

2019

FEJ / EJF

Fédération Européenne de Jôdô
European Jôdô Federation
Federación Europea de Jôdô



[TECHNICAL REGULATION]

List of abbreviations

	Original Idioma
HAI	Helvetic Association of Jôdô
EJJ	European Jôdô Federation
IJJ	International Jôdô Federation
JFUSA	Jôdô Federation of the USA
SMR	神道夢想流

The JFUSA (Federation of the United States of America) was published by Donn F. Draeger Senseï in 1966. The content of this Regulation was presented on 29 July 1989 in Brassus, Switzerland, at the last General Assembly of the HAI (Helvetian Association of Jôdô) in its European form, and was approved unanimously. The European Jôdô Federation was created on January 13, 1990, at its first General Assembly.

This regulation was revised by the EJJ committee in 2019 keeping essentially the technical and teaching part, other information (such as history, purpose, structure, etc.) are now published and updated on [the EJJ website](#) which did not exist at the time of the creation of this regulation in 1989.



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1. THE GROUPS OF THE EJF

The list of groups as well as the responsible persons formally part of the EJF and technically responsible persons by country are published and updated on [the EJF website](#).

1.1. Role of group leaders

The role of group leader is decided, in agreement with the person concerned, by the technical manager of his country and the technical director of the EJF. By accepting this role, the practitioner takes responsibility for the following tasks:

- To develop the Jôdô in its region in the optics recommended by the EJF
- Train and structure a group as well as regular trainings.
- Take the time personally and make the effort to move to have regular contact on a technical level with the teacher Shoden, Chuden or Kuden on which he depends.
- Encourage practitioners of his group to participate in the courses or organize himself internships by referring in advance to his technical manager and making a written report in the week following the course.
- Establish a list of practitioners in his group, keep it up-to-date and send it to his national technical manager every year or at his request
- To collect the form and the money of the license applications as well as the annual stamps and to send it to the Committee of the EJF
- Distribute licenses and stamps to practitioners in his group
- Present candidates for exams to the teacher on whom he depends. Keep and file the examination forms for practitioners in their group (a photocopy of this form is available from the Technical Director of the EJF).
- Attend all General Assemblies or other important meetings

The EJF Committee is in regular contact with each of these officials. The latter will have the full support of the EJF Committee and all the assistance necessary for the development of Jôdô in their region.



2. LICENCES EJF

An European license was put in circulation in January 1990 to replace a license HAJ (Helvetian Association of Jôdô) which previously served as a European license.

2.1. Application for a license

Practitioners who want an EJF license will contact their group leader or the person technically responsible for their country. The fee for the purchase of a license and the annual stamp is published on [the EJF website](#).

2.2. Content of the license

Several plastic pockets are available. Each of them contains specific information. The information contained in the license will allow the EJF Committee to maintain a serious administrative control.

2.3. Use of the license

The EJF license must be presented at each internship within the EJF as well as within the IJF. No exam is possible without the EJF license up to date of the annual stamp.



3. EDUCATION WITHIN THE EJJ

The educational structure of the EJJ and the list of holders of teaching certification are published on [the EJJ website](#).

3.1. Officials teachers

The official teachers in the EJJ are the persons holding the EYF certificates. These certificates are three in number:

- Shoden (equivalent to traditional Shomokuroku SMR)
- Chuden (equivalent to the traditional Gomokuroku SMR)
- Kuden (equivalent to the traditional Menkyo Kaiden SMR)

3.2. Responsibilities of the Shoden

The specifications of a Shoden certificate holder are as follows:

1. The technical education of Kihon (Tandoku and Sotai), Omote, Chudan and Ran-ai waza.
2. The Kyu passages of his own students or during an internship he directs, according to the criteria described under points 4 and 5.
3. Close technical contact with the national manager and the technical direction of the EJJ.
4. Regular participation in the teachers' seminar and other European courses of the EJJ, nonetheless the EJJ also recommends participation in international courses (IJF).
5. A written report of what is happening in his group to be handed over to the Technical Authority for his country or to the EJJ Committee.
6. Attendance at General Assemblies of the EJJ.
7. The establishment of a file of his students with names, addresses, grades. This file must be able to be communicated to the EJJ Committee at any time and to the person in charge of his country.
8. The grouping of EJJ license applications for his group as well as annual dues to the Federation.
9. Dissemination of information from the EJJ within its group.
10. The organization of local courses and demonstrations according to the state of mind described in the statutes.



3.3. Responsibilities of the Chuden

The specifications of a Chuden certificate holder are as follows:

1. The technical teaching of Shoden plus Kage, Sami dare and Gohon midare waza according to the method of progression described under points 4 and 5.
2. Passes of Kyu and 1^o Dan from his own students or during an internship he directs, according to the criteria described under point 5.

Point 3 to 10, responsibilities identical to those of Shoden.

3.4. Responsibilities of the Kuden

The specifications of a Kuden certificate holder are as follows:

1. The technical education of all the curriculum he has according to the method of progression described under point 5. The exclusivity of Okuden's teaching and parallel arms.
2. Passes of Kyu and Dan from his own students or during an internship he directs, according to the criteria described under points 4 and 5.

Point 3 to 10, responsibilities identical to those of Shoden / Chuden

3. Responsibility for teaching and graduation at the EJF's annual European summer internship, as well as at Kagamibiraki (in January).



4. GUIDELINE FOR THE PROGRESSION OF THE TECHNICS OF SHINTÔ MUSÔ RYÛ JÔ

4.1. Introduction

The techniques of Shintô Musô Ryû Jô will have to be taught according to the traditional progression stipulated below. This progression allows each practitioner to experience the Jôdô in optimal conditions. Any simplifications, shortcuts or other alterations could defeat the maturation work that such progression makes possible.

4.2. Curriculum by grade

- To present yourself for the 5th Kyu, the following techniques must be assimilated :
 - Kihon Tandoku
 - Basics of the Dôjô label

- To present yourself for the 4th Kyu, the following techniques must be assimilated:
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote waza (Shidachi only)
 - Basics of the Dôjô label

- To present yourself for the 3rd Kyu, the following techniques must be assimilated:
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Basics of the Dôjô label

- To present yourself for the 2nd Kyu, the following techniques must be assimilated:
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Chudan waza (Shidachi only)
 - Basics of the Dôjô label

- To present yourself for the 1st Kyu, the following techniques must be assimilated:
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote Waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Chudan waza (Shi and Uchi)



- Basics of the Dôjô label
- To present yourself for the first Dan, the following techniques must be assimilated:
 - Kihon Tankoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote, Chudan and Ran-ai waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Kenjutsu (Shidachi only)
 - Basics of the Dôjô label, Kasari and History of the Ryû
 - Explanations of terms such as Zanshin, Ma-ai, Ki-ai and Kime, the Kamae of Jô and Tachi
- To present yourself for the 2nd Dan, the following techniques must be assimilated:
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote, Chudan and Ran-ai waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Kage waza (Shidachi only)
 - Kenjutsu (Shi and Uchi), Tanjojutsu (Shidachi seulement)
 - Basics of the Dôjô label, Kasari and History of the Ryû
 - Explanations of terms such as precedents plus Ri-ai, Junanshin, Ki-hazuchi and Ai-uchi
- To present yourself for the 3rd Dan, the following techniques must be assimilated:
 - Kihon Tandoku and Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote, Chudan, Ran-ai and Kage Waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Samidare waza and Gohon no midare (Shi and Uchi)
 - Kenjutsu and Tanjojutsu (Shi and Uchi)
 - Basics of the Dôjô label, Kasari and History of the Ryû
 - Explanations of all terms used during training
- To stand for the 4th Dan (for EJF members not part of Seiryukai) should be assimilated the following techniques:
 - Kihon Tandoku and Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - Omote, Chudan, Ran-ai and Kage waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Samidare Waza and Gohon no midare (Shi and Uchi)
 - Kenjutsu and Tanjojutsu (Shi and Uchi)
 - Kusarigamajutsu ou Juttejutsu (Omote waza, Shi and uchi)
 - Basics of the Dôjô label, Kasari and History of the Ryû
 - Explanations of all terms used during training

It is currently not planned within the EJF to pass grades higher than 4th Dan. From the 3rd dan the responsible Menkyo Kaiden can propose to a practitioner



to be part of the Ryû (SeiryûKai Europe). Entry into Seiryukai must be endorsed by all Menkyo Kaiden. He will then receive his first traditional SMR certificate 'Oku Iri', the other certificates Shomokuroku, Gomokuroku and Menkyo Kaiden will follow (or not). There is no longer a Dan grade crossing for holders of a traditional SMR certificate.

The study of the Okuden series is not included in the EJF, it is reserved only for members of SeiRyûkai Europe (All information about SeiRyûKai Europe is given on [the EJF website](#)).

The study of Kusarigamajutsu and / or Juttejutsu may begin after obtaining the 3rd dan for both EJF members and members of SeiRyûkai if the practitioner so wishes and his / their teaching is the exclusive domain of Kuden (Menkyo Kaiden).

4.3. Périod between each grade

It is difficult to regulate this point because the frequency and intensity of training and the qualifications of the teacher remain crucial. However, Shimizu Senseï recommends a period of ten years of regular training to complete the curriculum (parallel weapons excluded).



5. EXAMINATION SUBJECTS

The following subjects will be examined for the examinations:

- **5e Kyu**
 - Kihon Tandoku
(This examination is symbolic, it is a traditional way to welcome the new practitioner into the EJF)
 - Reviewer: Shoden Certificate Holder or Oku Iri Holder

- **4e Kyu**
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shidachi only)
 - 3 Kata of Omote Waza (Shidachi only)
 - Reviewer: Shoden Certificate Holder or Oku Iri Holder

- **3e Kyu**
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - 3 Kata of Omote Waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Reviewer: Shoden Certificate Holder or Oku Iri Holder

- **2e Kyu**
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Omote Waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - 3 Kata of Chudan Waza (Shidachi only)
 - Reviewer: Shoden Certificate Holder or Oku Iri Holder

- **1er Kyu**
 - Kihon Tandoku et Kihon Sotai (Shi et Uchi)
 - 2 Kata de-Omote Waza (Shi et Uchi)
 - 3 Kata de Chudan waza (Shi et Uchi)
 - Examineur : Shoden certificate holder

- **1er Dan**
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Omote waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - 3 Kata of Chudan waza (Shi of Uchi)
 - Ran-ai (Shi of Uchi)
 - Kenjutsu (2 katas at choice, Shidachi only)
 - The label of Dôjô, Kasari, and history of Ryu
 - Examiner: Chuden certificate holder

- **2e Dan**
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)



- 2 Kata of Omote waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Chuden Waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Ran-ai (Shi and Uchi)
 - 3 Kage Waza Kata (Shidachi only)
 - Kenjutsu (two Kata of your choice, Shi and Uchi)
 - Dôjô label, Kasari, history of the Ryû and explanation of terms used during training
 - Examineur : Chuden certificate holder and Shoden certificate holder or Kuden certificate holder
- **3e Dan**
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Omote Waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Chudan Waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Ran-ai (shi and Uchi)
 - 3 Kata Kaza waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 kata of Samidare (Shi and Uchi)
 - Kenjutsu (2 katas of your choice, Shi and Uchi)
 - Tanjojutsu (2 katas of your choice, Shidachi only)
 - Dôjô label, Kasari, history of the Ryû and explanation of terms used during training
 - Examiner: a Kuden certificate holder and a Chuden certificate holder
- **4e Dan** (for EJF members not part of Seiryukai)
 - Kihon Tandoku and Kihon Sotai (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Omote waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Chudan waza (Shi and Uchi)
 - Ran-ai (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kage waza kata (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Kata of Samidare (Shi and Uchi)
 - 2 Gohon Kata no midare (shi and Uchi)
 - Kenjutsu (2 Kata of your choice, Shi and Uchi)
 - Tanjojutsu (2 Kata of your choice, Shi and Uchi)
 - Kusarigamajutsu or Juttejutsu (2 kata to choose Omote waza - Shi and uchi)
 - Dôjô label, Kasari, history of the Ryû and explanation of terms used during training
 - Examiner: two Kuden certificate holders



5.1. Procedure and judgement of an examination

The examination will take place in the order of the techniques mentioned above. The examiners will sit at a table with something to write. During the exam, no comments will be made. The examiners will complete the examination form for each candidate (see 6.2). This completed form will be copied to the responsible teacher, while the original will remain in the hands of the EJF Committee. In the case of an examination by an official teacher outside the course.

Summer School and Kagamibiraki a copy of the form must be sent to the EJF Committee.

During the examination, examiners must be attentive to the candidate's attitude as well as to his or her technical performance. From the technical point of view, any mistake that would put the candidate in danger in reality must be penalized. A catch-up error may not be sanctioned. No repetition of technique, in case of error, will be accepted. The results of the examinations will be communicated to the candidate the same evening, as well as to the teacher in charge.

5.2. Examination form

The form below is available as a pdf on [the EJF website](#) for printing. It must be duly completed by the teacher in charge, with the candidate's contact information and the grade presented, then given to the examiners accompanied by the updated license.





**Formulaire d'examens
Examination form**

Nom/ Name _____
 Prénom/ First name _____
 Dōjō _____
 Enseignant/ Teacher _____
 Début en jōdō/ Began jōdō in _____

Promu(e)/ Promoted oui/yes non/no

Date et lieu de l'examen/ Date and location of the examination _____

Signature des examinateurs/ Signature of the examiners _____

Ce formulaire doit être remis au Directeur technique de la FEJ.
 Une photocopie doit être gardée par l'enseignant responsable du candidat/
 This form must be transmitted to the FEJ Technical Director.
 A copy shall be kept by the candidate's teacher.

Grade actuel/ Actual grade _____ Grade examiné/ Grade examined _____

Techniques examinées/ Techniques to be presented

Commentaires/ Comments

	 Bon/ Good	 Passable/ Acceptable	 Insuffisant/ Not acceptable		 Ma-ai	 Zanshin	 Junjo	 Ri-ai	 Knowledge of Shintō Musō Ryū	 Knowledge of Shintō Musō Ryū
Shisei				Ma-ai						
Kiai				Zanshin						
Metsuke				Junjo						
Kime				Ri-ai						
Connaissance de Shintō Musō Ryū / Knowledge of Shintō Musō Ryū										

Formulario de examen de la FEJ



5.3. Theoretical examination

Theoretical questions will be asked of the candidates at the exam place, orally. The complexity of the questions will of course be related to the grade being examined.

5.4. Purpose of the examination

Examiners should be aware that the exam is a formality and that the candidate is ready. The wish must be the success of the exam for everyone.

5.5. "Skip " grade

In certain circumstances, it is possible for a candidate to skip a grade. For example, if the period between two grades is unusually long and the technical level of the candidate has increased significantly during this period, it remains at the discretion of the teacher to present to the examiner the candidate for an additional grade. This will be notified to him before the exam.

5.6. Registration

Any past grade will be registered in the applicant's European license and in the EJJ Secretariat file.

5.7. Repetition of an examination

In the event of a failure, the candidate will be able to present himself at the earliest one month after the examination and according to the possibilities of a new meeting of the examiners.

5.8. Period of examination

Kyu exams may be held at any time of the year, for example at a local internship, by Shoden certificate holder or Oku Iri holder (except for 1^o kyu), as long as it complies with the clauses stipulated under points 4 and 5.

Dan's exams will take place either during the annual European internship or at Kagamibiraki (in January). However, it is possible that during a local internship, and if the number and qualifications of the examiners allow, a Dan exam may have place.



6. TEACHINGS ALLOWANCES WITHIN THE EJF

Jôdô is a traditional non-profit martial discipline. However, travel, preparation and direction of an internship are extremely labor intensive and often costly. Although the EJF aims to discourage as much as possible the financial attraction through the Jôdô teaching, it does however insist that the official teachers are not the object of abuses or exaggerations. The EJF Committee has therefore decided to set a scale, which will be revised periodically. This scale is not rigid but it aims to give an idea of the emoluments to which any qualified teacher is entitled during an internship. It is also taken into account that the teaching profession is learned and therefore involves a period of a few years of apprenticeship with an already qualified teacher.

6.1. International interships

In the case of an international internship the will of Donn F. Draeger Sensei will be respected:

Shoden, Chuden and Kuden are not entitled to any remuneration, either for teaching or for travel expenses, and like all other trainees, they will pay the amount of the traineeship.

This symbolizes the fact that the teacher has a lot to learn through teaching, especially in an international internship.

6.2. European annual summer course

In the case of the annual summer camp of the EJF which takes place in a European country member of the EJF, a tournus is made every year to allow each country to organize this course, usually during the last week of July or the first of August.

The responsibility for the teaching and the scale of fees and allowances of the official teachers is decided by the technical direction and the EJF Committee with the approval of the General Assembly if necessary. Same for Kagamibiraki (in January) and the teachers' internship (in March).

6.3. Local courses within the EJF

In the case of a local training course organized by one or other group joining the EJF, the organizer of the course must provide the following fees: For holders of the Shoden, Chuden and Kuden Teaching Certificate travel expenses will be reimbursed in full, as well as food and lodging expenses. In addition, they will be paid an allowance for the entire internship, the number of hours not taken into account, the latter being decided by the organizer who will however ensure not to over employ the teacher. A scale recommended by



the EJJ is published on [the website](#). On the other hand, the teacher will take care to travel in economy class and will limit his travel expenses to a minimum.

Note

It is therefore clear that the emoluments required are more than modest, so that no teacher puts the financial aspect too forward. In addition, it is understood that if the organizer is in difficulty, this financial aspect should not become predominant and that the teacher is expected to have some flexibility.

6.4. Internships outside the framework of the EJJ

Since these courses are often multidisciplinary, the teacher, be it Shoden, Chuden or Kuden, will be entitled to receive the same benefits as teachers of other disciplines present at this course, whatever they are. If the course is organized only for the Jôdô, the case of compensation is to be treated by the guest teacher and the organizer before the course.

6.5. Conclusion

The financial aspect of Jôdô's teaching has been dealt with in this Regulation to avoid abuses by both overly optimistic and unwise organizers, as well as from prospective teachers looking for winnings.

The ideal would be, of course, that any financial aspect is foreign to the teaching of Jodo. However, we must remember the many sacrifices that have been made in the past by teachers (many courses, expensive travel, etc.). In addition, the little money made during the internships can also allow these teachers to lighten their personal budgets a little while visiting remote or disadvantaged practitioners. It has, for example, been asked for a huge personal financial effort during international internships.



7. INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD / SISTERHOOD

One of the main goals of the EJF is the establishment, through the practice of Jôdô, of strong friendships between the various groups interested in the practice of Jôdô around the world. The EJF Committee strongly encourages each group to make every effort to ensure that every practitioner on a trip, visit or vacation benefits from this fraternity. The ethics and education of Kobudô should have given everyone enough sensitivity to avoid abuse. These links should not become an excuse for free drop points at any time. It is clear, however, that a contact can greatly facilitate the life of a practitioner in a country totally foreign to him.

