SAN JOSE KENDO DOJO

25th Anniversary Kendo Tournament October 11, 1987

NORMAN Y. MINETA
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
13TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION
CHAIRMAN

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TRADE TASK FORCE

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House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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SAN JOSE, CA 95128-3963
TELEPHONE (408) 984-6045

October 11, 1987

Dear Friends:

It's a pleasure to extend my warm greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary Invitational Tournament of the San Jose Kendo Dojo.

This silver anniversary celebration promises to be a super event for both participant and spectator. For 25 years the San Jose Kendo Dojo has been thrilling fans with exciting competition and fierce rivalry. Today's tournament brings together some of the finest athletes of our country, showcasing the vigorous Kendo spirit. I want to commend all of those who've worked so hard to make this event a reality, and express my appreciation to the many supporters over the past 25 years of San Jose Kendo Dojo.

Again, my best wishes for today and in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN Y. MINETA
Member of Congress

NYM/jt/d

CITY OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA

801 NORTH FIRST STREET
SAN JOSE, CA 95110
(408) 277-4237

THOMAS McENERY
MAYOR

October 11, 1987

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome participants, spectators and supporters on this occasion of the San Jose Kendo Dojo 25th Anniversary Invitational Tournament.

Each of today's participants are to be commended for their physical and mental dedication to this laborious and exacting sport that demands so much time and self-descipline from each athlete. The Japanese traditional art of Kendo offers each competitor the opportunity to test individual skill and the tournaments encourage cooperative and constructive competition.

Special recognition should be given to the 25th Anniversary Invitational Committee for the hours of planning and preparation involved for this event.

Good luck to all participants and best wishes for an enjoyable day of exciting sportsmanship.

Sincerely,

Tom McEnery
Mayor

一九八七年十月十一日

米国剣道連盟

中原虎太郎

祝辞

菊花薫る秋晴れのよき日、北加剣道の中核をなすサンノゼ剣道道場の第二十五周年剣道大会が華々しく開催されますことは意義深く喜びに堪えない処であります。

二十五年の間には色々と困難もあったことと思いますが、指導者並びに地元有志の方々の御協力によらなる敬意を捧げるものであります。

今日であることに思いを致す時、その御苦労に対し心からなる敬意をします。

剣道の理念に基づく剣技並びに気力溢れる試合を展開され、十二分に発揮して健闘されますよう熱望いたします。

終わりに臨みと共に一層の御精進御発展の平素の実力を本大会の盛会を念願いたしますことを祈りましていたします。

お祝いの御挨拶

一九八七年十月十一日

米国剣道連盟

中原虎太郎

SAN JOSE KENDO DOJO

Greetings:

On behalf of the San Jose Kendo Dojo, I would like to extend greetings and warm wishes to the participants, guests, friends and supporters of the San Jose 25th Anniversary Invitational Tournament. Everyone can count on an exciting and rewarding day of Kendo spirit and competition.

The San Jose Kendo Dojo would like to make this 25th Anniversary Invitational Tournament a memorable occasion for everyone, and would like to thank everyone who has supported the San Jose Kendo Dojo for the past twenty five years. Special thanks go out to the many senseis who were instrumental in the formation of the San Jose Kendo Dojo, especially Sakano Sensei, Bunden Sensei, and Hazard Sensei.

Kendo epitomizes an art and sport that focuses on mental and physical training and self-control. Kendo tournaments provide the opportunity for adults and children to test their athletic skills, and to encourage friendship, goodwill, self-discipline and calmness of mind.

At this time, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the tournament committee, our special guests, the San Jose Kendo Dojo members, and the many special friends and businesses for their donations which helped make this tournament possible. I would also like to give special thanks to the parents of the younger kendoists, without whose support this tournament would not be possible.

Best wishes to all for a successful and most enjoyable tournament.

Sincerely,

Charlie Tanaka

Charlie Tanaka
Tournament Chairman

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

Honorary President ..... Shoichi Araki
Tsugio Nakano
Reizo Kake

President ..... Ryusho Masuda

Tournament Chairman ..... Charlie Tanaka

Vice Chairman ..... Roy Kikunaga
Jun Kake

Correspondent ..... Julie and Howard Watanabe

Booklet ..... Steve Yamaguma & Associates
Reiko Araki

Treasurer ..... James Tanaka
Chizuko Miyazaki

Fund Raising ..... Shoichi Araki
James Tanaka
Masataka Hirabayashi

Banquet ..... Nobuko Kanazawa
Mac Sugita

Publicity ..... Genichi Oikawa
Lawrence Morikawa

Photographers ..... Tsugiko Tanaka
Hisae Liang

AN INSIGHT TO KENDO

ORIGINS OF KENDO

Modern Kendo bears but faint resemblence to its feudal origins of sword wielding samurai warriors which are today depicted in movies and television. Kendo, literally translated, "the way of the sword," cannot be traced to a single founder or given an exact founding date. The story of the rise of modern Kendo begins with the samurai and extends over the culture of several centuries.

By the end of the 12th century, the authority of the Japanese central government had declined. Bands of warriors grouped together for protection forming local aristocracies. Feudalism had come of age, and was to dominate Japan for several centuries. With the establishment of the Shogun in Kamakura and military rule controlling Japan, a new military class and their lifestyle called Bushido, "the way of the warrior," gained prominence. Bushido stressed the virtues of bravery, loyalty, honor, self-discipline and stoical acceptance of death. Certainly, the influence of Bushido extended to modern Japanese society and Kendo was also to be greatly influenced by this thinking.

Unlike the European knight and the Dark Ages of Europe, the Japanese warrior had no contempt for learning or the arts. Although Kenjutsu, "the art of swordmanship," had been recorded since the 8th century, it gained new prominence and took on religious and cultural aspects as well. Sword making became a revered art. Zen and other sects of Buddhism developed and the samurai often devoted time to fine calligraphy or poetry.

The next great advance in the martial arts occurred during the late Muromachi period (1336-1568) often called the "Age of Warring Provinces" because of the many internal conflicts. This period brought an increased demand and respect for men trained in the martial arts. Consequently, many schools of Kenjutsu arose, eventually numbering about 200. Each was taught by a famous swordsman whose techniques earned him honor in battle. Real blades or hardwood swords without protective equipment were used in training resulting in many injuries. These schools continued to flourish through the Tokugawa period (1600-1868,) with the Ittoryu or "one sword school," having the greatest influence on modern Kendo.

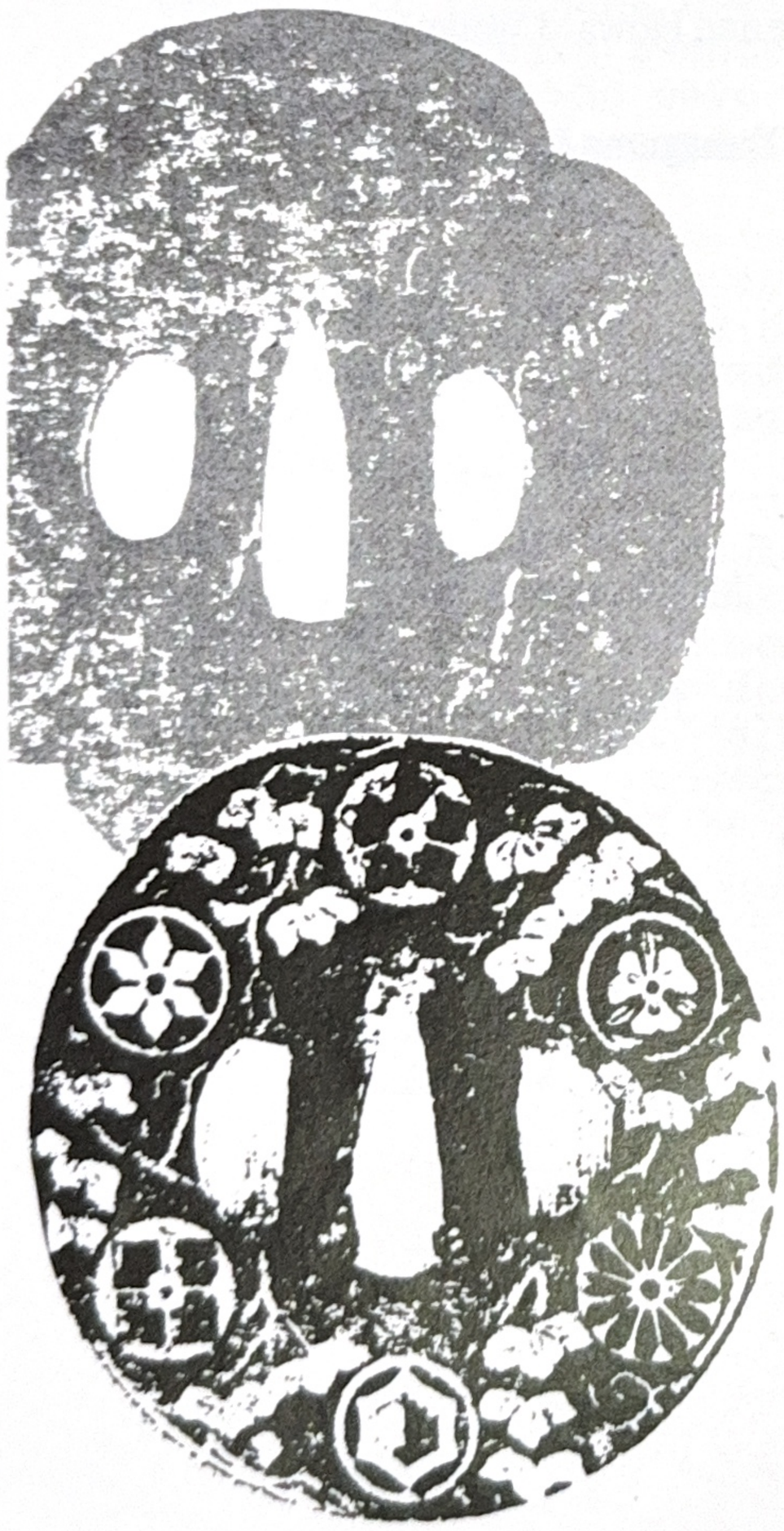
Kendo began to take its modern appearance during the late 18th century with the introduction of protective equipment: the men, kote and do, and the use of the bamboo sword, the shinai. The use of the shinai and protective armor made possible the full delivery of blows without injury. This forced the establishment of new regulations and practice formats which set the foundation of modern Kendo.

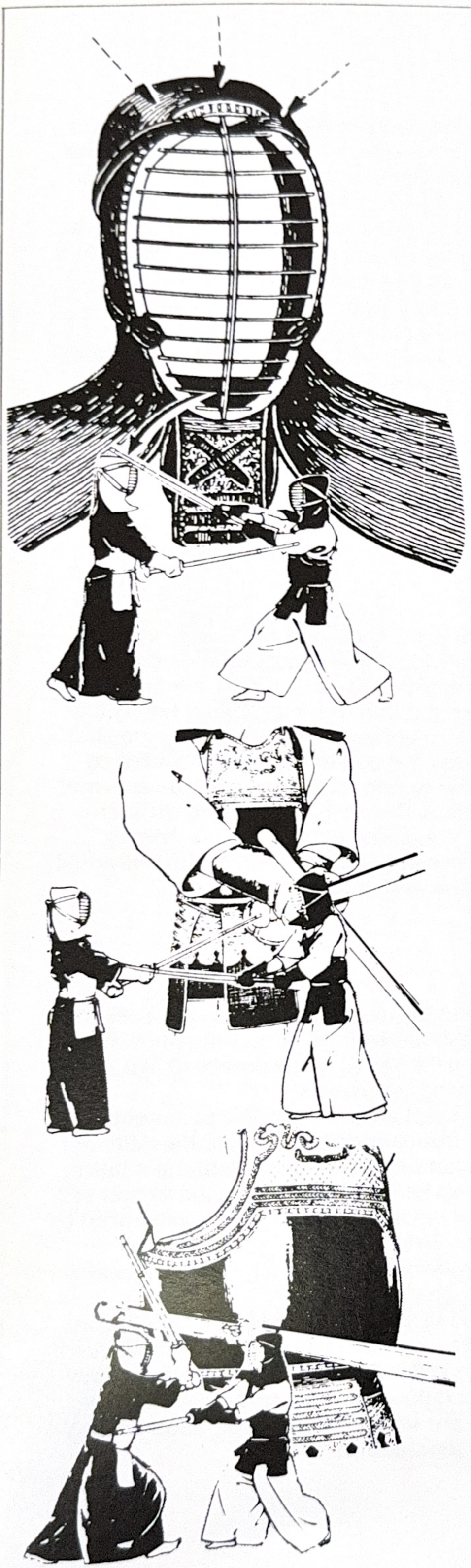
With the Meiji Restoration (1868) and Japan's entry into the modern world, Kendo suffered a great decline. The Samurai class was abolished and the wearing of swords in public outlawed. This decline was only temporary, however. Interest in Kendo was revived first in 1877 when uprisings against the government showed the need for the training of police officers. Later the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) again encouraged an awareness of the martial spirit.

Consequently in 1895, the Butokukai, an organization devoted to the martial arts was established. In 1911, Kendo was officially introduced into the curriculum of the schools and in 1912, a set of regulations for Kendo, the Nihon Kendo Kate, was published. In 1939 as Japan prepared for war, Kendo became a required course for all boys.

After the war, because of its nationalistic and militaristic associations, Kendo was outlawed and the Butokukai was disbanded. However by 1952, supporters of Kendo successfully introduced into public school curriculum a "pure sport" form of Kendo call Shinai Kyogi which excluded the militaristic attitudes and some of the rougher aspects of practice characteristic of prewar Kendo. Today Kendo continues to grow under the auspices of the All Japan Kendo Federation, the International Kendo Federation, and federations all over the world.

Although the outward appearance and some of the ideals have changed with the changing needs of the people, Kendo continues to build character, self-discipline and respect. Despite a sportlike atmosphere, Kendo remains steeped in tradition which must never be forgotten. For here lies the strength of Kendo which has carried it throughout history and will carry it far into the future.





FUNDAMENTALS OF A KENDO MATCH

In the Kendo match, as it exists today, each Kendoist tries to strike at certain, predetermined places on the body. It is not enough that the Kendoist strike his or her opponent. The stroke must be done with correct technique, it must be clean, and it must be done with spirit (kiai) followed up with an alert posture of readiness (zanshin). Only then, will the referee raise up one of the colored flags and rule that a point has been scored.

Kendo matches consist of scoring two out of three points, within a prescribed time limit. If the score is even at the end of the allotted time, the referee can rule the match a draw, or can call for a sudden death overtime (encho).

The points of the body for which the Kendoist aims are: 1. Men and Yoko-Men, the top and either side of the top of the head. 2. Do, the left or right side of the torso—the left side only when the opponent's sword (shinai) is upraised. 3. Kote, wrist—the left wrist allowed only when the opponent's shinai is upraised. 4. Tsuki, thrust to the throat. The Kendoist must call out the name of the point when striking. During a Kendo match the Kendoists will appear to shout loudly; they are building-up and expressing their kiai, their spirit, an essential part of Kendo.

Kendoists use a shinai, a four-part bamboo sword in place of a real sword, when they are matching or practicing. The shinai is bound together with leather, strong cord and the sword guard above the hilt (tsuba). They wear protective equipment, there is a headpiece called the Men, which has a metal grill to protect the face. Also, the Kendoist wears padded cotton gloves with leather palms called Kote, a lacquered bamboo and leather chest protector called the Do, and a groin and hip protector called the Tare. Underneath the protective equipment, the Kendoist wears a Keiko-Gi, a cotton stitched jacket, and a Hakama, a divided skirtlike trouser which is a traditional Japanese garment that will allow the feet to move freely.

What is Kendo practice like? The first part consists of basic practice of swinging the shinai correctly and using correct footwork. Then will come Kiri Kaeshi and Uchi practice—hitting a more or less stationary opponent. After that will come Ji Geiko and Shiai Geiko, practicing with other Kendoists. When a person first begins to study Kendo he or she will first learn the proper etiquette and respect, then will spend several months learning footwork and how to swing the shinai before putting any of the protective equipment on and actually practicing with an opponent. However, even teachers, with many years of experience spend time in basic swinging and footwork practice. A person never stops learning in KENDO.

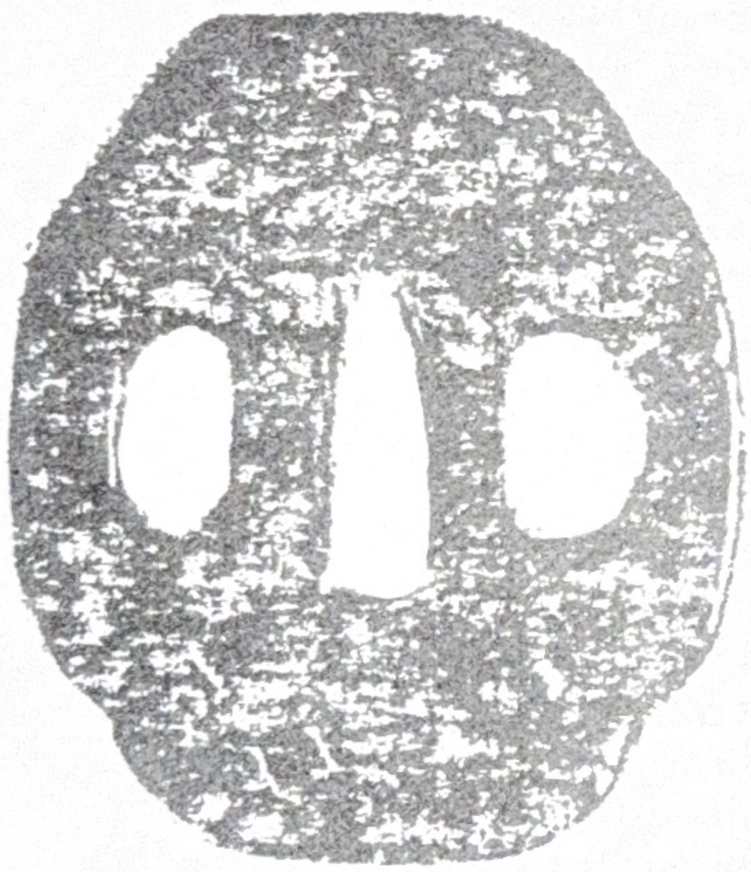
KYU & DAN

In order to recognize the practitioner's skill, Kendo has a ranking system which is divided into KYU and DAN. After passing certain fundamental requirements, the novice is given a 6th kyu rating by his instructor. By diligent effort and months of practice, one can eventually advance to 1st kyu. Much more intensive training is needed for the student to be eligible to take an examination for Shodan (1st degree or the commonly known "Black Belt" rank).

There are ten degrees of DAN, the tenth being the highest. Refinement of skills and increasing time intervals are required between degrees before one can apply for examination toward a higher rank. The awarding of these ranks is done by the president of the Kendo federation with the approval of a board of examiners. The decision is based on individual skill for the respective rank and satisfaction of other specific requirements.

SHOGO

There is a series of three special titles (shogo) which are awarded to an individual who practices Iaido or Kendo. One is eligible for Renshi three years or more after receiving the fifth degree ranks, the minimum age being twenty-four. Hanshi is conferred to a person seven years or more after receiving Kyoshi Shogo. Each of these titles is conferred by the president of the Kendo federation with the approval of a board of examiners. The decision is based on such qualifications as the candidate's character, proficiency, knowledge and the amount of effort given by the individual towards the promotion of Kendo.



IAI-DO

Iai-do was born from Iai-jutsu just as Kendo is an offshoot of Kenjutsu. It is a systematized art of drawing the sword, cutting, and returning the sword to the scabbard in a series of smooth, well-defined movements.

Iai-jutsu generally emphasized defensive techniques in response to attacks from any direction while the defender is sitting, kneeling, standing, walking, etc. With the relative peace of the Tokugawa Period (1600-1868), the former self-preservation concept instilled in Iai-jutsu was influenced by such philosophies as Shintoism, Confucianism, and Buddhism, gradually developing into a form which is now referred to as Iai-do (the Way of Iai).

Iai-do is supported by the All-Japan Kendo Federation and many participate in this activity as well as Kendo. In 1968 eleven masters of Iai-do met to develop seven standard forms using techniques from various ryu-ha. In the United States there are several teachers of Iai-do among the regional Kendo federations.

KENDO IN THE UNITED STATES



The first recorded demonstration of Kendo in the United States was given by a Japanese government delegation in 1860. As Japanese immigration increased, Kendo grew as part of religious and social organizations. In the early 1920s two initial attempts to start Kendo practice in the San Pedro area, one by Noriyoshi Toyoma-sensei and the other by Kijima-sensei, ended in disappointment. However, in 1926, Dr. Toruku Fujii-sensei again revived Kendo practice. In 1929, Tokichi Nakamura-sensei also joined Fujii-sensei to successfully establish Kendo in California. By 1930 there were two organized Kendo groups in California, the Dai Nippon Butoku Kai Hokubei Nanka Shibu and the Hokubei Butoku Kai. Largely through the efforts of Nakamura-sensei, Kendo spread throughout the West Coast, and by 1940, the Hokubei Butoku Kai was comprised of over 10,000 members in sixty dojos and 6 federations.

With the internment of the Japanese-Americans during World War II, Kendo was halted by government order. In the early 1950s Kendo was again revived, this time by Torao Mori-sensei. Kendo spread rapidly throughout California and Washington under his direction. He established the 1950 Kendo Federation of the United States of America, which he led until his death in 1969. In 1973, the United States hosted the second World Kendo Championship in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and held their first United States Championship in Los Angeles in September of 1978. Under the direction of the Kendo Federation of the United States of America's second president, Torataro Nakabara-sensei, Kendo continues to grow. The Federation today consists of over 2,000 members in 8 regional Federations composed of 50 dojos in 16 states. Despite an unfortunate interruption, Kendo in the United States remains strong and vigorous.

San Jose Kendo Dojo
25th Anniversary
Kendo Tournament

Sunday, October 11, 1987

Program

National Anthem and Opening Address . . . . . Carl Uyeda
Master of Ceremonies

Greeting . . . . . Ryusho Matsuda
S.J. Kendo Dojo President

Greeting . . . . . Iwao Nakao
Japan Kendo Federation

Greeting . . . . . Yoshinori Miyata
N.C.K.F. President

Welcoming Address . . . . . Shoichi Araki

Sportsmanship Pledge . . . . . Arnold Matsuda

Rules and Regulations . . . . . Jiro Sakano

Kendo No Kata . . . . . June Kake
Don Tanaka

TOURNAMENT

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES

Children (2 minutes with 1 minute extension)

10 years and under

11-13 years

14-17 years

Adult Kyu (2 minutes with 1 minute extension)

No Kyu—1-Kyu

Yudan Sha (3 minutes with 1 minute extension)

1-Dan—3-Dan

4-Dan and Above

TEAM MATCHES

Kyu Team (5 people—3 minutes only)

17 years and under

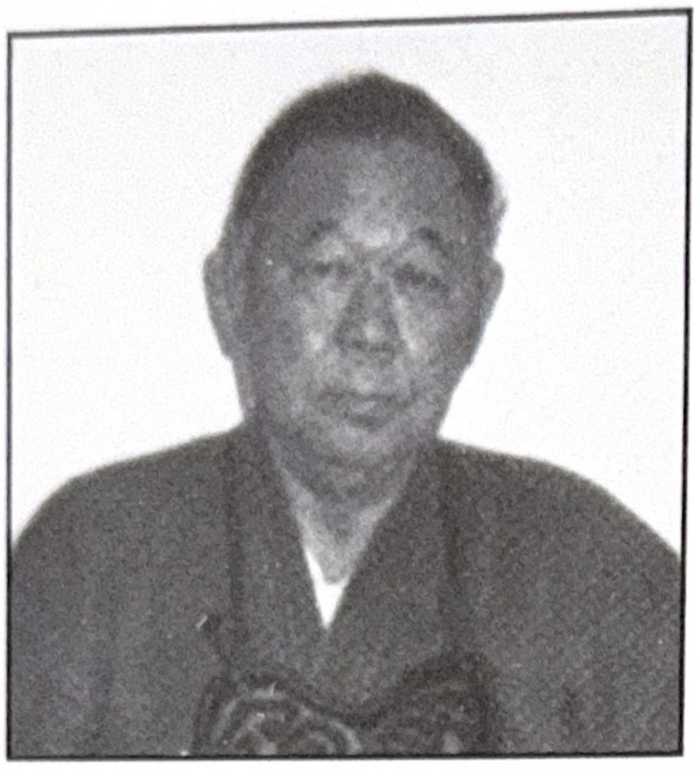
Adult Team (5 people—3 minutes only)

1-Kyu

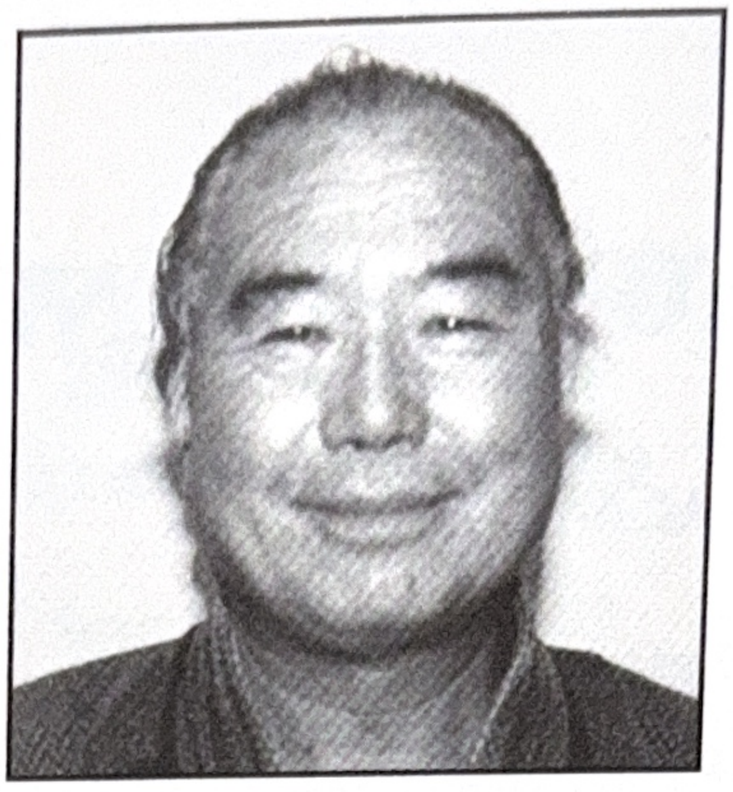
4-Dan Sha

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS Harry Nakano
Shoichi Araki

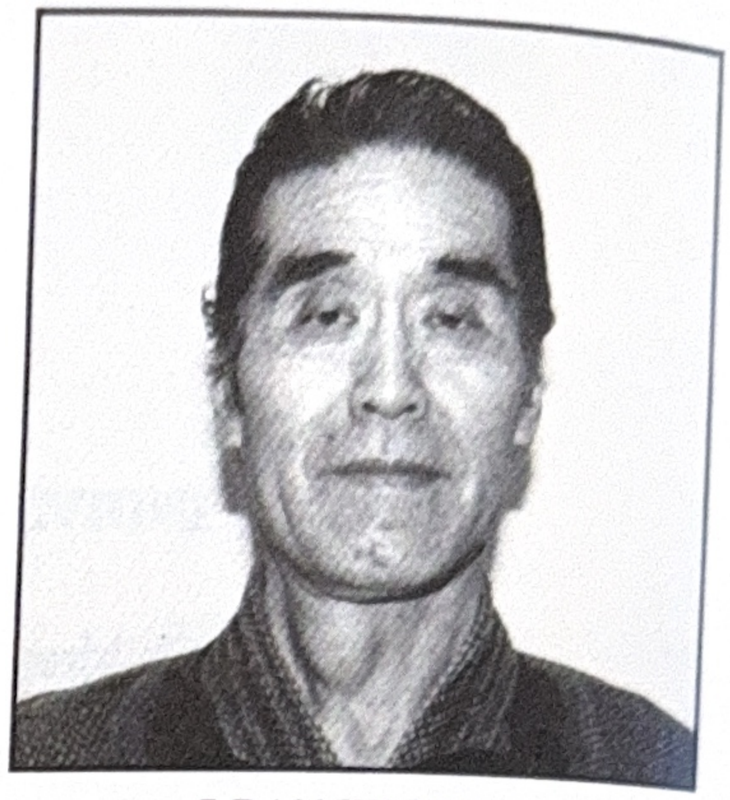
CLOSING ADDRESS Reizo Kake



7 DAN KYOSHI
Harry Nakano



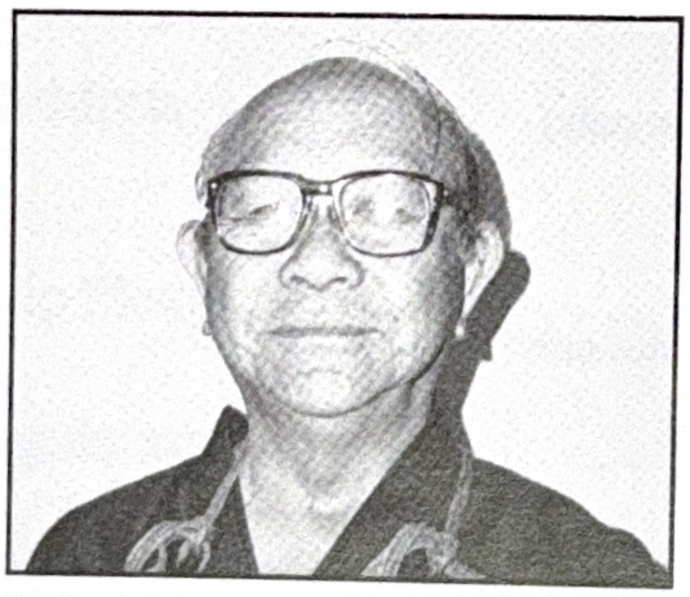
7 DAN KYOSHI
Sho Araki



7 DAN KYOSHI
Reizo Kake



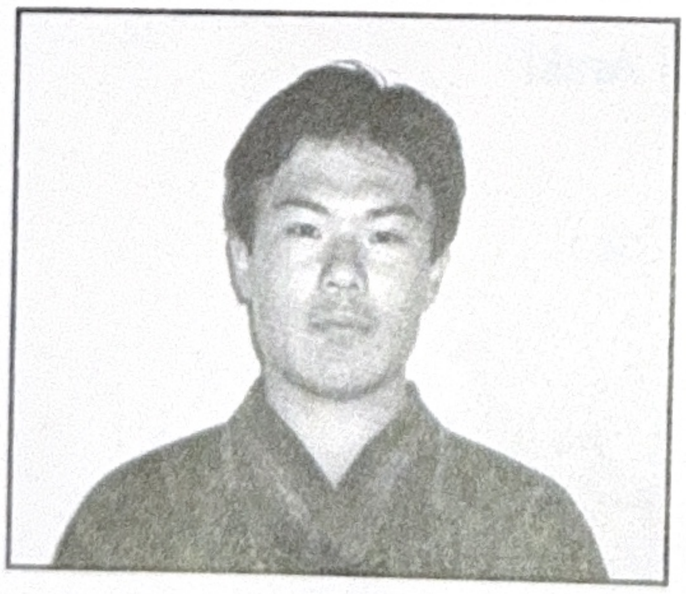
6 DAN KYOSHI
Charlie Tanaka



5 DAN
Kei Hara



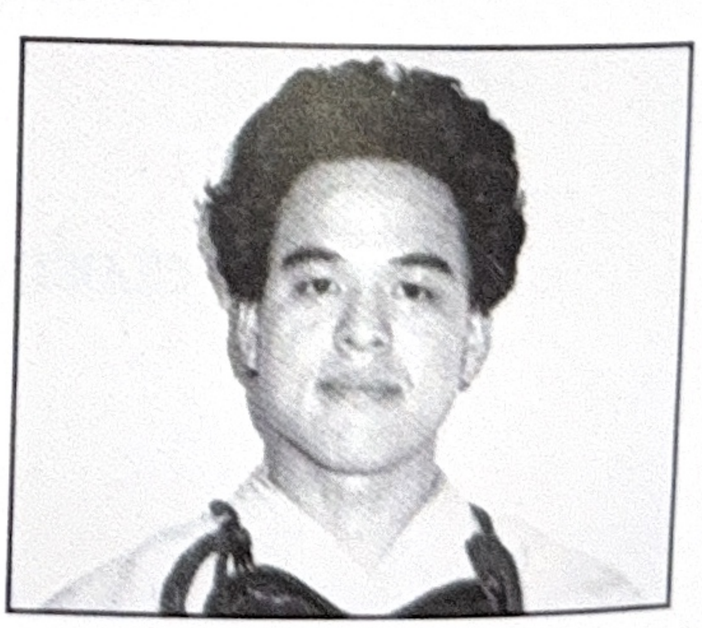
5 DAN
Jun Kake



3 DAN
Muto



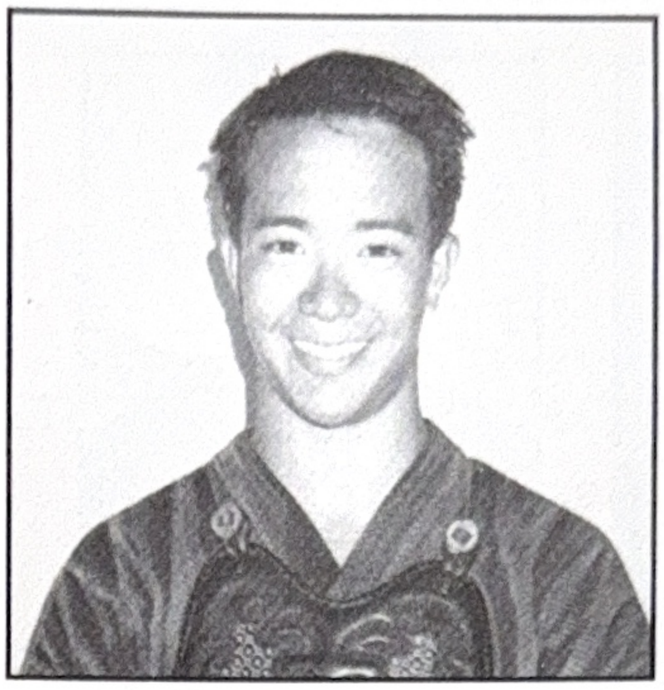
3 DAN
Reiko Araki



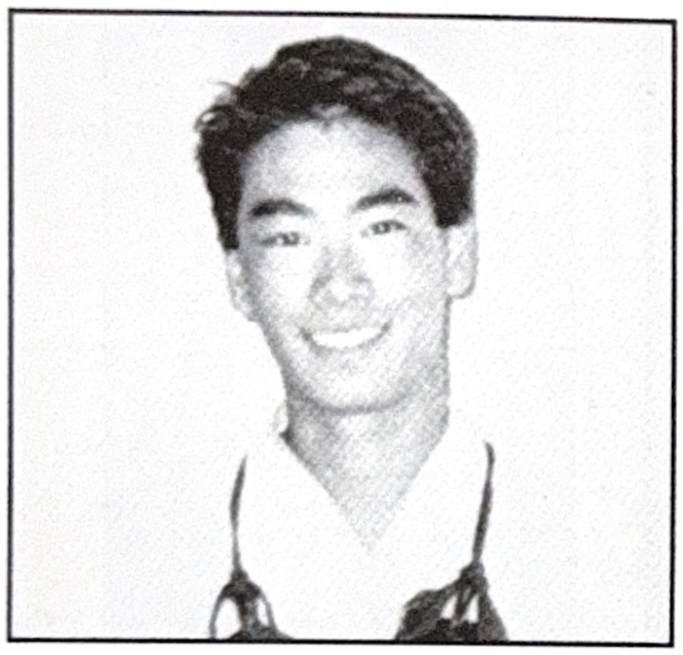
3 DAN
Takeshi Ohe



2 DAN
Julie Watanabe



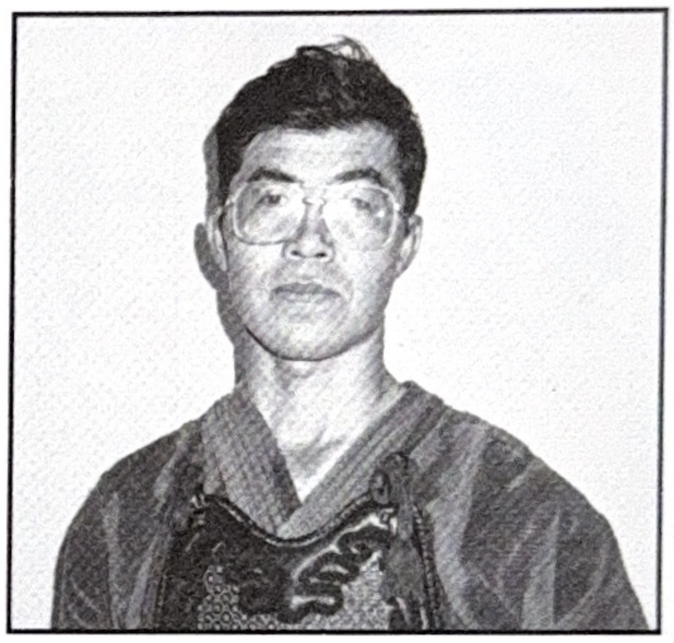
2 DAN
Don Tanaka



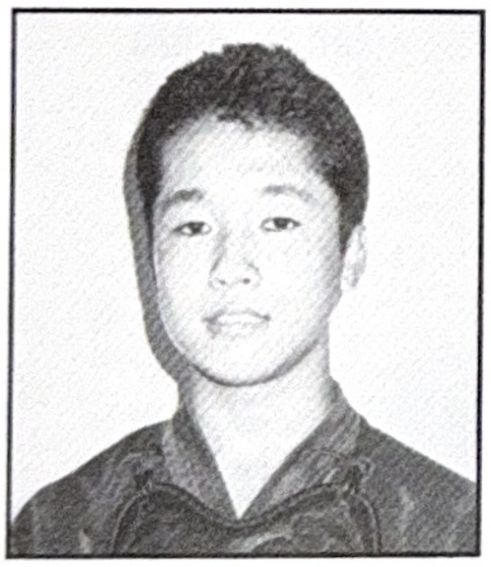
1 DAN
Arnold Matsuda



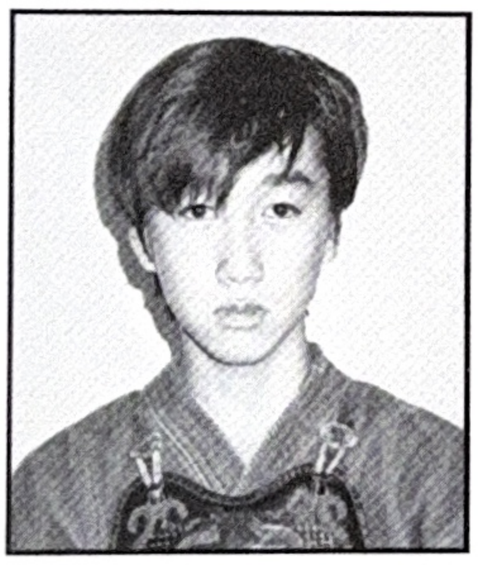
1 DAN
Misao Sekine



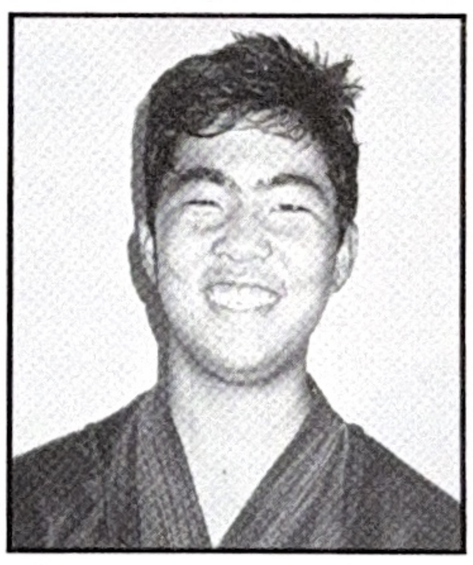
1 DAN
Roy Kikunaga



1 KYU
Yuichi Sekine



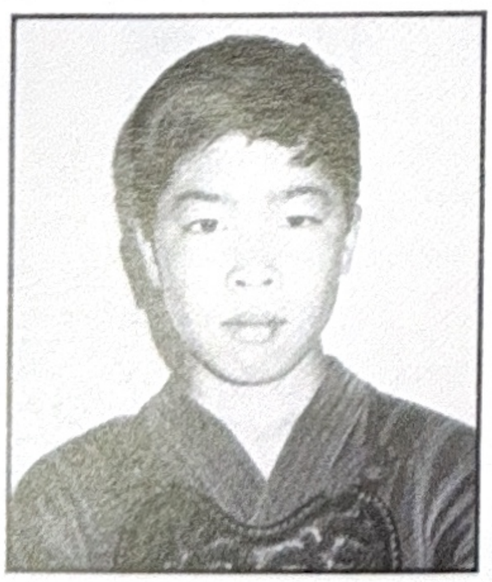
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Roy Sugita



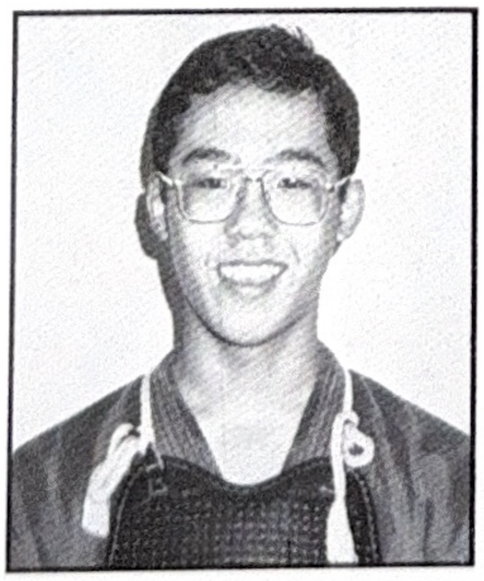
2 KYU
Ray K. Kikunaga



3 KYU
Yoichi Sekine



4 KYU
Henry E. Kikunaga



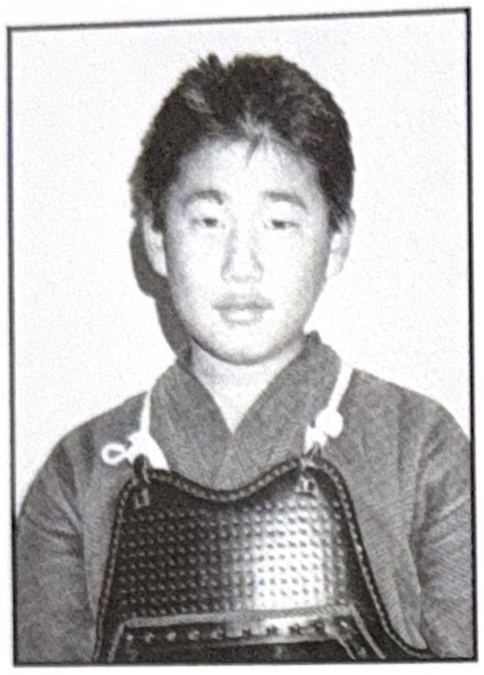
5 KYU
Hideki Hirabayashi



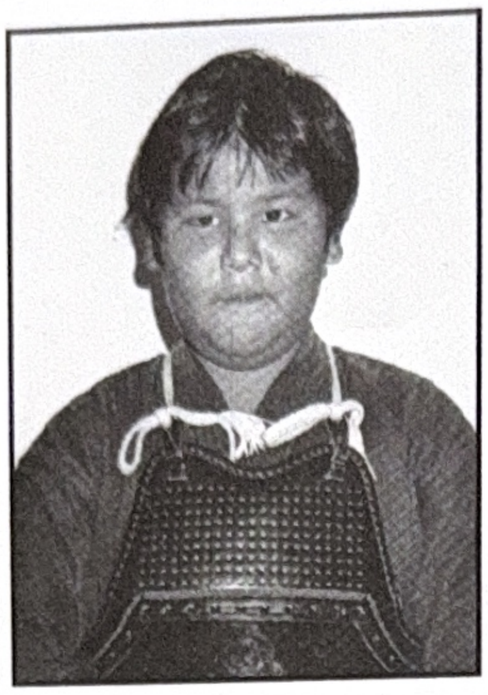
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Taku Murase



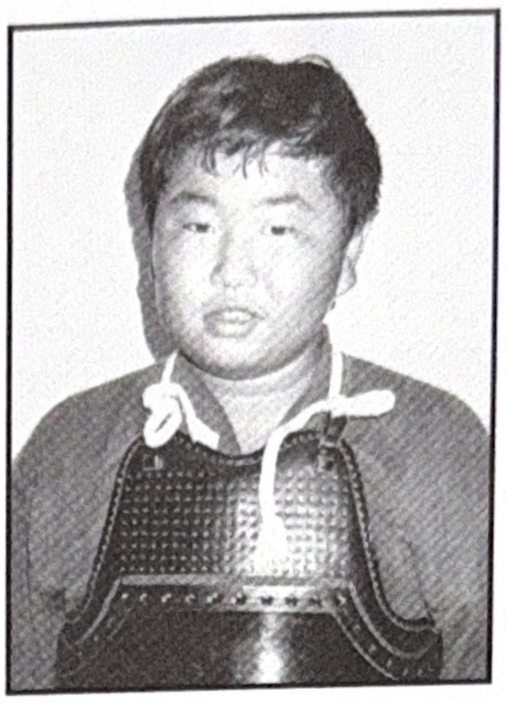
5 KYU
Judy Liang



6 KYU
Shigeyuki Kameoka



6 KYU
Ryo Murase



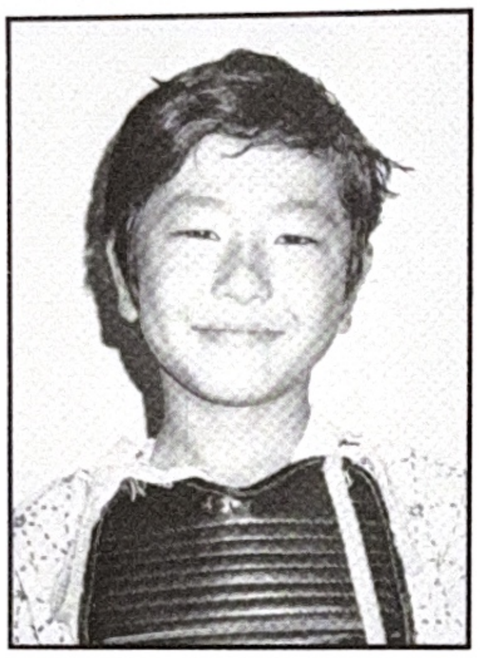
6 KYU
Nooto Kanazawa



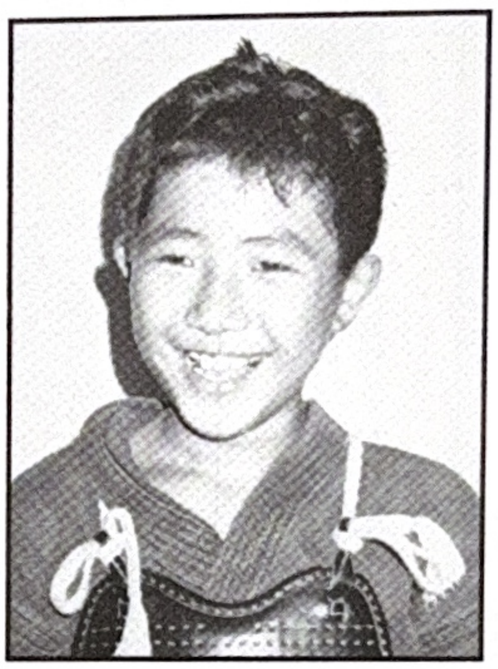
6 KYU
Tomokaza Niyazaki



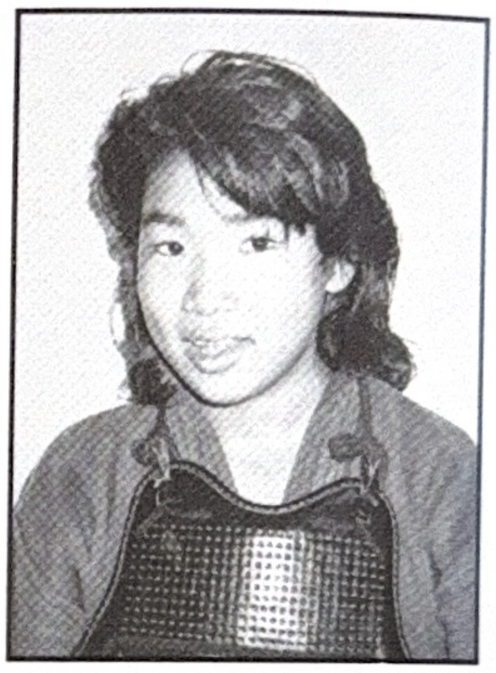
6 KYU
Amy Tanaka



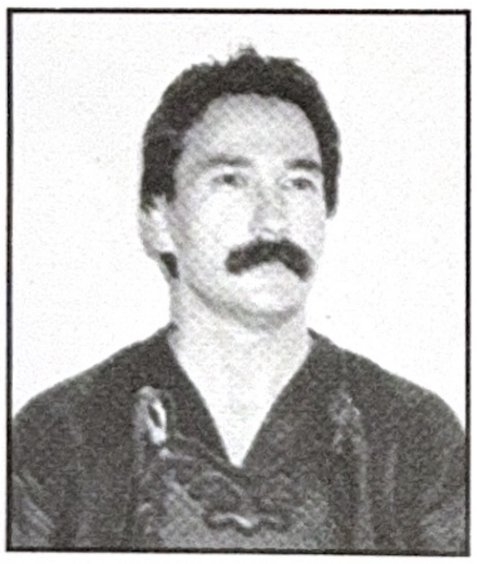
6 KYU
Genzo Sekine



6 KYU
Tadayuki Hirabayashi



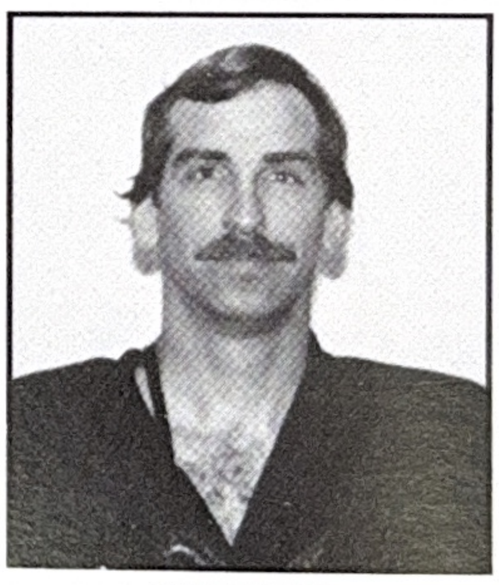
6 KYU
Jayne Matsuda



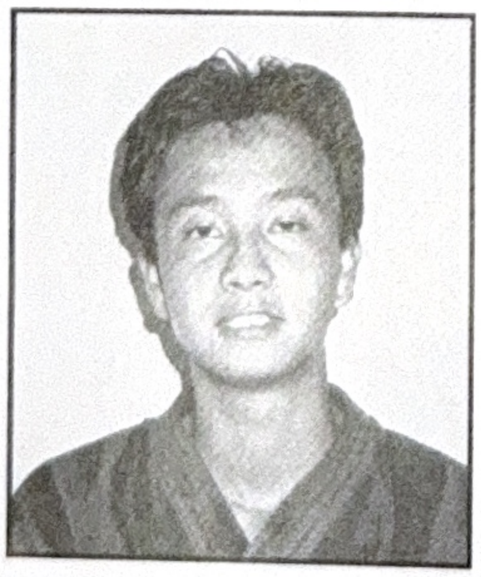
NO KYU
L.F. Morikawa



NO KYO
Kaori Kikunaga



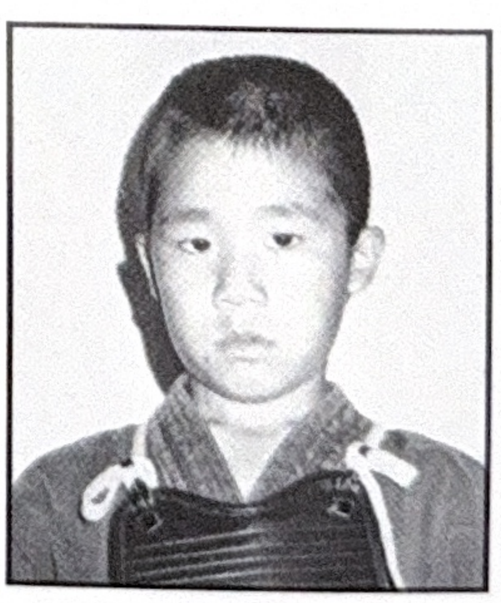
NO KYU
James A. Werner



NO KYO
Genichi Oikawa



NO KYO
Shannon Mikuni



NO KYO
Takashi Hirabayashi

Northern California Kendo Federation

DOJO LOCATION	PRACTICE TIME		CONTACT PERSON
Mountain View Dojo Mountain View Buddhist Temple 575 Stierlin Road Mountain View, CA	Mon.	7:30 p.m.	Kango Kagoshima 18629 Martha Ave. Saratoga, CA 95070 (408) 379-4038
Oakland Dojo Oakland Buddhist Temple 825 Jackson Street Oakland, CA	Wed. Fri	7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.	Yoshinari Miyata 6718 Pinehaven Road Oakland, CA 94611 (415) 339-2602
Sacramento Dojo 8320 Florin Road Sacramento, CA	Tues. Fri.	8:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.	Ichiro Akiyama 8418 La Riviera Dr. Sacramento, CA 95826 (916) 381-2363
Salinas Dojo Salinas Buddhist Temple 14 California St. Salinas, CA	Thurs.	8:00 p.m.	Takuma Bunden 2348 Alisal Road Salinas, CA 93901 (408) 422-0337
San Francisco Dojo San Francisco Buddhist Temple 1881 Pine Street San Francisco, CA	Mon.	8:00 p.m.	Yoshinori Takao 21 Mills Canyon Ct. Burlingame, CA 94010 (415) 697-0398
San Jose Dojo San Jose Buddhist Temple 640 N. Fifth Street San Jose, CA	Tues.	8:00 p.m.	Charles Tanaka 1156 Blackfield Dr. Santa Clara, CA 95051 (408) 984-7329
San Jose Dojo Nichiren Buddhist Temple 3570 Mona Way San Jose, CA	Thurs.	7:30 p.m.	Rev. Ryusho Matsuda 3651 Gleason Ave. San Jose, CA 95130 (408) 244-1056
West Valley Dojo West Valley College Saratoga, CA	Fri.	7:30 p.m.	Hiroshi Shikai (408) 224-4310
San Jose State University Kendo Club San Jose State University Phys. Educ. & Rec. Bldg., Rm. 279 San Jose, CA	Tues. Thurs.	7:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m.	Benjamin Hazard 1523 Altamont Ave. San Jose, CA 95125 San Jose, CA 95125 (408) 267-2379
Watsonville Dojo Watsonville Buddhist Temple 423 Bridge St. Watsonville, CA	Fri. (Winter 7:00 p.m.)	8:00 p.m.	Ike Uemura 2416 Freedom Blvd. Watsonville, CA 95076 (408) 722-6585
San Mateo Dojo Aragon H.S. Girls Gym 900 Alameda Las Pulgas Blvd. San Mateo, CA 94401	Thurs.	7:00 p.m.	N.G. Yoshinaga 124 Huron Ave. San Mateo, CA 94401 (415) 343-6547

Southern California Kendo Federation

DOJO LOCATION	PRACTICE TIME		CONTACT PERSON
Chuo Kendo Dojo (Rafu Chuo Gakuen) 202 North Saratoga St. Los Angeles, CA 90033	Mon. Thurs.	7:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.	Kurata 865 Donner Place Monterey Park, CA 91754 (213) 283-3087
Costa Mesa Kendo Dojo TeWinkle Middle School 3224 California Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Tues.	7:00 p.m.	H. Hosokawa 9373 Thyme Ave. Fountain Valley, CA 92708
Covina Kendo Dojo (East San Gabriel Valley Japanese Community Center) 1203 W. Puente Ave. West Covina, CA 91790	Tues.	7:30 p.m.	Tak Nishi 305 W. Floral Dr. Monterey Park, CA 91754
Gardena Kendo Dojo (Gardena Valley Japanese Cultural Institute) 16215 S. Gramercy Pl. Gardena, CA 90247 (213) 324-6611	Wed. Fri.	7:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.	E. Matsumoto 1319 W. 169th Pl. Gardena, CA 90247 (213) 323-9843
Long Beach Harbor Kendo Dojo (Long Beach Harbor Japanese Community Center) 1766 Seabright Long Beach, CA 90801	Mon. Thurs.	7:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.	T. Murakami 2950 Caspian Ave. Long Beach, CA 90810
Monterey Park Kendo Dojo (Belvedere Park) 4914 Brooklyn Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90022	Fri.	7:30 p.m.	D. Tamashiro 1862 Fulton Ave. Monterey Park, CA 91754
Norwalk Kendo Dojo (Southeast Japanese School) 14615 S. Gridley Road Norwalk, CA 90650	Tues. Fri.	7:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.	Kiyoshi Izumi 11304 Park St. Cerritos, CA 90701 (213) 860-4960
Orange County Buddhist Church Kendo Dojo (Orange County Buddhist Church) 909 Dale St. Anaheim, CA 92803	Tues. Thurs.	7:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m.	Mitsuho Aoki 12151 Brittany Lane Stanton, CA 90680
Oxnard Kendo Dojo 1800 C. Street Oxnard, CA 93030	Wed.	7:00 p.m.	M. Shimoda 1800 C. Street Oxnard, CA 93030
Pasadena Buddhist Church Kendo Dojo (Pasadena Buddhist Church) 1993 Glen Ave. Pasadena, CA 91103	Wed.	7:30 p.m.	Pat Murosako 1402 Val Verde Pl. Glendale, CA 91208