



PETER MORTON ACADEMY OF JUDO JUJITSU KARATE

モートン流自修館柔術

Engagement

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Engagement *Employment in fighting; a conflict; battle*

1. Competition

- 1.1 Judo competition (Shiai):
 - 1.1.1 is allowed within the Academy
 - 1.1.2 must follow judo set international rules
 - 1.1.3 is only to be taught and practiced at Dan Belt level as a form of friendly rivalry.
- 1.2 Jujitsu or karate competition is **not** allowed:
 - 1.2.1 within the Academy at any level
 - 1.2.2 as it is difficult to place boundaries on the more deadly aspects that are woven into these two areas of the Academy martial art.
- 1.3 A referee must be in control of engagement on a tatami for a:
 - 1.3.1 bout
 - 1.3.2 tournament
 - 1.3.3 contest.
- 1.4 An eligible instructor must be in control of a training session.
- 1.5 A participant in any form of engagement on a tatami must:
 - 1.5.1 observe all directions and signals from a referee
 - 1.5.2 start a bout in the centre of a tatami at a minimum of two metres from an opponent
 - 1.5.3 begin engagement on the command of *hajime*
 - 1.5.4 cease engagement when a referee calls *break*
 - 1.5.5 stay in an engaged position when a referee calls *pause*

- 1.5.6 cease a bout when a referee calls *time*
- 1.5.7 apply a definable technique rather than just strength.

2. Contact

- 2.1 When contact is necessary it is to be:
 - 2.1.1 appropriate to the:
 - 2.1.1.1 situation
 - 2.1.1.2 belt level under contact
 - 2.1.2 minimal
 - 2.1.3 controlled attack and defence
 - 2.1.4 under the control of, during:
 - 2.1.4.1 engagement on a tatami, a referee
 - 2.1.4.2 a grading, a grading officer
 - 2.1.4.3 a training session, an eligible instructor
 - 2.1.5 stopped immediately when:
 - 2.1.5.1 tapping out occurs
 - 2.1.5.2 stop or submit is indicated in any way
 - 2.1.5.3 a defender is unable to continue
 - 2.1.5.4 an attacker is unable to continue
 - 2.1.5.5 a time period of engagement has elapsed
 - 2.1.6 suspended and restarted with a replacement attacker when necessary.
- 2.2 When on the tatami a participant must observe all signals and directions given by a:
 - 2.2.1 Chief Instructor
 - 2.2.2 engagement referee
 - 2.2.3 grading officer
 - 2.2.4 training session instructor.

3. Tapping out

- 3.1 Two taps of a hand or foot (tapping out) on the tatami, one's own body, training partner's body or opponent's body indicates that a participant has submitted to a technique or that injury may be imminent.
- 3.2 All engagement and pressure will cease immediately when a participant:
 - 3.2.1 appears injured
 - 3.2.2 taps out
 - 3.2.3 indicates stop or submit in any way.

4. Time period of engagement

4.1 An engagement on a tatami must be terminated when a time period of engagement has lapsed.

4.2 A training session of any style, time period or session number is at an instructor's discretion.

4.3 Bout participation belt level is:

KEY

KUS *Senior Kyu*

JBB *Junior Black Belt*

DAN *Dan Belt*

Bridging Syllabus trainee

Junior Black Belt trainee

ALL *All levels*

Graded engagement	Maximum number		Level
	Bout	Minute	
Multiple attack			
2 or 3 man attack	1	1	ALL
Simultaneous attack	2	1	DAN JBB
Sparring			
Contact sparring into mitts or bags	1	1	ALL
Free sparring of any style	1	1.5	DAN
		1	KUS JBB
Boxing			
Non-contact boxing combinations of evasive manoeuvres	1	1	ALL
Contact boxing into mitts or bags	1	1	ALL
Contact boxing of any style as opponents	Grading committee decision	1.5	DAN
		1	KUS JBB
Contact boxing of any style free sparring	1	1.5	DAN
		1	KUS JBB
Judo			
Graded randori of any style	1	2	DAN
Shiai (competition)	1	1.5	DAN
Dan free style			
Free style opponents - controlled	Instructor decision	Instructor decision	DAN

5. Multiple attack

- 5.1 Two man and three man attack training at all levels is to be Sutegeiko (soo-tay-gay-koh) style where a more skillful attacker:
 - 5.1.1 accepts the techniques of a less skillful defendant with little resistance
 - 5.1.2 intermittently offers corrective advice.
- 5.2 A two man and three man attack bout at all levels is to be:
 - 5.2.1 defence and attack restricted to Syllabus techniques
 - 5.2.2 non-competitive.

6. Simultaneous attack

- 6.1 Simultaneous attack must only be taught and practiced at Dan Belt level.
- 6.2 There is to be no more than two (2) simultaneous attackers.
- 6.3 A simultaneous attack is to be:
 - 6.3.1 with the inclusion of an anything goes attitude based on application of techniques
 - 6.3.2 competitive
 - 6.3.3 controlled attack and defence.

7. Sparring

- 7.1 With an intention of safely training without landing heavy blows, a student of any standing may participate in that student's allowable level of sparring (the motions or semblance of fighting) with, where approved, necessary, or appropriate:
 - 7.1.1 use of various approved Academy fighting techniques
 - 7.1.2 designated parts of the body
 - 7.1.3 boxing attire
 - 7.1.4 a safety weapon
 - 7.1.5 safety gear.
- 7.2 Sparring participants must be matched, where possible, according to:
 - 7.2.1 age
 - 7.2.2 height
 - 7.2.3 weight
 - 7.2.4 maturity
 - 7.2.5 skill level
 - 7.2.6 experience.
- 7.3 Deliberate mismatching in sparring is only permissible where the intention is, with the participation of an eligible instructor, to provide controlled training.
- 7.4 Sparring training or a contact bout must:
 - 7.4.1 be adequately controlled and reflect participant:
 - 7.4.1.1 fitness
 - 7.4.1.2 skill level
 - 7.4.1.3 training level

- 7.4.2 include:
 - 7.4.2.1 close monitoring of a participant, both physically and mentally
 - 7.4.2.2 where required, the use of safety equipment.

8. Control sparring

- 8.1 A student of any standing may participate in control sparring.
- 8.2 Control sparring may include any specified attack-defence routine being practiced by two or more practitioners to develop the skill of those practitioners in executing a technique.
- 8.3 The motions of control sparring are to be:
 - 8.3.1 pre-determined
 - 8.3.2 known to each participant
 - 8.3.3 with the intention to drill a practitioner's ability to utilise one or more specific fighting technique.

9. Free sparring

- 9.1 To participate in free sparring of any style, a participant must be one of a:
 - 9.1.1 senior grade
 - 9.1.2 Junior Black Belt
 - 9.1.3 trainee Junior Black Belt
 - 9.1.4 trainee in the 1st Kyu Bridging Syllabus.
- 9.2 The use of a technique by a participant is not predetermined or conveyed to an opponent.
- 9.3 Depending on the style of free sparring, free sparring:
 - 9.3.1 can consist of any technique from the syllabus
 - 9.3.2 is to test a participant's ability to respond spontaneously and effectively to an unforeseen technique.

10. Boxing

- 10.1 The wearing of head protection and a mouth guard by a participant in boxing of any style is compulsory at all levels where head contact is imminent during a boxing bout, boxing training or defence against a boxer.
- 10.2 A participant that takes on a role of a boxer must:
 - 10.2.1 wear boxing gloves.
 - 10.2.2 **not** participate in boxing with an ungloved hand.
- 10.3 Boxing of any style participants must be matched, where possible, according to:
 - 10.3.1 age
 - 10.3.2 height
 - 10.3.3 weight
 - 10.3.4 maturity
 - 10.3.5 skill level
 - 10.3.6 training level.

- 10.4 Deliberate mismatching of participants of boxing of any style during training is only permissible where the intention is, with the participation of an eligible instructor, to provide controlled training.
- 10.5 A boxing of any style bout or training session must:
- 10.5.1 have an intention of participation without the landing of heavy blows
 - 10.5.2 be adequately controlled and reflect participant:
 - 10.5.2.1 fitness
 - 10.5.2.2 skill level
 - 10.5.2.3 training level
 - 10.5.3 include:
 - 10.5.3.1 close monitoring of a participant, both physically and mentally
 - 10.5.3.2 where required, involve the use of safety equipment.

11. Non-contact boxing

- 11.1 A student of any standing may participate in non-contact boxing.

12. Contact boxing

- 12.1 To participate in contact boxing of any style a participant must:
- 12.1.1 be one of a:
 - 12.1.1.1 senior grade
 - 12.1.1.2 trainee in the 1st Kyu Bridging Syllabus
 - 12.1.2 depending on whether boxing is a straight boxing bout or defence against a boxer, comply with use of:
 - 12.1.2.1 various approved Academy fighting techniques
 - 12.1.2.2 restricted parts of the body
 - 12.1.2.3 safety protection
 - 12.1.2.4 the general rules of boxing.
- 12.2 During graded contact defence against a boxer, a Gradee must:
- 12.2.1 obtain from the boxer:
 - 12.2.1.1 two (2) submissions, at Shodan level
 - 12.2.1.2 one (1) submission, at Kyu level
 - 12.2.1.3 one (1) submission, at Junior Black Belt level
 - 12.2.2 demonstrate reasonable control of:
 - 12.2.2.1 themselves
 - 12.2.2.2 a bout.
- 12.3 A contact boxing bout must be terminated when:
- 12.3.1 either opponent is rendered unable to continue
 - 12.3.2 a defender obtains a required number of submissions.

13. Defence against a boxer

13.1 A boxer and a defender in a bout must:

- 13.1.1 observe all directions from a referee
- 13.1.2 begin engagement on the command of *hajime*
- 13.1.3 cease engagement when a referee calls *break*
- 13.1.4 stay in an engaged position when a referee calls *pause*
- 13.1.5 cease a bout when a referee calls *time*.

13.2 A boxer must:

- 13.2.1 take an attack to a defender
- 13.2.2 strike only with:
 - 13.2.2.1 the knuckles of a gloved clenched fist
 - 13.2.2.2 a legal boxing strike action.
- 13.2.3 call a submission if, in the mind of that boxer, a defender has achieved a convincing technique that would render that boxer incapable of continuing an effective attack.

13.3 A boxer may strike a defender only in the areas to the:

- 13.3.1 front and to the side of the torso
- 13.3.2 front and to the side of the head.

13.4 A boxer must **not**:

- 13.4.1 when standing, strike a defender who is on the ground
- 13.4.2 strike a defender in the area:
 - 13.4.2.1 below the belt
 - 13.4.2.2 to the back of the torso
 - 13.4.2.3 to the back of the head
- 13.4.3 in an attack, use a:
 - 13.4.3.1 strike to the back of a head or neck
 - 13.4.3.2 kidney strike
 - 13.4.3.3 elbow strike
 - 13.4.3.4 shoulder and forearm strike
 - 13.4.3.5 hand heel strike
 - 13.4.3.6 inside of a glove
 - 13.4.3.7 head butt
 - 13.4.3.8 biting action
 - 13.4.3.9 hold
 - 13.4.3.10 hold and hit
 - 13.4.3.11 kick.

13.5 A defender may use:

- 13.5.1 any technique from the Academy syllabus that does not involve a punch with a bare-closed fist
- 13.5.2 a non-contact physical threat to the eyes.

13.6 A defender must **not** use:

- 13.6.1 a bare-closed fist punch
- 13.6.2 a boxing style of punch
- 13.6.3 a boxing style of defence
- 13.6.4 physical contact to the eyes.

14. Judo

14.1 To participate in judo a participant must comply with the general rules of judo.

14.2 Judo of any style must be:

- 14.2.1 adequately controlled
- 14.2.2 controlled attack and defence
- 14.2.3 at a participant's training level
- 14.2.4 inclusive of close monitoring of a participant, both physically and mentally
- 14.2.5 terminated when a participant is:
 - 14.2.5.1 in danger of injury
 - 14.2.5.2 unable to continue.

14.3 Shiai training or randori training may be either:

- 14.3.1 full nage waza (throws) and katame waza (grappling)
- 14.3.2 limited throws or grappling.

15. Judo randori (free practice)

15.1 A student of any standing may participate in randori of any style.

15.2 Randori of any style training participants must be matched, where possible, according to:

- 15.2.1 age
- 15.2.2 height
- 15.2.3 weight
- 15.2.4 maturity
- 15.2.5 skill level
- 15.2.6 training level.

15.3 Deliberate mismatching of participants of randori of any style during training is only permissible where the intention is, with the participation of an eligible instructor, to provide controlled training.

- 15.4 A randori of any style training session must be:
 - 15.4.1 under the control of an instructor
 - 15.4.2 non-competitive
 - 15.4.3 non-aggressive
 - 15.4.5 where participants learn to go with an opponent's attack
 - 15.4.6 where breakfalls are practiced from moving around
 - 15.4.7 reflect participant:
 - 15.4.7.1 fitness
 - 15.4.7.2 skill level.

16. Judo shiai (competition)

- 16.1 Shiai must only be taught and practiced:
 - 16.1.1 at Dan Belt level
 - 16.1.2 under the control of a referee
 - 16.1.3 as a form of friendly rivalry.

17. Dan free style

- 17.1 With an intention of safely training without executing heavy blows, a more vigorous training session may be implemented at Dan level with the inclusion of a controlled anything goes attitude based on applied techniques of:
 - 17.1.1 kempo
 - 17.1.2 jujitsu
 - 17.1.3 judo
 - 17.1.4 sparring techniques
 - 17.1.5 grappling techniques.
- 17.2 Dan free style defence must only be:
 - 17.2.1 taught and practiced:
 - 17.2.1.1 at Dan Belt level
 - 17.2.1.2 under the control of a referee
 - 17.2.1.3 with controlled attack and defence
 - 17.2.1.4 with the **exclusion** of any style of boxing
 - 17.2.2 controlled friendly rivalry
- 17.3 Dan free style defence may be taught and practiced with multiple attackers.

18. Referee

- 18.1 A referee is the sole person on a tatami that is in control of opponents during a:
 - 18.1.1 bout
 - 18.1.2 tournament
 - 18.1.3 contest.
- 18.2 A decision of a referee can only be over-ruled by a grading panel.

- 18.3 A referee must ensure that a:
 - 18.3.1 engagement on a tatami is controlled within rules
 - 18.3.2 participant adheres to rules
 - 18.3.3 participant is safe at all times whilst on a tatami
 - 18.3.4 reasonable opportunity is given to opponents to defend or attack.
 - 18.3.5 call is loud and clear
 - 18.3.6 called submission is very clear cut.
- 18.4 A referee must call *break* if:
 - 18.4.1 a part of a participant's body protrudes off a tatami
 - 18.4.2 that referee observes a submission that is not called by an opponent
 - 18.4.3 an opponent calls a submission
 - 18.4.4 a participant chooses a line of action that places any participant at risk of injury
 - 18.4.5 that referee observes a need to separate opponents
 - 18.4.6 after approximately five (5) seconds upon a bout going to ground, one of:
 - 18.4.6.1 a submission has not been secured
 - 18.4.6.2 an attack has not been neutralised
 - 18.4.6.3 a bout becomes static.
- 18.5 A referee will:
 - 18.5.1 after a call of *break*:
 - 18.5.1.1 clearly bring to attention and explain that referee's reason for a call of *break*
 - 18.5.1.2 separate opponents to approximately two metres apart in the centre of a tatami
 - 18.5.1.3 retreat to a safe distance from opponents
 - 18.5.1.4 when all participants are ready, re-commence a bout.
 - 18.5.2 call *pause* if that referee observes a situation that needs further observation.
 - 18.5.3 after a call of *pause*, re-commence a bout from either the:
 - 18.5.3.1 centre of a tatami
 - 18.5.3.2 positions held by opponents.

19. Time Keeper

- 19.1 A time keeper is the sole person that is in control of a time period of engagement for a:
 - 19.1.1 competition
 - 19.1.2 bout
 - 19.1.3 tournament
 - 19.1.4 contest.

- 19.2 A time keeper must ensure that a:
 - 19.2.1 time period of engagement on a tatami is run within rules
 - 19.2.2 participant adheres to a time period of engagement
 - 19.2.3 call of *time* is loud and clear.
- 19.3 A time keeper begins keeping a time period of engagement at the call of *hajime* by a referee.
- 19.4 A time keeper will:
 - 19.4.1 pause keeping a time period of engagement after a call by a referee of either:
 - 19.4.1.1 *break*
 - 19.4.1.2 *pause*
 - 19.4.2 continue keeping a time period of engagement, at a call of *hajime* by a referee, after a call of either:
 - 19.4.2.1 *break*
 - 19.4.2.2 *pause*
 - 19.4.3 call *time* to a referee to indicate the end of a time period of engagement.