

Page	Articles	Revised (Modified text)
9~10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fundamental Points of Consideration for Shinpan – III. Interpretation and Application of the Regulations 2. About Tsubazeriai 	<p><i>Tsubazeriai</i> represents the closest and tensest point between two opponents when they enter a close-quarters tussle with <i>tsuba</i> joined together. <i>Tsubazeriai</i> arises from attack and defense amid striking actions. When <i>tsubazeriai</i> is entered, <i>shiai-sha</i> must either proactively execute a <i>waza</i>, or seek to break away from the tussle. Notwithstanding, <i>shinpan-in</i> must make a comprehensive judgment based on the following points if <i>tsubazeriai</i> continues for a protracted period (one breath - about 3 seconds or more):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Are the <i>shiai-sha</i> engaged in correct <i>tsubazeriai</i>? (2) Do they demonstrate an intent to strike? (3) Do they demonstrate the will to separate? <p>The above rulings and procedures are normally summarized as follows:</p>
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Explanation of Common Cases – I. Shiai 	<p>(Case 7) In the context of Nito, single-handed, or one-handed <i>jodan</i>, would it be considered a <i>hansoku</i> if the <i>shiai-sha</i> grips close to the <i>tsubamoto</i> (close to the <i>tsuba</i>) of the <i>daito</i> to hide his/her <i>kote</i>? (Explanation) ① Ideally, the grip on the <i>tsuka</i> should be close to the <i>tsukagashira</i>. However, determining whether this constitutes a <i>hansoku</i> can be challenging and potentially controversial if judged solely based on the grip position. Therefore, if a <i>shiai-sha</i> grips their <i>shinai</i> near the <i>tsubamoto</i> and adopts an excessively defensive or unsightly posture, it will be considered a <i>hansoku</i> under Article 1 of the Regulations, following a <i>gogi</i>. ② Gripping the <i>tsubamoto</i> during close engagement such as <i>tsubazeriai</i> is not considered to be particularly problematic when taking into account sword usage (<i>toho</i>) and <i>maai</i>.</p>
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Explanation of Common Cases – II. Shinpan 	<p>(Case 5) The time taken to cease <i>tsubazeriai</i> should be approximately “one breath (about 3 seconds)”. At what point should the <i>shinpan-in</i> determine that <i>tsubazeriai</i> has begun, and how should they determine when <i>tsubazeriai</i> has ended? (Explanation) ① <i>Tsubazeriai</i> refers to a situation where both <i>tsuba</i> are in a competitive position. However, the <i>shinpan-in</i></p>

		<p>should recognize the beginning of <i>tsubazeriai</i> when both competitors are at close range without engaging in attack or defence, even if their <i>tsuba</i> are not physically pressed together.</p> <p>② The cessation of <i>tsubazeriai</i> refers to 'Case 8' of 'I Shiai 2. Various Prohibited Acts'. It is essential for <i>shinpan-in</i> to closely observe the process of cessation. During the <i>shiai</i>, separation must be actively pursued until both <i>kensen</i> are completely disengaged. <i>Shiai-sha</i> should take <i>chudan-no-kamae</i> at a distance from where an immediate strike cannot be made.</p>
33~34	<p>– Explanation of Common Cases –</p> <p>II. Shinpan</p>	<p>(Case 8)</p> <p>What should <i>shinpan-in</i> keep in mind when determining the <i>tsubazeriai</i> cessation process?</p> <p>(Explanation)</p> <p>① The <i>shinpan-in</i> should carefully assess whether a competitor is engaging in proper <i>tsubazeriai</i> and whether they actively and swiftly disengage from <i>tsubazeriai</i> by utilising the competitive force between the <i>tsuba</i>. This judgment should take into account the competitor's age, skill level, and overall proficiency.</p> <p>② Whether there are any improper actions during the process of breaking away from <i>tsubazeriai</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striking actions while pretending to retreat. • If the <i>shiai-sha</i> deliberately places their <i>shinai</i> on the opponent's shoulder. • Actions that involve slapping (<i>harau</i>), binding (<i>maku</i>), holding down, or hooking the <i>shinai</i>. • Actions that involve opening or lowering the <i>shinai</i>. • Actions that include intentionally bending or twisting the body. • Other actions that are deemed to be inappropriate. <p>If there are clearly improper actions during the process of ceasing <i>tsubazeriai</i>, <i>hansoku</i> will be applied based on <i>gogi</i>. In ambiguous cases, <i>shinpan-in</i> can call for <i>gogi</i> and decide to issue a <i>hansoku</i> to the <i>shiai-sha</i> if such actions occur more than twice.</p>