

AJA Newsletter

American Jujitsu Association Reflecting Back ...and Looking Forward

by: LINDA DELLA PELLE

In early 1994, my good friend and fellow jujitsuka, Sensei Bill Swope, approached me with an idea. An opportunity opened up at our city's community services department to teach jujitsu. Bill enthusiastically suggested, Let's teach! Quickly responding, I said flatly, "No." I had my reasons, but Bill persisted. In his own *relentless* way, he convinced me that, between the two of us, we would have the time and have fun teaching. Bill finally convinced me to join him in creating what eventually became Universal Jujitsu Dojo.

Eventually we taught 2 nights per week. For 3 ½ years, Sensei Bill and I structured and developed our program with equal enthusiasm. We participated in community events, gave demonstrations, developed a program specifically for teen girls, and more. We were blessed to have many wonderful students who made teaching a pleasure.

I have said it before and I will say it again. "Thanks, Bill, for your persistence. Thanks for convincing me to teach! Thanks for being such a great co-instructor!"

In the summer of 1997, Sensei Bill Swope and his effervescent wife, Linda, left the hustle and bustle of California for an idyllic retirement in Arkansas. This event was very difficult for me for 2 reasons. First, Bill and Linda had become my very dear friends. I was going to miss them terribly. Second, I needed a new co-instructor.

I like the concept of sharing teaching responsibilities. I do not earn my living teaching

jujitsu and my work obligations sometimes keep me from class. A co-instructor helps insure continuity for the students. A good co-instructor can also add to the "fun factor" of teaching. I also believe that, by the very nature of gender, men and women bring different perspectives to teaching martial arts. Both perspectives are valuable. Once Bill made his decision to leave California, I wanted to find another good man to co-instruct with me.

I got very lucky. Quiet, but mighty, Paul Martinez stepped up to offer his time and talent as my co-instructor. During our 8 ½ years together at Universal Jujitsu Dojo, we have expanded our horizons. We both trained for and earned our Nidan degrees. We became involved in coordinating AJA tournaments. Universal Jujitsu Dojo trained students for tournaments and hosted tournaments. For years Universal Jujitsu Dojo was present at community events. And again, we have been blessed to have wonderful students. Sensei Paul and I have had the privilege of promoting 3 Universal Jujitsu Dojo students to Shodan.

I have said it before and I will say it again. "Thank you Paul for becoming my partner. You have been an essential part of the growth and development of Universal Jujitsu Dojo. I could not have continued without you!"

Now I am at a new crossroads. Sensei Paul retired from his post as my co-instructor at the end of December 2005. Although he will

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Upcoming Events

Empty-Hands to Weapons Seminar

Saturday March 25 11:30am - 2:30pm

Costa Mesa, California

e-mail: senseidye@aol.com

Seminar

Saturday April 22

Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania

e-mail: kojujitsu@lycos.com

AJA Tournament

Saturday April 22 9:00am - 3:00pm
check in by 8:30am

Harvard Westkaje School Gym
3700 Coldwater Canyon
North Hollywood, California

Pre-Registration by April 8th

AJA: \$10 non-AJA \$20

Registration after April 8th or at the door

AJA: \$20 non-AJA \$25

e-mail: cullenyats@yahoo.com
frank@selfimpoweredhealth.com
marc_kolo@yahoo.com

AJA Tournament

Saturday July 8, 2006

Towson, Maryland

e-mail: jujutsujohn@netscape.net

BJJY Summer Camp

August, 2006

Santa Clarita, California

e-mail: senseigk@budoshin.com

Next Issue

More on the Russians' JuJitsu, AJA Awards, and an encounter with a gun.

The AJA Newsletter welcomes submissions of articles and proposals. We prefer plain text (.txt) in electronic format. You may also send articles for consideration through the US Postal Service or via fax.

Back issues are available.

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Submission deadline for the next issue is May 27, 2006.

Practical Short Stick Defense - Part 3

Integrating Nerve Techniques and Jutte for Practical Self-Defense

by: CHARLIE BRADSHAW and HOWARD KEE

Continuing with the last three techniques...

Techniques

This selection of techniques is meant only to be representative of different types of attacks, and responses to different parts of the body. This short sampling is not meant to be comprehensive. These techniques cover empty hand attacks, kicks, a grab and a choke, knife and club attacks, and a short stick grab and retention. With all techniques, the defender must gauge the extent of the threat and respond only with the morally and legally justifiable level of force. Students are warned to take extra care any time a weapon is introduced for defensive techniques—even when the weapon is an innocuous-looking short stick.

7. Attack: *Knife thrust.*

Response: with jutte, trap knife blade at hilt. Inside response with short stick, trap knife-holding hand with “virtual guard,” turn to sankyo. Outside response: side-step attack, multiple strikes with short stick, then arm bar.

Inside Response to Right Side Attack: Uke lines up in left foot forward stance, with a knife in the right hand. Tore lines up mirror stance to uke, with short stick in right hand and away from uke. Uke steps and attacks with a straight knife thrust from the right hand. If tore had a jutte, he would step in and trap the knife blade with the guard of the jutte. Without a jutte, and using a short stick, tore would step 45 degrees inside with the right foot, and use the empty left hand to trap the knife-wielding hand. Simultaneously, tore strikes uke at the collarbone/ brachial plexus (No. 26). After the knife thrust is deflected, tore opens up

his “virtual guard” (right thumb) and slips his right hand with the short stick down to trap the knife-wielding hand with the “virtual guard.” (This is a trap of the hand wielding the knife, not of the knife blade as one would execute with a jutte.) The short stick should be at the bottom of the wrist (No. 63) and the covering thumb should be on top of the hand or the wrist. Tore stuns and distracts uke with a kick to the shin (No. 90), and then executes sankyo on the weapon-wielding hand. By grasping the short stick and using that leverage for sankyo, tore should discover that it is much more powerful than the empty-hand version. In a knife-attack situation, Sankyo allows the defender to get between the weapon and the attacker, neutralizing and if necessary impairing the function of the weapon-wielding arm by breaking the wrist and/or dislocating the elbow. After the attacker submits to the pain or has the attacking arm broken (simulated in practice), tore disarms uke.

Outside Response to Right Side Attack: Uke lines up in left foot forward stance, with a knife in the right hand. Tore lines up mirror stance to uke, with short stick in left hand and pointed at uke. Uke steps and attacks with a straight knife thrust from the right hand. Tore steps 45 degrees outside with the left foot, and uses the empty right hand to trap the knife-wielding hand. Simultaneously, tore strikes uke with the short stick in the left hand. There are multiple targets, and tore should consider striking the ribs (No. 36), the armpit (No. 30), the radial nerve (No. 69) especially to weaken the arm to set up kote gaeshi, or to the complex of nerves running from the mastoid down the neck-jaw line

The jutte still has much capability to offer and should not be viewed only as a curious relic of Japanese history.

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The Lessons of the Russians' Ju Jitsu

by: SCOTT ANDERSON

In his studies he felt obligated to study all of the martial arts of the world to find and refine the most reliable and effective techniques to be used by those who would put their lives on the line for their country.

Sometimes as we practice one *ryu* of ju jitsu or study a single book on the subject, we can forget that the range and impact of this Japanese martial art have been too wide to stay within its native borders or even kept neatly under one title. The truth is that whatever it is called, the nature of life on earth demanded that someone somewhere would have to develop a system like it.

Even as the “Decree Abolishing the Wearing of the Swords” robbed ju jitsu’s most famous practitioners, the *samurai*, of their esteemed position in Japanese society, ju jitsu was forced to evolve to survive in its native culture. Jigaro Kano found unifying principles based on his studies of several *ryu* to build a simplified but integrated martial art that he felt compelled to rename as “judo” to signify its break with the pitfalls found in practicing the legacy martial art. He did so with love and concern because he wanted these tools of the Japanese martial tradition to survive in the heritage of future generations in Japan.

That said, he also believed so much in the positive attributes of practicing what was often referred to as “Kano Ju Jitsu” or “Kano’s system of Ju Jitsu” that he wanted the art to spread worldwide. In recent years, the now famous story of how ju jitsu/judo jumped across the Pacific Ocean to evolve into Gracie Ju Jitsu or Brazilian Ju Jitsu is now legendary. This same evolutionary process for self-defense and its techniques and tactics were used in Soviet Russia to develop two separate martial arts: Sambo and Samoz.

Many martial artists have some knowledge of sambo and understand that its earliest

influence came from Vasili Oshchepkov who had earned his *nidan* in judo from Jigaro Kano. This Russian system was actually an acronym in Russian for “Self-Defense without Weapons”. In the first third of the twentieth century, judo truly held a greater resemblance to ju jitsu than it does now. Becoming an Olympic sport in 1964 changed much of the character of judo as it evolved into the martial sport of today. For example, when judo was celebrating its 21st anniversary, sambo was in its infancy, and judo contests permitted leg locks to win matches. Those same leg locks — long banned in judo — are staples of sport sambo today.

What is less well known to most martial artists is the earlier Russian system called “Sam” or “Samoz” (which is an abbreviation for “Self-Defense”) that began earlier under Victor Spiridonov, who was a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War. He was a physical education instructor at the Russian Military Academy and the NKVD sports club, Dynamo. He was tasked to develop a curriculum for the cadets, soldiers, border guards, law enforcement, and NKVD agents. His work was one of the foundations for the later sambo, and he is credited with bringing ju jitsu’s leg locks into sambo.

In his studies he felt obligated to study all of the martial arts of the world to find and refine the most reliable and effective techniques to be used by those who would put their lives on the line for their country. He found no one existing system that he felt addressed all aspects of a curriculum intended for self-defense. Even as a war veteran and Japanese

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Russian Ju Jitsu

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prisoner of war, he never studied ju jitsu from a Japanese practitioner or instructor. His knowledge in this area came from the available ju jitsu books in the Soviet Union, a German ju jitsu team that toured Russia doing demonstrations, and finally, Russian judoka.

He and his team also participated in police raids and arrests and worked with military organizations via questionnaires to determine what techniques and tactics were being used in the field, how they were being used, and — most importantly — how well what was used did or did not work. His conclusions are contained in his 1927 book, *Training in Self-Defense without Weapons Based on the Ju Jitsu System* where he wrote:

“The traces of *Ju Jitsu*’s existence in Japan and its methods can be found as early as the 14th century. However, toward the end of the 19th century, this system of self-defense was so overloaded by its array of showy and highly conditional situations for its use that its practical real life application became almost impossible. This relegated Ju Jitsu mainly to the “arena” as the Japanese instructors basked in the aura of mystery for their knowledge of these specialized but arcane skills...

...In 1882, Professor J. Kano systematized these methods and retained only those techniques and methods that were vital to the nature of self-defense. However, even this valuable effort was too unwieldy, and its applicability to our modern situation is scant. It was necessary to simplify where possible to place the primary basis of the entire system on meeting our characteristic and unique requirements to permit

the minimum of the expenditure of time to study this system.”

He lamented that since 1902:

“all attempts to introduce Ju Jitsu in Russia as the official tool for instructing the appropriate categories of personnel were unsuccessful — in spite of the resources applied to those efforts — due mainly to:

- Poor technique selection
- Absence of a coherent system and methodology
- The fault of instructors who did not sufficiently invest themselves in the system or the effort.”

Spiridonov saw the great value of the existing ju jitsu systems as a template for building a modern system of self-defense that could be used by his government. While his system was known to be based on ju jitsu, he felt that using Japanese terminology was an unnecessary and impractical burden on the students who needed skills and tactics training over vocabulary to survive their professions. It made more sense to him to call his curriculum “Self-Defense” or to give it a Russian acronym than to use “meaningless foreign syllables”. It should be noted, however, that when the first “Samoz” tournament was held, it was called a ju jitsu tournament because more people were familiar with that Japanese term than had heard of his system.

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Events

Towson Dojo Mentoring in Valley Forge

On February 18th, 2006, the members of the Towson YMCA Ju-Jitsu class, Daitobukan Dojo, helped inaugurate the new judo program at Valley Forge Military Academy & College located in Wayne, Pennsylvania. Terry Feelemyer, Northern Regional Director, Richard Cuno, Mario Harold, Roger Delp, Tom Dineen and Brian Howard, and Corps of Cadets 1st Sgt. Michael M^cCurdy, provided instruction in real-life battlefield situations.

Reaching back into the history of the Samurai Go-Ho arts, the Towson group presented the effective battlefield techniques of the Japanese warrior of old adapted to what the modern day combat soldier confronts. The instruction stressed weapon takeaway of knife, bayonet, hand gun, and rifle, with simple yet effective combat-driven throws to the ground. The Cadets were instructed on the proper use of the weapons of the body to bring the enemy down quickly and decisively while remaining standing and maintaining their center.

White Marsh Dojo Sensei Award Scholarship

Sensei Wade Susie and Karen Curley awarded their second scholarship for college-bound White Marsh Dojo students worthy of the award. The recipient was John Boden, Nidan, who received \$500. John started training in jujitsu when he was seven and is now 17. His whole family trains together. John's father, George Boden, holds the rank of Yodan in Budoshin and Nidan in Tae Kwon Do. His mother, Carmella Boden, and his brother, Matt Boden, both hold the rank of Shodan. John is a serious martial arts student who supports all the activities of his dojo. He volunteers his time putting on demonstrations and helping his dojo raise money for disadvantaged children by participating in the Annual YMCA Haunted Hike.

John helps promote the AJA by being a good example of what a martial artist should be and by bringing friends to White Marsh dojo activities. He is an excellent student and deserves the scholarship.

Wade and Karen hope to award other scholarships to worthy White Marsh Dojo students in the future.

Reston Sensei and Father Honored

Two living memorial paver stones have been officially installed at the Airborne and Special Operations Museum Foundation (ASOMF) near Fort Bragg, North Carolina honoring the military service of Bruce H. Jones, Senior and Junior:

Bruce H. Jones, Sr. is now a retired career U. S. Army paratroop and Special Forces officer. Mr. Jones served with distinction during World War II as a combat medic in the Burma, China, and India campaigns, and during the subsequent occupation of Japan at the end of the war. Later in his career, he served in Europe again with his family with NATO. During his tour of duty at Fort Bragg CWO Jones, Sr. was active with Special Forces on Smoke Bomb Hill in training and psychological warfare operations. Among his many talents he was a world-class chess player. Mr. Jones successfully completed Army Jump School at the age of 40, as a 1st generation paratrooper, establishing this family military tradition.

He is now honorably retired in the Anniston, Alabama area near his daughter, Suzanne, and doing well at the age of 87. He was delighted to visit the ASOMF and see his living memorial paver stone installed right next to his son's, a second generation paratrooper.

Sergeant Bruce H. Jones, Jr. served honorably during the period of the Cuban Missile Crisis, and early stages of the Vietnam War from 1962 to 1967. He saw duty in Germany, Asia, and Panama with the following Army paratroop units: fire team leader with the 508th Airborne Infantry facing down the Soviet threat in Cuba, 8th SFG Jungle Warfare School and 173rd Airborne Brigade in survival training, commando counterinsurgency operations and riot control, and the 101st Airborne Division as a codes and communications center supervisor, honor guard detail supervisor, and "black hat"/drill instructor with the reactivated Jump School at Fort Campbell, KY.

Mr. Jones is now retired from federal law enforcement following a distinguished career of 30 years as a federal criminal investigator working organized crime and labor racketeering cases, counterterrorism intelligence, and diplomatic security operations. Bruce founded his own security consulting firm of Professional Protection, Investigations, and Training, Inc. He and his wife of 35 years, Judy, team-teach Japanese Jujitsu and Russian "CAMBO" self-defense classes near their home in Reston, VA at the YMCA. They are blessed to have their family living nearby: Tracey and Mike Huber and grandchildren Andrew, Jacob, and Elora. Their younger daughter Christiane and her husband, Bruce Evans, also live and work in Northern Virginia.

A photograph of the Jones family's recent visit to ASOMF and the dedication in the Museum Garden of the two Living Memorial Paver Stones is available upon request.

President's Corner

I would like to bring up the subject of mentoring. Mentoring is quite popular in the federal system and in some work places. It is the process by which interested and talented people are encouraged to develop within the work place in either the managerial or R&D structure of the organization. I suggest that the AJA use a similar approach in getting interested parties to become members of the AJA by mentoring dojos. Is there a martial art group in your area that is interested in the study of ju-jitsu? If so, mentor! Make arrangements to teach at their dojo and bring them into the study and the AJA. My son, Mike, and I are mentoring the VFMA&C judo group (see *Towson Dojo Mentoring in Valley Forge* on the previous page).

A special note while I have your eyes! The FDA publishes the FDA Consumer Magazine. The March-April 2006 volume has an interesting article titled "*Taking Care of Your Feet.*" You should be able to get it online. The article is well done (I did not write it however) and this raises the question of how we martial artists treat our feet. Foot care is critical to us...bare feet are subject to all kinds of fungi and grungy stuff so be sure to wash your feet with warm soapy water, dry them well and keep them dry. During the winter months keep your feet well greased to prevent cracking. This is extremely important to those of us who suffer from spinal cord damage, neuropathies, and diabetes. Remember, even though you wear floppies, the second you take them off and walk on the mat your feet are subject to foot damage and microbial attack.

Best Regards

J. Dennis M^cCurdy

President

with Great Thanks

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be welcome to visit us at the dojo whenever he wishes (and we hope that is often), Sensei Paul plans to exercise his freedom to explore other options. (He keeps mentioning the beaches of Mexico and a Margarita...and a Conchita...and a Maria!)

Although I am at a crossroads, I am feeling very lucky. Sensei Dustin Contreras, an 8 ½ year veteran of Universal Jujitsu Dojo, has accepted my invitation to co-instruct. Dustin is a fine man with many college and work obligations. Regardless of his busy schedule, he is carving out the time to teach at his dojo. With each co-instructor has come a unique evolution of the dojo. I look forward to working with Dustin and the next phase of Universal Jujitsu Dojo.

I believe Dustin knows how happy I am that he accepted my invitation to be on the official roster as co-instructor, but I will say it again. "Thank you Dustin for giving your time and talent back to your dojo. You are a natural teacher and a fine jujitsuka. I hope you will find teaching as gratifying as it has been for me."

I almost passed up the opportunity to teach. Granted, my experience could have been very negative if I did not have such compatible co-instructors and many enthusiastic students. I have received positive feedback and my ego would like me to believe that I have made a positive impact on all the folks I have spent time with while in the dojo. However, I know for a fact that my decision to teach has had a positive impact on me. I almost passed on the chance. I reflect back and look forward with great thanks.

Practical Short Stick Defense

...continued from page 3

(No. 15-19). Tore can now execute an arm-bar on the knife-wielding hand. As in the variation above, tore aims to neutralize the weapon-wielding limb and to disarm the attacker.

8. Attack: *Club swing.*

Response: hard, and then soft responses, emphasizing movement.

Right Side Attack: Uke lines up in left foot forward stance, with a two-handed grip on a club held to the right side. Tore lines up mirror stance to uke, with short stick in right hand and away from uke. Uke steps and attacks with a baseball bat-type swing. There is a “hard” response and a “soft” response. With the “hard” response, tore anticipates the swing and steps in as the swing starts. Tore uses his left hand to trap and pin back the left arm of uke above the elbow, thereby checking the swing of the attacking club. At the same time, tore thrusts with the short stick at either uke’s ribs (No. 36) or the front face of the hip (No. 44). Tore disarms uke by applying leverage (either empty hand or with the short stick) against the club and prying it out of uke’s grasp.

With the “soft” response, with the short stick in tore’s left hand, tore steps back and away — tenkan — and receives the club attack. Tore uses the short stick to meet and redirect the swing of the club. It is important for tore to flow with the attack and not parry the club swing force on force. Tore redirects the

attack in a semi-circular motion — down and in between uke and tore. After tore has deflected and passed the attack in front of him, he can trap uke’s right weapon-wielding hand with the “virtual guard” and execute shi no nage. Tore disarms uke.

9. Attack: *Uke grabs short stick with different grabs – cross hand, mirror hand, two-hand.*

Response: trap grabbing hand to short stick, turn to ikkyo, nikyo, or sankyo.

Right Side Attack: Uke lines up in left foot forward stance. Tore lines up mirror stance to uke, with short stick in right hand and away from uke. Uke attacks with his right hand by grabbing the short stick (cross-hand grab). Tore uses both hands to trap uke’s grabbing hand to the short stick. Tore kicks to the shin (No. 90), stunning and distracting uke to set up sankyo, as in technique 7. After the attacker submits to the pain or has the attacking arm dislocated (simulated in practice), tore disarms uke. Against a mirror-hand grab, where uke uses his left hand to grab the short stick, tore reacts as above, except tore now executes either ikkyo or nikyo. Against a two-handed grab, where uke reaches with both hands and grabs the short stick at both ends, tore should focus on just one of the hands. By turning the short stick (and therefore uke’s arm structure) end over end, tore can execute either ikkyo or nikyo. Against a two-handed

mid-grip grab attack from uke, tore responds by gripping both ends of the short stick, and then turning the short stick end over end toward uke for a strike to the solar plexus (No. 35). Almost any empty-handed release or defensive technique against a grab works with a short stick grab.

Conclusion

This selection of nine techniques should help students understand and appreciate the power of leverage and nerve techniques. While it is essential for any jujitsu practitioner to be proficient in empty-hand techniques and not be reliant on weapons, the techniques from this essay should help students understand the usefulness of a short stick or other similar improvised weapon in a self defense situation.

The authors would like to thank Sensei Bruce Jones of the Reston Institute of Self Defense for his instruction, guidance, and encouragement; and David Patton, Sandan, and Kathy Patrick, Shodan, for their insight, comments and assistance.

Sew Ewe Whanna Rite Un Artiki

by: GEORGE KIRBY

I have been writing articles for newspapers, magazines and books for years, so people always ask me, “How do you write an article?”

The answer is the same as when you ask your sensei, “How do I get better in the art?” and your sensei answers either, “Patience, patience, patience.” Or “Practice, practice, practice.”

The above answer does not really help you beyond being a philosophical response with a lot of validity. But here are some suggestions and reality checks.

- Your first line must grab the reader’s attention. Your second line must pique his curiosity.
- Write clearly and concisely. You do not want all your sentences to read like: “See Spot. See Spot run. See Spot run fast.” However, you also do not want convoluted run-on sentences. Yes, I can write those, but mainly for fun.
- When you finish an article or manuscript either 1) have someone else critique it for you or 2) put it away for a week or so and then reread it. You will be amazed at all the “stupid” mistakes you find. My most serious problem is retyping entire paragraphs 2–3 times because by the time I at that stage of writing I getting tired of the material and thus I make careless errors, right down to the same typographical, spelling and grammatical errors in every paragraph. [*This sentence is printed as submitted for illustrative purposes — edito*]
- Be prepared for a lot of rejection letters before you get a positive response. In other words, you have to be professional, polite, and persistent. Do not let 1-2 rejection notices shut you down. I still get rejection notices much of the time. However, my success rate has improved tremendously.
- For newspaper and magazine articles put in as much relevant information as you can. The editor may cut a lot of it out, but that is the editor’s job. If you submit a short sterile article, it will probably get dumped right away. If an editor can “massage” an article to his liking it has a much better chance of making it into print. So, give the editor something to do.
- Do not personalize rejections or editing. Neither are directed at you as a person. Becoming hostile to an editor is an exceedingly non-productive waste of energy that will get you nowhere quickly.
- Do not use your position as an excuse to leverage an article to be as you want it. Some people think that because they make a lot of money or occupy a top leadership position, that they are entitled to more verbiage. Nothing could be further from the truth. You got where you were by substance. Anything you write should concentrate on the efficient use of language to convey that substance.
- For longer manuscripts work from an outline format or use a software program such as Inspiration®. Anything that helps you organize your thoughts will result in a better organized product.
- For a longer manuscript provide a one-page synopsis or a one-page topical outline of the entire manuscript. If the synopsis/outline looks interesting the editor is more likely to read the entire manuscript. Otherwise there is a tendency to read the beginning paragraph, skim through the rest (maybe) and then read the last paragraph or two to see if there is some sense of closure of the topic.
- Neatly type and double-space anything you submit. Sometimes, you can submit manuscripts online. My “Nerve” book and the new book I’m working on were done 100% on line. There wasn’t a paper trail anywhere. This is still hard for me to get used to as I’m more comfortable with a hard copy. However, technology does have it’s advantages when the editor wants to send you proofs, has questions, wants you to rephrase or clarify something, etc.
- Be patient in waiting for a confirmation or rejection. If you push you are likely to get the latter. You can ask the approximate “evaluation” time and then add 50% (if you’re lucky). In some cases I’ve waited over a year, thought an article was dead, and then received a confirmation of acceptance on the article. Patience, patience, patience.

With practice and patience you will get better. Write from your heart with commitment, realizing that someday someone will appreciate what you are doing. At that point a whole new career or avocation may open up for you.

Western Region Tournament

November 19, 2005

GEDAN: JUNIOR DIVISION

1st Daniela Gutierrez, Pasadena
 2nd Manuel Ruiz, Pasadena
 3rd Rodolfo Ruiz, Pasadena

GEDAN: SENIOR DIVISION

1st Hoang Mai, Lawndale
 2nd Antonio Levy, Harvard-Westlake
 3rd Alex Gortman, Harvard-Westlake

CHUDAN: 4TH & 5TH KYU JUNIOR DIVISION

1st Ruben Gutierrez, Pasadena
 2nd Marissa Singerman, Santa Clarita
 3rd Arturo Ruiz, Pasadena

CHUDAN: 4TH & 5TH KYU SENIOR DIVISION

1st Paolo Guzman
 2nd Tym Andre, Santa Clarita
 3rd May Reburiano

JUDGES AND MAT REFEREES

George Kirby	Jorge Corona
Mark Jordan	Linda DellaPelle
Robert Rainey	Steve Castorena

PURPLE BELT DIVISION

1st David Contreas
 2nd Donato Tolentino
 3rd Glenda Perl, Santa Clarita

JODAN: 1ST-3RD KYU

1st Ceaser George
 2nd William Suloski, Santa Clarita
 3rd Michelle Rainey, Lawndale

YUDANSHIA

1st Brian Sincomb, Santa Clarita
 2nd Robert Rainey, Lawndale

OVERALL TOURNAMENT CHAMPION

🌸 Ceaser George

TIMER

🌀 Marc Kolodziejczyk 🌀

DATA ENTRY

🌀 Linda Perl 🌀

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Linda DellaPelle

Universal Ju-Jitsu Dojo,
host

Northern Region Tournament

November 5, 2005

GEDAN: 8TH & 7TH KYU

1st Janna Baker, Arlington
 2nd Megan Lombard, Arlington
 3rd Alex Fernandez, Arlington

CHUDAN: 5TH & 6TH KYU

1st Adam Struckert, Rising Sun School
 2nd Andrea Myers, Rising Sun School
 3rd Adam Kennedy, Arlington

JODAN: 1ST – 4TH KYU

1st David H. Langley, Arlington
 2nd Robert L. Rogers, Arlington
 3rd Rebecca Burk, Rising Sun School

JUDGES

George Kirby Charles Youman
 Dennis McCurdy Alainna Wonders

MAT REFEREES

Robert L. Connolly Michael J. Hobson
 Lawrence Tomek

YUDANSHIA

1st Debbie Burk, Shrewsbury
 2nd Robert L. Connolly, Arlington

OVERALL TOURNAMENT CHAMPION

🏆 Adam Struckert

NON-COMPETING UKI

Tony Posinki Tony Posinki
 Michael J. Hobson Felicia C. Ansty

TIMER

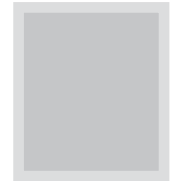
🕒 Susan K. Archer 🕒

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Robert L. Rogers Andrea Myers
 David H. Langley Adam Struckert
 Thomas Webber Alex Fernandez
 Alene Carteret Evelina Gueorguieva
 Phillip E. Neel

Editor's note: We were unable to include some competitor's affiliations because they did not include the information on the registration form. Please include your dojo name along with your kyu rank or dan grade (not just the color belt) when registering for an event.

AJA Newsletter
C/o Thomas Salander
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American Jujitsu Association



The American Jujitsu Association (AJA) was founded in 1976 and is an internationally recognized governing body for the martial art of Jujitsu in the United States. The AJA is registered with the U.S. government as a 501(c)(3) amateur athletic association and is governed by a national board of directors (BOD) according to its Constitution and Bylaws. The AJA is comprised of many different styles of the "Gentle Art" (at least four represented on the BOD), each with its own uniqueness, and each providing a positive influence on the martial arts community as a whole.

For more information about membership in the AJA, contact the membership chairman, Mark Jordan at P.O. Box 4261, Burbank, California 91503-4261 (e-mail majik8@usa.net) or go to our website.

Find us on the web:
www.AmericanJujitsuAssociation.org

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