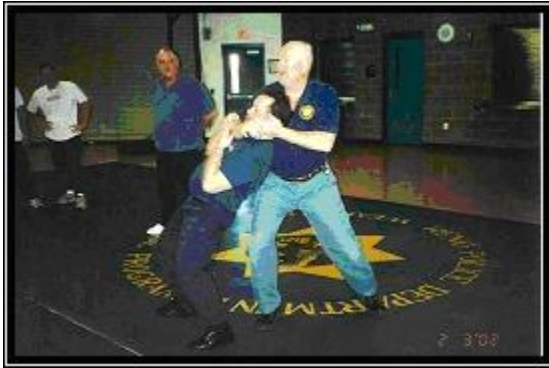


United States Taiho Jutsu



United States Taiho Jutsu

During the past several years, the **USJF** has presented several POST certified 40 Hr. Defensive Tactics Instructors Courses. Many officers from several different agencies and states have received their certification and some others have received advanced certification. The USMAF (or USJF) presents four blocks of certified instruction from the main training track, including Kata. Martial artists and officers from around the country have attended, accumulating valuable skills and credits toward their certifications and rank validation.



The purpose of Taiho Jutsu is to encourage (motivate) front line officers to pursue the perfection of the skills necessary in their profession. Many administrators are satisfied with just a few hours of training each year in the techniques that are the most valuable to officer safety.

This is the biggest misnomer that we as instructors have to deal with. In a potential deadly force incident an officers skills must be flawless to affect the successful apprehension of the offender in a safe manner not only to themselves but also to their partners who are relying on them.

Another factor (legitimate to a certain extent) is a career ending injury while off duty in a typical martial arts class.



Our job is to provide officers with a **SAFE** Method of **PRACTICING** So they may want to continue training.

The first step is to teach effective techniques that are very simple to learn and consistent with their present *departmentally*

approved procedures. Most importantly the techniques must be simple to apply by an officer that weighs just 120 pounds and has never been in a fistfight before in his/her life. The next step is to provide them with a safe method of ongoing training that will encourage them to continue their practice on at least weekly bases.

Based on that criteria we are employing an instructor-training program we feel will accomplish this goal.



To satisfy the simplicity criteria we are teaching techniques that incorporate as few Psycho Motor Skills as possible to apply; takedowns, handcuffing, search, weaponless self defense and weapons defense.

The new aspect about this approach is that they are techniques that come naturally (not usually taught) Plus

The way we are teaching them.



To satisfy the safe continuous practice we are offering six (6) kata (Taiho Jutsu No Kata Shodan thru Rokudan). These begin with an Assaultive subject then de-escalate to restraining the offender. They incorporate the entire spectrum of general standing and prone escapable situations along with many control and incapacitating techniques.

These kata are not professed to be ancient forms or are they something that was just thrown together. They have taken 14 consecutive years of development. LEOs have used the specific techniques in the kata on the street for many years. They are tested and designed for their simplicity and applicability for the front line officer who wants to increase his/her repertoire of defensive tactics techniques that are compatible with most existing department policies.



The USJFJ has formulated two distinct paths in which a Taiho Jutsu-ka can develop his/her skills and move up in rank.

The first is for working law enforcement officers who have a desire to become DT instructors and existing DT instructors who desire positions as local, state, regional, and national directors.



The second is a Jujitsu ka who wants to get into law enforcement training or develop his/her existing skills for actual street applications that are consistent with the range response to force continuum. Instructors who desire positions described above.



The USJJF has implemented complete rank and certification requirements including manuals, workbooks and a (generic use of force) correspondence course.

Our goal is to offer USJJF seminars at least once a month at various locations around the country. Sworn officers and instructors may accumulate at least (8) hrs. of the 40 plus hrs required for certification. On occasion the 40 hr. course will be offered. If you would like to sponsor a seminar please contact:

R.G. Dunn
rdunn@osstraining.com
 Phone at 775-750-5678
 Director; USJJF PSDI Taiho Jutsu program

For Information on Available Courses: <http://hometown.aol.com/dttrainer/myhomepage/index.html>

- A Historical Perspective -

What is the difference between the techniques in **Taiho Jutsu** and Ju-Jitsu, Aikido, Judo, Chin-NA, Harwangdo, Karate, Kung-Fu, Tae kwon do, DimMak, Kyusho Jitsu, Etc..? **NOTHING!!**

What is the difference in the application of techniques between them? **EVERYTHING!!**

Ju-Jitsu; the gentle art, Judo; the gentle way, Aikido; the spiritual way, Karate; the empty hand. Old Karate; the China hand, Kempo (kenpo); the The Fist. It wasn't until 1936 that karate was called anything else but The Hand it was around 1920 that Gichin Funakoshi changed the Kangi to Empty Hand however most everyone called it The Hand, they just said it in different languages. The main reason people changed the application (approach) of the art is because the LAW CHANGED! It all basically started with BodiDarma C.527 when he brought from India to the shaolin temple a method of physical conditioning for intensive meditation. About the closest thing we could call it today is Qi gong (chi kung etc.etc.). Without getting into an in-depth historical dissertation (maybe later), the shaolin monks over many years developed this training into an effective martial art when they became the Police Forceor Commandos for whichever War Lord needed their services. At some time during this developmental period a monk traveled to a temple in Japan and Wola!, the beginnings of today's Jujitsu. Then the LAW CHANGED in China! The War Lords felt the shaolin monks were getting out of control. They had to change their training methods to disguise the application or approach of the techniques so they wouldn't get in trouble. A few hundred years ago in Japan and Okinawa the LAW CHANGED and the Okinawans had the same problem. Then again in 1868 the law changed and Jujitsu in Japan had to change. This set the stage for the birth of Aikido and Judo. They used the excuse that it was spiritual or sport so it would be acceptable to THE LAW. In Okinawa karate was changed, they used the excuse that it would benefit the health of the kids in middle school and it was the law Itosu sensei a police chief who did it. The police however pretty much had a free hand in the techniques they used clear up into and through the 1970s. My father was a deputy sheriff in Riverside County

California in the 1930s. He told me they would shoot the bloated bodies to let the gas out of hobos who had fallen off the train. Can you imagine that happening today! Until 1989, if you were a demonstrator you could legally get your head busted by police riot baton for not getting off the street. It was not until the 1989 case *Graham v Conners* USSC that many law enforcement agencies even had a procedure manual for the use of force. The Japanese, however in 1947, were actually identifying to their officers specific techniques that were documented in a manual, *Taiho Jutsu*. *Taiho Jutsu*, can be used as an international name for Continuous Police Defensive Tactics. *Taiho Jutsu* is a constantly changing art as THE LAW constantly changes. The arrest procedures will change with the laws however the self defense techniques that have proven effective over the centuries may remain a constant as long as we slide them up and down the use of force continuum as the LAW CHANGES.

The big difference between *Taiho Jutsu* and the other arts are how you teach it to law enforcement. Skills must be executed:

1. Legally
2. Quickly
3. Effectively.