Hokushin (the North Star), which is known as Fudo Sei (不動星), means the immovable star. In the ancient time, the leader of the travelers must take the correct path and keep the followers away from any danger by observing the Hokushin. Hanshi M. MIKI named his organization as the star. He wishes that all JKO members will be leaders for the people of the world.

Itosu, Yasutsune (1832 – 1916) O'Sensei Itosu from Shuri Okinawa, creator of Heian (Pinan) Okinawa Kata 1-5 used in 1905 PE curriculum

Higaonna, Kanryu (1853 – 1917) O'Sensei traveled to the Fukien Providence in China, during the 19th Century, to develop his knowledge of karate, and returned to Ryukyu (Okinawa) to teach.

Ryu = Style

Kenwa Mabuni (1889 – 1952), the founder of Shito Ryu, practiced under Itosu from 1903 and under Higaonna from 1908. In 1908, he became a marshal and learned from many instructors. In 1915, Kenwa Mabuni was certified from both Itosu and Higaonna. In 1916, he began teaching in his home. He retired as a marshal and became a karate-do instructor at many different schools in 1924. The following year (1925), he opened the first Karate Dojo in Okinawa, called "Karate Studying Association," which later became "Okinawa Karate Studying Club." In 1934, he established "Nippon Karate-do Kai Shito Ryu." Kenzo Mabuni, his 2nd son succeeded his organization.

日本空手道会 北辰糸東流 糸東流名称起源

摩文仁賢和

MABUNI, KENWA (1889-1952)

is the founder of SHITO-RYU.

He created this system from two major grand masters.

糸州 安恒、

ITOSU, YASUTUNE (1832-1916)

東恩納 寛量

HIGAONNA, KANRYO (1853-1917)

ITOSU emphasized speed and agility,

whereas

HIGAONNA emphasized power and hardness of body.

MABUNI respected both masters.

He took both Masters' initials and named his style:

糸SHI (ITO), 東TO (HIGASI) and 流RYU (STYLE)

Shito-Ryu was the first methodology to be formalized into a style. Now, it is one of the four major styles of Karate-Do practiced in the world.

Quoted by Soke Kenzo Mabuni (The heir of Founder Kenwa Mabuni)

五道心: GO DO SHIN

(Five States of Mind)

初心: Sho Shin

(Initial Motivation)

努力心: Doryoku Shin

(Endeavor)

礼節心: Reisetsu Shin

(Politeness and Discipline)

常心: Jo Shin

(To live with the way of Karate-Do)

和心: Wa Shin

(Harmony)

JKO Recommended Equipment List

In order to ensure the safety of each practitioner, participants are recommended to have and bring the following items to each practice session:

()	JKO Passbook
()	JKO International Warm-Up
()	JKO T-Shirts
()	JKO Polo Shirts
()	JKO Gym Bags
()	JKO Patch
()	Competition Gi
()	Mouthpiece
()	Fist Guards
()	Arm Guards
()	Head Gear
()	Shin/Instep Guard
()	Groin Cup
1	7	Chest Protector

Dojo Etiquette

In Japanese, the word "Dojo," "Do" (dough) the "way of" and "jo" (Joe) "the place," was originated from Zen Buddhism. The "Dojo" is where one finds his/her life enlightenment; Buddhist monks practice their mediation there. Karate-Do has no religious significance, but still uses the word "Dojo" for individuals to self-improve. Therefore, the Dojo is like a sacred place and its etiquette must be rigidly maintained. Etiquette is also a way to show respect for Karate-Do and for our training partners. A few rules of Dojo etiquette are:

- Always keep your Karate-gi clean: The Karate-gi is white in color, to denote purity. The white color gets dirtier, but we keep it clean to show the purity of the curriculum. It is also an international rule to wear a white uniform. The specification is in the WKF (World Karate Federation) rules.
- Keep proper hygiene with fingernails and toenails trimmed.
- Keep the Dojo clean and neat. This is where you practice.
- Arrive on time. However, if you must be late, it is better to
 practice than not attend. Sit and practice "Mokuso"
 (meditation) before requesting permission from the instructor
 to join the class. If you must leave the training floor, the same
 procedure is followed in reverse order.
- When you enter the Dojo, bow (a polite Japanese custom) to the front, bow to your training partners, and bow to the instructor.
- Keep your equipment together and clean. It is your responsibility to keep your Karate-gi and equipment in your possession and in good condition. Parents must teach their children to keep their equipment together; they need close attention and encouragement at all times.
- Do not arrive at the Dojo without shoes on your feet, as you
 will be asked to wash the parking lot debris from your feet
 before stepping onto the training floor.

掃除 (Soji)

SOJI is the practice of keeping the training hall (Dojo) neat, clean, and safe. SOJI must not be neglected, as it is an important component of Karate's teaching and demonstrates the student's respect for his/her training. All students are expected to engage in SOJI in an organized matter or as each individual sees a need. SOJI can be considered as a KATA, in that there is a right way and a wrong way to perform the task. The benefit to the dojo is a safe and clean environment, while the benefit for the student is the process. SOJI should become a habit within and beyond the dojo.

SOJI as part of Karate Training:

- Safety: Practitioners must learn to maintain optimal physical condition, avoiding further injuries, by maintaining a safe and clean environment.
- 2) Understanding your Surroundings: Understanding your surroundings is critical to the art of Karate-Do. By wiping the Dojo floor, the student gains a better sense of the floor's dimensions as well as its surface bumps and irregularities.

SOJI tasks include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Lining shoes up according to the prescribed fashion.
- 2) Sweeping the Dojo floor, prior to class.
- 3) Wiping down the training floor after each workout.
- 4) Polishing Dojo mirrors.
- 5) Removing trash from the Dojo (deposit in dumpster).
- 6) Sweeping Dojo sidewalks.
- 7) Picking up litter in the Dojo parking lot
- 8) Carefully clean, polish, and know your equipment.

How to Wear Your Karate-Gi

Karate-Gi

The Karate-gi is traditionally white and a part of international rule. It denotes purity of spirit and conformity of mind.

The Karate-gi should be tailored, washed, and pressed. It is an important discipline for every Karate practitioner — a responsibility that should be taken seriously.

Proper Fit and Style

JKO Emblem: The JKO patch must be attached on the left chest. It is the symbol of your instructional affiliation; wear the emblem proudly, as you belong to the premier Karate-Do Organization.

Top Coat: The jacket should be long enough to cover buttocks completely.

Female Students must wear a white tank top, white sports bra, or white T-shirt under their top coat.

Sleeves: The proper length is a little above—your wrist, and usually requires alteration.

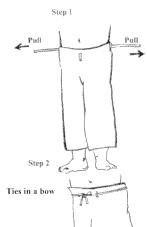
Pants: The proper length is a little above your ankles, and usually requires alteration.

Belt: Adjust it so that the ends hang between the bottom of your top coat and your knees.

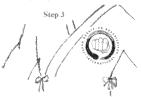


How to Tie Your "Obi"

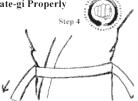
Wearing Your Karate-gi Properly



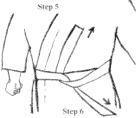
Keep loop to your front



Unlike western tradition, males and females wear the same side on top; left over right.



- A) Start wearing the belt from front of your lower abdomen.
- With midpoint of belt at back, criss-cross for good back support.
- C) Wrap once and bring ends to front so they are equal length.



Ties in a square knot. Ends should hang at equal length.



To ALL JKO MEMBERS:

We do not publish all requirements of the promotion test procedure, as competing schools may copy Hanshi Miki's curriculum.

Promotion tests always require five categories:

- 1) Standing Basics
- 2) Moving Basics
- 3) Kata
- 4) Sparring
- 5) General Questions, i.e. Vocabulary, History, Ideology, etc.

Promotion requirements include:

Students must perform at 85% on the Presidential Physical Fitness requirements by orange belt and thereafter. The belt test will consist of standing basics, moving basics, kata with Bunkai & Ohyo, Kumite (Ippon, Sanbon, Gohon, and Jiyu), terminology and history. Students testing for blue belt or above must write an essay about karate

Kyu (Grade) Rank Basic Requirements

White Belt All students begin at	the white belt level.
----------------------------------	-----------------------

12th Kyu:

White Belt

(Yellow stripe) It is recommended that students age 6 and (Orange stripe) younger progress through the 12th Kyu levels based on Basics & Self-Defense (Blue stripe) techniques. Beginning students should focus (Purple stripe) (Green stripe) on dressing themselves properly, learning (Brown stripe) the dojo kun (student pledge).

and other proper dojo etiquette. (Black stripe)

Kyu (Grade) Rank Basic Requirements

11th Kyu:

Yellow Belt (White stripe) (Orange stripe) (Green stripe) (Green stripe) (Green stripe) (Green stripe) (Green stripe) (Triple of the stri

(Black stripe) themselves properly, learning the dojo kun (student pledge), and other proper dojo etiquette.

Kyu (Grade) Rank Kata Requirements

10th Kyu:

Orange Belt (White stripe)
(Purple stripe)
(Black stripe)
(Black stripe)

Orange Belt Taikyoku Shodan and One-step sparring Taikyoku Nidan and One-step sparring Taikyoku Sandan and One-step sparring Taikyoku Yondan, Taikyoku Godan, and

One-step sparring

9th Kyu: Blue Belt

Chi-no-Kata

(White stripe) Chi-no-Kata and Shin Sei

(Black stripe) Shin Sei and

Heian Nidan

8th Kyu:

Purple Belt Heian Nidan: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Heian San Dan

(White stripe) Heian San Dan: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Heian Sho Dan

7th Kyu:

Purple (Black stripe) Heian Sho Dan: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Heian Yon Dan

Kyu (Grade) Rank Kata Requirements

Green belts are required to attend at least 50 classes between each kyu rank.

6th Kyu: Green Belt

Heian Yon Dan: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo, and

Heian Go Dan

5th Kyu:

Green (White stripe) Heian Go Dan: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Jutte

4th Kyu:

Green (Black stripe) Jutte: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Jion

Brown belts are required to attend at least 60 classes between each kyu rank and are recommended to obtain a rulebook and learn the national official referee rules.

3rd Kyu:

Brown Belt Jion: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Jiin

2nd Kyu:

Brown (White stripe) Jiin: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Bassai Dai

1st Kyu:

Brown (Black stripe) Bassai Dai: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Seienchin

Dan (Degree) Rank Kata Requirements

Students must pass the written national referee test with an 80% or better, prior to the Sho Dan Ho test. (Age 16+)

Sho Dan Ho:

Interim Black Belt: Seienchin: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo and

Kou So Kun Dai: 2 Bunkai & Ohyo

Record of Member's Ranking

Rank	Belt	Date	Examiner
	White (Start)		
12 th 級 kyu	White-Yellow Stripe		
	White-Orange Stripe		
	White-Blue Stripe		
	White-Purple Stripe	**********************	
	White-Green Stripe		
	White-Brown Stripe		
	White-Black Stripe		
11 th 級 kyu	Yellow		
	Yellow-White Stripe		
	Yellow -Orange Stripe		
	YellowGreen Stripe		
	Yellow-Black Stripe		
10 th 級 kyu	Orange		
	Orange-White Stripe		
	Orange-Purple Stripe		
	Orange-Black Stripe		
9 th 級 kyu	Blue		
	Blue-White Stripe		
	Blue-Black Stripe		
8 th 黻 kyu	Purple		
	Purple-White Stripe		
7 th 級 kyu	Purple-Black Stripe		
6 th 級 kyu	Green		
5 th 級 kyu	Green-White Stripe		
4 th 級 kyu	Green-Black Stripe		
3 rd 級 kyu	Brown		
2 nd 緞 kyu	Brown-White Stripe		
1** 級 kyu	Brown-Black Stripe		
初段補 Shodan Ho	Black		
初段 Shodan	Black		
段 Dan	Black		

White Belt Terminology

Counting:

Ilchi	6 Roku
2Ni	7Shiehi
3San	8 Hachi
4Shi	9Ku
5Go	10Ju

Commands and Statements:

minantes and Statements.
AnzaSit with your legs crossed
Domo arigato gozai mashitaThank you very much
Hajime Begin
KamaeOn guard
Kiai Physical focus and mental concentration expressed in a spirit-unifying shout
Kiotsuke Attention
MawatteTurn
Mokoso
Naotte Return to original position
Onegai shimasuPlease grant my request, do me a favor; l humbly ask you to teach me
OssuPush/Patience, I will try my hardest to do everything asked of me, I understand
Otagai ni
ReiBow
SeizaSit on your knees
YameStop
YoiReady
Zanshin

White Belt Terminology

Uke - Blocks:

Age uke......Upper block

Gedan barai uke.....Lower sweeping block

Yoko uke Side block

Uchi uke Inside block

Tsuki - Strikes:

Seiken zuki Fore knuckle punch
Oi zuki Stepping front punch

Gyaku zuki Reverse punch



Basic Hand Forms



White Belt Terminology

Dachi - Stances:

Heisoku dachi Feet together stance Musubi dachi Closed stance Heiko dachi Parallel shoulder stance - Shiko dachi Side stance





Heisoku Dachi - Feet together. close toed stance.

Musubi Dachi - Closed stance, Heels



tonether, open toed stance.

feet your hip width, toes straight.

Heiko Dachi - Parallel shoulder stance, Uchi Hachiji Dachi - Toes inward stance, Inner Japanese letter "A" stance. feet you hip width, toes inward.



Hachiji Dachi - Toes outward stance, (Sotohachiji Dachi) Outer Japanese letter "A" stance, feet shoulder width

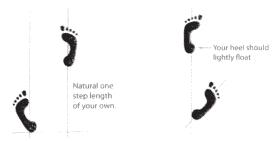


Shiko Dachi - Side stance, about double hip width

Dachi - Stances (Continued):

Han zenkutsu dachi Half front stance
Renoji dachi Back stance
Zenkutsu dachi Front stance
Kokutsu dachi Back knee bent stance

- Nekoashi dachi Cat stance



Han Kenkutsu Dachi - Half front stance, Parallel stance hip width (natural walking one step out length.)

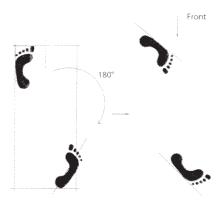
Renoji Dachi - Back stance, Japanese Jetter"|/", back leg straight, "re" in Katakana.



Zenkutsu Dachi - Front stance (front kneebent stance) your hip width.

Dachi - Stances (Continued):

Kokutsu dachi Back knee bent stance Nekoashi dachi Cat stance



Kokutsu Dashi - Back knee bent stance, your hip width turn 180°



Nekoashi Dachi - Cat stance

White Belt Terminology

Keri - Kicks:

Levels:

Kata - Forms:

Taikyoku Shodan........ Down block
Taikyoku Nidan........ Side block
Taikyoku Sandan....... Upper block
Taikyoku Yondan........ Down block + Side block
Taikyoku Godan....... Chop block + Front kick
+ Punch



Heian Nidan			
Hand	Gedan Shuto Barai Uke		
Techniques:	Kentsui Uchi Otoshi		
	Nekoashi Dachi		
Stances:	Shiko Dachi		
	Zenkutsu Dachi		
	Han Zenkutsu Dachi		
Heian Sandan			
	Kokutsu Dachi		
Stances:	Shiko Dachi		
	Heiko Dachi, Suri Ashi		
	Chudan Hiji Uke		
	Chudan Ninoude Barai Uke		
Hand	Chudan Nukite		
Techniques:	Chudan Uraken Uchi		
	Hijiate		
	Waki Gamae		
Heian Shodan			
	Jodan Kamae & Chudan Yoko Uke		
	Chudan Uchi Barai		
** :	Yoko Uchi		
Hand Techniques:	Chudan Shuto Uke & Chudan Kamae		
i cenniques.	Yonhon Tate Nukite		
	Chudan Gyakuzuki		
	Hiji-Sasae Uke		

Heian Yondan		
Ctonon	Heisoku Dachi	
Stances:	Kosa Dachi	
	Chudan Kote Uke	
	Gedan Kosa Uke	
	Wakigamae	
	Chudan Yoko Barai	
Hand	Chudan Hijiate	
Techniques:	Chudan Sukui Uke, Jodan Kamae	
	Gedan Shotei Osae Uke	
	Jodan Uraken Uchi	
	Chudan Ni-ren Zuki	
	Chudan Kakiwaki	
Foot	Hizageri	
Techniques:	Fumioroshi	
**************************************	Heian Godan	
	Chudan Hijiate	
and	Chudan Zuki	
	Chudan (Kagizuki) Kamae	
	Jodan Kosa Uke (Te Dori)	
Hand	Chudan yoko barai, Chudan zuki	
Techniques:	Chudan yoko barai, (kaishu)	
	Chudan Hijiate	
	Migi chudan yoko uke, Hidari chudan Kamae, Jodan yoko gamae, Gedan Kosa uke, Chudan hijisasae uke, Gedan barai uke, Jodan yoko gamae	
Stances:	Kosa Dachi, Re no ji dachi, Ko kutsu dachi	

Jutte			
	Chudan Tsukami Gamae		
	Chudan Haishu Uke		
	Chudan Osae Uke		
	CHudan Age Zuki		
	Chudan Shokento Uchi		
Hand	Chudan Shuho Uchi		
Techniques:	Chudan Sukui Uke		
recumques.	Morote Gakubarai Uke		
	Migi Jodan Yoko Uke & Hidari Jodan Uraken Gamae		
	Morote Chudan Uchi-uke		
3000	Nigiri Kamae		
	Morote Shotei Osae Uchi		
Jion			
	Wa Uke		
Hand	Jodan Yoko Uke & Chudan Ura Zuki		
Techniques:	Morote Chudan Yoko Barai		
	Chudan Barai & Chudan Zuki		
	Bassai Dai		
	Ken sasae Uke		
	Tsuki Dome		
	Chudan Kake Uke		
Hand	Chudan Nagashi Uke		
Techniques:	Morote Jodan Age Uke		
i cenniques.	Morote Chudan Kentsui Uchi		
	Morote Zuki		
	Sukui Dome		
	Kakete Uke		

Title

正拳

(解題空手道)

空手道の業は、人なり。

心、正しからざれば、

業、また、正しからず、

業を、学ばんと欲すれば、

まず、心より学ぶべし。

鍛練

千日を、以って、

鍛とし、

万日を、以って、

練とす。

が、

勝負は、一瞬。

日本空手道会 北辰糸東流 範士 八段 三木 美濃武

Title (Translation)

Sei Ken (Righteous Fist)

(The Art of Karate-do)

The execution of physical technique is by a human. Without ethics and morals, one's performance will never be right.

If one's physical execution seeks to be correct, one must first, foster their mind with ethics and morals.

Tan Ren (The training)

It takes one thousand days of monotonous physical training and then it's called training.

It takes ten thousand days of monotonous physical drills and then it's called physical discipline.

Execution will then take less than a split second.

Japan Karate-Do Organization Shito-Ryu Hanshi 8th Degree Minobu Miki

Japan Karate-Do Organization, International HOKUSHIN SHITO-RYU Schools and Chief Instructors

UNITED STATES

JKO Carlsbad, CA Dojo HQ

Hanshi M. Miki, 8th degree JKO Virginia, VA Dojo

Kyoshi Howard Smith. 7th degree

JKO Tennessee, TN

Renshi Ron Ervin, 7th degree

JKO San Diego, CA Dojo HQ Shihan Dai Angela Miki, 4th degree

JKO Stockton, CA Dojo

Shihan Lim Sison, 6th degree

JKO Mountain View

Shihan Rob Alverais. 5th degree

JKO Iowa, IA Dojo Shihan Dai, Dale Parker, 4th degree

JKO North Carolina, NC

Shihan Dai, ED Craft, 4th degree Shihan Dai, Henry Norris, 4th degree

JKO Cincinnati, OH Dojo

Shihan Dai Kyle Quinn, 4th Degree Sensei Mike Quinn, 3rd Degree

JKO Oceanside, CA Dojo Shihan Dai, Jorge Lopez, 4th degree

JKO Lexington, VA Dojo Shihan Dai, Tate Jarvis, 4th degree

JKO East Lake, CA Dojo

Sensei Luis Cortez, 4th degree,

JKO Kentucky, KY

Sensei Ron Brashear. 3rd degree

JKO Texas, TX JKO Valleio, CA

Sensei Raul Flaviano

International

JKO Mexico:

Shihan Pedro Lozano, 6th degree Shihan Dai Benjamin Hernandez, 4th Degree Chairman of Baja CA of Mexican federation Shihan Dai, Francisco Martinez, 4th degree Sensei Hector Ortiz, 4th degree

JKO Philippines

Shihan Lim Sison, 6th degree

JKO Italy

JKO Slovak / Czech Republic

JKO Argentina

JKO Brazil

JKO Germany

JKO Guatemala

JKO Japan

JKO Paraguay

JKO Romania

JKO South Africa

JKO Trinadad / Tobago