision of the officials. "we take nothing away from Mosig, because the reason he was disqualified was not unsportsmanlike conduct, but instead contact to the head of another Black Belt during one of his matches," says Adams. "I feel when men 42 years old go against men like 200-lb. mosig, you'll have to expect some contact, but the ruling was that the head was not one of these areas," Adams quoted.

The white belts offered more to contest against than any other division, with the Roanoke, Va., having some nine entries. It paid off, because Carson Hurley's newly formed club of white belts took two spots. John Flanary led the way to capture 1st. spot, with Kelly Poythress, from the Carolina Karate School, Weloan, N.C. taking second. Again Hurley's club came through, this time David Nickerson taking 3rd. honors.

The reverse punch, used by hard fighting Edvardo Nevares, one of Dirk Mosig's students, seem to pay off, as he took honors in 1st. place Green Belt Kumite. Tall and powerful Frank Goins, from East Carolina Karate Club, impressed Sensei Bill McDonald, as Goins captured the second spot. Another college student, Roger Jones, Western Carolina University, showed promise, while kicking his roundhouse kick, placing him third

Applause from the crowd encouraged the over time match between Lee Farmer and Charles Burris, both Brown belts. Burris took the lead with a roundhouse kick. Burris, an aggressive fighter seems to push his way into Farmer's strong

offense of reverse punches. Adams, Burris's Sensei, watched from the sidelines with hopes that Burris would hold his one point lead. However, Farmer grabbed the Gi of Burris and pulled himself into position for a reverse punch, and a point. Time elapsed and the match was tied up. The overtime, brought many home-town people for Burris to their feet, as in the closing seconds of the overtime, Burris again got too close to Farmer's punch and Farmer repeated his reverse punch to win the match. Ashby Knight captured third spot.

The Black Belts, what few showed up for the event, called for explanations, as in the opening match, powerful Dirk Mosig landed a roundhouse to the head of 42 year old Fred Frazier, who in many opinions should not have been in the tournament, which disqualified him. Mosig, approached by Adams to advise him that nothing was left to do, but disqualify him. Mosig, took the decision without protest and at this point set one of the finest examples of fair-play and true sportsmanship, that the people present had ever seen. Later, Carson Hurley from Roanoke, Va., captured first spot by defeating Roy Creasy and Carl Smith. Since Smith and Creasy were not able to fight Frazier, because of a whip-lashed neck, Carl Smith later fought Mosig for third spot. Mosig, careful not to be disqualified, used his powerful reverse punches to take the match easily. Mosig also went on to capture the Black Belt Kata, with Roger Jones of Western Carolina University taking the lower rank kata division.

Lorraine Matthews showed good form as she placed first in the ladies kata, with Kathy Atkinson second, Linda Epperly third.

All put together, this Southern tournament marked a fine example for all present and for Karate in North Carolina. We must use David Adams in some of the other tournaments in the Southern States.

Elliot Welch
Sports Writer
Brown Belt-Karateka



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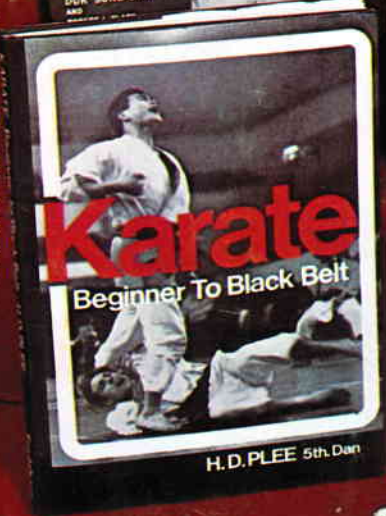
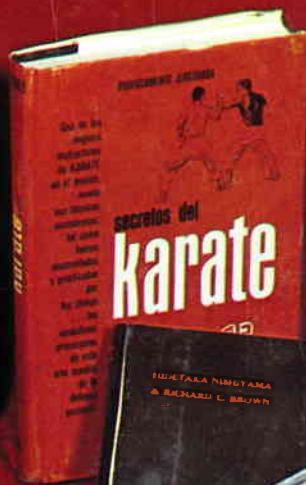
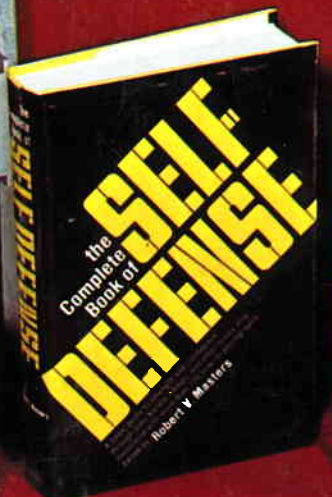
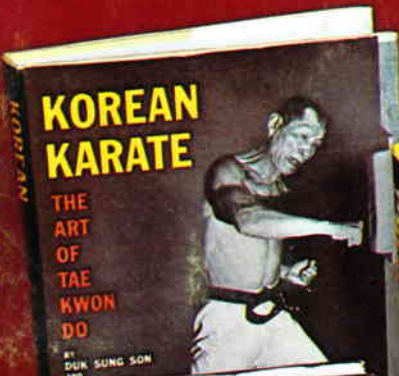
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