

ORIENTAL

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FIGHTING ARTS

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Special Section

TAE KWON DO

- Exclusive Interview With Founder Gen. Choi Hong Hi
- History
- Taekwon-Do Forms

Buddy Rich

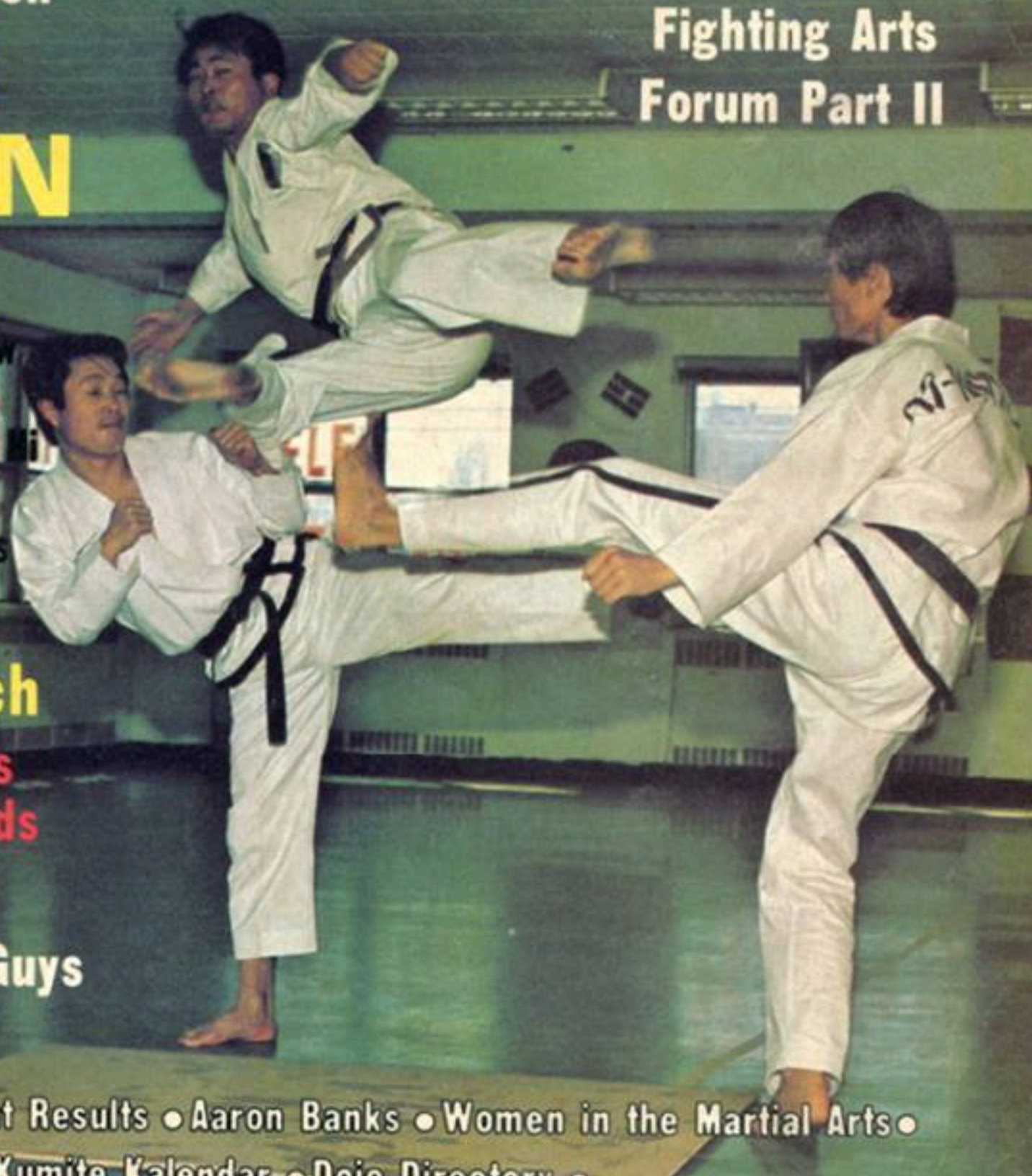
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Karate's Fall Guys

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**Fighting Arts
Forum Part II**



Announcing Fighting Arts 1st Annual Photography Contest



General Choi Hong Hi graciously consented to be interviewed in his home last April by FIGHTING ARTS magazine.

FIGHTING ARTS: Where did the forms of Taekwon-Do originate? How did you come to call Taekwon-Do what you did?

GENERAL CHOI: That is a very good question. The form came from necessity. I was born a weakling. So I tried to find something to strengthen myself to become a champion of freedom and justice. So whenever you say Taekwon-Do you are speaking of a special Martial Art designed in Korea by myself. I gave the name of Taekwon-Do officially on April 11, 1955.

FIGHTING ARTS: Do you know whether Taekwon-Do is the most popular form in the United States and Canada right now?

GENERAL CHOI: It's most popular in Malaysia and of course in Europe, in some eleven countries in Europe; but I would say that in North America most of the people do not know what it means when they hear the name Taekwon-Do. Now there are many fraudulent Taekwon-Do instructors. I would even say phoney. They may get their certificate or degree from their father or father's father or brother even though these people have no knowledge of Taekwon-Do. But North American people still try to learn under such phoney instructors. So some day I hope they realize what real Taekwon-Do is and what a real Taekwon-Do instructor is. Fortunately today North America and Canada, like in Europe and Asia before, have first caliber instructors of Taekwon-Do here. So North Americans will now know what Taekwon-Do is.

FIGHTING ARTS: How did it come to pass that you would found a discipline in the Martial Arts? What makes a person qualified to found a new discipline?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, as I said, in recent years there has been an upsurge in violence and loss of morality in all levels of society. So I tried to re-introduce the human spirit to the law. I thought these problems stemmed not only from the frustration but from the over-

Part II
Fighting Arts Special:
Interview with
Gen. Choi Hong Hi

***President of the International
Taekwon-Do Federation***

development of the material and the scientific civilization. And I would say the material civilization will lead the younger to either extreme egoism or materialism or the scientifically developed civilization may see the human being with fear. So to cure this problem I took it upon myself to develop a moral civilization to prevail over or at least keep abreast with those two civilizations. Everybody will be helping each other and so maintain morality. So that is my basic philosophy, why I developed that spiritual foundation.

FIGHTING ARTS: This particular art, this philosophy, has spread very rapidly around the world. Why? Why this particular philosophy?

GENERAL CHOI: Why did this philosophy so rapidly develop throughout the world today? Well, that's obvious. In Taekwon-Do every movement has been designed scientifically so that it can be learned very easily. Every single movement has a definite purpose behind it. So every movement of Taekwon-Do is just like scientifically done. That's the reason why it spread so rapidly — because of the technique I would say.

FIGHTING ARTS: So learning the technique of Taekwon-Do precedes the philosophy?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, the progressing of technique. Automatically the student of Taekwon-Do has to believe in his mind that every movement will be successful. Regardless of their age or race, they eventually become very meek, very modest, very humble. They know how to serve their country, how to take care of their family or their parents differently from the animal society. The women particularly are very happy maintaining their good face, good appearance. Boys of course are happy to be strong enough to eliminate fighting and by this, Taekwon-Do discourages the stronger's domination of the weaker. So there is a reason why Taekwon-Do has been so popular.

FIGHTING ARTS: Taekwon-Do is only nineteen years old. It sprang up as an art form very rapidly. It's not so much of a question as to why Taekwon-Do sprang forward as an art form but where did these things come from. Why does any martial arts form suddenly develop like this? Is it because one man put them down in the right place at the right time?

Or what? The question is, it doesn't happen every day, of course.

GENERAL CHOI: Sure, I can say the history of Taekwon-Do. Initially, it was designed by myself, since 1945, and it took more than ten years at home to train others to be superior instructors both mentally and technically. And since 1959 I started to dispatch them overseas, where they demonstrated their superiority to the other nations. So they saw, and said, "Why this is fantastic. They are good gentlemen. Well, I should send my children, my weak wife, to them, to that school." So Taekwon-Do spread mainly because they devoted themselves to pave the ground, pave the road for the development of Taekwon-Do all over the world. So all we say are there are men who introduced this art throughout the world. For instance, J.C. Kim introduced this art to Malaysia and Hong Kong and J.S. Park introduced this art to Europe, particularly Germany and The Netherlands, in 1965-66. And Park brought this art to the Canadian people in late 1968. Until that time nobody knew what Taekwon-Do was. Then we really worked very hard. Every real International Taekwon-Do instructor devoted himself, dedicated himself, to the development of this art.

FIGHTING ARTS: Can you tell us a little about what you were thinking in the very early formative years of your idea about Taekwon-Do? From 1945 until the founding of it.

GENERAL CHOI: As I say, Korea was under Japanese rule for some 36 years. In ancient times, karate was like a whole other country. Other nations had primitive movements, called by different names. There are many different kind of names, some are special, some for different techniques. But since 1945, the Korean Armed Forces were formed and many young officers tried to improve this art to the present form.

FIGHTING ARTS: And in the beginning the idea was building a better military for the protection of Korea?

GENERAL CHOI: Right. When I was commissioned to Second Lieutenant in January, 1946, first of all my aim was to strengthen the Korean soldiers. That's why I taught my company, my soldiers, as a company. Eventually my aim was to strengthen them as leaders and to try to nationalize them. Since 1960, I've

been trying to make Taekwon-Do an international art. So I'm travelling around the world talking to and teaching my students wherever they are.

FIGHTING ARTS: In the early years when you were teaching your own company and your own military — that was in 1946 — did you try a lot of forms, did you experiment to scientifically test movements?

GENERAL CHOI: No. Every movement called Taekwon-Do has been designed by myself, as I say, since 1945. And in 1955 I gave the name to these particular movements. "Taekwon-Do." So nobody can dispute the name or use it without my permission. Many people are just misusing the name. We are teaching the real technique.

FIGHTING ARTS: But the forms that you had, say in 1946, these forms stayed basically the same?

GENERAL CHOI: No . . . we did a primitive form until it came to its present form in 1955. I mean then I gave the name of Taekwon-Do.

FIGHTING ARTS: So there were some changes in that period of time before it was named.

GENERAL CHOI: Yes, that's right, before the name was given. You know, finalizing the movements of this technique took me until 1955.

FIGHTING ARTS: How many people would you say that you've taught between 1946 and 1955?

GENERAL CHOI: Numerous. Today there are more than 15 million Taekwon-Do students in 62 countries. But mainly I teach only international instructors, 4th degree or above. I cannot teach everybody. There are too many people.

FIGHTING ARTS: In 1955 when you named the discipline Taekwon-Do, did you have the vision then of making it an international art?

GENERAL CHOI: Of course, yes, surely.

FIGHTING ARTS: Why an international organization? Why try to spread the art?

GENERAL CHOI: By exchanging cultures between nations they can understand more and put their countries on a better relationship. By introducing this art, by making everybody strong in mind and body, I expect them to be champions of freedom and justice so they can make a more peaceful world. So I say today Taekwon-Do is an international martial art, not the

Korean Martial Art. The International Taekwon-Do Federation has been moved to Toronto, Canada, today. So how could you say that is a Korean martial art? Not Korean martial art, **international** martial art. Everyone can enjoy, everyone can teach other nations. Anyone who is 4th degree or higher can have the opportunity to go to another country to teach. How can you say that that is Korean?

FIGHTING ARTS: How many instructors started out that first year, in 1955?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, I don't even know. I taught my soldiers in my company first. From 1959 I started to dispatch international instructors. So it took me about ten years to produce instructors.

FIGHTING ARTS: Where were they sent? Where were the first instructors sent?

GENERAL CHOI: First they went into Vietnam in 1960, secondly to Malaysia, 1962, 1965 to Europe, 1966 to Middle East, and 1967 to Formosa. Today you can see that the entire Taiwan forces are under Taekwon-Do training.

FIGHTING ARTS: Which armed forces?

GENERAL CHOI: Taiwan, Formosa. Since 1967. There are more Kung Fu practitioners in Taiwan or in Asia than anywhere else; that is the home of Kung Fu. Kung Fu is a very nice martial art but in Asia right now, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, most Kung Fu black belts become Taekwon-Do leaders. They've been turning to Taekwon-Do since 1962. Today I see much Kung Fu in North America, but actually there's more Kung Fu in Taiwan and Asia.

FIGHTING ARTS: Formosa, 1967. Canada was 1968. And when was the United States?

GENERAL CHOI: The United States, I think it was in 1967.

FIGHTING ARTS: Is there any place in the world now that doesn't have Taekwon-Do?

GENERAL CHOI: Some parts of Africa, in the north, and the Communist block. Eventually we will introduce it there.

FIGHTING ARTS: There are many in South America?

GENERAL CHOI: Oh yes. Most of the South America countries have Taekwon-Do.

FIGHTING ARTS: Are there any publications of the International

Taekwon-Do Federation?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, a magazine like this.

FIGHTING ARTS: You do have a magazine.

GENERAL CHOI: Well, of course.

FIGHTING ARTS: And it is printed in Korean?

GENERAL CHOI: No, in Denver, Colorado.

FIGHTING ARTS: The language is . . .

GENERAL CHOI: English.

FIGHTING ARTS: Do the instructors who have gone to the various countries teach Taekwon-Do just as it was originally taught in Korea, or are there adjustments made for the type of society that you're going into?

GENERAL CHOI: As far as teaching it is concerned, they just teach what they learned from me. Same theory, same movements, same philosophy.

FIGHTING ARTS: What about the number of hours of discipline that are involved. I have talked to people who have gone to Japan or have studied martial arts in Mexico or in South America, and they say that their regimentation, their conditioning is very, very hard. It's not a matter of just working out an hour a day, but it's two hours or three hours. They look a little sideways at North Americans because most of the schools go in for maybe an hour a day, maybe two or three times a week.

GENERAL CHOI: It all depends. For instance, the armed forces or the police forces do require that the student can run for four hours, five hours. But the ordinary student attends three days per week, or four or five days, one hour, one and a half hours.

FIGHTING ARTS: So you would say that the discipline, the conditioning, all depends on how fast you want to learn, whether or not you go twice a week . . .

GENERAL CHOI: It depends on your students and instructors, on how they can show the students what discipline is. They just demonstrate and correct the student's mistakes.

FIGHTING ARTS: There are no weapon forms in Taekwon-Do. Is that right?

GENERAL CHOI: Weapon forms . . . what do you mean weapons?

FIGHTING ARTS: Nunchakus, the Oriental hand weapons.

GENERAL CHOI: Well, every time you say Martial Arts, particularly Taekwon-Do, we mean just punch, kick, block. We use just hand and foot. That's the definition, whenever, wherever necessities arise. Under any situation. So whenever you use, depend on, weapons, that isn't Taekwon-Do anymore. We teach the student how to defend himself against an armed opponent or sudden attack. But we never, you see, have student demonstrators who use weapons. That is not Taekwon-Do. If they start to use a knife, they can use a cannon some day, or atomic weapons. So we don't consider that as martial art. That is not Taekwon-Do. That's why we like to produce power on the body of the weak person, and to make the stronger person more strong, with a strong mental foundation. Mental education is our weapon.

FIGHTING ARTS: Why did you choose Canada?

GENERAL CHOI: Why did I select Canada for the home of the International Taekwon-Do Federation? That is also a very good question. Personally, I believe that Canada is the most prosperous country and the General Assembly delegates felt that Canada would locate the Martial Arts centrally between Europe and Latin America. Better mailing service meant more correspondence between countries, meant it would be easy to spread this art to every nation. That's why they decided to move to Toronto, Canada. So their idea just coincided with my personal opinion.

FIGHTING ARTS: How many international instructors are there in Taekwon-Do today? In other words, fourth degree or higher.

GENERAL CHOI: Not all fourth degrees are necessarily international instructors. There are many thousands, hundreds of thousands of fourth degrees in black belt. They, in general, are qualified to be international Taekwon-Do instructors. That means to become an international Taekwon-Do instructor they must come to the international center of Taekwon-Do to ratify, to pass, the examination. They must pass the exam to get the identification of international instructor. So far, I have some 600 qualified international instructors, distributed all over the world.

FIGHTING ARTS: What are the immediate plans as far as setting up,

the home of the International Taekwon-Do Federation here? Are you going to set up offices?

GENERAL CHOI: Of course. We have offices right here in Toronto. There is my private library. And this is the center of international Taekwon-Do training. We have 61 directors from 61 countries.

FIGHTING ARTS: What is the purpose of the program that is coming up at the end of the summer in Montreal for the International Taekwon-Do Federation?

GENERAL CHOI: That's the First World Taekwon-Do Championship. It's there since the chairman of the technical committee, J.C. Kim, is located in Montreal. Also, in 1976 there will be Olympic games played at Montreal, so we decided to have the First World Taekwon-Do Championship in Montreal. So that many people can understand what is happening.

FIGHTING ARTS: Who will be invited to this tournament? This is strictly for International Taekwon-Do Federation members, right?

GENERAL CHOI: Right. For whomever shows the certificate issued by the International Taekwon-Do Federation. And every participating country will select their national teams. There are some fifty countries with Taekwon-Do associations duly formed under the leadership of the International Taekwon-Do Federation.

FIGHTING ARTS: You mentioned the Olympics. This is a question that we've been asking just about everyone. Judo is now an Olympic event. Do you think that a Martial Art combat that specializes in hand and foot techniques might become an Olympic event? Do you hope that that would happen?

GENERAL CHOI: I don't have any doubts. Sooner or later Taekwon-Do will be part of the Olympic games. I hope the people in Montreal will push for it in the 1976 Olympics, so that Canada becomes the home of Taekwon-Do. This I would be proud of, to introduce this art to the Olympics.

FIGHTING ARTS: I believe that Judo was recently introduced to the Olympics . . .

GENERAL CHOI: Exactly, in Japan, because Japan was the host country. Now Canada will be the hosting country in 1976 and they must have some right to introduce this art to the Olympics. That is one of my hopes.

FIGHTING ARTS: Is this one of the reasons that you're holding this tournament at this time?

GENERAL CHOI: Yes, one of the reasons.

FIGHTING ARTS: Beyond what we've been talking about as the philosophy of Taekwon-Do, what are the future plans of the Federation? Obviously it's more instructors, more countries, tighter communication among them, but what do you hope to achieve with this system?

GENERAL CHOI: Why, to teach. To teach every black belt, even taught by a fraudulent Taekwon-Do instructor, to awake them from their long sleep, hibernation, to teach them the real way of Taekwon-Do. And to have built a Taekwon-Do university, maybe in Montreal or in Toronto.

FIGHTING ARTS: What do you feel about the people who are teaching under a banner that says Taekwon-Do but they have either little training in it or no training in it; they are teaching a false form under the name Taekwon-Do. Has there ever been any attempt to point this out to them or to take some sort of legal action?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, until today, I was just eager to spread this name of Taekwon-Do to everybody. But since too many people are now misusing the name of Taekwon-Do, someday the International Taekwon-Do Federation will take some legal action to prevent the real, orthodox Taekwon-Do from being misused. I hope every student, every public person will help this; otherwise, many innocent people will just waste their time and money without learning anything.

Today I saw a couple of Koreans saying they are teaching Taekwon-Do. Not so. That's either Kung Fu or karate.

FIGHTING ARTS: That's not even to say that these people who are teaching under the banner of Taekwon-Do aren't teaching a very legitimate martial arts system, but it's just not Taekwon-Do.

GENERAL CHOI: It's not Taekwon-Do. I don't know if it's legitimate. Don't try to sell the lamb under the sign of the cow. That means don't say Taekwon-Do teaches some fraud, some phoney

movement. We don't consider that as Oriental martial arts. I don't know what they teach. People pay money and enjoy wasting their time.

FIGHTING ARTS: If someone is just starting out in the martial arts, and they have an idea they would like to study Taekwon-Do, what can they do when they walk into a school that says Taekwon-Do to know if it is legitimate?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, if I were them, I would first of all ask that they show you their identification of whether or not they are an instructor. If they are an instructor, they will show their ID, their identification, and you will also see the recognition plaque at the center of the school gym. And then further, ask what their technique is. The student should ask the question, I think this is the proper procedure for the beginner of Taekwon-Do. If they hedge your question and act peaceful and say, "Well, I don't have it now," what do you do? You should ask, "Do you have identification or not. Show me the ID card." But I don't know all the people who are my students of Taekwon-Do. If they are a real instructor, they will have some authority from the organization.

FIGHTING ARTS: The thing is that I've heard many cases now in North America where anyone can walk into any print shop and have a diploma made. Is there something distinctive about the diploma, the certificate, that the federation awards?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, of course, of course. Surely.

FIGHTING ARTS: We should tell our readers what it is.

GENERAL CHOI: Well, then you can ask them. "Where are you from, what organization are you from, where's your immediate instructor?" You can say General Choi.

FIGHTING ARTS: Of course you know each of your legitimate schools here in North America, you must have a list. Say someone had gone into a school and wanted to check it out. Could they check it out through the office, the central office of the International Taekwon-Do Federation? Is that possible?

GENERAL CHOI: When you say "international" Taekwon-Do instructor, they got this through this headquarters. But the International Taekwon-Do federation has no authority to check everybody. Even Nixon or Trudeau have no authority

to check everybody in America or Canada. We have no jurisdiction like that.

FIGHTING ARTS: No, no . . . you know all your legitimate . . .

GENERAL CHOI: Wait a minute. Just international instructors got their certificate through this office.

FIGHTING ARTS: Say if someone were to write you and ask if this particular person at this address . . .

GENERAL CHOI: Surely. At the moment we don't have a computer but we know . . .

FIGHTING ARTS: Can you tell us just a little bit more about what you see as far as the university goes. That's a fascinating idea.

GENERAL CHOI: We discuss the university a lot. Someday we will ask your government to help build a university. We have lots of students

and someday they can donate \$15 million, if they donate one dollar apiece, we can make \$15 million dollars or something like that. It would be worthwhile for the government to help because it would make good history for Canada. So you can write that down, and you can ask the government to help.

FIGHTING ARTS: What do you think is the optimum age to start learning Taekwon-Do?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, from age eight on. But for the peewee or lady I still prohibit them from the power test. Maybe from 17 on it's OK. Ladies should not have the power test, they should not have to break with their fist. They have speed, balance and power as men have but it is not necessary for them to break.

FIGHTING ARTS: When did your son start to take Taekwon-Do?

GENERAL CHOI: Since the age of seven.

FIGHTING ARTS: What is the competition going to be like in Montreal this summer? Will there be free fighting, free sparring, the form competitions . . . ?

GENERAL CHOI: Yes, pattern competition, sparring competition . . . karate says free fighting but we say sparring, free sparring, we don't actually intend to fight so we say free sparring. We'll have power tests, by breaking something. And special techniques like high jumping and kicking and so on; acrobatics.

FIGHTING ARTS: This summer there will be representatives from Korea at the program too.

[Continued on page 81]

Part III

Profile of ITF Instructor J.C. Kim 7th Dan



At 39, 7th dan black belt J.C. Kim has been called one of the International Taekwon-Do Federation's most valued instructors, and rightly so.

Born in Japan, Feb. 12, 1935, Kim returned to his parent's home country, Korea, at the end of the Second World War. With a childhood interest that encompassed all forms of athletic activity (boxing, wrestling, etc.) Kim only first began to dabble in the martial arts after the Korean War (1954).

In 1957, his national duty led him to serve in the Korean army where he first became involved in the establishment of a military school

teaching Taekwon-Do. Feeling that the growth potential of Taekwon-Do in the military was not something to be overlooked, J.C. Kim, along with Maj. Park, began to invite other instructors to teach at what was then called the 7th Infantry Taekwon-Do school. It was not, however, until the introduction of the first military Taekwon-Do officer's course that J.C. Kim himself began to achieve a more serious practice and the martial art made its way felt in the Korean army.

On March 22, 1966, the International Taekwon-Do Federation was founded and Kim became the committee coordinator. This was swiftly followed by an appointment as the ITF's first chief instructor.

From there began his extensive teachings in Taekwon-Do in Korea, beginning with a special invitation issued by the Korean National Police Department. Shortly after, the Minister of Defence asked J.C. Kim to give special instruction for Korea's combined military services. In 1966, Kim taught an ROTC course in Taekwon-Do at Seoul University. In 1967, he officially organized the International Instructor's Training Course, also in Seoul. In April 1968, with an invitation from the Singapore Minister

of Health and Welfare, Kim demonstrated his art so successfully that he was asked to provide an extensive course in Taekwon-Do instruction by the Malaysian Taekwon-Do Association. With a few thousand students under his tutelage, J.C. Kim later organized the first, second and third Malaysian Taekwon-Do Championships. Later he was also responsible for the First Asian Taekwon-Do Tournament, held in Hong Kong. Enthused by the latter's success, the Second Asian Taekwon-Do Tournament was organized in Malaysia and was marked with a guest appearance by the King and Prime Minister.

Finally in 1970, J.C. Kim began to have thoughts about a world tour and decided to visit with his good friend C.K. Choi in Vancouver. After spending several months, Kim returned to Malaysia to discuss with his family and General Choi Hong Hi the possibilities of opening a school in Montreal.

After much deliberation and intensive searching for the ideal location, Kim opened his first school in Montreal's east end, following shortly after with two additional schools, one in a west end location, the other recently opened downtown.

J.C. Kim is presently involved in plans to introduce Taekwon-Do to the upcoming 1976 Olympics to be held in Montreal along with the First World Taekwon-Do Championship, the latter to be held October 4-5, 1974 in the Montreal Forum.

[Continued from page 20]

lot of encouragement. It's taking them a little longer to learn than some of the men, I guess. They really work hard at it, though. If they can do it, I figure I can too. One of my teachers admitted to me yesterday that it's hard to teach a girl kung fu. I can see his point. I feel a lot more breakable than some of the hockey-

player types look. And a lot of the grabs and punches and chops, guys feel a little shy about doing on a girl; and you have to just keep saying, I'm here to learn too -- just like you. But sometimes I find myself wanting to pull a female privilege number, like if someone sweeps me really hard on the ankle by mistake, I feel like whimpering or something, I don't know. I just have to keep reminding myself that you can't have it both

ways at once. I'll learn. I have to. As the yellow belt test gets closer, I realize that I'll probably do alright, just because I've been practising really hard every day, and although there are a lot of things that I need to work on, I basically do all the techniques pretty fair. Of course muscles that I never knew I had ache all the time now as I push myself harder and harder and get crazier and crazier -- wish me luck.

[Continued from page 39]

GENERAL CHOI: I don't know, they are welcome.

FIGHTING ARTS: How many hours a day do you still work out? I assume that you do.

GENERAL CHOI: I never forget, 24 hours a day I am thinking of Taekwon-Do. Taekwon-Do is my life, more than myself.

FIGHTING ARTS: Do your instructors ever bring you a new idea, a new form?

GENERAL CHOI: Not a new form, but some new theory, some movement. Form means pattern or the sequence of the movements.

FIGHTING ARTS: But they do

bring you new ideas?

GENERAL CHOI: Yes. Taekwon-Do techniques are constantly developing.

FIGHTING ARTS: And how does a new movement become recognized? Is it tried out?

GENERAL CHOI: Well, if the movement has a special theory, they can prove it by the technical quality and the technique they use.

FIGHTING ARTS: How are the techniques then spread?

GENERAL CHOI: They are spread through books, by writing, through personal contact.

FIGHTING ARTS: Do you like the idea of tournament competition?

GENERAL CHOI: If they are real tournaments. But most of the time, until recently, they were just trying to make money out of the tournament. They were trying to make Taekwon-

Do commercialized. That I strictly prohibit.

FIGHTING ARTS: Tournaments should be to demonstrate karate, Taekwon-Do, whatever discipline it is?

GENERAL CHOI: The tournament takes place in the arena for the introduction of new techniques and to teach the spectators a new idea. And to make close the relationship between instructor and student. But somehow, they just try to make money out of it. That's not right. Under the leadership of the ITF, every real tournament gets permission from the ITF head office right here for the tournament. That's tournaments for real techniques, not magic. Some martial art demonstrations are magician's tricks. The International Taekwon-Do instructor never does this.

[Continued from page 79]

The results of other categories is as follows:

Sparring

Place	Name
1st	Samuel McGee
2nd	Louis Tillman

White Belt
Kata

Place	Name
1st	Ray Twitty
2nd	Mark Griffith

Green Belt
Kata

Place	Name
1st	Kevin James
2nd	Catlow
3rd	Jack Abercrombie
	Rick Ryan

Junior Division
Kata

Place	Name
1st	Leo Brodle
2nd	Joseph Hall
3rd	Mike McKenzie

Black Belt
Kata

Place	Name
1st	Louis Jackson
2nd	Sheldon Wilkins

Sparring

Place	Name
1st	Jeff Noble
2nd	Louis Jackson
3rd	Sheldon Wilkins

Sparring

Place	Name
1st	Eric A. Keyes
2nd	George McGreen
3rd	John Mercado Jr.
4th	Frank Cerrone

Sparring

Place	Name
1st	Kevin Stringfield
2nd	Homero Montes-De-Oca
3rd	Rick Florez

Brown Belt
Kata

Place	Name
1st	Samuel McGee
2nd	Tony McDowell
3rd	Sal Franzoi

Yellow Belt
Kata

Place	Name
1st	Lyle Finger

Pee Wee Division
Kata

Place	Name
1st	Ed Goodwin
2nd	Evans Brown

Sparring

Place	Name
1st	Evans Brown
2nd	Vincent Plair
3rd	Ed Goodwin