

Chapter 10

Combination Defenses

This chapter is designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of Tejjitsu techniques against a variety of combination attacks used frequently by hard stylists. Dealing with the method of attack of another martial art is something that is rarely taught, not just in Jujitsu classes but in any martial art. Hard styles (Karate, Tang Soo Do, and Taekwondo, for example) very rarely teach you how to deal with people who trap and throw (Hapkido, Jujitsu, and Judo). Likewise, the softer styles seldom teach how to deal with the combination striking attacks of the hard stylists.

The only way to acquire a truly well-rounded martial-arts education that is applicable in any combat situation is to cross-train in this manner. During the feudal eras of both Europe and Asia, the warrior who was not well versed in the fighting styles of other systems was most often a dead warrior. In the transition from military training to martial arts, this previously mandatory part of training has been lost in many systems. The difference between training in the dojo and training for the street, as I have said before, is in knowing what to expect from the other fighter. You must assume nothing regarding the other fighter's strategy or how much room you have to move, and you must be prepared for anything.

The assumption in many arts, as illustrated often in currently popular events such as the Ultimate Fighting Challenge, is that your opponent will attack or respond in a certain way. When that does not happen, the defender is at a loss as to what to do and most often is defeated. In teaching seminars, I have

heard the comment time and again from students and instructors that they are dismayed that their teachers never showed them how to deal with what other systems teach, especially mine.

As you review the following sequences, you will see that they refer back to previous techniques. The reason they are separate here is the importance of the concept.

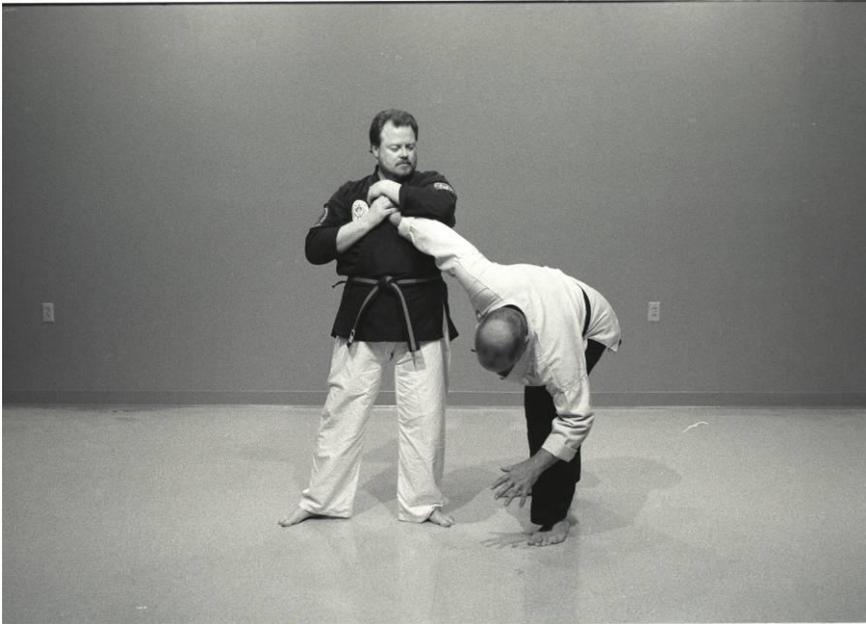
Jab/Punch Defense

This sequence illustrates a defense against a combination of a left jab and a right cross. As uke attacks, tori parries the left jab with a rear-hand parry (a), followed by a lead-hand parry of the right cross. As the second parry is executed, tori simultaneously throws a rear cross to uke's chin, dazing him (b). This strike is then followed by Ude-hishigi, which was detailed in chapter 8 (c).

Technique Tips Jab/Punch Defense

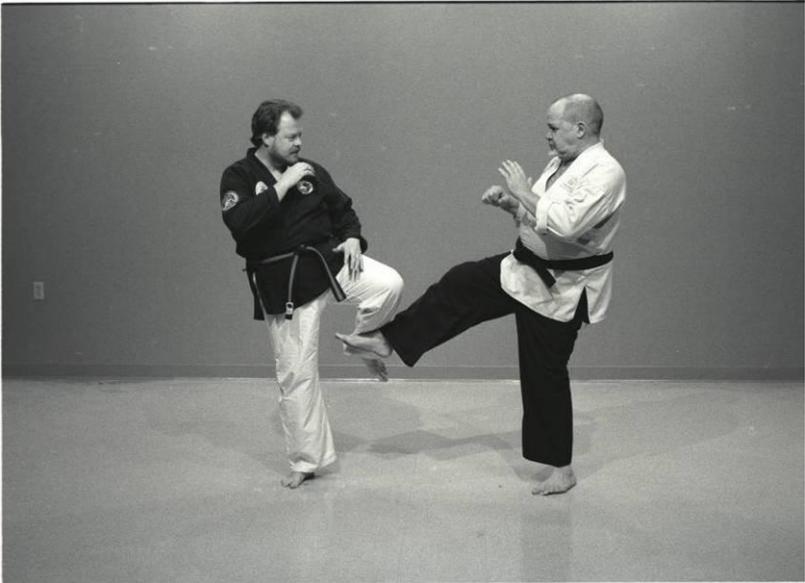
1. Deflect the initial jab with your rear hand, leaving your lead hand available to parry the next strike.
2. Counterstrike at the same time you parry the second strike.
3. You may apply any technique that starts with the lead-hand parry from this point.

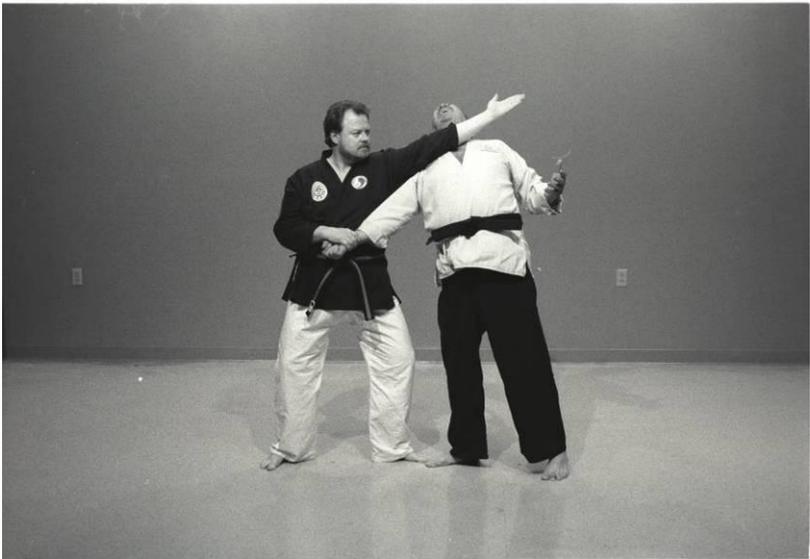




Front-Snap Kick/Reverse-Punch Defense

Defending against a combination front-snap kick and reverse punch, tori executes a leg-check block (a) to deflect the kick and then a lead-hand parry to the punching hand (b). He then follows up with a rear cross (c) and do-gaeshi, which was illustrated in chapter 9 (d).





Technique Tips Front-Snap Kick/Reverse-Punch Defense

1. Maintain your balance while smothering your attacker's kick by not shifting your weight to the rear.
2. Keep your body upright, and do not reach for the attacking leg.
3. Parry uke's reverse punch with the lead hand, and counterstrike at the same time.

Low Roundhouse Kick/Backfist Defense

In this sequence, tori uses a leg check to stop an incoming low roundhouse kick (a) and uses a double-bone block against his opponent's backfist attack (b). He then counterstrikes with a low hook to uke's floating ribs (c) and executes Kote-gaeshi, which was illustrated in chapter 7 (d).







Technique Tips Low Roundhouse Kick/Backfist Defense

1. Block the kick with the outside of your calf, not your knee.
2. Block uke's backfist with the back of your arm with a strong outward sweeping motion.
3. Use a vertical punch to uke's floating ribs, keeping your fist upright, not turned palm down.