

The 20th Osaka BUDŌ Festival



KYUDO (弓道)



NIPPON KEMPO (日本拳法)



JUDO (柔道)



KARATEDO (空手道)



JUKENDO (銃剣道)



SHORINJI KEMPO (少林寺拳法)



NAGINATA (なぎなた)



KENDO (剣道)

Date : 14.2.2016 (sun.)

Time : 12:30~16:00

Location : Osaka Municipal Central Gymnasium Sub-Arena
(http://www.yahataya-park.jp/osaka_arena/sub/index.html)
3-1-40, Tanaka, Minato-ku, Osaka
Osaka Subway Chuo Line [Asashiobashi]station

(Admission Free)



Organized by<Osaka BUDŌ Kyogikai>

KYUDO: 弓道 (Osakafu Kyudo Federation: 大阪府弓道連盟)

Unlike other martial arts, in Kyudo the target does not move. The bowman unites the mind, the body and the bow to hit the target. The main goal is to hit the target, if the bowman is not successful, it is his fault. Therefore, he needs to improve his character, dignity and self-discipline. Kyudo is to be practiced throughout lifetime, regardless of physical strength, age or gender.

NIPPON KEMPO: 日本拳法 (Nippon Kempo Osaka Federation: 日本拳法大阪府連盟)

Nippon Kempo is a modern martial art born in 1932. Philosophy: "Martial art for character building through a comprehensive training of bare hands". Guidance policy: "To always value the etiquette, to have mind and body discipline and to work on your own self-training in order to contribute to the national prosperity and international peace". Characteristics of Nippon Kempo: training of fist-jabs, kicking, throwing and locking techniques, wearing a protective uniquely-developed equipment. This bare-hand martial art can be enjoyed freely and safely. Because of its health benefits (effective physical strength improvement), it is currently practiced by wide variety of people, from young children to middle-aged.

JUDO: 柔道 (Osaka Judo Federation: 大阪府柔道連盟)

MIND (M: Manners: 礼節、I: Independence: 自立、N: Nobility: 高潔、D: Dignity: 品格)

KARATEDO: 空手道 (Osaka Karatedo Federation: 大阪府空手道連盟)

Originated in Okinawa, Karatedo has developed independently in Japan. In the process of spreading over the country, inheriting the spirit of ancient Japanese martial arts, from the techniques to the training, it has turned into Japan's traditional martial arts. Once military arts, it is a traditional form of martial arts in which people fight with bare hands, without using weapons. Not only learning and mastering the techniques, but it also nurtures the spirit of "do"(pronounced "doh). "Do" is a way of cultivating the mind and the body to withstand physical burdens, respect others, and resist to succumb to the temptation of easy and convenient lifestyle. Thus, Karatedo plays an important role for those who practice it, especially for the youth.

Nowadays, thanks to its popularity, not only nationally but worldwide, Karatedo promotes world peace through international exchange and helps bringing up healthy promising young people.

JUKENDO: 銃剣道 (Osaka Jukendo Federation: 大阪府銃剣道連盟)

Jukendo characteristics: Junkendo is a discipline to cultivate the mind and the body through unrelenting efforts, to maintain discipline, to respect civility and loyalty etc.; as a member of a society, to devote oneself to raising the morality, to aim at building resistant, proper, bright, strong and strong-minded character. Based on spear-fighting "thrust technique", a traditional Japanese martial art technique, Junkendo was created and developed in the early Meiji period. Kiju is a tournament of participants competing by applying "thrust techniques" into the opponent's throat or torso etc.; its particularity- aggressive and decisive approach. Short Kendo is a traditional martial art of Japan, based on fencing with "Kodachi (short sword) single-hand technique", created and developed in the middle of Meiji period. As the thrusting, striking and body entering techniques are performed with a short bamboo sword using one hand, the opponents are relatively close to each other. Characteristics: competitive sport, fearless aggressive moves.

SHORINJI KEMPO: 少林寺拳法 (Osaka Shorinji Kempo Federation: 大阪府少林寺拳法連盟)

What is Shorinji Kempo?

Shorinji Kempo was created in Japan by Sou Doushin in 1947 and represents "the act of human development" through system of teaching, techniques and training to cultivate confident, courageous, dynamic and compassionate people who play a role in the society. It is said to establish a reliable personality for social support and harmonious life.

NAGINATA: なぎなた (Osaka Naginata Federation: 大阪なぎなた連盟)

The Concept of Naginata: The purpose is to nurture harmony of the mind and the body. Practitioners use a weapon of a wooden pole or shaft with a steel blade 30 to 60 cm in length attached to the top. In total, the shaft and blade are around 2.10 to 2.25m long. In dojo, the 'blade' is made of bamboo.

KENDO IAIDO JODO: 剣道 (The Osaka Kendo Federation: 公益社団法人大阪府剣道連盟)

The concept of Kendo is to discipline the human character through the application of the principles of the Katana (sword).

Kendo, which fights against one's opponent using bamboo swords (shinai) and protective armor (bogu), is thought to be a kind of sports event. However, Kendo is a modern Japanese martial art (budo), and it aims to heighten humanities by disciplining one's body and mind through continuous practice.

Iaido is derived from Bushi's sword method. Bushi means an ancient warrior in Japan. The origin of Iaido is said to date back to the Muromachi Period, about 500 hundred years ago. It is said that victory or defeat in Iaido is determined by the moment of drawing the sword from its sheath (saya). And its discipline leads to the way of training one's mind and body.

Iaido and Kendo are closely related to each other.

Jodo is a Japanese martial art using a short staff called "jo". The aim is strongly focused on defending against the opponent using the Japanese sword rather than attacking him/her. The "jo" is a short staff, usually 4.3 feet (128cm) in length and 1 inch (2.4cm) in diameter. The origin comes from Shinto Musoryu-jodo, founded by Muso Gonnosuke in the early 17th century.

We'll show you high-level demonstrations.