



Ka Leo O Kodenkan

American Jujitsu Institute

Since 1939

Volume 2013

"Un Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono"

Issue 2

2013 Camp Kokua - Anchorage, Alaska



Camp Kokua 2013 was recently hosted by the Alaska Jujitsu Institute June 20 - 23rd in Anchorage, Alaska. Our host were Professor Terry Adlawan and his wife Sussie. While the event was small in comparison with previous events, it was stellar in all other areas. An elite group of AJI Instructors committed themselves to the event.

Professors of the AJI included President Samuel Luke, Vice Presidents Scott Horiuchi and Sir Kai-noa Li, Director Ken Eddy, Regional Vice Presi-

dents Gary Jones, Glenn Medici III, Carlos Gallegos, Terry Adawan along with Professors Hans Ingebretsen, Kevin Dalrymple, Zane Graham, Tom Rennie, as well as a number of other black belts.

The participants were treated to a variety of martial arts techniques including Kodenkan Jujitsu, Hawaiian Lua, Judo, Karate as well as Healing Arts.

See articles elsewhere in this newsletter.....



Aloha

Prof. Daniel Saragosa

I would like to take this opportunity to thank both Prof. Terry Adlawan and his wife Sussie for such a wonderful job they did in presenting the 2013 Camp Kokua. The event was

held the weekend of June 20-23rd at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Anchorage, Alaska. From the very onset, we felt that this was to be a special event. On day one, Professors Glenn Medici III and Kevin Dalrymple were treated to “Combat” style salmon fishing their first day. The fishing was said to bear a resemblance to tackle football as many anglers in the river jockeyed for the best fishing spots. It was a long day, but the group returned with some salmon which we promptly disposed of that evening.

Arriving on Thursday morning, a group from Hawaii was taken to visit a wildlife refuge where we were able to take in (close up) the various Alaskan wildlife such as elk, bears, caribou, eagles, bison and other creatures. Some of the group visited the Portage Glacier, a first-time experience for all. A trip to the Alaskan Heritage and Cultural Center was also included the following day.

The initial reception, held Friday night at the Alaska Dojo was well attended. Demonstrations and impromptu classes were well received. This was followed by a wonderful dinner, put together by our hosts. Dinner included the fresh salmon that was caught by the AJI anglers earlier that day.

The event went without a hitch with a wonderful variety of classes for the attendees. Many had a hard time turning in early as the midnight sun kept even the most tiresome, up into the wee hours of the morning.

We would like to thank all of the members of the Alaska Jujitsu Institute for making everyone feel at home and part of their family. A reflection of the true spirit of “Kokua”. Aloha!



**Alaskan Wild
Life**



**Alaskan
Heritage and
Cultural
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What is a Professor?

Prof. William Fischer

Some of the questions that come up occasionally from newer martial arts people are "what does it mean to be called *Professor*," and "are there levels of professorship just like levels of black belt?" Recently, the questions were raised again and they merit some discussion.

Addressing the first question, I believe that someone who is involved in the martial disciplines over a period of time goes through changes as he or she progresses. They start as "martial practitioners," learning the basic techniques and copying the movements as best as they can. Everyone who begins a journey down the path of any martial art starts here. Over a period of time, the person comes to know the techniques and perform them with proficiency. At some point, they begin taking techniques apart, laying the parts out and analyzing them to learn why they work. It is here, when the essence of a technique can be identified and used to teach the technique to any student, regardless of size, weight, age, etc., that they transition to the stage of becoming a "martial artist."

There is much more to the arts than physical techniques, and as the martial artist gains knowledge, there is an understanding of the tremendous obligation that attaches to it. To be a Professor of anything is an acknowledgement by others within that group, usually other Professors, that you "profess" the entire philosophy the entity carries, as reflected by one's actions. In the case of our system, what a Danzan Ryu Professor professes can be found in the Esoteric Principles: gratitude for what Heaven and Earth provide; obligation to the family, the community and the nation; refraining from arrogance; courage, modesty, service and loyalty. When a person engenders these qualities and virtues in his daily life, he is certainly a candidate for the title of Professor.

As to a ranking regime in professorship, this is a purely subjective concept. However, just as there are levels of the title of monsignori, the same may be said of the title of Professor.

1. At the top of the list, by virtue of its historical status within the Danzan Ryu family, is professorship issued by the American Jujitsu Institute of Hawaii with the title, "*Professor of the Institute*." Its first professor was Professor Okazaki and the Institute was the only body that he personally approved. The fact that a person from any organization can be conferred the title by the AJI suggests that the Institute transcends organizational boundaries in favor of the Danzan Ryu jujitsu system, so as to recognize worthy individuals.

2. Next come titles conferred by legitimate Danzan Ryu organizations. Generally, the criteria for conferral of the title of Professor is uniform among the various organizations, with very little variance and, as indicated above, the measuring stick is the Esoteric Principles. Because of the similarity of the prerequisites, other organizations usually recognize and honor the Professors outside of their respective organizations.

3. Lastly, there is the "organizational Professor." These are titles issued primarily for loyalty to a particular organization. The expectations are not dictated or defined by the Esoteric Principles, as in the case of a Danzan Ryu professor. They are defined by what organizational obligations are expected of the conferee. Examples of such expectations might be the registering of all students in the person's dojo with that particular organization, heavy or exclusive participation in the organization's events (and requiring one's students to attend) or requiring all Black Belt candidates to test with that organization. To the organizational professor, the dojo, the sensei and the *ryu* take a back seat.

When one looks at these defining expectations, the distinction between a Danzan Ryu professor

and an organizational professor becomes clear. A Danzan Ryu professor is expected to live his life by the Esoteric Principles. An organizational professor is expected to follow the rule of the group, whether or not that rule collides or contradicts the Esoteric Principles or established norms of Ohana and Kokua. From this, one may reasonably infer that if an "organizational Professor" fails to adhere to the organizational expectations that his or her title can be stripped away. \

In my life, I have met dozens of people with the title of Professor. To me, there are some that I term, "24/7 Professors" by virtue of their demeanor and their lives: the names of Professor Wheat, Professor Gonzales, Professor Jay, Professor Holck, Professor Limbago, Professor Luke, Professor Congistre and Professor Estes are but a

few. There are others, and I include myself, that have not attained that level and are still working towards it. This comprises a majority of those with the title of Professor. On the mat, I am "Professor Fischer" and off the mat, I'm "Bill." Perfection of character is not easily achieved and is a lifelong pursuit.

Sadly, there are some for whom I use the title solely as a courtesy title and not one of respect. These are usually the ones who insist on being called "Professor" while at the same time acting contrary to the Esoteric Principles. Ohana and Kokua are empty terms that are bandied about without thought or commitment. Their actions, however, never go unnoticed and continue to define them. As the character, Kuato, said in the movie, **Total Recall**, --"You are what you do. A man is defined by his actions."

Camp Kokua 2013

Land of the Midnight Sun

"Where Hawaii and Alaska Meet"

All of us at Alaska Jujitsu Institute wish to thank all who were in attendance for Camp Kokua 2013. Without all of you, this would not have been as great as it was. Our students were so impressed with all the Professors and their willingness to share of their talents and knowledge.

The event began at our dojo, with registration and the opening reception. There were 32 AJI members in attendance. The food was amazing and prepared by Professor Terry Adlawan. Our students put on a few demonstrations and before too long several of the professors suited up and hit the mats with the kids. It was nearly 10:00 pm when we winded down.

Saturday morning we had bow in at 8:30 am. Again it was impressive to meet the Professors as Professor Kaiona Li gave a blessing over the event with a Hawaiian version of the "Haka". From there classes continued until 5:00 PM.

Sunday morning we had classes for half the day allowing everyone time for sight seeing. Later that evening we had our farewell banquet, which was perfect (except for the food)!

Each night Terry and I had the hospitality suite in our room and it was great fun to watch everyone taking pictures of the sky at 4:00am! The best part for Terry and I was the relaxed time in the hospitality suite talking story with good friends.

Monday as some were returning home, the rest of the group took in some sight-seeing. Some of the guys went fishing on the Kenai River, while the rest of us hit Portage Glacier, the Wild Life Conservation Center and early in the evening we stood along the Turnagain Inlet to watch the bore tide come rolling in. After that we all gathered at our home for an impromptu BBQ.

Once again, we can not thank all of you for coming.

Aloha from Alaska,

Professor Terry and Sensei Sussie Adlawan

See pictures and more on Pages 8 and 9!

A Look at the Danzan Ryu 'Ohana Black Belt Weekend 2013

Written by Chris Nicholas, Rokudan

Photos courtesy of Ernie DeMoss



In almost any Martial Arts Event, there are certain moments that stand out. That was not the case this past weekend, however. Every moment stood out!!!!!! The Danzan Ryu 'Ohana Black Belt Weekend saw 15 Professors sharing their knowledge with 66 black belts in three different classrooms in one of the most unique formats I have ever seen. There were Professors and Students from the Pacific Jujitsu Alliance, Kilohana Martial Arts Association, Shoshin Ryu Yudanshaki, American Jujitsu Institute, Jujitsu American, American Judo & Jujitsu Federation and Bushidokan Federation. And at the end of the first day, it peaked in an historic moment.

On Saturday morning we knew it was going to be a great day, although a bit hot with temperatures in the 90's. It started with the bow in and explanation of the day's events. Then Prof Bill Fischer gave an outstanding lecture on Ethics in the Martial Arts. After that, the group split up and started to get sweaty. Shinin No Maki and Shinyo No Maki split into three rooms. All rooms had two main Professors in charge but the doors were kept open and the other Professors would wander in to share their perspective on an art they truly loved. All the different Professors working together in all the different classes so that every-

one benefited, no matter which classroom they were in.

After the first set of classes, it was time to cool down a bit as Prof. McKean shared concepts of Dojo Management. It was an open forum as students asked questions but also shared their experiences of what worked and what did not when



running a school. Then it was off for a quick lunch and back on the mat for Prof Mike Esmailzadeh who discussed the techniques of teaching.

Then time to ramp it up again, as half the group trained the back half of Shinyo No Maki while the other half were shown how to take Shime No Kata and Oku No Kata to the next level. Prof Ingebretsen and Prof Ken Eddy led Shinyo No Maki as Prof McKean and Prof Coelho raised our awareness in the Shime and Oku class. As I worked in the Shime/Oku class, Prof James Muro would share little tidbits of knowledge with me and my best friend, Mike Tucker. This knowledge came at a price though as we were then asked to demonstrate those enhancements to the class at large so that everyone got a new perspective on the arts.



Finally the day concluded with Iron Tessen No Maki, Tanto No Maki, and Diato No Maki. No one was left wanting in those classes as the Professors Esmailzadeh, Jenkins, Nolte, Shehorn, Spencer and Eddy shared these traditional arts... but with a little twist here and there to take things up a notch.

When it was time to call it a day, we gathered in the main room to bow out. But first the three host organizations, Shoshin Ryu, Kilohana, and Pacific Jujitsu Alliance awarded some special promotions to a few of their Black Belts. It was at this point we witnessed history as Prof Larry Nolte received his Hachidan. Prof Nolte, who is Senior Instructor at the Medford Judo Academy (the oldest Danzan Ryu School still open and in the same location), received his Shodan from Prof. Bud Estes in 1960. Prof Nolte was praised by Prof Muro and Prof Rebmann for his years of devotion to Danzan Ryu Jujitsu. But it didn't stop there as Prof Fischer then announced that this quiet and humble man was this year's inductee to the Danzan Ryu Jujitsu's Hall of Fame!!!!

After an evening of camaraderie, we were back on the mat Sunday Morning. Sensei Ashley Rebmann shared the Children's Program developed by Prof Ray Law, still in use today in Prof Rebmann's club. Then it was time to get busy with Tanju No Maki and Hawaiian Hanbo. This class was followed by an Open Forum class where all the Professors shared the mat and taught their favorite techniques. After a slightly longer lunch, Prof Ingebretsen brought out the torture sticks and cement blocks to finish the day with sore ears and crumbled concrete.

I have fun at almost every event I go to. This was no exception. The camaraderie, combined with the high level of instruction made for an outstanding training environment. If this was any indication of what to expect in 2014, I am excited for the big 'Ohana event next June. Mark your calendars, you are not going to want to miss it!!!!!!



Ohana Black Belt Weekend

June 26, 2013 was the weekend of a special gathering for DANZAN RYU JUJITSU practitioners. The Gathering took place at the Amador Judo and Jujitsu dojo in Livermore California, a nice dojo with multiple rooms for practice of Karate, Judo, Jujitsu as well Dance classes. There were Professors and students from Oregon, Nevada, California (naturally) and elsewhere in attendance, 80 people in all which is great for a small weekend seminar.

Danzan ryu is comprised of multiple lists of techniques each teaching sets of principles that are intertwined with each other and are taught at specific ranks to insure the progression of the student in understanding not only the physical aspects of technique but also to progress in the mental, philosophical and psychological aspects of the path that we have chosen to follow in the martial arts, this process is inherent in all styles of the arts, some more than others and to differing degrees.

This weekend was devoted to practicing the techniques from the lists of Kiai No Maki and the Instructors List of Shinyo No Maki as well as differing lectures, now keep in mind that the instructors list is only taught to Nidan and above as this list is designed for the instructor to defend the school against attackers of different arts or styles other than their own.

Some techniques defend against a judoka, some against a boxer, some against a karateka, and others against the inner demons that we all have. this is not just about self defense but rather SURVIVAL because in the old days if someone challenged you in your dojo it wasn't just about I'm better than

you, more accurately it was about life and death

and taking your students, village etc. and as you can guess these techniques can be very destructive and deadly so a lot of care was taken by all because,

As the old saying goes " IF YOU BREAK YOUR UKE YOU HAVE NO ONE TO PLAY WITH "

The list of Kiai No Maki is comprised of techniques for the development of the inner strength, focus and attitude as well as other aspects that make up the person internally. This list is usually taught in the Brown belt stages so with the permission of their Sensei there were a few Brown belts in attendance, Lucky Bugga's.

Some of the techniques being taught were Tanju No Maki (gun defense), Hanbo No Maki (short staff techniques), Boken Techniques (defense against sword) and many more so it was a busy weekend.

Not all of the weekend was about working out, there was time for food, sit around and talk story, reminisce about other experiences and people with whom have past and we miss but the stories are always the best because we get insight into the people we know and look forward to seeing often.

It was a great gathering and I for one look forward to the next time.

Sincerely, *Sensei Mike Bern*



Mike Bern is the Chief Instructor at the High Desert Martial Arts School in Gardnerville, Nv.



Left: Professors at the opening ceremony.



Right: Nolan Yonekura (Sensei) watches Luke Horiuchi practice his technique on Austin Streadbeck, (Sensei).



Left: The girls of the Alaska Jujitsu Institute.



Right: Professor Kevin Dalrymple.



Left: Professors Ken Eddy and Tom Rennie.

Right: Students of Myron Severson practicing their Yawara techniques.





Left: Professors Scott Horiuchi and Terry Adlawan.



Middle: Prof. Zane Graham instructing in Seifukujutsu.



Right: Founders of Camp Kokua, Prof. Zane and Deb Graham, along with Gwen Jones, wife of Prof. Gary Jones, atop Mt. Aleyeska!



Left: Kathy Balaban—Lua Class.

Right: Prof. Scott Horiuchi's Newaza Class.



Prof. Hans Ingebretsen's Lua Class.





Class photo following a session at the Alaska Jujitsu Institute's Dojo!

Part II of Budo

By Prof. Kainoa Li

Another window to the past of Japan's martial arts legacy is the ways of the Ninja. Steeped in mythology, the ninja of the 7th century were said to be mountain people employed as assassins or as mercenaries for guerilla warfare. En No Gyoja, a warrior monk, is credited as being the first to set up an organized training camp in the Togakure mountain range around this time. In the 1165 AD Daisuke Nishina left the mountains for Iga province and studied with mystic warrior monk Kain Boshi adding formal skill sets and philosophy to his base of wilderness survival and guerilla tactics. From there the Ninja became the expert fighters their legends are built upon. The ninja were often seen as opponents to the samurai in popular stories; but these stories were often told by the losing side of a battle. In truth many ninja were samurai, especially towards the end of the Samurai era when many disenfranchised samurai were "Ronin", masterless warriors without employment. The many arts the ninja would study, known in Japan today as Taijutsu, also included all manner of weapons, unarmed combat, and the kind of specific stealth, intelligence gathering, concealment, and silent killing skills a modern special forces commando would use to sneak up on an enemy or infiltrate a fortified structure. Like yin and yang, the Samurai and the Ninja are two expressions of a professional warrior of feudal Japan that would have spent much of their lives developing themselves into complete warriors in all areas of life.

Through much of Japan's history there was a constant power struggle between lords of various clans. As each group developed it's powerbase, those responsible for the

teaching of martial arts broke down their instruction into areas of study so that students could progress from one set of instruction to another. In times of war peasants would often be gathered and taught only the skills they would specifically need for that particular battle. Over time particular teachers became well known for their mastery of a specific weapon or type of unarmed combat and students within a clan would seek them out because of a particular interest in that style. In times of peace these distinct styles became even more pronounced as the practical need for them became less significant. Another reason specific styles evolved is that specialization was a way for these techniques to survive and passed on to the next generation. Feudal Japan reached it's peak with the Tokugawa Shogunate between 1600 and 1866. During this period the Samurai overthrew the ruling and controlled Japan. In 1866 the Emperor was restored to power after exposure to Western countries and their weapons. Japan became more of a capitalist country instead of a feudal society and the role of the samurai faded from prominence.

Forbidden to wear their swords, many samurai put more focus on the unarmed martial arts. Those that practiced the many arts involved with weapons altered their art for teaching purposes and emphasized the non combative benefits of their study. They became more artistic and aesthetic in nature as a form of exercise, art, or cultural practice after the need for them was eclipsed by firearms. The arrival of firearms, use of cheaper to maintain standing armies, shift in cultural values, and laws against weapons of the Meiji Restoration ending the Samurai era all cemented this change. Martial arts as a form of exercise, sport, and symbol of Japanese culture began to rise in value. The character building aspects of the arts, long present within them, moved to the forefront. Many former samurai made the

transition to make their living as teachers and with exposure to American and European powers the excellence of Japanese martial arts became well respected around the world. By this point specialization had transformed the many aspects of original samurai training into many individual disciplines. Kenjutsu became Iaido and Kendo.

Unlike many other countries in Asia, Japan very carefully controlled trade with America and the countries of Europe. After adapting to foreign weapons and military industry, Japan soon emerged as the most powerful country in Asia. By the early 20th century Imperial Japan began to expand and takeover territory throughout Asia. With this came a new interest in the martial arts as a way of building up national pride and encouraging a warrior ethos in Japan's military. Gichin Funakoshi, a very well educated master of two styles of Okinawan Karate, traveled to Japan to demonstrate for the emperor. The response was phenomenal and Funakoshi moved to Japan and created his own style called Shotokan. The Japanese changed the kanji for Karate so that it meant "empty hand" instead of "China hand" to reflect Japanese pride. Funakoshi became close friends with Jigoro Kano and exchanged ideas with him. Karate adopted the Kyu-Dan belt system developed by Kano and both men founded university clubs in Tokyo. Other martial arts such as Kendo followed their example. The martial arts were becoming synonymous with Japan's new status as a world power. Experts like Daito Ryu Aiki Jujitsu master Sokaku Takeda were sought out to teach Admirals, Generals, politicians, commandos, and special agents. One of these agents was a young man named Morihei Ueshiba. Ueshiba went on special missions for Japanese intelligence and utilized his skills under those dangerous circumstances. When he returned he felt a need to dedicate his life to spiritual development and formed a less violent style of Aiki jujitsu he called Aikido. The use of "Do" at the end instead of "Jutsu" indicated a "Way" of harmony rather than a fighting method of harmony. Aikido was more about avoiding conflict than blending with it. It became very popular with well educated intellectuals as a form of stress relief. Ueshiba also adopted Kano's ranking system and Aikido became one of the five major arts along with Judo, Karate, Kendo, and Sumo.

By the 1930's Japan had grown in power tremendously. Though the samurai were no longer in power, their memory became a romantic icon of the Japanese warrior. Every member of the Japanese military began to emulate them in spirit. Japanese officers and non-commissioned officers were issued swords and used them with terrifying results as Imperial Japanese military action expanded throughout Asia and the Pacific. By the time WWII began much of the world feared Japanese military might and the "secret fighting skills" of the Japanese warrior. At this time very few Americans had knowledge of these skills. Some, like actor James Cagney and President Theodore Roosevelt, had actually earned rank in Judo. This was especially true in the Hawaiian Islands where Henry S. Okazaki had established his Judo and Jujitsu school. Okazaki openly

taught people of various ethnic and cultural backgrounds in the unique integrated environment of Hawaii. Many of his students were immediately sought out to help American soldiers and marines learn how to fight against trained Japanese troops. Sadly, many American Japanese who had studied these arts were not trusted by their fellow Americans. In the wake of Pearl Harbor and the ethnic prejudice that followed many were placed in internment camps. Some of this was counter balanced by the service of Japanese Americans in the war in Europe. They proved themselves to be amongst America's very best in fighting, and shared their knowledge of Japanese fighting arts with their fellow soldiers.

After the war, many of the martial arts were made illegal by American and British occupation forces. There was genuine concern that these arts would encourage violence while peace was attempting to be established. Because of its peaceful credo, it was one of the first arts to be approved to be practiced after WWII ended. Judo and Karate also survived and surprisingly flourished as American soldiers, sailors, and marines flocked to dojo to study while stationed in Japan. Many of them came back to America and shared what they learned in their home towns. Through the forties and fifties most people in Japan and other countries practiced quietly. Teachers and their students kept what they knew to themselves and finding a school was by word of mouth. Martial arts had retreated from the pre WWII era to become more focused on character development as they had been in the late 19th century. Then, in the 1960's, there was a very major change.

Film and television steadily grew in popular culture throughout the 1950's. Eventually techniques from martial arts began to appear in film and television as more than just a rare exotic novelty. Ed Parker, a Kenpo expert from Hawaii, taught Hollywood actors and worked as a bodyguard and private tutor for Elvis Presley. He and Robert Trias, an American who had studied in Japan, opened commercial schools that became very successful. Jigoro Kano's dream became realized when Judo became an Olympic sport at the Tokyo Olympics of 1964. Film icons like James Bond utilized martial arts to defeat the villains, tournaments in America created a new breed of athlete, and the exploration of personal ego that gained momentum in the 1960's all fueled the power and mystique of the martial arts. Japanese Karate experts like Nishiyama, Oshima, Enoeda, and Kanazawa moved to America and Europe and found a successful livelihood there. Bruce Lee, though Chinese, helped fill Karate schools with children eager to learn. By the 1970's martial arts had hit it big in America. America's chief export to the world was film, so it wasn't long before martial arts became popular worldwide.

The mystique of the Samurai covered the screen in the works of Japanese director Akira Kurosawa and the television miniseries "SHOGUN". 1980's B-

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HUNAS, HODADS AND OTHER POSERS

By Wm. M. Fischer, Prof.

If there is one thing that the martial arts has, it is honorific titles. We have Renshi, Kyoshi, Hanshi, Shihan, Dai-Shihan, Tasshi, Professor, Senior Professor, Professor Emeritus, Grandmaster, Great Grandmaster, Really Great Grandmaster---the beat goes on. The current *title du jour* popped up only recently in conversation: the title of "Huna."

I had never heard this term and was decidedly curious as to what a Huna was. In researching it on the Internet, I discovered several interesting things. Wikipedia describes Huna as a "non-native Hawaiian word adopted by Max Long which he coined in 1936 to describe his theory of metaphysics which he linked to ancient Hawaiian "Kahunas," or experts. Huna, the Hawaiian word for "secret," dealt with religious beliefs and practices which Long sought to study. Unfortunately, the Kahunas would not talk to Mr. Long or give him the time of day. Notwithstanding the above, Long had a "revelation" in 1934 that the religious practices were encoded in the Hawaiian language itself. Later Huna teachers linked Huna to aliens from certain star systems or connections with India or West Africa.

Despite the supposed link to Hawaii, Hawaiian scholars state categorically that Huna study is not, and never was, Hawaiian. Those connected with Max Long and Huna research, however, promote Huna as a source of empowerment, spirituality, energy and metaphysical healing powers--something what you might get when you mix Tony Robbins and poi. In essence, a Huna is some sort of way to channel the power of positive thinking into a healing energy and, simply put, the new title of Huna is equated with "healer."

While I found this mildly fascinating, I could not bring myself to order the free CD from Huna.com (which would have put me on a list that assured endless phone calls and e-mails hawking "Just in to the Huna Store!"). What can be more fascinating than chanting my way to better health, you ask? It is that some have now endowed themselves with the title of "Huna" or "Healer" within the martial arts community.

That thought brought me back down Memory Lane to my very short-lived connection to surfing in the '60's. It was the time of the Beach Boys, the Surfaris and Jan & Dean. Being a surfer in high school was instant popularity. I owned the requisite surfboard, 9 feet, 6 inches in length, and had the requisite surf rack on my car. Canvas swim trunks, complete with stripe?--you bet! St. Christopher surfer medal?--never traveled to the beach without it! Wet suit jacket?--absolutely! Deep tan?--one of the best! An ability to stay on the surfboard?--not a prayer.

In looking back, I was what was termed a "hodad." A hodad, for those of you that missed the 60's (or attended too many Pink Floyd concerts and have blown out memories in that wing of the brain), was someone who posed as a surfer. As a matter of fact, I believe the current vernacular for a hodad is "poser." It was not that I wanted to be a hodad. I certainly spent time in the water trying not to be. However, I could not stay on a surfboard if my feet were Super Glued to it. That summer, I traded my canvas trunks for a judogi and a white belt.

I suppose that's why the use of the term, Huna, struck me so. Call me skeptical or a non-believer. I see those who fancy the new title as today's "hodad healers" who use the Hawaiian word as a connection to the Sandlewood Mountains, despite the fact that there is little, if any, nexus. In that Huna is "secret," it creates the new esoteric inner circle. The self-described Hunas hang onto the Hawaiian word like it was a longboard, for all to see--on the highway but not in the water. Moreover, it suggests considerable arrogance that a person would self-designate himself with a title. As I sit here, I see it as silly. If I really put thought into it, I suppose that I would find it sad. Then again, the road to enlightenment, I am told, is difficult--**and virtually impossible without the free CD.**

Part II of Budo - Continued from Page 11

By Prof. S. Kainoa Li

movies popularized the Ninja, and Steven Seagal made Aikido seem less peaceful, but all the popular in his films of the 1990's. In Japan Shooto integrated kickboxing and wrestling while K-1 brought the knockdown style of fighting originated by Mas Oyama's Kyokushin Kai Karate popular all over the world. The Gracie family from Brazil had learned Judo and Jiu-jitsu in the beginning of the 20th century and had evolved it into a championship form of no holds barred fighting in Brazil. In 1993 they brought their expertise to world acclaim in the first Ultimate Fighting Championship. Japan followed suit where many similar events gained popular momentum so that by the 21st century the concept of "Mixed Martial Arts" had eclipsed all other combat sports as the most popular fighting contests in the world.

Today financial success from martial arts is found in commercial schools, the entertainment industry, merchandise, and MMA tournaments. These are the things that everyone knows

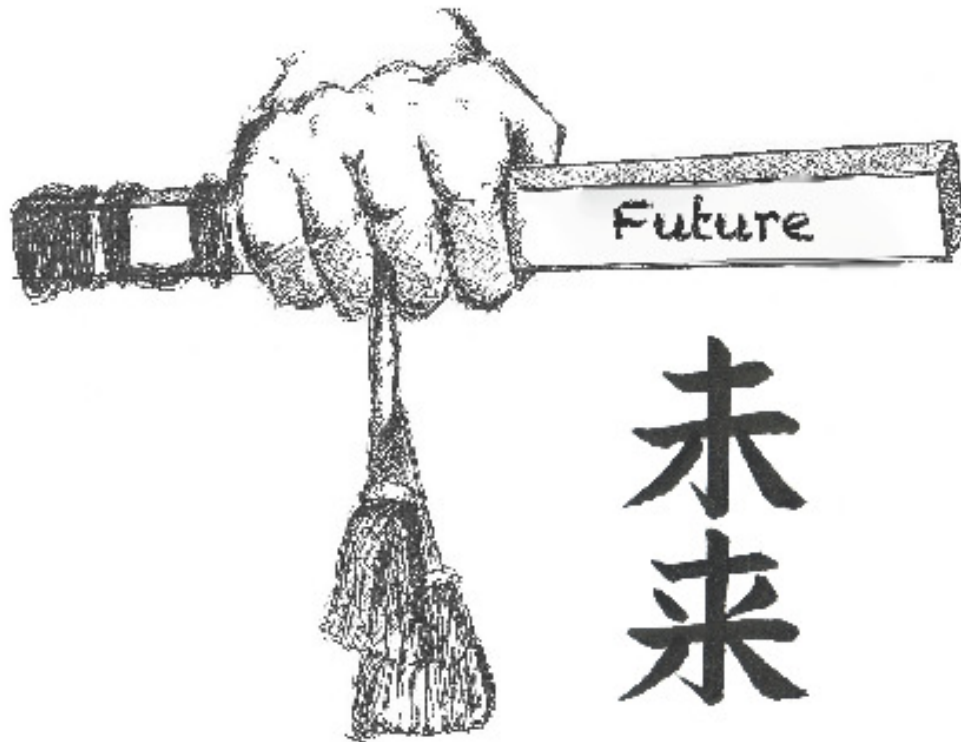
about and everyone sees. What is less conscious in the popular mindset is the underlying value of Japan's martial arts heritage. There is the value of self protection skills, physical fitness, moral and ethical development, and understanding history and culture from the perspective of experience. It is these lesser known attributes that have existed for as long as human beings have face a struggle for survival, and hoped to find a way beyond conflict. It is by standing up to our weakness that we find courage. It is by overcoming our ego that find compassion. It is through true inner integrity that genuine kindness is born. These are the true legacy of the BUDO, the Japanese martial arts. This is the legacy of the Samurai. We, at our best, are here to help each other through life. We, each and every one of us, should strive to become "one who serves".

REMINDERS

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|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2014 Ohana | June 20-22, 2014 | Santa Clara Marriott Hotel | See Flier on next page |
| 2014 AJI 75th Anniversary | June 20, 2013 | Santa Clara Marriott Hotel | More info shortly |
| 2015 Camp Kokua | Summer 2015 | Reno, Nv. | Hosted by Mizu Shin Tao |
| 2016 Ohana | Summer 2016 | Reno/Sparks, NV | Hosted by Bushidokan |

'Ohana 2014

June 20-22, 2014



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Pacific Northwest News

By: Prof. Ron Jennings

Photo by: Sensei Sue Jennings

For the first time in 35 years, Kaishinkai's main dojo closed down for the summer and we did not hold our annual Kamp KaishinKai this year. It seems that the person who tends to do the most work in keeping the honbu dojo open and helping organize and teach at Kamp was no longer able to do the magic she usually does. The plan is to reopen in October in conjunction with the fall term at the Evergreen State College which is the source of most of our new students. By that time the various DanzanRyu organizational conventions and summer camps are over and things return to normal schedules. Hopefully Sensei Sue Jennings will be back in action by then too.

Sue has been dealing with what I first thought was a trivial problem in that her foot was becoming deformed and causing pain. Basically the first metatarsal was separating from the rest and the foot was getting wider requiring surgery to correct and prevent further deterioration. That wasn't trivial after all and the surgery and follow-up therapy would take several months. That being the case and considering the timing, we closed the dojo, cancelled Kamp, took a short vacation and then went under the knife.

What followed was five weeks of non-weight bearing,

with the foot elevated (above the heart), ice- packed special boot/cast dependent care. It was not dissimilar to keeping a tiger in a cage. The keeper of the tiger got all the fun of doing all the chores as well reminding me somewhat of the young man in the recent movie, "The Life of Pi". You do what you have to do.

We did however host the summer Pacific Northwest Regional clinic in place of Kamp on August 2nd and have continued advanced classes for our Black Belts and school heads. Kamp is usually scheduled to coincide with the Perseid Meteor showers and the Kamp Logo is shooting stars. This year's clinic held in its place was rescheduled early to not conflict with ShoshinRyu's Reunion, in case any of the PNW students were able to attend both.

Instructors at the PNW Regional included Sensei Chris Eller from Seattle, WA; Sensei Ryan McDaniel from Portland, OR; Sensei Paul Bedard from Hillsboro, OR; Sensei Pete Barnhill from Olympia, WA; Sensei Allan Schaffer from Centralia, WA; Prof. Ron Jennings, Centralia, WA; and special guest Judo Sensei Masaya Ogawa from the Kodokan currently residing in the Portland, OR area. As usual Paul Bedard video recorded the clinic and many of us went out for Asian food afterwards. Sue of course was at the clinic restricted to a wheelchair and her students did manage to keep her off the mat. From comments overheard, the clinic was a hit enjoyed by all.



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Date: _____

Information Type: New Renewal Changes Promotion (Circle One)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: (____) _____

Birthdate: ____/____/____ Sex: _____ *email address:* _____

Your School/Dojo Name : _____

Your Current Instructor : _____ (Enter "NONE" if none)

Your Current Rank : _____ Belt Color: _____ Date Promoted: ____/____/____

Dues & Fees:

Yearly Dues

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|-------|
| All Kyu Ranks | \$ 25.00 | _____ |
| Black Belts | \$ 40.00 | _____ |
| Chief Instructors | \$ 50.00 | _____ |
| Dojo Registration | \$ 50.00 | _____ |

Diploma Fees

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| All Kyu Ranks | \$ 5.00 | _____ |
| Black Belts 1 thru 5 | \$ 30.00 | _____ |
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Please place a check mark next to all items which apply to you. Total Amount \$ _____

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