

大の防衛示
中繩拳法空手古武道



OKINAWA KENPO KARATE KOBUDO

Traditional Okinawan Karate & Kobudo

Traditional Okinawan Karate & Kobudo is a type of martial art that blends the indigenous fighting methods of Okinawa, (called Ti), and Chinese Kung Fu. The style taught by Mr. Flores is Ryukyu Ti- Okinawa Kenpo Karate Kobudo. The core of this kind of karate focus on self-defense “lesson plans” that combine the use of punches, blocks, kicks and throws called Kata. Okinawa Kenpo Karate Kobudo employs the use of both empty handed kata as well as weapons kata called Kobudo. The weapons practice includes the use of Bo, Sai, Kama, Nunchaku, Tunfa, Nunte, Eku, Yari & Timbe.

Ryukyu Ti - Okinawa Kenpo Karate & Kobudo is a fighting art that has evolved over the last 900 years. It is a non-competitive, traditional form of Okinawan Karate that can primarily be used for self-defense. It also incorporates both Taoist and Chi Kung breathing exercises that work on muscular, nervous and cardiovascular systems in one's body.

About the instructor:

Gonzo Flores has been studying Ryukyu Ti - Okinawa Kenpo Karate Kobudo for the last 19 years. He has trained for five years in Okinawa, Japan.

Class Schedule:

@ Portland Aikikai -

Wednesdays & Fridays, 7-8 pm

Saturdays - 5 - 6:30 pm.

For more info call Mr. Flores at 284-4736 or 526-1502.

A HISTORY OF OKINAWA

Okinawa is an island that is approximately 69 miles long and roughly 5-14 miles wide, (depending where you stand), that is located 350 miles south of the mainland islands of Japan. Historically speaking, by the early 1300's, the island of Okinawa had been ruled by several feudal lords known as "anji." Between the early 1300's and 1429, Okinawa became divided into three states, Hokuzan, (in the north), Chuzan, (in the middle), and Nanzan, (in the south.) They were known as the "Three Kingdoms." In 1429, they were united under one ruler called Sho Hashi, who made his capital at Shuri. Sometime later, another ruler named Sho Shin, (reigning from 1477 to 1526), put a stop to feudalism, instituted an imposed ban on wearing swords and made the private ownership of large quantities of weapons illegal. The Ryukyu Kingdom, (as Okinawa was known), expanded and prospered with trade with China, Southeast Asia, Korea and Japan.

In 1609, Okinawa was invaded by the Satsuma clan of Southern Kyushu, Japan. Okinawa taken over by the Japanese, declined in its wealth and political autonomy. Satsuma reinforced the original weapons restrictions and banned the import of all bladed weapons. In 1879, the new Meiji government made the island of Okinawa subject to the "Japanising" of the old Okinawan ways of life and culture. This trend continued through the Taisho and Showa eras. The control over Okinawa and the Ryukyu islands terminated at the end of the Second World War. The American occupation of Okinawa began with the U.S. invasion and the "Battle of Okinawa," on April 1st, 1945. American control lasted until May 15th, 1972, when political control was returned to Japan.



KARATE & TI

Karate is a household word. The average person hears the word "karate" and thinks, "Oh KA-RHOTTY, that's fighting with kicks and chops." To the karate-ka, on the other hand, karate is an art of self-defense which evolved in Okinawa based on indigenous Okinawan self-defense methods blended with Chinese Kung-Fu. Modern styles of karate were said to have started in the late 1700's and early 1800's. Prior to the advent of karate, there was another art practiced in Okinawa. This was called Ti, (pronounced TEE), Ti was mostly practiced by the anji, (merchants, landowners, clergy and royalty), who lived primarily in the cities of Naha, Shuri and Tomari. From these places, Ti eventually evolved into Naha-te, Shuri-te and Tomari-te, meaning, "the empty hand of Naha, Shuri and Tomari." These three major styles founded all Okinawan Karate styles practiced today.

Before modern styles of karate, there was Ti. Perhaps the most important lesson taught in studying Ti is not the labels or "comparisons" between different styles and arts-- rather it is the understanding that Ti is a way of thinking, by practicing kata as it is taught to you, and finding out what this kata means to you in your life.

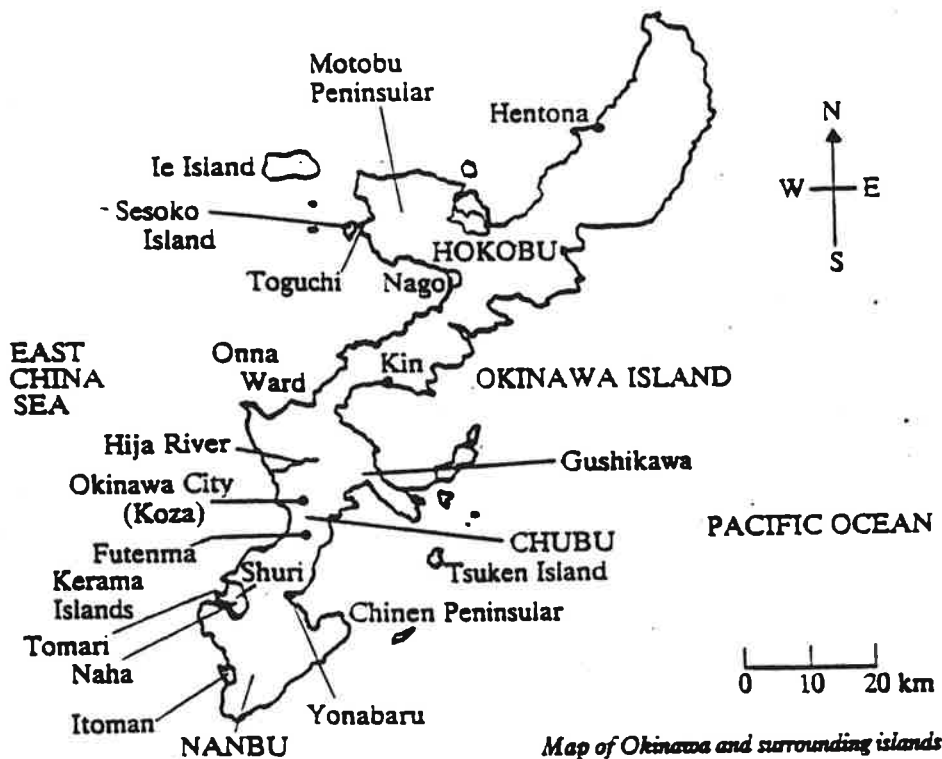
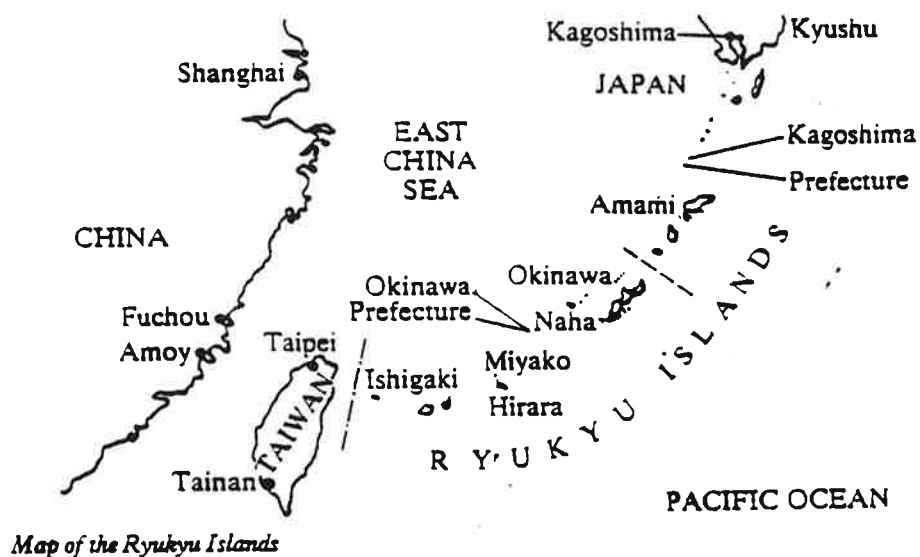
Empty-hand Kata

All Okinawan karate is based on combinations of punches, blocks, kicks and throws, formed into dances, called kata. Katas are the training lesson a student uses to learn self-defense. It is only in the last 200 years that kata was taught in "groups" of kata to formal classes of students. Before this, one style of karate, (or Ti), consisted of one kata. This was usually passed on from one family member to another. In essence, a kata is a "coat of arms," in Okinawan cultural history. All kata reflect the locality it originated from. For example, wider stances were used on more flat terrain, smaller stances were used in places of limited space. Each step in a kata is a representation of a technique explained through bunkai, (pronounced BOON-KYE), which literally means, "meaning."

Kobudo

Kobudo is the use of weapons in performing kata. Like empty-handed kata, kobudo katas are also dances that tell a story and teach a lesson in self-defense. The "weapons" themselves are a mixture of Chinese martial weapons, (sai, timbe, yari), as well as farming tools of Okinawa, (eku, bo, kama, tunfa and nunchaku.) I believe that kobudo kata were predominantly developed by women in Okinawa. All history points to the fact that women were the ones who stayed home, did the

housework and tended the fields. They would have been the ones that would have seen it most necessary to improvise with these farming tools to develop and use techniques to defend themselves against unwanted visitors.



DOJO DEFINITIONS

Naihanchi dachi: a wide stance where one stands feet apart, (a little more than shoulder width), with knees bent. Direct translation of Naihanchi is "sideways steps or superstitious steps."

Sesan dachi: a "front" stance; feet are placed as if one were walking forward, the front leg and foot are placed at an angle of 45 degrees and the back foot is placed on a straight line facing forward. Direct translation of Sesan is "three hands."

Neko dachi a "cat" stance; feet are placed in an "L" shape.

Jo dan Uke:	upward block
Chu dan Uke:	Straight block
Ge dan Uke:	Down block

Counting, (in Japanese):

ichi- one	roku- six
ni - two	She che-seven
san- three	Ha che - eight
chi - four	Cue - nine
go - five	Ju - ten

Shigeru Nakamura, (1892-1969) (cover photo)

Shigeru Nakamura, the founder of Okinawa Kenpo, disliked the thought of karate being divided into separate styles. His idea was to form an unrestricted free-fighting system, utilizing the use of the *bogu*, (kendo-like), gear, for kumite and using karate katas as the basic core for its system. In this way, Nakamura hoped that karate-do would become on a par with the popular Japanese sports of judo and kendo.

As a boy, Shigeru Nakamura had learned ti from his father, Keikichi Nakamura, who unfortunately died when Shigeru was only ten years old. From then on Nakamura trained in karate under his uncle Teiichi Nakamura and Chokki Motobu, who taught him the Naihanchi katas and free-fighting. Shigeru was a bright youth and attended the Prefectural Number One School, where he learned karate from Kentsu Yabu and Chomo Hanashiro. On graduating from there he attended the Prefectural Teachers' Training College where he became acquainted with many of those in the karate world, and trained under Anko Itosu.

On leaving the college and returning to his home town of Nago, Shigeru Nakamura had the chance to learn karate and kobudo from Shinkichi Kuniyoshi, who at the that time had a dojo at the nearby village of Miyazato. Shigeru Nakamura eventually opened his own dojo at Nago and called his style, Okinawa-te. During the Battle of Okinawa, his house was burned down and he lost many students, but after the war, he was able to reopen the dojo and renamed his style Okinawa Kenpo.

Noted for his powerful punch, Nakamura, who spent much time training on the machiwara, was rumoured to be able to flake the bark from a pine tree with a single blow. For this reason he was given the nickname Chiki Bushi, meaning "punch knight." Shigeru Nakamura produced some excellent karate practitioners. They include: Shihan Seikichi Odo, (10th dan, Okinawa Kenpo Karate & Kobudo Renmei), Shihan Seiyu Oyata, (10th dan Oyata Shin Shu Ho), Shihan Seijiro Maehara, (9th dan Okinawa Kenpo Karate Federation), Shihan Taketo Nakamura, (9th dan Okinawa Kenpo Karate Federation), Shihan Fusei Kise, (10th dan, Shorin-ryu Kenshinkan Karate & Kobudo Federation), Shihan Teruyuki Higa, (8th dan, Okinawa Kenpo Karate Kobudo Association).

REQUIREMENTS FOR BELT PROMOTIONS

Yon-Kyu (Green Belt #4)

Naihanchi Shodan	Shihonuke (Bo #1)
Naihanchi Ni dan	Matayoshi Shimpō No Tunfa Shodan
Naihanchi San dan	
Wansu	
Sesan	

San-Kyu (Brown #3)

Ananku	Cho Un No Kun (Bo #2)
Ping-An Shodan	Suis No Kun Ichiban (Bo #3)
Ping-An Ni dan	Matayoshi Shimpō No Tunfa Nidan
	Ping-An san dan

Ni-Kyu (Brown #2)

Ping-An Yon dan	Shikin Aka Chono Eku Ri (Bo#6)
Ping-An Go dan	Nago Nakamura No Sai (Sai #1)
Shikin Tsuken Nunte Bo (Bo#4)	Gojushiho Ichi
Suis No Kun Niban (Bo #5)	

I-Kyu (Brown #1)

Gojushiho ~~Ichi~~ Ni;
Niseishi
Shimaigiri Bo Ichiban (Bo#7)
Shimaigiri Bo Niban (Bo#8)
Sakugawa No Kun Ichiban (Bo #9)
Kyan Chotoku No Sai (Sai #2)
Nicho Kama Shodan (Kama #1)
Agena Nunchaku
Tomari Passai

Sho-Dan (Black #1)

Chinto
Kusanku
Sanchin
Sakugawa No Kun Niban (Bo#10)
Tokumine No Kun Ichiban (Bo# 11)
Tokumine No Kun Niban (Bo#12)
Kobo (Bo#13)
Nicho Kama Nidan (Kama #2)
Agena No Sai (Sai#3)

Ni-Dan (Black #2)

Kinjo Seiko Timbe	Matayoshi Shimpō Kumite
Kinjo Seiko Bo-Bo Kumite	Matayoshi Bo Kama Kumite
Nago Nakamura Yari No Sai Kumite	

Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation

Benefits and Mission Statement

- The Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation (RHKKF) was founded to serve as the International Certification, Accrediting Agency, and Governing body for all Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu students. We are dedicated to the teaching and preservation of authentic, traditional Okinawan Martial Arts.
- The RHKKF is directed, and run under the guidance of Grand Master, 9th Dan, Hanshi Seikichi Odo. Sensei Odo is internationally recognized as one of the foremost Karate, and Kobudo masters alive today.
- The RHKKF is structured to serve as the parent sponsoring body for all the Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu practitioners around the world. This Federation enforces the technical standards for the system, while also providing a unified focus and direction for all the affiliated "Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Organizations".
- The RHKKF offers a comprehensive system of traditional martial arts training, in beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels, with dojo and members located throughout the United States, Canada, Japan, Okinawa, and the World. With a direct lineage that traces it's ancestry back to the mid-1600's.
- The RHKKF awards rank certification in both Karate and Kobudo, that are recognized and accepted throughout the world. We maintain an international archive of rank certificates for all our Associations, and members. We also offer a Kobujutsu only, certification program for the Martial Artist that is seeking to add traditional Okinawan weapons to their training.
- The RHKKF has minimum guidelines for promotion to Shodan, and Renshi levels. In addition, all ranks above Yondan (4th Black) and all Instructors (Renshi) license's are personally reviewed and issued by Grand Master Odo.
- The RHKKF was the first Okinawan system to incorporate open hand Kata and Kobudo.
- The Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation is dedicated to the enhancement and furthering of traditional Okinawan Karate and Kobudo, with an emphasis on the physical, spiritual, and mental aspects.
- The RHKKF maintains an Internet Web Page to promote communication and good will to all Odo lineage Karateka <http://members.tripod.com/~passai/odo.html>, and a Digest for all valid RHKKF Yudansha members.

Webmaster: Becki Hershman)

Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation

History of Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu

In the 1940's, karate was a regular program in the Physical Education activities of the Okinawan schools because it increased the health and vitality of the students. Seikichi Odo was introduced to Judo at first while in school. He began to study Okinawa-Te at the age of thirteen, with Sensei Matsuda, at the Hanza district (1940). From the very beginning, Seikichi Odo enjoyed karate, and worked hard to excel. Three years later at the age of sixteen, Odo changed schools. He studied Okinawa-Te from Sensei Koho Kuba at Kawasaki for the next four years. Sensei Koho Kuba eventually went to the USA to join his son.

At the age of twenty, Seikichi Odo began his apprenticeship with Mitsuo Kakazu, and Shinpo Matayoshi (1947). Shinpo's father, Master Shinko Matayoshi, taught Michio Kakazu and Shinpo Matayoshi. Seikichi Odo began his pursuit of competency in weapons with the guidance of both Sensei's Kakazu, and Shinpo Matayoshi. Sensei Seike Toma, a direct student of Chotoku Kyan, also influenced Seikichi Odo in his development and proficiency with weapons and kata.

After three years, Seikichi Odo switched his study to Naha-Te at the dojo of Master Seigeru Nakamura in Nago (1950). Naha-Te was similar to Okinawa-Te and Seikichi Odo continued his pursuit of karate. He continued his studies of Okinawan Kobudo with Sensei Kakazu and Shinpo Matayoshi for six (6) years in Matayoshi's backyard in Ishikawa before Sensei Matayoshi opened his dojo in Naha.

In 1953, Master Seigeru Nakamura designated his style of Naha-Te as "Okinawa Kenpo Karate". In 1955, the Okinawa Kenpo Karate Renmei (Federation) was formed with Master Nakamura as president. Master Nakamura was sixty-two years old at that time, Odo Sensei was twenty-eight. Seikichi Odo was taught and taught Okinawan Kobudo at Nakamura Sensei's dojo with the Master's approval, and supervision. Master Nakamura died in 1970 at the age of seventy-seven, leaving no designate as Master.

After a two-year period, the "Okinawa Kenpo Karate Renmei" appointed Seikichi Odo as Master of Okinawa Kenpo Karate. As master of Okinawa Kenpo, Seikichi Odo was also installed as the president of the All Okinawa Kenpo Karate-do League.

Master Odo was one of the first Okinawan masters to incorporate a complete system of Okinawan Kobudo into a traditional karate system, adding the weapons officially to the system soon after his designation as Master. This resulted in the break with karate purists and the formation of the Okinawa Kenpo Karate Kobudo system in the mid-1970's. The "League", of which Seikichi Odo was President, was dissolved and Seikichi Odo, Seijiro Maehara, Kenko Chibana, and others formally incorporated the Karate and Kobudo into one system, forming the "Okinawa Kenpo Karate Kobudo Association".

In 1983 the Association (OKKA) under the apt leadership of Necomendes Flores in the U.S. was summoned back to Okinawa by Grand Master Seikichi Odo, and restructured as the Okinawa Kenpo Karate Kobudo Federation (OKKKF), giving credence to truly being a world wide Organization.

In 1998 Odo Sensei officially changed his style name to **Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu**. Any references to **Okinawa Kenpo Karate** have been eliminated by Master Odo to respect the wishes of Master Taketo Nakamura (son of Master Seigeru Nakamura) from the Okinawa Kenpo Karate Honbu dojo of Nago, Okinawa. The **RHKK Federation** is the **sole** and **only** official organization headed by **Grand Master Seikichi Odo**. **Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu** is the only school of karate/kobudo taught by **Seikichi Odo**.

The Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation officers consist of:

President and Director:	Seikichi Odo, Grand Master
Vice President and Assistant Director:	Susumu Odo
Secretary/Treasurer:	Isamu Odo

The RHKKF has grown from its early roots in Okinawa, to become an international Federation. Grand Master Seikichi Odo, 9th Dan, Hanshi directs the federation, from his home in Midorimachi, Gushikawa City, Okinawa, Japan.

Master Odo is recognized as one of the top Karate and Kobujutsu practitioners alive in the world today. Master Odo teaches a Ryu (way) known as "Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu" which includes traditional Okinawan style of weapons. Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu system has a direct student/ teacher connection to some of the greatest Masters of Okinawan karate and kobudo. This is the dynamic system of traditional Ryukyu Karate and Kobudo, as handed down from some of the greatest martial arts masters of all time, with a title that accurately reflects it's Ryukyu Heritage.

RHKKF headquarters are in Okinawa, Japan. It's Master, Seikichi Odo is ranked as KUDAN (9th Black) in Karate and Kobujutsu, as recognized by his Okinawan peers.

Master Odo has received rank certificates from some of the greatest masters in Okinawan karate and Kobudo. Among others these include:

- **Seigeru Nakamura (Founder Of Okinawa Kenpo)**
- **Senryo Shimabuku (President of the All Japan Karate-do League)**
- **Shinpo Matayoshi (President of the All Ryukyu Kobudo Renmei)**
- **Seitoku Higa (President of the Association Of All Okinawa Karate Kobudo)**
- **Seikichi Uehara (President of the All Okinawa Kenpo Karate-do League)**

Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation

Complete Kata of the Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu System

Grouped by type and order

Karate Kata	Kobujutsu Kata
Naihanchi Shodan	Shihonuke
Naihanchi Nidan	Choun nokun
Naihanchi Sandan	Suiyoshi Nokun Ichi
Wansu	Tsukun Akacho no Nunte Bo
Seisan	Suiyoshi Nokun Ni
Ananku	Tsukun Akacho no Eiku Bo
Pinan Shodan	Shima Jiri Bo Ichi
Pinan Nidan	Shima Jiri Bo Ni
Pinan Sandan	Sakugawa Nokun Ichi
Pinan Yondan	Sakugawa Nokun Ni
Pinan Godan	Tokumine Nokun Ichi
Gojushiho Ichi	Tokumine Nokun Ni
Gojushiho Ni	Ko Bo
Passai	Nakamura No Sai
Niseishi	Kyan No Sai
Kusanku	Odo No Sai Ichi*
Chinto	Odo No Sai Ni (Gonzalez)
Sanchin	

***These kata were previously named "Matayoshi" from the lineage of Shinho Matayoshi. The names were changed in ~1994 at the request of Master Shinpo Matayoshi**

These kata make up the core of the RHKKF system, in addition to above required kata the following supplemental kata are also taught;

Karate Kata	Kobujutsu Kata
Hakutsuru Ichi	Chatan Yara No Sai
Hakutsuru Ni	Miyazato No Tekko Ichi
Fukyu Ichi	Kakazu No Tekko Ni
Fukyu Ni	Bo-Kagiyadefu (Okinawan Music kata)
	Iaido (10 kata)

Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Complete Karate Kata and Lineage

Karate Kata	Taught Odo	Previous Teacher	Previous Teacher(s)	Lineage
Naihanchi Shodan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Naihanchi Nidan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Naihanchi Sandan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Wansu	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Seisan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Kuniyoshi	Sakiyama	Naha-Te
Ananku	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Pinan Shodan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Pinan Nidan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Pinan Sandan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Pinan Yondan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Pinan Godan	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Gojushiho Ichi	Matayohsi, Shinpo	Matayoshi, Shinho	Agena	Shuri-Te
Gojushiho Ni	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Niseishi	Nakamura, Seigeru	Kuniyoshi	Sakiyama	Naha-Te
Kusanku	Nakamura, Seigeru	Yabu	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Passai	Nakamura, Seigeru	Hanashiro	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Chinto	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku	Itosu	Shuri-Te
Sanchin	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku		Naha-Te

Tomari-Te

9TET

Tomari-Te

Complete Kobudo Kata and Lineage

Kobudo Kata	Taught Odo	Previous Teacher	Previous Teachers
Shihonuke	Miyazato	Nakamura, Seigeru	Kuniyoshi
Chounokun	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Sueyoshi no Kun Ichi	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Sueyoshi no Kun Ni	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Tsukun Akacho Nunte Bo	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Tsukun Akacho Eku Bo	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Shima Jiri Bo Ichi	Kinjo, Seiko	Oji-san Kinjo	
Shima Jiri Bo Ni	Kinjo, Seiko	Oji-san Kinjo	
Sakagawa no Kun Ichi	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho	
Sakagawa no Kun Ni	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho	
Tokumine no Kun Ichi	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku	
Tokumine no Kun Ni	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku	
Ko Bo	Nakamura, Seigeru	Kuniyoshi	Sakiyama
Nakamura no Sai	Nakamura, Seigeru	Kuniyoshi	Sakiyama
Kyan no Sai	Toma, Seiki	Kyan, Chotoku	
Odo no Sai Ichi	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Odo no Sai Ni	Gonzalez, Richard	Matayoshi no Sai (hybrid)	
Chatan Yara no Sai	Kakazu, Mitsuo(?)		
Odo no Tunfa Ichi	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Odo no Tunfa Ni	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Odo no Nunchaku	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho

Hanashiro
was
Tomari-Te

Itosu
was
Shuri-Te

Kobudo Kata	Taught Odo	Previous Teacher	Previous Teachers
Odo no Kama Ichi	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Odo no Kama Ni	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Miyazato No Tekko	Miyazato		
Kakazu no Tekko	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho	
Bo - Bo	Kinjo, Seiko		
Bo - Sai	Nakamura, Seigeru	Kuniyoshi	Sakiyama
Bo - Tunfa	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Bo - Kama	Matayoshi, Shinpo	Kakazu, Mitsuo	Matayoshi, Shinho
Bo - Timbe	Kinjo, Seiko		
Iaido (10 kata)	Kinjo, Seiko		

Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation Requirements for Promotion

In an effort to allow more flexibility for the individual dojo in the methods of teaching of kata, while at the same time establishing uniformity across the Federation the following **Kata, Time, and Membership** guidelines have been established.

Kata Requirements:

For promotion to **Shodan**, the following kata are required by the karateka;

Kenpo Division

Naihanchi Shodan, Nidan, and Sandan
Pinan Shodan, Nidan, Sandan, Yondan, and Godan
Wansu
Seisan
Ananku
Kusanku

Kobujutsu Division

Bo 1 {Shihonuke}
Bo 2 {Choun No Kun}
Tonfa 1 {Odo Tonfa Ichi*}
Odo No Nunchaku*
+Plus one additional Kata
using a different weapon

For promotion to **Renshi**, {Teachers level}

Kenpo Division

The karateka testing for promotion to **Renshi** in the **Kenpo** Division, must be the rank of **Yondan**, or above, and is required to know the full compliment of Kenpo Kata currently taught in the RHKK system, except for the Kata listed as supplemental.

Kobujutsu Division

The Karateka testing for promotion to **Renshi** in the **Kobujutsu** Division, must be a **Yondan** or above in rank, and is required to know the full compliment of Kobujutsu Kata currently taught in the RHKK system, with the exception of the Kata listed as supplemental.

Time requirements:

Shodan - a minimum of 2 year's training under a RHKK certified Renshi. (2 years)

Nidan - must have met the previous requirements, AND a minimum of 2 years additional training under an RHKK certified Renshi. (4 years)

Sandan - The above minimum requirements plus a minimum of 2 years training under an RHKK certified Renshi. (6 years)

Yondan - The above minimum requirements plus a minimum of 2 years per Dan grade, training under an RHKK certified Kyoshi. (8 years)

Federation Requirements:

It is mandatory that **ALL** promotions of RHKK rank from and including the rank of **Yonkyu**, and above for the **Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu**, **Ryukyu Hon Kenpo** and/or **Ryukyu Hon Kobujutsu** dojo go through the **Ryukyu Hon Kenpo Kobujutsu Federation**. Any student testing for a RHKK certificate needs to be a member in good standing with the RHKK Federation to receive membership pricing benefits.