Kyoto City Budo Center

Kyoto City Budo Center at a Glance

- Main Arena: Steel-framed reinforced concrete, two-story structure providing main- and sub- sporting areas for indoor sports such as volleyball, table tennis and badminton, as well as for martial arts.
- Facilitites: Main gymnasion area, sub-gymnasium area (310 m²), spectator seats, guest waiting room, spectator rooms, etc.

- Kyudo Dojo (Kyudo Hall): This single-storey wooden building is used for both training and competitions in the various martial arts, including Kyudo, and is designated as a Monumental Stone from the Heian Period.

- Main Arena: This ten-archer dojo, with a short-distance target, has been especially designed to accommodate martial arts practitioners with physical disabilities.

- Facilities: Shooting hall (short-distance target, ten-archer capacity), target house, guest room, judges room, arrow retrieval path, changing rooms, etc.

- Lake Biwa Canal: This water channel is a fine place to appreciate the beauty of seasonal changes. The Lake Biwa Canal Museum of Kyoto was built to commemorate the original canal's 100th anniversary.

- National Museum of Modern Art: This single-storey, steel-framed building houses a collection of artwork for visitors to enjoy. And in addition to the permanent collection, there are also many changing exhibitions throughout the year.

- Reizen St.: Situated in a magnificently picturesque part of the city, this baseball diamond offers a grand view of the Higashiyama Hills. Okazaki Branch Office: TEL: 075-771-0297

- Sumo Ring: This outdoor ring with a yagura (turret) is the traditional national martial art of Japan – Sumo.

- National Garden: The perimeters of the garden is often crossed by a large collection of plum blossoms and cherry trees. And in addition to the seasonal collection, there are also many changing exhibitions throughout the year.

- Kyoto Municipal Museum: The museum has a collection of works by famous Kyoto-based garden designer, Shukin Okazaki (1558—1648).

- Heian-Jingu Shrine: The garden here is considered to be representative of the work of famed, Kyoto-based garden designer, Ueji (OGAWA Jihei VII).

- Arashiyama: This area is known for its beautiful woodlands and is an especially popular destination in spring.

- Kyoto Municipal Museum of Art: The Museum of Art has large exhibition halls and conference rooms.

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Kyoto once prospered as the capital of Japan and there are many historical cultural assets that remain in the city today. Among those is Kyu Butokuden, Japan’s oldest martial arts competition hall, which, along with the Heian Shrine, was built in 1893 in part to commemorate the 1,200th anniversary of the establishment of Heiankyo (present-day Kyoto). The hall was designed by MATSUSHIRO Shigemitsu, who is also responsible for the architecture of the former main building of Kyoto Prefectural Government Office (an Important National Cultural Property). The Martial Arts School was later transferred beside Kyu Butokuden. These facilities became the home of traditional Japanese martial arts, and produced many notable martial artists and educators. Following World War II, however, U.S. military forces took over the facilities and the Martial Arts School was closed down. Even after American troops pulled out, Butokuden stood unused for an extended period of time.

However, as calls for preservation and rehabilitation of this historical hall grew, the restoration was completed in 1987 with support from many martial arts enthusiasts. Being an important venue in the long history of Japanese martial arts, Kyu-Butokuden was designated as an Important National Cultural Asset in 1996. Surviving for more than one hundred years, it is still remains a stately architectural structure. This martial arts hall of fame is now also used as a venue for international martial arts competitions, presenting visitors with a feel of the precious essence of Japanese martial arts.

**Kyoto City Budo Center is a venue for various martial arts competitions and practices**

Kyoto since the days of the Heian period has been prosperous in terms of both spiritual and cultural life. Kyoto is known for its renowned cultural assets such as temples and shrines, as well as for the Japanese martial arts. There are five martial arts schools which are under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and these five martial arts schools are used to refer to Taishō-kyūdō, and other Chinese martial arts.

**A strict glare in the eye of the instructor, fiercely mounting tensions, and sweat spouting onto a polished wooden floor as the shouts... this is the spirit of Japanese martial arts, in which both sides are required to begin and end with a ceremonial bow.**

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*Kendo* (Way of the sword) / *Iaido* (Technique of the Sword), which has long been known as *Kenjutsu* (Technique of the Sword), which has long been known as "wushu." In Japan, *Judo* is a martial art based on *Jujutsu*. It is the only Japanese national martial art that has made its way to the Olympic Games, and is currently practiced all over the world. One attractive feature of this martial art is its ability to combine throwing and ground fighting techniques, as well as to develop balance and a strong stance, which is the basis for training against a strong opponent.

*Sumo* is a traditional martial art that is practiced in Japan, and is internationally known as "sumo." In Japan, there are the terms "Butōdōkai," which is used to refer to Taishō-kyūdō and other Chinese martial arts.

*Naginata* is a traditional martial art that came from Korea and was introduced to Japan by the samurai in the Taishō Period (1912-1926). It is a form of Judo that uses a pole and a sharp blade. The aim of *Naginata* is to achieve a total integration between stabilization of the body, the mind and the pole techniques. Even the slightest agitation of the mind will affect the strike. To improve precision hits, an archer needs to maintain a completely steadfast mind.

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*Karatedo* is a traditional martial art that is practiced in Japan, and is currently practiced throughout the world. One attractive feature of this martial art is that by using throwing and ground fighting techniques, even a practitioner who is physically quite small is able to defeat a larger opponent.

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This national martial art involves ritual elements adapted from Japan's traditional Shinto religion. Nowadays, fans of *Sumo* wrestling exist throughout the world. The aim of *Sumo* is to achieve a total integration between stabilization of the body, the mind and the pole techniques. Even the slightest agitation of the mind will affect the strike. To improve precision hits, an archer needs to maintain a completely steadfast mind.

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The 'imperial seat'