San Jose Kendo Dojo

30th Anniversary Tournament

August 2, 1992

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

DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:

PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
CHAIRMAN

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0513

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0513
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DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 310
1245 SOUTH WINCHESTER BOULEVARD
SAN JOSE, CA 95128-3963
TELEPHONE (408) 984-6045

August 2, 1992

Dear Friends:

It is my pleasure to extend greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary Invitational Tournament of the San Jose Kendo Dojo. I would also like to welcome participants from Japan and Canada who are joining their California competitors for this exciting tournament.

The 30th anniversary promises to be an exceptional event for participants and spectators. For 30 years, the San Jose Kendo Dojo has provided fans with spirited competition and intense rivalry. Today's tournament demonstrates a dedication to the finest aspects of the vigorous Kendo spirit. I commend that spirit and those whose hard work have made this event a reality.

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

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN Y. MINETA
Members of Congress

CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN
50 FREMONT STREET, 23RD FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94105

TELEPHONE: (415) 777-3533
FAX: (415) 974-3660

On behalf of the people of Japan, I would like to extend my greetings to you on the occasion of San Jose Kendo Dojo's 30th anniversary tournament. Kendo is perhaps the quintessential Japanese martial art, enjoying great popularity throughout Japan and possessing a long and rich history. It demands great stamina, endurance, and dedication of those who follow its path.

It is indeed commendable that this fine martial art has been successfully transplanted to the San Jose area and continues to flourish and grow. This year's tournament including participants from Japan, Canada and throughout California provides an excellent opportunity to witness an art form which has transcended national boundaries and offers a way to greater international understanding.

Best wishes for this year's 30th anniversary tournament and for the future of the San Jose Kendo Dojo.

Sincerely,

Atsushi Tokinoya
Consul General

CITY OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

801 NORTH FIRST STREET
SAN JOSE, CA 95110-1792
(408) 277-4237
FAX (408) 277-3868

SUSAN HAMMER
MAYOR

August 2, 1992

Dear Friends,

It is a pleasure to welcome all athletes, spectators, and supporters to the annual Kendo Dojo tournament in the City of San Jose on August 2, 1992. Today's participants deserve recognition for their physical and mental dedication and high achievement.

I extend a special greeting to those traveling from Japan, Canada, and throughout California. Although your agenda is busy, I hope you will have the opportunity to enjoy San Jose's newest attractions and fine restaurants.

Congratulations to the San Jose Kendo Dojo members for both hosting the event and committing many hours to plan the 30th Anniversary celebration of Kendo. Good luck to all competitors and best wishes for an enjoyable day of exciting sportsmanship.

Sincerely,

Susan Hammer
Mayor

KENDO FEDERATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Charlie Tanaka
Head Instructor, San Jose Kendo Dojo

March 18, 1992

Dear Mr. Tanaka,

The Kendo Federation of the United States of America would like to congratulate the San Jose Kendo Dojo on the occasion of their 30th Anniversary. We also extend our congratulations to the instructors, students and parents as the success of the dojo is largely due to their efforts over the past years.

We would also like to acknowledge the support the San Jose Kendo Dojo has given the Northern California Kendo Federation as well as the KFUSA, through these efforts, kendo has grown tremendously in the United States. The future of kendo and the continued teaching of a part of Japanese culture is in the care of organizations such as yours.

The KFUSA wishes the San Jose Kendo Dojo continued prosperity for years to come.

Best Wishes,

Tsugio Kawaguchi
Tsugio Kawaguchi
President, KFUSA

SAN JOSE KENDO DOJO

August 2, 1992

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 30th 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 30th 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 thirty years.

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 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,

James Tanaka

James Tanaka
Tournament Chairman

Tournament Committee

Honorary President	Charlie Tanaka
President	Richard Tanaka
Tournament Chairman	James Tanaka
Vice Chairman	Roy Kikunaga
Booklet	Akira Mikuni F. Boman
Treasurer	Hisako Mikuni Junko Matsui Mayumi Tanaka
Fund Raising	Richard Tanaka Eiichi Mikuni
Banquet	Sumitaka Horie Hideyuki Matsui
Publicity	Ryusho Matsuda
Photographer	Akira Mikuni
Bento	Tsugiko Tanaka Misako Kikunaga
Refreshments	Chiyoe Mikuni Yuriko Haq Hisae Liang Mrs. Sekine
Transportation	Eiichi Mikuni
Home Stay	Ryusho Matsuda Mrs. Matsuda

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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.

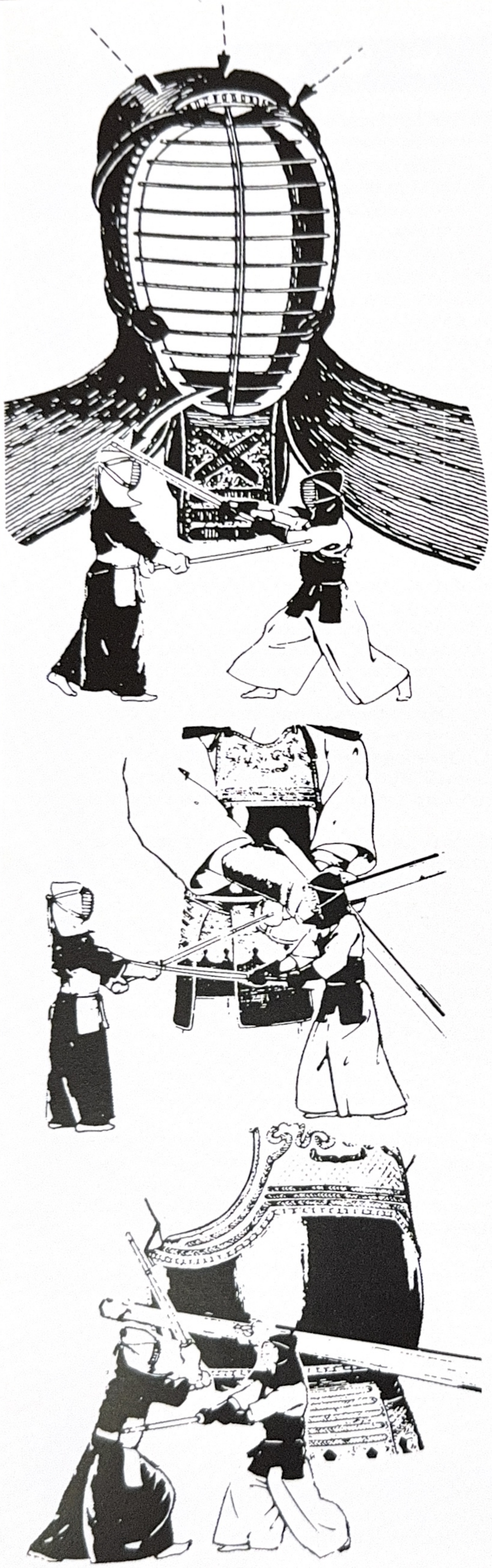
Kendo began to take its modern appearance during the late 18th century with the introduction of protective equipment: the men, kote and do, and the use of the bamboo sword, the shinai. The use of the shinai and protective armor made possible the full delivery of blows without injury. This forced the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

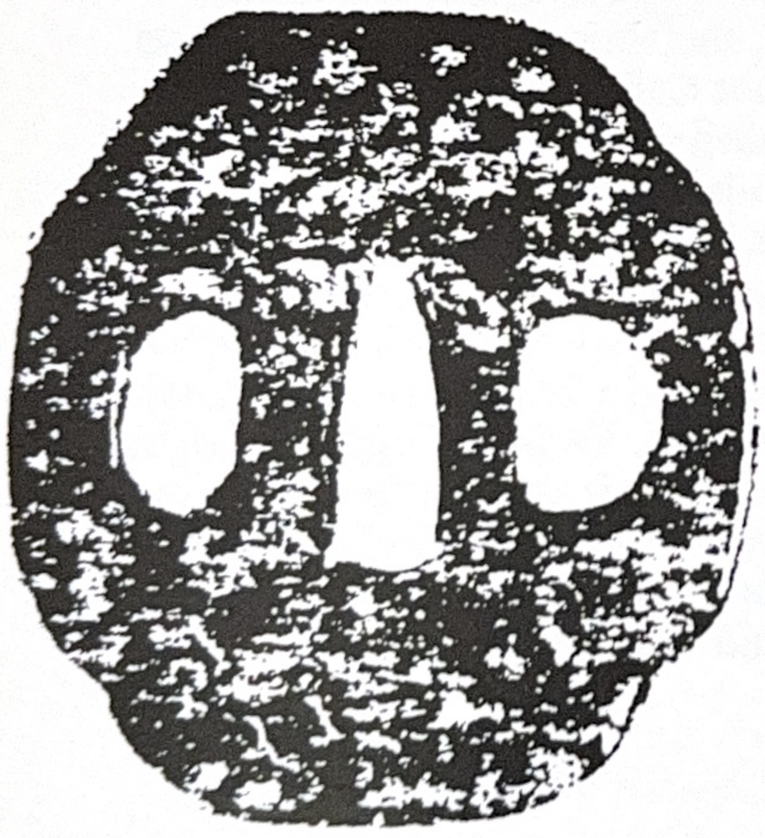
KYU & DAN

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
30TH ANNIVERSARY
KENDO TOURNAMENT

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1992

PROGRAM

National Anthem and Opening Address ..... Akira Mikuni

Greeting ..... Takashi Nakamura Sensei

Greeting ..... J. Sakano Sensei

Welcoming Address ..... Charlie Tanaka Sensei

Sportsmanship Pledge ..... Henry Kikunaga

Rules and Regulation ..... F. Fujii Sensei

Nippon Kendo Kata — Tadanori Ota Sensei, Takashi Nakamura Sensei

Individual Matches

Yonen Division	11 Years old and under	2 Min, 1 Min Ext.
	12 to 14 Years old	2 Min, 1 Min Ext.
Shonen Division	15 to 17 Years old	2 Min, 1 Min Ext.
Seinen Division	Adult Non-Rank thru 1-Kyu	3 Min, 1 Min Ext.

Yudansha Divisions ..... 3 Min, 2 Min Ext.
- 1-Dan to 2-Dan
- 3-Dan to 4-Dan
- 5-Dan and Up

Team Matches
- 5-Member Team 17 Years and under (KYU Only) ..... 4 Min, no Ext.
- 5-Member Team Yudansha ..... 4 Min, no Ext.

Closing Ceremonies
- Tournament Remark ..... Tadanori Ota Sensei
- Presentation of Awards ..... Charlie Tanaka Sensei
- Closing Address ..... Sumitaka Horie
  Vice President, San Jose Kendo Dojo

OTA TADANORI SENSEI

Birth date Jan 6, 1941; Age 51, Kyoshi 8 Dan, Instructor at Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department. Instructor at Nippon Budokan Budogakuen. Started Kendo at age 13 (1953). Joined Tokyo Metropolitan Police Dept. in 1959 to present. As a representative of Tokyo Metro. Police Dept. participates in many Tournaments. After becoming Kyoshi and Hanshi coached and managed Tokyo Police Dept. Kendo Team with Mr. Nakamura.

太田忠徳　一九四一年一月六日生　（五一才）

剣道教士八段
東京警視庁剣道師範
日本武道館武道学園講師

一九五三年より剣道を習い始める（中学二年　十三才）
一九五九年に東京警視庁に入り、現在に至る

警視庁の代表選手として、各種試合に出場、
警視庁剣道教師、師範になってからは、
中村氏と共に警視庁剣道部のコーチ、監督を勤めた。

NAKAMURA TAKASHI SENSEI

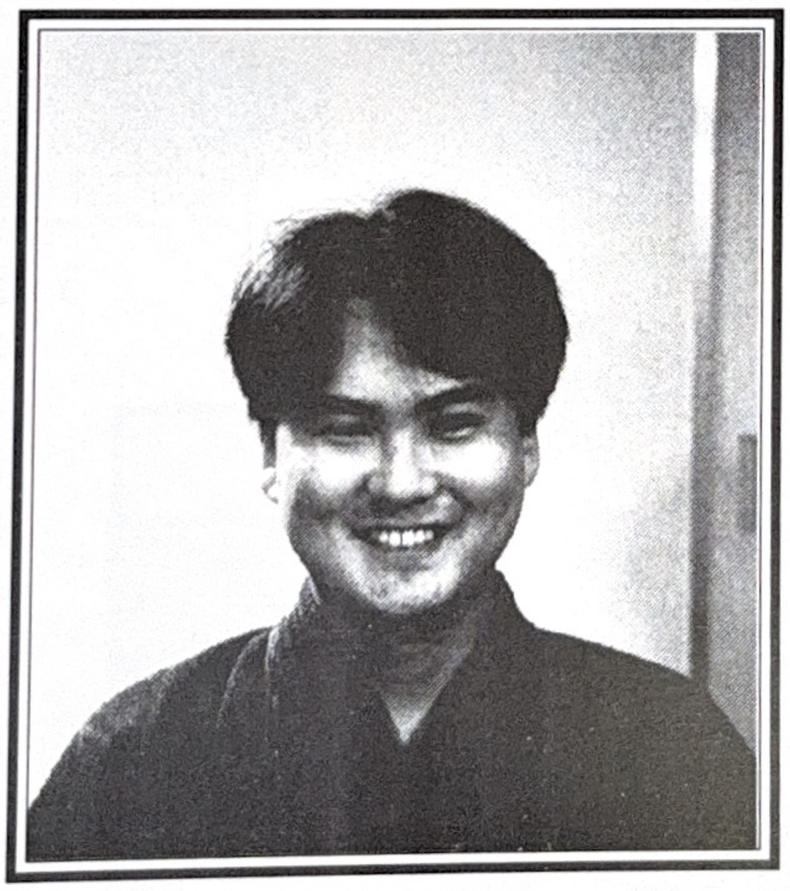
Birth date Jan 28, 1941 Age 51. Shihan, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department,. Kyoshi 8-Dan. 1970 1st Place All Japan Kendo Tournament. 1973 participated 2nd World Kendo Tournament in USA. Started Kendo at age of 12, 1952. Kendo Instructor, Nippon University. Kendo instructor , Nippon Budokan, Budogakuen.

中村　勝　一九四一年一月二十八日生　（五一才）

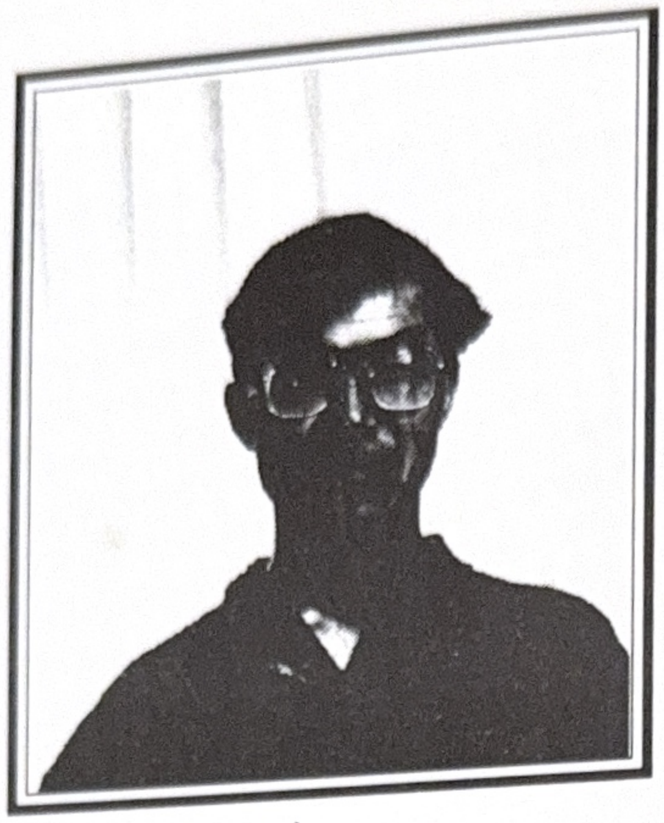
剣道教士八段
東京警視庁剣道副主席師範
日本武道館武道学園講師
日本大学剣道師範

一九五二年より剣道を習い始める（中学一年、十二才）
一九七〇年　第十八回全日本選手権大会優勝
一九七三年　第二回世界選手権大会（於アメリカ）出場

C. Tanaka - Head Instructor
7 DAN

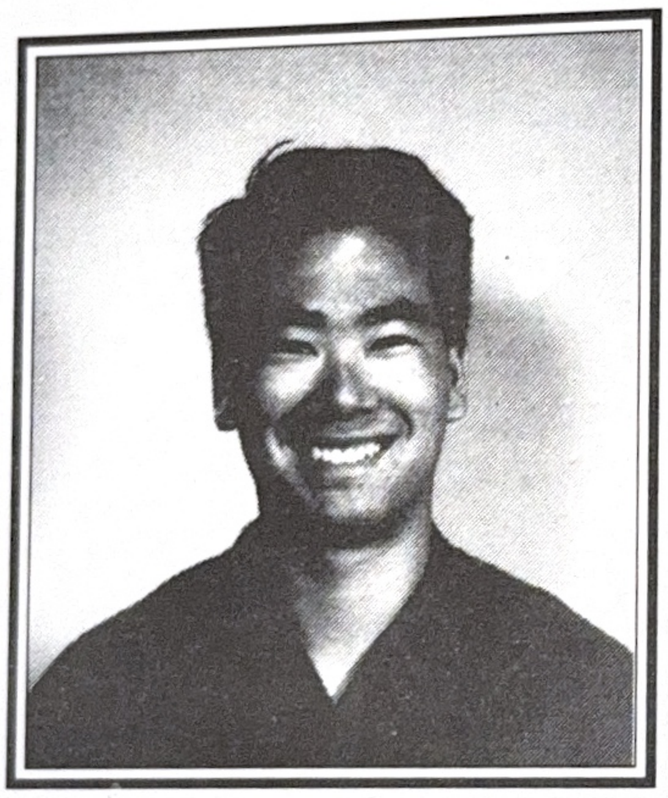


D. Wakita
4 DAN

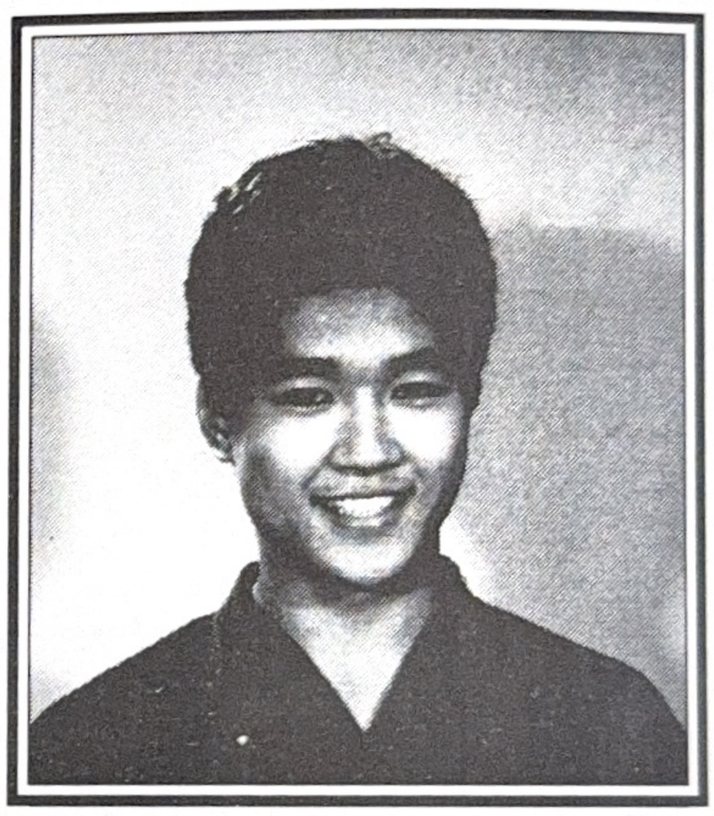


R. Kikunaga
3 DAN

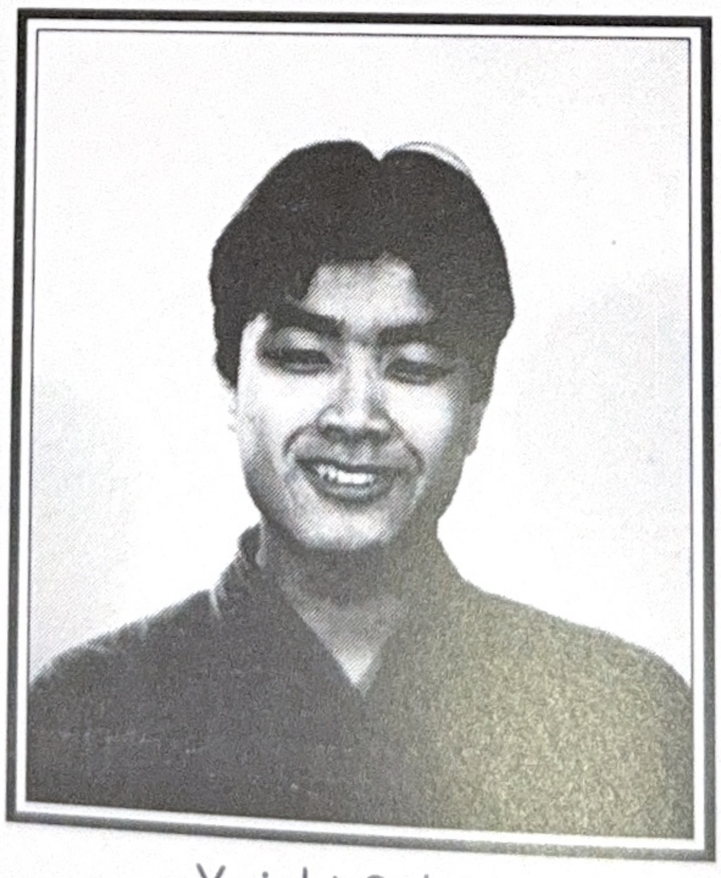
D. Tanaka
3 DAN



A. Matsuda
3 DAN

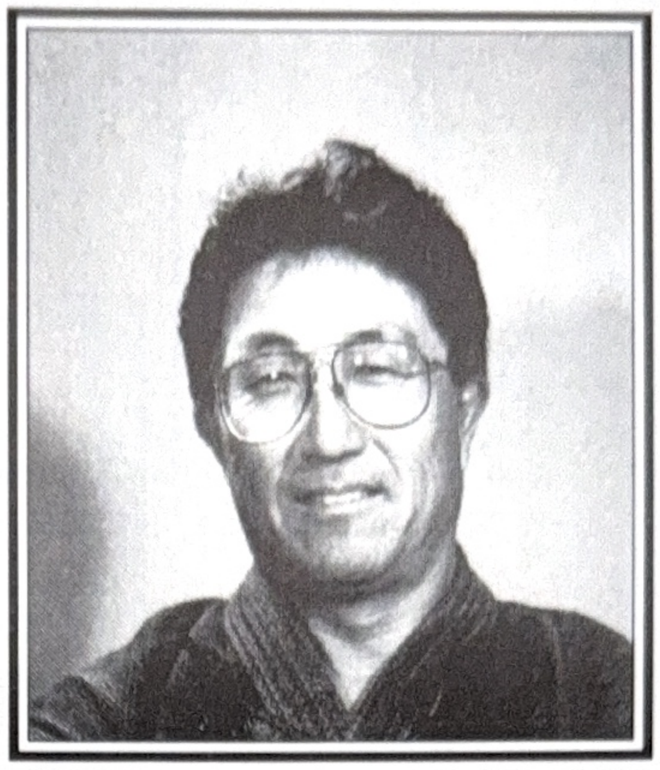


Y. Sekine
3 DAN



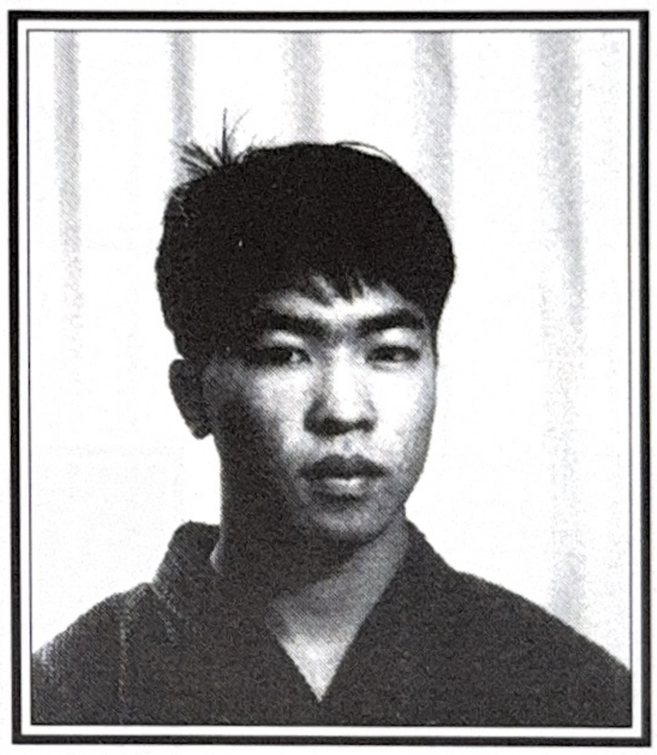
Yoichi Sekine
2 DAN

R. Tanaka
1 DAN



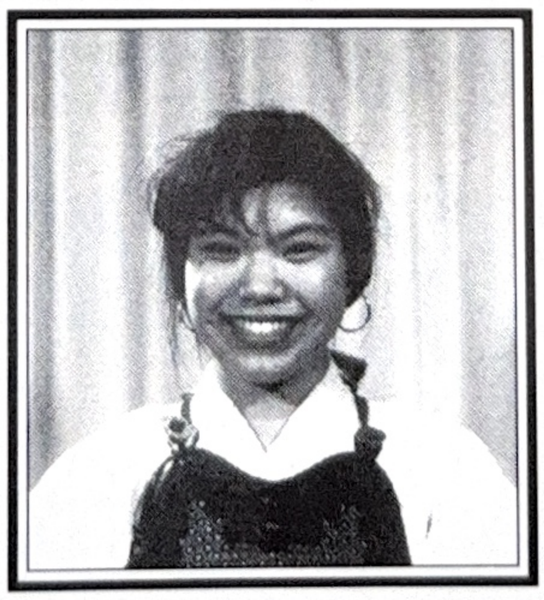
E. Mikuni
1 DAN

S. Horie
1 DAN

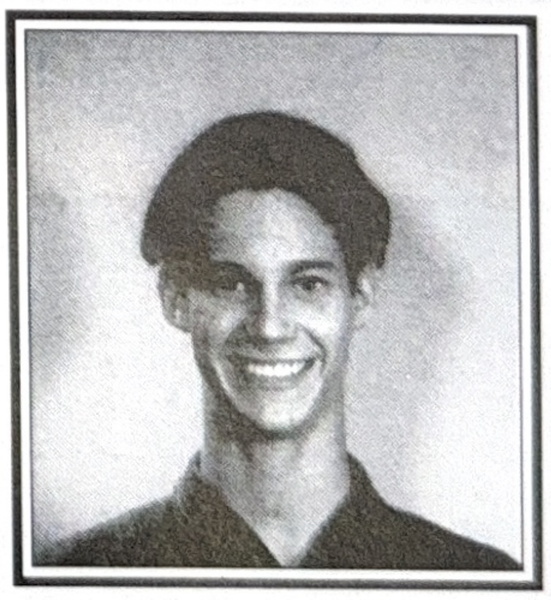


H. Kikunaga
1 DAN

E. Hioki
1 KYU



A. Tanaka
1 KYU



B. Bard
1 KYU

J. Liang
2 KYU

No Picture Available

R. Hughs
2 KYU

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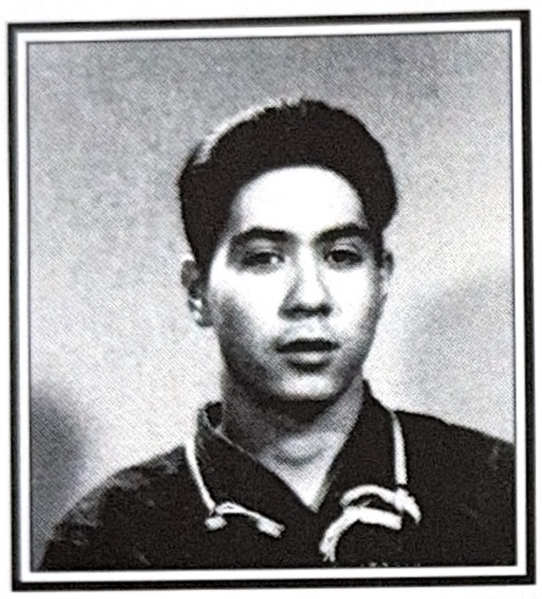
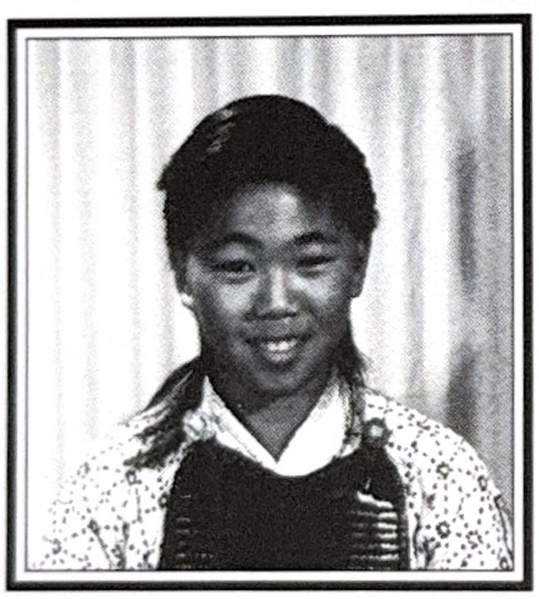
G. Sekine
2 KYU



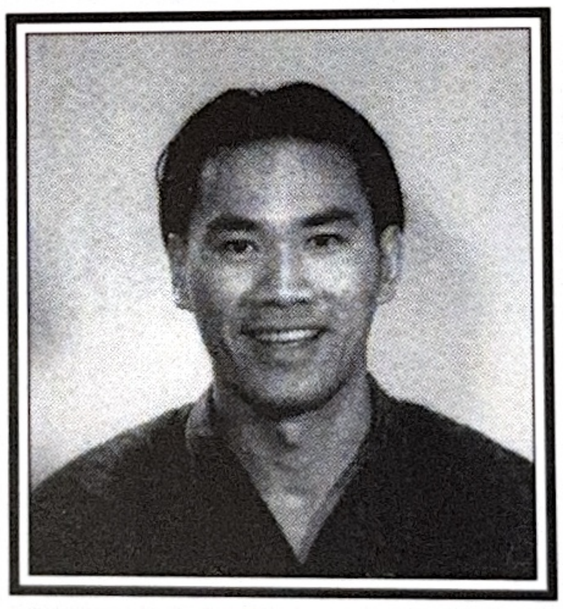
R. Boman
2 KYU

M. Matsuda
2 KYU

H. Matsui
3 KYU



T. Mikuni
3 KYU



P. Thai
4 KYU

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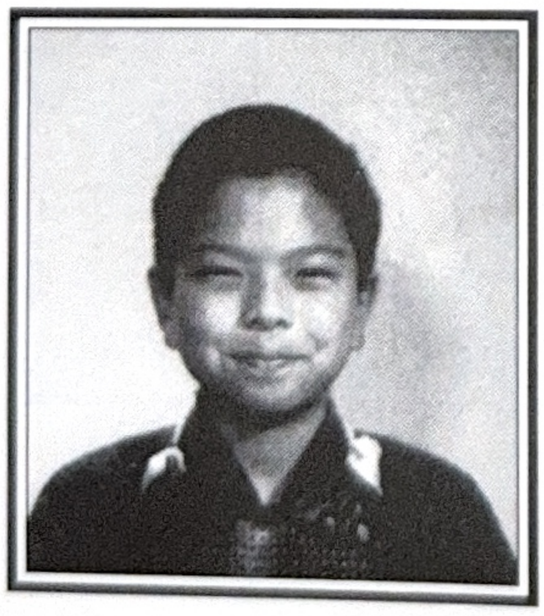
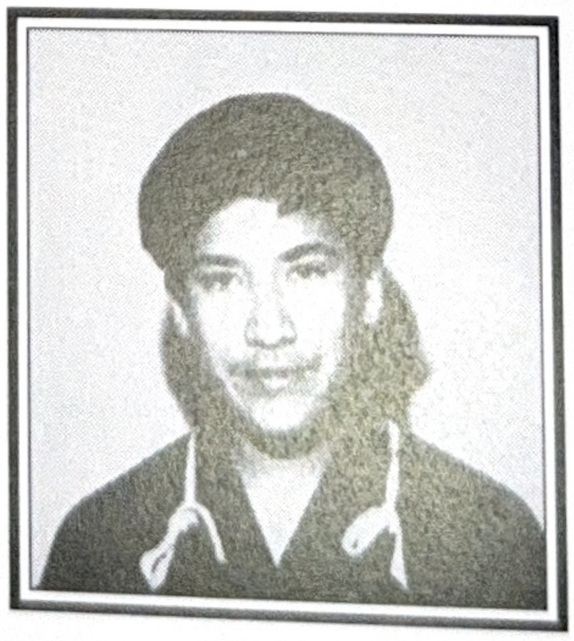
N. Matsune
4 KYU



A. Tsuji
4 KYU

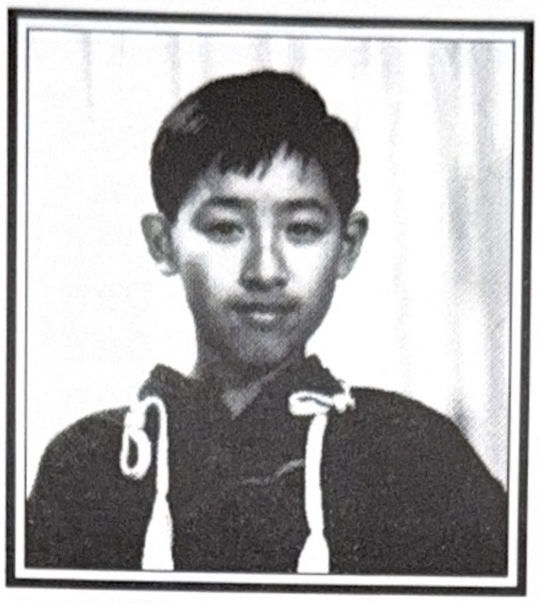


Y. Haq
4 KYU

R. Mikuni
5 KYU

No
Picture
Available

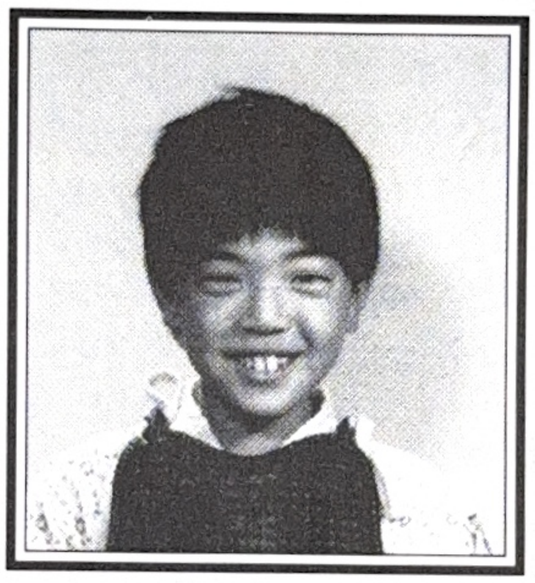
P. West
5 KYU



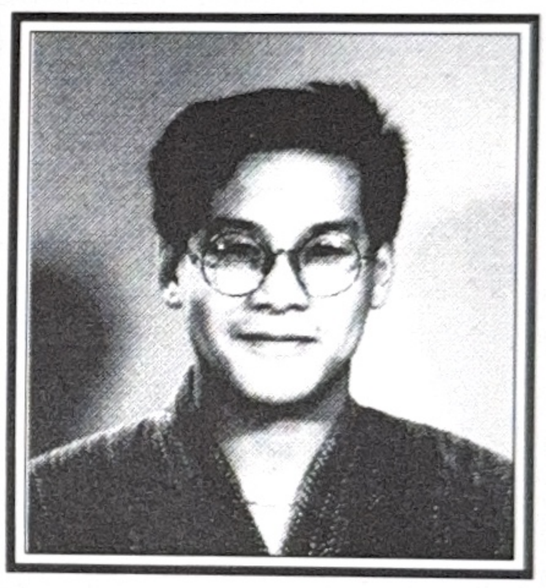
T. Horie
5 KYU

K. Kikunaga
5 KYU

L. Tanaka
6 KYU

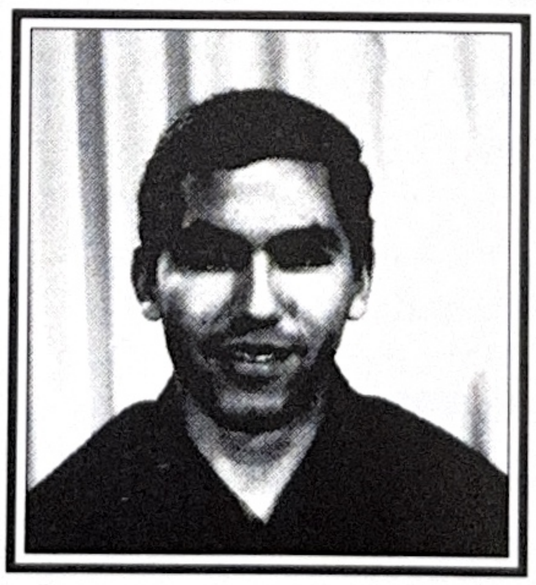


G. Mikuni
6 KYU



R. Bagaj
No KYU

V. Dam
No KYU



R. Jackson
No KYU

M. Chin
No KYU

HONORED GUESTS FROM JAPAN

Myokakuji Dojo, Kyoto, Japan

Shimizu Hideo	7 Dan	
Takada Kanji	7 Dan	
Hitomi Mitsushige	5 Dan	
Yoshida Hisao	4 Dan	
Shiotani Yoshitake	2 Dan	17
Shimizu Takashi	2 Dan	16
Hitome Fumiko	1 Dan	14
Mitamura Motoki	1 Dan	13
Baba Junpei	1 Kyu	13
Kano Takao	1 Kyu	13
Yagi Sohei	1 Kyu	13
Yamada Shinnosuke	1 Kyu	13
Ashida Yoshinori	1 Kyu	12
Itaya Yugo	1 Kyu	12
Ogawa Satoshi	1 Kyu	12
Okayama Takashi	1 Kyu	12
Sugihara Ami	1 Kyu	12
Okada Yasutaka	1 Kyu	11
Kano Akio	2 Kyu	10
Nakamichi Aoi	3 Kyu	11
Niwa Masato	6 Kyu	9
Mitamura Takamasa	6 Kyu	8
Yamada Satoko	8 Kyu	8

Takehara Dojo, Hiroshima, Japan

Kamomiya Hirotaka	4 Dan	
Horikawa Daisuke	1 Kyu	13
Furuta Masayuki	1 Kyu	12
Mototani Yoshihiro	1 Kyu	12
Takemoto Shoji	1 Kyu	12
Nishioka Chie	2 Kyu	11

Kibi Dojo, Okayama, Japan

Matsumoto Tsuneo	7 Dan	
Matsumoto Shunji	4 Dan	
Kuwajima Ichiro	2 Dan	16
Maruyama Yu	2 Dan	16
Moriyasu Hisashi	1 Dan	14
Saito Kiyokazu	1 Dan	14
Kuwahata Shinsuke	No-Kyu	14

Northern California Kendo Federation '92 Practice Schedule

Please call contact person to confirm time and place.

Mountain View Dojo

Mountain View Buddhist Church ..... Monday 7:30pm
575 Sterling Road, Mountain View
Mr. George Nishiura (408) 272-0271

Oakland Dojo

Oakland Buddhist Church ..... Wednesday 7:30pm
825 Jackson Street (at 9th St), Oakland ..... Friday 7:30pm
Mr. Richard Jow (415) 387-1471

Palo Alto Dojo

Palo Alto Buddhist Church Gymnasium ..... Tuesday 7:30pm
2751 Louis Road (off Oregon Expressway, east from 101 Palo Alto)
Mr. Bob Matsueda (510) 549-9198
Mr. Walter Hashimoto (510) 797-7010

Sacramento Dojo

Florin Buddhist Church ..... Tuesday 7:30pm
8320 Florin Road ..... Friday 7:30pm
Mr. Bill Shirai (916) 422-2593
Mr. Mike Nakagawa (916) 428-5677

Salinas Dojo

Salinas Buddhist Church ..... Thursday 7:30pm
14 California Street, Salinas
Mr. Jimmy Eitoku (408) 449-4518

San Francisco Dojo

San Francisco Buddhist Church ..... Monday 7:00pm
Corner of Pine & Octavia, San Francisco

Japanese Cultural Center ..... Thursday 8:00pm
1844 Sutter Street, San Francisco
Mr. Tim Purcell (415) 386-7154

San Jose Dojo

San Jose Buddhist Church ..... Tuesday 7:30pm
640 North 5th Street, San Jose

Nichiren Buddhist Church ..... Thursday 7:30pm
3570 Mona Way, San Jose
Mr. Charlie Tanaka (408) 984-0226

San Jose St Dojo

SJSU Campus ..... Monday 5:30pm
Fencing Room ..... Thursday 5:30pm
Mr. Curt Sennewald (408) 924-3049

Watsonville Dojo

Watsonville Buddhist Church ..... Friday 8:00pm
423 Bridge Street, Watsonville
Mr. Jimmy Eitoku (408) 449-5418

San Mateo Dojo

King Center ..... Tuesday 7:00pm
825 Mount Diablo Avenue, San Mateo
Mr. Masuru Ogihara (415) 341-1410