



Kilohana *Chronicles*



Volume 8 Issue 1

1st Quarter 2008

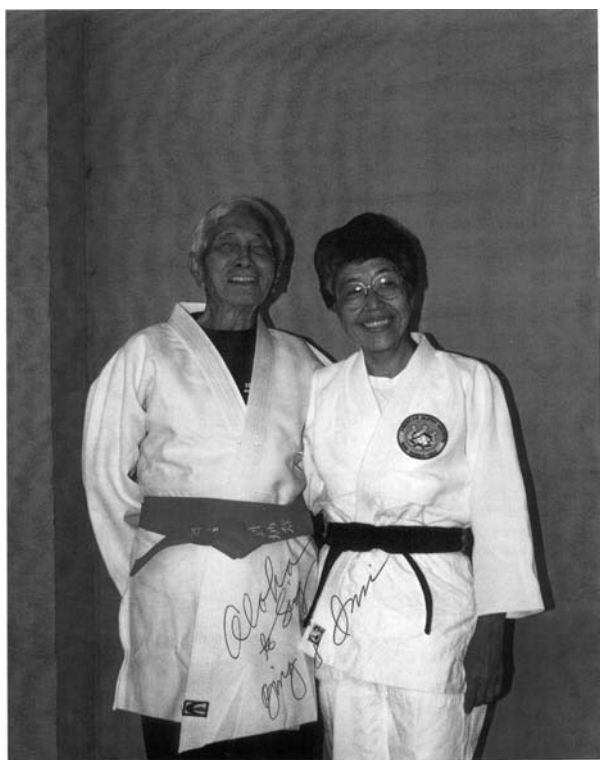
Professor Imi Okazaki-Mullins

It is with deep sadness that we say goodbye to Professor Louise "Imi" Okazaki-Mullins, a woman who has kept the integrity of her father's ju jitsu system intact, and who, through the strength of her character, led the rest of us to examine ourselves and our commitment to Danzan Ryu in a direct and honest manner. She held herself to the highest of standards, and expected those who study her father's system to do the same. Those who were blessed to know her saw the embodiment of a true lady - Imi was a class act, poised and always in perfect control. From ju jitsu to taiko drumming, she approached all that she did with sincerity and commitment. We are all better off for having had her in our lives.

-Sensei Hans Ingebretsen



Photo courtesy of usadojo.com



Bing Fai Lau and Imi Okazaki-Mullins



A very young Professor Mullins in front of her father, Professor Henry Seishiro Okazaki

As we enter our second decade, Kilohana is growing and continually changing, yet still we remain true to our roots and our core values. Formed originally by those of us who were drawn to Professor Sig Kufferath, we found a sense of community in our training together and a sense of excitement in the new venture we were undertaking by forming Kilohana. Vital to our endeavor is the sense that we are continually challenging ourselves to explore deeper realms of our commitment to our art. This is essentially the basis for what a martial life is - an honest and revealing look at ourselves and how we relate to others. Through our interaction with the other members of Kilohana, we find value in our relations, and we support one another in each other's growth.

We formed Kilohana back in 1996 with the goal of providing as many quality training opportunities as possible, and, for me, the essential goal remains the same: to give our members and those who affiliate with us a variety of classes, camps, clinics and seminars. Though we are predominately steeped in Danzan Ryu Ju Jitsu, we have always been proponents of cross-training, and I intend to continue our tradition of exposing our members to a wide a variety of different styles and training methods. Look at the teachers who are part of our organization - we have access to a wealth of knowledge.

I must thank my predecessor, Michael Esmailzadeh for the job he did as president of Kilohana. He steered our ship for the last two years with a sense of calm and forthrightness that is refreshing, and presided over some of the best events we have ever put on. Thanks, Mike for always bringing quality to the table. You are a hard act to follow. Vice President Gina Rossi, Secretary Mike Kirsch, Webmaster Paul Marini and Treasurer Jerry Donnard are also to be thanked for their extensive work

over the last two years in keeping Kilohana viable and vibrant. We all need especially to give a rather large thank you to Jerry, who has served as treasurer for the organization since it's inception, and has worked his tail off for many years. I know how hard he has worked, and I am eternally grateful for all that he has done for Kilohana. Thank you, Jerry, for many years of selfless service.

We have a lot on our table before us - Ku'i Lima Workouts, Camp Kilohana, The Kufferath Masters Seminar, Camp Bushido West, The Deep Roots Seminar, the Mokomoko Invitational, the October Challenge, the Spring and Fall Kata Classics, a Black Belt Weekend, and many other upcoming events. We hope you enjoy and appreciate the variety of martial nourishment we put on the table for you. I promise to devote myself wholeheartedly to running Kilohana, and I hope you all enjoy the experience of belonging to this organization. Together, we help each other become better than we would on our own. Our strength lies in our sense of community, and it is this that I want most to emphasize in my role as president - that when we work as a team, great things are not only possible, but are inevitable.

-Sensei Hans Ingebretsen

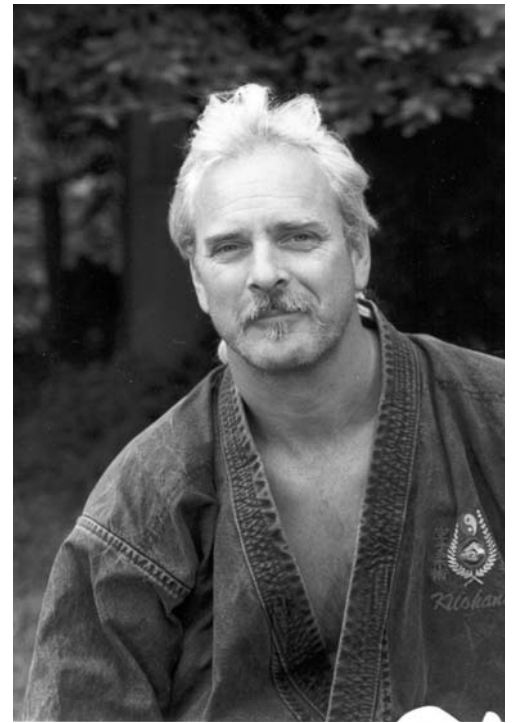


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2008 Kilohana Calendar of Events

January

JAN. OR FEB. KODENKAN EXPO
TBA French Judo Federation

JAN. 27 KILOHANA BOARD MEETING
SUN. 10a.m-12p.m Suigetsukan
103 International Blvd.
Oakland, CA 94606
Contact Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
(408) 377-1787

JAN. 27 KU'I LIMA WORKOUT
SUN. 12:30-2:30 p.m. Suigetsukan
Taught by Kyoshi Albert Brady
103 International Blvd.
Oakland, CA 94606
Contact Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
(408) 377-1787

February

FEB. 2 KILOHANA RECRUITMENT
SAT. SEMINAR
Taught by Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
11:00 a.m-1:00 p.m at Seika Ryu
Martial Arts
3168 Condo Court
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Contact Sensei Joa Schwinn
(707) 523-3200

FEB. 3 SEMINAR: TRAPPING, PASSING,
SUN. CHECKING & BLENDING
Taught by Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
Fusuikan Martial Arts
2725 Myrtle Ave.
Eureka, Ca
Contact Shihan Richard Pietrelli
(707) 443-1725

FEB. 16 MASSAGE EXCHANGE
SAT. Guest Clinician: Professor James
Muro
Gonzalez Martial Arts Academy
1143 West Fremont St.
Stockton, CA 95223
Contact Sensei Al Ikemoto
(916) 682-0724

March

MARCH 15 SPRING JU JITSU KATA
SAT. CLASSIC
Redwood Acres Fairgrounds
Eureka, CA
Contact Shihan Richard Pietrelli
(707) 443-1725

MARCH 29 MOKOMOKO INVITATIONAL
SAT. Karate, Ju Jitsu & Eskrima
Tournament
Campbell Community Center,
Main Gym
One West Campbell Ave.
Campbell, CA 95008
Contact Sensei Hans
Ingebretsen at: (408) 377-1787
www.Shinbukandojo.com

April

APRIL 19 SCOTTISH HIGHLAND
SAT. KILOHANA GATHERING
Instructed by Professor James
Muro, Sensei Stephen Nicholls,
Kyoshi Neil Horsten & Shihan
Johnny Bernaschewice
Contact Sensei Stephen
Nicholls
+44 (0)20 7935 3929

APRIL 25 FUSUIKAN 25-YEAR
SAT. ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION
Eureka, CA
Contact Shihan Richard Pietrelli
(707) 443-1725

June

JUNE 7 KUFFERATH MASTERS
SAT. SEMINAR
Campbell Community Center,
Main & Auxillary Gyms
One West Campbell Ave.
Campbell, CA 95008
Contact Sensei Hans
Ingebretsen
(408) 377-1787
www.Kilohana.org

JUNE 27-29 CAMP KILOHANA
FRI.-SUN. Shihan Richard Pietrelli's Ranch
Hydesville, CA
Contact Shihan Richard Pietrelli
(707) 443-1725

July

JULY 27-AUG. 1 CAMP BUSHIDO WEST
SUN.-FRI. Old Oak Ranch, Sonora, CA
Contact Sensei Charlie Robinson:
(530) 742-7938 or
Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
(408) 377-1787 or
Sensei Joa Schwinn
(707) 523-3200

August

AUG. 24 KILOHANA BEACH WORKOUT
SUN. Manresa Beach Santa Cruz, CA
Contact Sensei Joa Schwinn
(707) 523-3200

September

SEPT. TBA European Gasshuku
Either Valencia or Belgium

SEPT. 20-21 KILOHANA DANZAN RYU BLACK
SAT.-SUN. BELT WEEKEND
Suigetsukan
103 International Blvd.
Oakland, CA 94606
Contact Professor Michael
Esmailzadeh
(510) 452-3941

October

OCT. 5 KILOHANA BOARD MEETING
SUN. 10 a.m.-12 p.m. Seika Ryu Martial
Arts
3168 Condo Court
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Contact Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
(408) 377-1787

OCT. 5 KU'I LIMA WORKOUT
SUN. 12:30-2:30 p.m. Seika Ryu Martial
Arts
Instructed by Grand Master Arthur
Gonzalez
3168 Condo Court
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Contact Sensei Joa Schwinn
(707) 523-3200

OCT. 18 OCTOBER CHALLENGE
SAT. Santa Rosa High School
Santa Rosa, CA
Contact Sensei Joa Schwinn
(707) 523-3200

November

NOV. 8 FALL JU JITSU KATA
SAT. CLASSIC
Redwood Acres Fairgrounds
Eureka, CA
Contact Shihan Richard Pietrelli
(707) 443-1725

NOV. 15 KILOHANA ANNUAL BLACK
SAT. BELT TESTING AND
AWARDS BANQUET
Clarion Hotel
1355 N. Fourth St.
San Jose, CA 95112
Contact Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
(408) 377-1787

NOV. 16 KILOHANA DEEP ROOTS
SUN. SEMINAR
Clarion Hotel
1355 N. Fourth St.
San Jose, CA 95112
Contact Sensei Hans Ingebretsen
(408) 377-1787

TBA ANNUAL EUROPEAN
HEALING ARTS SEMINAR

TBA THREE CLINICS IN SPAIN

TBA THREE CLINICS IN PARIS

Kilohana Chronicles

Editor and Layout: Ben Lujan

The Kilohana Chronicles is published three times a
year. Submission deadlines for articles and
advertisements are:

May 1, 2008

September 1, 2008

January 1, 2009

Submissions are welcome from everyone, and are
preferred in electronic form. They can be sent to:

editor@kilohana.org

The History of Danzan Ryu

As Sensei Dale Kahoun puts it, the history of Kodenkan Ju Jitsu is like “a puzzle with some of the pieces missing”. In the interest of perhaps filling in some of these pieces, a new article from a different source on this subject will be featured in each issue of this newsletter. Submissions are strongly encouraged from anybody who feels that they can contribute to this goal.

Excerpted from **Danzan Ryu Ju Jitsu - From Samurai to Sig Kufferath**

by Dave Bopf

Historical photographs from the library of Professor James Muro used
with permission.

The Very Beginning

While Ju jitsu is a martial arts system derived from the Samurai warriors, there are no records by which the origins of Ju jitsu can definitely be established. Certainly fighting techniques were practiced and taught by many cultures dating from the origins of society. Therefore, the possibility can not be ruled out that fighting techniques could have been introduced to Japan from China or Ancient Greece as some historians have theorized. There are a few early written references show that its origins date back to Japanese mythology where it is said that the gods Kajiima and Kadori used ju jitsu to discipline the lawless and wild inhabitants of the Eastern provinces.

The first historical reference to a Japanese martial art which some claim as ju-jitsu” dates to 24 B.C. In this famous battle “Emperor Suinin ordered two strong men, Nomi-no-Sukune and Taima-no-Kuehaya, to wrestle in his presence. After fighting, which consisted mainly of kicking, the former gained the ascendancy and finally broke the ribs of his opponent. Nomi then “went the length of trampling upon and breaking the loins of his vanquished competitor.” As this brief narrative suggests, this was certainly not a formalized system at this time and is referenced to be the start of Sumo. “Another famous battle occurred 712 AD in which Tetemi Kazuchi threw Tatemo Nokami like a leaf.” Both of these events are recorded in Japan’s second oldest book – the Nihon Shoki (Chronicles of Japan) which was compiled in 720 by order of the imperial court.

Continued on Page 12...

Kilohana Officers

Senior Advisors:

Libert O’Sullivan
Olohe Solomon Kaihewalu

Executive Board:

President: Hans Ingebretsen
Vice President: Joa Schwinn
Vice President: Clayton Conrad
Secretary: Ben Lujan
Treasurer: Helen Sassone
Director of Communications:
Brian Sassone

Director of Weapons Training:

Suro Jason Inay

Standards Board:

James Muro and alternate, Jason Inay
Dale kahoun
Al Ikemoto and alternate, Jack Carter
Michael Esmailzadeh and alternate, Russ
Coehlo
Richard Pietrelli and alternate Hans
Ingebretsen

Regional Directors:

Bruce Raney (Hawaiian Director)
Stephen Cooper (British and European
Director)

2007 Kilohana Black Belt Test and Awards Banquet

by Ben Lujan

Fred Brookes, Paul Marini, Dan Spalding, and Monica Long from Suigetsukan joined the Shinbukan delgation of Clayton Conrad and I at the Kilohana Hombu Dojo: Professor Mike Esmailzadeh's Oakland school. All candidates were testing for the rank of shodan, and passed. While the physical portion of our test lasted only a mere hour and a half, we pushed through at a pace in which we covered the Danzan Ryu "boards" beginning with Yawara and ending with the first 17 of Shinin: near record time! I've taken rank exams which covered less material, and lasted over an hour longer.

We had a sizeable panel of yudansha sitting on the board, including Sensei Rebecca Wong, Sensei Charles Goodman, Sensei Gina Rossi, Sempai Troy Hammerman, Sensei Dale Kahoun, Sensei Hans Ingebretsen, Professor Mike Esmailzadeh, Shihan Russ Rhodes, Grandmaster Al Novak, Sensei Lannie Clark, Grandmaster Bob Maschmeier, Sensei Jonathan Largent, Sensei Sam Larson, Sensei Annette Kahoun, and Sensei Jorin Bukosky.



Clayton Conrad prepares to throw Ben Lujan, while Fred Brookes pummels Monica Long with Kane Sute



Monica Long receives her shodan from Professor Esmailzadeh

This year's banquet and awards ceremony was held at Soizic Bistro in Oakland's Jack London Square. I don't think that I talked to anybody who didn't thoroughly enjoy their meal, or the evening's proceedings. Along with the presentation of rank to the shodan candidates was Professor Esmailzadeh's farewell address as Kilohana president, and Sensei Hans Ingebretsen's acceptance speech as his successor.

Also of considerable note were this year's Kilohana Awards. For her consistent dedication and for repeatedly being somebody who has helped to hold things together, Pauline Chow-Hoon was presented with the Legend Award. For her dedication to our Association and her Art, Fred Brookes was given the Ohana Award. For his enduring dedication to martial studies, Sensei Scott Merrill was given the Sig Kufferath Award.



2008 Kilohana Award Recipients Pauline Chow-Hoon and Scott Merrill are joined by Leslie Kufferath

Kilohana Awards

Legend Awards

1999

Professor Sig Kufferath, Professor Wally Jay, Professor Jack Wheat, Professor Bing Fai Lau, Sensei Walter Todd, Professor Helen Carollo, Mangisusuro Mike Inay

2000

Professor Willy Cahill, Professor Joe Halbuna, Sifu Kimo Hatchie, Professor Joe Holck, Grand Master Ming Lum

2001

Sensei Bill Costa, Olohe Solomon Kaihewalu, Grand Master Al Novak, Professor Libert O'Sullivan

2002

Sensei Jack Carter, Professor John Chow-Hoon, Professor Bill Montero, Professor Max Togisala

2003

Sifu Gini Lau, Professor Carlos Navarro

No awards issued in 2004-2005

2006

Sensei Charlie Robinson, Sensei Bernice Jay

2007

Pauline Chow-Hoon

Ohana Awards

1999

Sensei Dale Kahoun, Jerry Donnard, Ron Guditus, Sifu Kimo Hatchie, Sensei Lyle Ho, Bobby Santana, Susan McDonnell, Leslee Kufferath, Claudia Peterson

2000

Phil Howard, Evelyn Howard, Sensei Jack Carter, Professor Imi Okazaki-Mullins, Bernice Jay

2001

Bill Millar, Scott Sawyer, Noah Harders, Thomas Oh, Andy Ching

2002

Debbie Guditus, Jorin Bukosky, Ron Keaton, Jr.

2003

Jill Pietrelli, Sherry Hope-Kennedy

No awards in 2004-2005

2006

Sensei Gina Rossi, Mike Kirsch

2007

Gwendolyn Brookes

Sig Kufferath Awards

2000

Annette Kahoun

2001

Rebecca Wong

2002

Sensei Richard Pietrelli

2003

Sensei Mark Wald

No award in 2004-2005

2006

Sensei Stephen Nicholls

2007

Sensei Scott Merrill

President's Awards

2000

Mangisusuro Mike Inay, Bobby Santana, Jerry Donnard, Ron Guditus

2001

Sensei Dale Kahoun, Shihan Russ Rhodes, Sensei Richard Pietrelli, Sensei Hans Ingebretsen

No awards 2004-2005

2006

Grand Master Ming Lum

2007

No award

School of the Year

2003

Pacific Coast Academy of Martial Arts

Instructor of the Year

2003

Sensei Stephen Nicholls

AS A MEMBER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE ARTS:

I am stronger than I think I am. Each time I face my fears, I gain strength, courage, and confidence in the doing. I am here to make a difference in my community. I AM a Daughter of the Arts.



Our mission... to Encourage, Inspire, and Motivate females, currently studying an Art, to stay actively involved and dedicated to their training. DOTA is also interested in giving back to our Martial Arts community, as a whole, via charitable contributions and Martial Arts scholarships and/or sponsorships.

Through our growing network of female Martial Artists, DOTA is confident that we will be able to provide the additional support needed to keep females training in the Martial Arts. With the support and encouragement of their instructors, classmates, AND DOTA, in this male dominated sport, we will see more females reaching those higher ranks that so few of us currently hold.

The first event we will be hosting this year will be a gathering at the Campbell Sonoma Chicken Coop on January 26, 2008 from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. This event is not to be missed because we will have a very special guest speaker joining us! If you have been at a DOTA gathering before, we hope that you will consider becoming a member. However, if you would like to attend to learn more about DOTA before becoming a member, you are more than welcome to join us at this free event.

Our second event will be a “Valentine’s Day in Vegas” fundraising party on February 9th, 2008 from 6:00 – 10:00 p.m. Join us at the Los Gatos Elks Lodge for fun casino gaming, music, and prize raffles, delicious finger foods, and a fully stocked bar. This Valentine-themed event is intended to raise money for DOTA’s scholarship/sponsorship programs. Everyone is welcome to come!

Ginger Dunn
DOTA President
DOTA Co-Founder
dunn@dotaorg.com

Jena Inay
DOTA Vice-President
DOTA Co-Founder
jina@dotaorg.com

VISIT [HTTP://WWW.DOTAORG.COM](http://www.dotaorg.com) TO LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR ORGANIZATION.

AS A MEMBER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE ARTS:

I am stronger than I think I am. Each time I face my fears, I gain strength, courage, and confidence in the doing. I am here to make a difference in my community. I AM a Daughter of the Arts.



REGISTRATION FORM

REGISTER TODAY!!

EVENT SPACE IS LIMITED, SO RESERVE YOUR SPACE TODAY!!!

**DAUGHTERS OF THE ARTS
2750 RAINFIELD DRIVE
SAN JOSE, CA 95133**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO SUIGETSUKAN*

(*SUIGETSUKAN IS ACTING AS AN UMBRELLA CORPORATION FOR DOTA UNTIL OUR FEDERAL 501 C3 STATUS IS CONFIRMED)

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	LINE TOTAL
	DOTA Membership	\$35.00	
	DOTA Forum Meeting and Gathering	FREE	
	"Valentine's Day in Vegas" Fundraiser	\$50.00	
		TOTAL:	

Please complete the personal information below to receive tickets and/or confirmations:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____



The Monterey Participants

December 8, 2007 Shinyo Workout in Monterey

by Kyoshi Albert Brady

I was honored when Ingebretsen Sensei asked me to help him teach the Shinyo class at Merrill Sensei's dojo. The students in the dojo were very open minded and were willing to learn; the list that Professor Okazaki taught for the preservation of the dojo and to protect one's loved ones is not to be taken lightly. Shinyo is about truth we

have within ourselves and our values functioning as humans living our truth. When we know our truth in our heart/bodies there is no hesitation: it is our spirit that enters the wazas not just as a fighter or as a competitor but as a protector of preserving life and being able to move in on an attacker because of a just cause and literally invade the space of our attacker and attack them. Our spirit must be felt inside their bodies and inside their minds. When we truly know we are right in action there is no stopping us from completing what we need to do. When our attacker knows we are just in our actions they will lose. As I was taught, it is the scroll of the "Yang Spirit". Yang is very proactive and very aggressive, and if taught correctly it is just that. I really enjoyed the school's good attitude and that they persevered as some of the techniques are not easy if they don't



Kyoshi Brady demonstrates a reverse leg-entanglement

black belts in this area to form a by-invitation-only class to practice and hone these arts at a greater and deeper level, and I also would like to thank Merrill Sensei for inviting me to help teach and for paying my parking ticket at the "Taj Mahal" health club! Warm regards to all who read this, and keep training!



What goes up...

have a base from the previous lists. In my opinion Professor Okazaki built a very methodical system and regarded the elements of nature and the nature of mind itself. Just follow the recipe and see for yourself. Hans Sensei did an impeccable job in teaching and movement, and I am proud to have him as a friend and a martial arts brother. It was a lot of fun meeting Merrill Sensei's people. What a nice group! I hope that the class helped their understanding and it motivates the

CAMP BUSHIDO WEST



MARTIAL ARTS CAMP

Sonora, California

JULY 27 – AUGUST 1, 2008

All Previous Forms Invalid

Camp Staff

Charles Robinson
8th Dan
Senior Skills Review

Jin Iizumi
Judo Program

Butch Ishisaka
Judo Program

Hans Ingebreetsen
JuJitsu Program

Mark and Lisa Guerrero
Instructors

Baptiste Rinsant
France/Judo Program

Jim Bregman
Judo Program

Stephen Nicholls
England/Ju Jitsu Program

Sponsored By Twin Cities Judo Club

<http://www.twincitiesjudo.com/>

THIS WILL BE A SUNDAY THROUGH FRIDAY CAMP

Continued from page 5...

The Development of Ju-jitsu in Feudalistic Japan

In order to understand the development of Ju Jitsu, it is extremely helpful to recognize the role of the emperor in Japan's history. In early Japan, five clans dominated the political landscape. Each clan claimed divine origin. The Yamato clan ultimately overcame the four other clans and thus produced the line of Emperors that exist to this day.

It is around 800 AD, that warring landlords started hiring warriors to protect and expand their interests. Land was the principal source of power, since in Japan only 20% of the land is suitable for farming. Some of the land barons aligned with the Emperor while others did not. This led to the growth of the Samurai class in the 10th century. The Samurai gave complete loyalty to their Daimyo (feudal landowners) and received land and position in return. Each Daimyo used his Samurai to protect his land and to expand his power and rights to more land. The growth of the Samurai gradually weakened the power of the imperial family over the nation, leading to a time of instability.

In 1192, a military leader Yoritomo, the head of the powerful Minamoto clan, won supremacy over the other clans and declared himself a "samurai shogun" or general-in-chief. The home of the new government was in Kamakura. The Minamoto or "Kamakura Shogunate" is referred to as Japan's feudal period from the relationship between samurai and the Daimyo. The Daimyo swore allegiance to the Shogun or whoever was at war with the Shogun. While various shoguns or warlords effectively ruled Japan through out most of the country's history, the military leaders respected the emperor and were keen in having the imperial legitimization for their position as rulers of Japan.

The Formalization of Ju jitsu

As stated, the origins of the Samurai date back to the 8th century. One of the first documented systems of is dated to around 1,100 by one historian. A famous samurai named Yoshimitsu devised a system

of unarmed self-defense from a form of wrestling and was called *Daitoryu-Aiki-Ju-Jutsu*. This system was used successfully by his family for centuries and thus lead to the development of other systems by rival clans.

Throughout the Muromachi Period (1333 - 1573), Ju jitsu systems were formalized and used as the Samurai's main set of techniques for unarmed combat used by this elite class. The early years of Ju jitsu were secretive. Each family or province had their own style, passing down these techniques only to other family or province members.

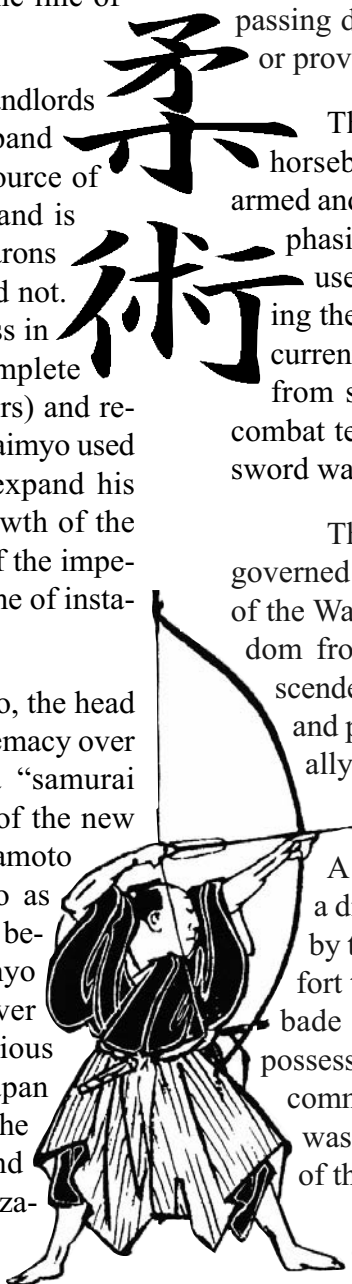
The Samurai were expert in fighting from horseback and on the ground. They practiced armed and un-armed combat. The early Samurai emphasized fighting with the bow and arrow. They used swords for close-in fighting and beheading their enemies. As can be demonstrated in the current Danzan Ryu system, many forms evolved from sword defense techniques and other close combat techniques that could be deployed when the sword was not available.

The beliefs and conduct of the Samurai were governed by the "Bushido Code" which means "Way of the Warrior." The philosophy of Bushido is "freedom from fear." It meant that the Samurai transcended his fear of death. That gave him the peace and power to serve his master faithfully and loyally and die well if necessary. "Duty" is a primary philosophy of the Samurai.

A major impetus to the rise of the Samurai as a distinct class was an edict established in 1588 by then Shogun Toyotomi Hideyoshi. In an effort to control local land barons, Hideyoshi forbade everyone except his warriors from possessing weapons of any kind. He also forbade commoners from becoming Samurai. This edict was enforced by proceeding rulers until the end of the Edo Period.

The Golden Age of the Samurai

The Edo period (1600 - 1868) was the golden era of the Samurai. The era began when the "most famous Shogun of them all, Ieyasu Tokugawa installed his military government in the City of Edo – now known to us as Tokyo. All of the lords were



MOKOMOKO INVITATIONAL

Karate, Ju Jitsu and Eskrima Tournament

Saturday March 29th, 2008

Campbell Community Center Main Gym
One West Campbell Ave.
Campbell, CA 95008



Registration begins at 7:30 am

Youth Registration = 7:30am-8:30am

Adult Registration = 8:30am-10:00am

Youth competition begins at 9:30am

Adult competition begins at 11:00 am

NO LATE REGISTRATIONS TAKEN!

Presented by:

Zanshin Enterprises and the Shinbukan Dojo

Tournament Director:

Hans Ingebretsen (408) 377-1787

For tournament rules or to pre-register, visit www.shinbukandojo.com

brought under the direct control of the Shogun. As a result, peace reigned and the need for Samurai diminished. As a result, many of the unemployed warriors (ronin) began teaching their own martial arts schools and different styles were formalized. The Takenouchi school, which is acknowledged by many ju jitsu professors to be the oldest of the kind, was founded in 1532 by Hisamori Takenouchi. During this period, Ju-jitsu was simply called Yawara.

During Edo period, it is estimated that 8% of the Japanese population were Samurai. It is also during this period that Japan was completely isolated from the outside world. No subject was allowed to leave the country and no foreigners were allowed to enter Japan. Trade with the outside world was only permitted with the Dutch East India Company who were restricted to a tiny island enclave off the shore of Japan.

The End of the Samurai

In 1854, the U.S. sent a fleet of iron ships to Japan under the command of Commodore Perry and forced Japan to open its doors to the West. This was the beginning of the movement to westernize Japanese society. Civil war led to the demise of the Shogun and reinstatement of the Emperor. Prince Mutsuhito became emperor and took the title of Meiji which meant “enlightened ruler”. It is during the Meiji Period (1868-1911) in which the Japanese feudal system collapsed and imperial rule was re-established. Weapons were no longer allowed to be carried and the army was established based on subscription. As a result of these

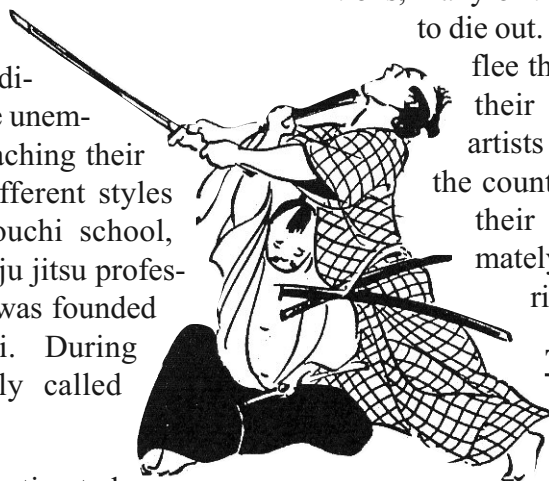
laws and the growing disdain for antiquated traditions, many of the ju jitsu styles and Samurai began to die out. Many traditionalists felt the need to flee the country in order to remain true to their individual values. Many martial artists became seamen as a means to leave the country and taught their skills wherever their ship landed at port. This is ultimately how many martial arts methods arrived in the west.

The Rise of Judo

The demise of ju jitsu and disdain of traditions associated with the old society had another effect. It set the stage for the development and proliferation of Judo. In 1882, Dr. Jigoro Kano developed a new system called Judo. The sport flourished due to several factors. Ju-jitsu was associated with the samurai class but it was also being applied recklessly to innocent people – perhaps due to the unemployment and displacement of the Samurai. Also, according to Dr. Kano, ju-jitsu contests in those days “were extremely rough and frequently cost the participants their lives.”

The new system barred many of the techniques from

contests but allowed them to be continued in the form of “katas” and “randori” (free-play) to practice techniques with a partner in a non-combative manner. Dr. Kano also introduced the belt ranking system that is used by many martial arts systems. The new system was a respectable form of physical education that was embraced by the new society.



Professor Okazaki (center) and his brother, Gen Kichi (far left)

Many tournaments between judo and ju jitsu practitioners took place during this time period. Without the ability to strike and kick (judo rules) the ju jitsu practitioner was limited in techniques and as a result, the Judo practitioner often won. As a result, ju jitsu was even more reduced in practice and Judo be-



Professor Okazaki (far right) in 1922

came Japan's principal martial art form.

It was the Japanese police that lent revitalization to ju jitsu. While the Police were largely responsible for the growth of Judo by adopting it as their defense system, they realized that striking and kicking techniques were still needed. They added them to Judo and developed the ju jitsu style Taiho-Jitsu.

Professor Seishiro Okazaki : Founder of Danzan Ryu Ju Jitsu

Seishiro Okazaki was born in Fukushima Japan on January 28, 1890. According to one source, the Okazaki family roots could be traced back 16 generations to a Samurai family. The family had lost its fortune so at he left for Hawaii at age 16 to find a better life. Like other Japanese immigrants, he found work in the sugar cane fields in Oahu.

In 1909, Professor Okazaki moved to Hilo on the big island. He was not healthy. He was diagnosed with what was thought at the time to be "pre-tubercular condition". In search of a cure, he went to a Youshi-Ryu Ju jitsu dojo in Hilo run by Kichimatsu Tanaka. The strenuous workouts cured his condition and gave Professor Okazaki, in his own words, a "body of iron." He studied a number of martial arts including Hawaiian Lua. According to Robert Reish, it is believed that he learned Lua from an old Hawaiian instructor or "kumu" named David Kainhee in the Puna district of Hawaii and mastered 46 bone break-

ing techniques.

He gained martial arts notoriety in a famous fight in 1922 when he beat boxing champion Carl Morris with a throw that wrenched the arm of the boxer. In 1924, Professor returned to Japan and underwent a study of the various schools, or "ryu" of the most popular Jujutsu styles of the times. When he returned to the Islands later that year, he continued his study of Jujutsu under the various masters who had come to Hawaii from Japan. In addition to the martial disciplines, Professor Okazaki studied Kappo and Seifukujutsu during this his time in Japan.

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Director Stephen "Skippy" Cooper
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on the birth of their healthy
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According to sensei and author Rawlin Blake, Professor Okazaki visited Professor Kano's Judo dojo at during his time in Japan and the two were very impressed with each other's systems. While I was first skeptical of this assertion, Professor Kano lived until 1938 so this is entirely possible from a historical perspective. From this experience, Okazaki placed great emphasis on the moral principles of Judo and considered

them to be an essential part of one's martial arts development. Thus, Professor Okazaki achieved a synthesis of ancient and modern elements into a complete system of judo and ju jitsu.

Okazaki incorporated the best of what he learned from all of his martial arts teachings and created an eclectic system which he called, "Danzan Ryu". He chose this name in honor of his Mushu Jutsu Kung Fu instructor who used to call the Hawaiian Islands "Danzan" which means "sandalwood Mountain" in Chinese. The islands used to be heavily populated with sandalwood trees which were used for constructing temples in China.

In 1926 he moved from Hilo to Maui and focused on his massage business. This was when he first listed his full-time profession as "Ju-jitsu instructor". He built a large massage and ju jitsu complex with his brother Genkitchi and began training students in Danzan Ryu.

In 1930, Okazaki opened the Nikko Sanatorium of Restoration Massage in Honolulu. Many famous personalities were treated by Professor Okazaki, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt, actress Shirley Temple, actor George Burns, and Olympic athlete/actor Johnny Weismuller.

The massage business was the money making enterprise. However, there was no real dojo at this

time. All that was available was a 20 by 40 foot slab of concrete behind the office. According to Professor Okazaki's son Hachiro, the first classes were small but no one ever got hurt on the "mat". It wasn't until several years later that he was able to afford a mat. That is when classes began to grow. In 1936, Professor Okazaki established what became the American Ju Jitsu Institute (AJI). In 1937, a new student named Sig Kufferath joined the dojo. He would later be named successor to Professor Okazaki.

According to one source, Professor Okazaki was interned for six months after the war began with Japan in 1941. More recent sources indicate he was merely questioned and released. In any event, he was not detained long due to his connections. He was also fortunate in that his dojo was not disturbed, as his students protected it from looters who ransacked Japanese homes and businesses. Because of the



Professor Kufferath (right) receives his Kaidensho certificate

preservation of his assets, he was able to lend aid to the Asian community who had formerly shunned him. In this way he became accepted by people who had initially shunned him for taking Caucasian students.

During wartime, Professor Okazaki continued teaching. He taught hand to hand combat to the US Army and assisted the US military in creating a hand-to-hand combat curriculum (based largely on the 120 Commando Technique list). Given his heritage and the war with Japan, this is truly a remarkable feat.

Professor Okazaki died on July 12, 1951 at the age of sixty-two. As discussed, Professor was a pioneer in martial arts. Besides teaching Caucasian students, he was a firm believer in women's rights and wrote an illustrated book about teaching women. In Danzan Ryu, the advanced students assist in teaching the newer students. This was very rare during his time. In this sense, he truly embodied the Hawaiian virtue of *kokua*, or sharing, that he valued so much. During his lifetime, Professor Okazaki studied 52 different styles of Ju Jitsu. This was a unique opportunity to study styles that never before, and perhaps never since, were openly accessible. In effect, Professor Okazaki was a pioneer in mixed-martial arts training. In spite of this, Professor Okazaki was more renowned during his lifetime as a massage therapist and healer than a martial artist.

Danzan Ryu Moves to the Mainland

Professor Okazaki's dream was to have a school in every state of the Union. One of the first Danzan Ryu schools was started by Ray Law in Oakland in 1939, and shortly thereafter by Bud Estes in Chico. Others such as Professor Richard Rickerts and John Cahill opened up schools as well. In 1957, Professor Okazaki's appointed successor, Sig Kufferath, came to the mainland and began teaching in the Bay Area.

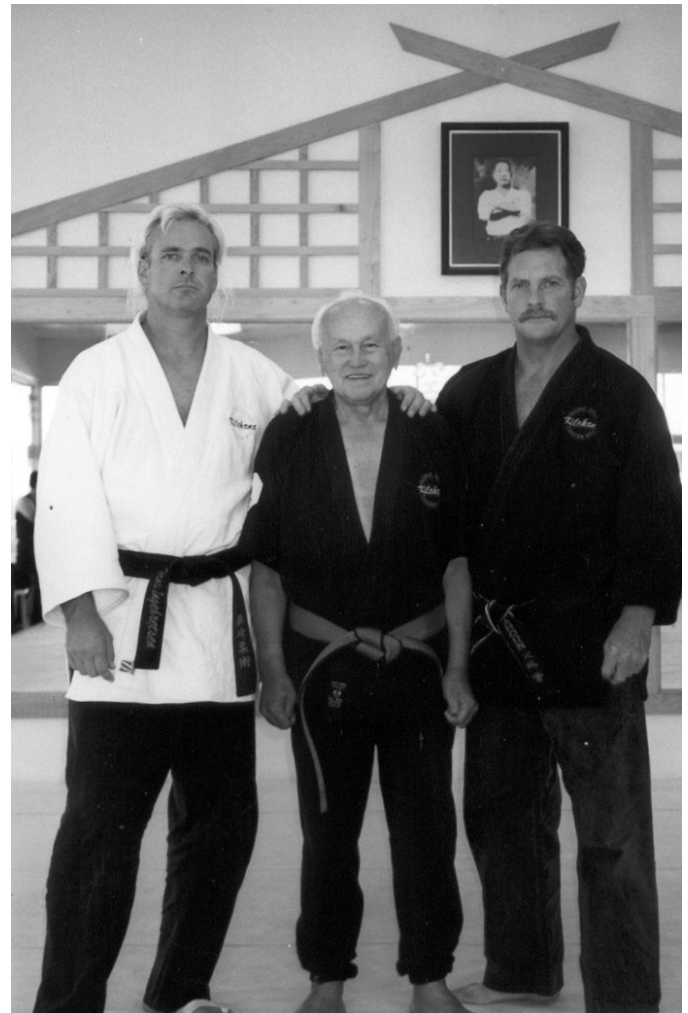
Professor Okazaki's Successor – Sig Kufferath

Siegfried Kufferath was born on February 16, 1911 in Honolulu – the second of eleven children. His father was attached to the German Consulate in Tokyo, Japan for 26 years. Sig's mother was Japanese. Seven of his brothers and sisters were born in Kobe. 11 different languages were spoken in the Kufferath home.

Professor Kufferath was a quarter mile track star at McKinley High School in Honolulu, and the University of Hawaii. He was three time Hawaiian

A.A.U 440-yard track champion in the late 1920's and early 30's.

In 1937 he was asked to visit the ju jitsu class of one of his neighbors. That neighbor happened to be Professor Henry Seishiro Okazaki. He started training seriously and earned his black belt in 1941. In 1942 he began teaching at Okazaki's Kodenkan dojo. At that time, he also organized his own "Nikko" Ju jitsu club at the Kaheka Lane Judo School in Honolulu.



Sensei Hans Ingebreetsen, Professor Sig Kufferath, and Sensei Dale Kahoun, three of the founding members of the Kilohana Martial Arts Association (Photo courtesy Hans Ingebreetsen)

In April of 1944, Professor Kufferath was inducted into the U.S. Army. After completing basic training he was assigned to Special Services and taught hand-to-hand combat in Hawaii. This came about after he had defeated the current hand-to-hand combat instructor when confronted by him during training. Professor Kufferath was honorably discharged in 1946; he resumed his ju jitsu Classes at Kaheka Lane School.

Professor Kufferath learned the entire system from Professor Okazaki and since he knew Japanese, was taught the system in that language. Apparently he needed help with the translations from his family. He also learned the Kappo and Seifukujutsu, techniques of adjustment and restoration.

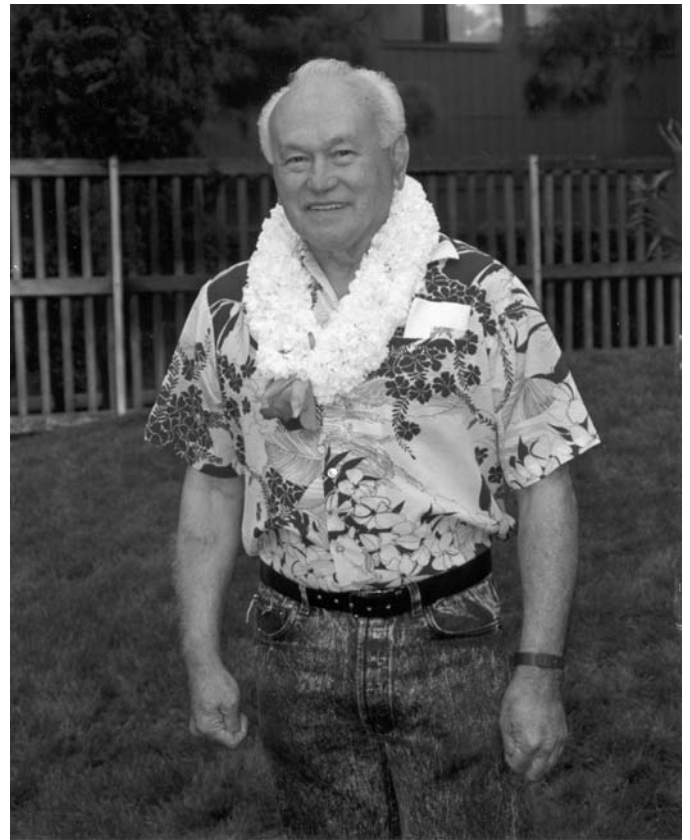
In February of 1948 Professor Okazaki bestowed Sig with the title of Shihan (Master) via a certificate called "Kaidensho", or Full Transmission and Mastery. Professor Okazaki appointed Sig Kufferath chief instructor of his Kodenkan dojo in 1949. After Professor Okazaki's death in 1951,

Professor Okazaki made Professor Kufferath chief instructor of his Kodenkan dojo in the late 1940's. After Professor Okazaki's death in 1951, Professor Kufferath was formally elected by the board of directors of the American Jujitsu Institute (AJI) to succeed Professor Okazaki as Professor of Danzan-Ryu Ju jitsu. This became official October 6, 1953. Professor Kufferath began practicing Judo and Aikido in the early 1950's. He earned his black belt in Kodokan Judo (1956) and Aikido (1965).

In 1957, Professor Kufferath left Hawaii for California. He settled in the Willow Glen area of San Jose and took a position in the accounting department of Dole Company where he worked until his retirement in 1976. In California, he first taught at San Jose's Pacific Judo Academy. In 1960 he began teaching at the Los Altos Parks and Recreation Department and founded the Los Altos Aikijitsu Dojo (School). A year later he moved to Santa Clara.

In later years, Professor Kufferath became chief instructor at the Nikko Ju jitsu School in Mountain View and taught self-defense classes for the Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Department.

In 1973, he began working at the Kodenkan Ju jitsu School, teaching courses in restoration therapy and special black belt instructor classes, and running seminars all over the nation. In 1988, Professor Kufferath began teaching at the Pacific Coast Association of Kenpo Ju jitsu in Campbell, CA. where he also continued his Courses in Restoration Therapy and special black belt instructor classes. In 1996 Prof. Kufferath helped organized and became founder of the Pacific Coast Kilohana, a ju jitsu organization.



Professor Kufferath on his 80th birthday

Professor Kufferath passed away in his home in Santa Clara on May 7, 1999. According to many that knew him, he was a kind man who always saw the good, was patient and always trying to improve himself physically and spiritually.



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