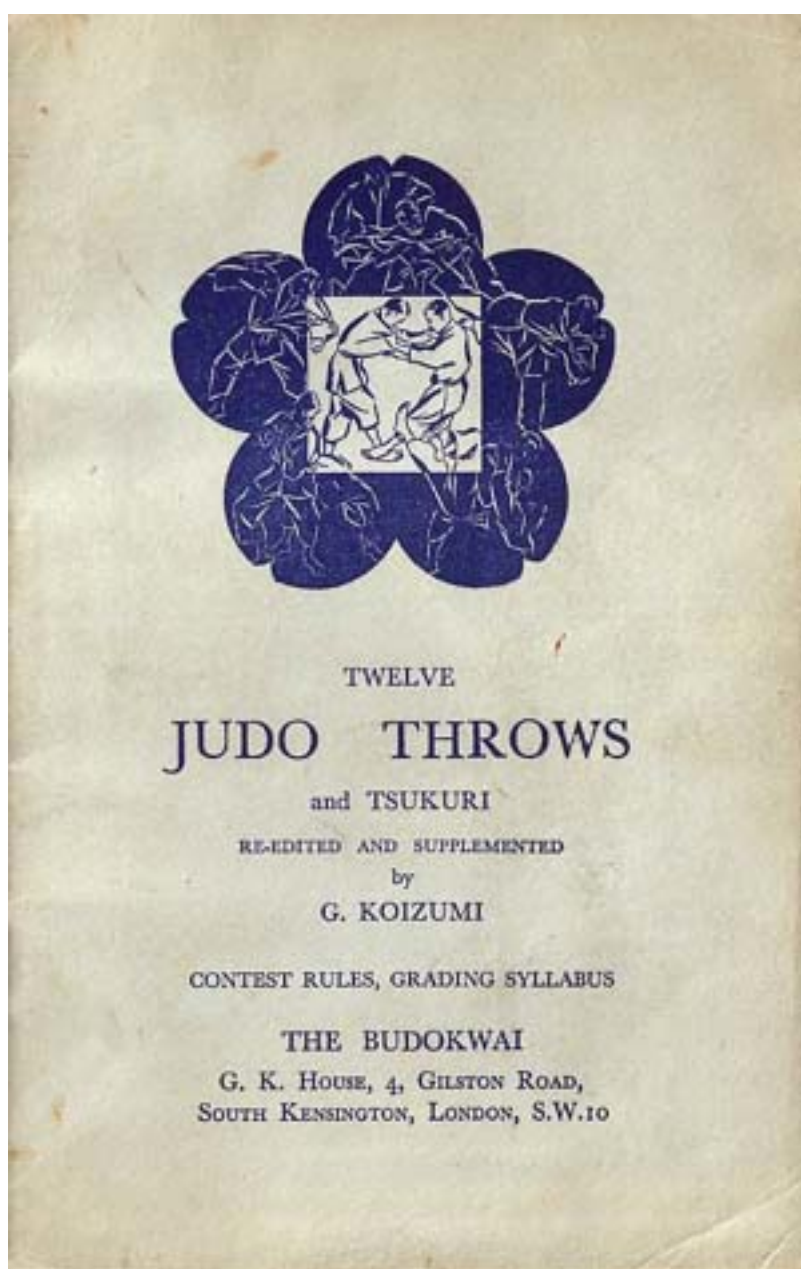




**LIBRETTO DEL SIG. KOIZUMI (1955)**  
**CON LE FOTO DI TSURI-KOMI-ASHI**  
*(Uke T.P. Leggett, 6° dan)*

contributo di R. Fusilli





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12. Drawing ankle throw  
(TSURI-KOMI-ASHI). Stage 1.

The opponent is gently drawn on to his toes.

The thrower, with a light swaying motion, drawing the opponent on to his toes, is drawing his right foot to his right back (sometimes to the right).

The arms are kept wide apart, forming a circle with the opponent's shoulder line. But at this stage the arms and shoulders should show no sign of activity except the wrists which are lightly curved, in the line of the circle. The extent of the sway and footwork should be enough to cause the opponent to balance comfortably on his toes. Excess will cause the opponent to move his foot or feet. Insufficiency will have no effect on the opponent's balance.



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13. Stage 2.

The opponent, being pivoted on his left toes, is in such a position that he must move his right foot forward if he is to prevent himself from falling.

The thrower, pivoting on his right foot, is turning his hip and body to his left, drawing the opponent as above. Note that the thrower's body is lightly curved forward and the arms are in the same relative position to his body as in illustration 12. The tension on the jacket at the opponent's right sleeve indicates the direction of the pull, while the right hand is backing that pull. The left leg is stretched out; and the sole of the foot is in contact with the opponent's right ankle. The right knee is bent. However, the left foot is not reached out; but the opponent is drawn towards it.



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14. Stage 3.

The opponent is being made to somersault over the thrower's left leg.

The thrower is executing the throw by curving the body further round to his left and pushing the opponent's ankle with his foot.

The action of the left foot should not be kicking or hammering, for the effect of such action ends at the impact, but pushing which starts to take effect on contact.

Note stance and posture of the thrower, the two bodies being balanced on his one leg.



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15. Stage 4.

The opponent's body is now being turned over, falling on his back - the arm is raised for the breakfall.

The thrower has brought down his left foot to the ground and the left arm shows how it is used for turning the opponent's body.

This throw can be applied also when the opponent starts to move his right foot forward from his rear, or when he has drawn his left or right foot back.

SASAI-TSURIKOMI-ASHI is very similar to this throw but it is applied when the opponent is balancing himself on his right foot.

