








- ▶ October 23rd - 29th
- ▶ October 26th - 30th
- ▶ October 30th - November 1st

Korean Ko Dan Ja Shim Sa
World Moo Duk Kwan Symposium
70th Anniversary Celebrations
 Events to be held in **Suwon, South Korea**

주최 :  사단법인 대한수박도회

후원 :   경기MICE부로  화성시   사단법인 선무도대공장문  財團法人 摩訶道 大會 聯合

History



The 70th Anniversary of Hwang Kee's Moo Duk Kwan® martial art organization is a celebration of its founder Hwang Kee, its motherland Korea, its Kwan Jang Nim H.C. Hwang, its many achievements, its contributions to the global martial arts community, its many alumni and its current members worldwide.

Delving into Korea's history one may gain a higher appreciation for Hwang Kee's commitment to preserving Korean culture in his Moo Duk Kwan® organization and a better understanding of his Moo Do philosophy that is infused in his martial art system taught therein.

The legendary founder of Korea is known as Tan-Gun and historical records trace the Korean people's activity back almost 5000 years. Even though invaded many times by foreign countries, the Korean people have still managed to maintain a unique cultural identity just as Hwang Kee's Moo Duk Kwan® has maintained its

unique identity for 70 years even though besieged numerous times.

From 57 B.C. to 668 A.D. Three Kingdoms struggled for supremacy of the Korean peninsula until the Paekche and Koguryo Kingdoms were conquered by the Shilla Kingdom in 668 A.D. thus unifying the Korean peninsula.



"Soo Bahk Do mural paintings in a tumulus during Koguryo Kingdoms"

During the Shilla Kingdom the Korean kings established a unique "younger brother" relationship with the emperors of T'ang China which resulted in a peaceful existence and a brilliant cultural renaissance for the Koreans. The arts, sciences, architecture and Buddhism flourished during this time. Probably one of the most impressive developments of the Shilla Kingdom was the Hwarangdo (Flower of Youth Corps.) The Hwarangdo was originally a unique system of training young people in academic and military skills.

It should be noted that in "hwarangdo", the "do" means "group" rather than the "Do" which means "way or path" in tang soo do or Soo Bahk Do®.

The training experiences of those in this group placed nearly equal emphasis on study of Chinese classics, history, philosophy, religion, philosophy and teaching of military skills. Men of virtue were often selected from this group to serve as statesmen and military leaders. The guiding principles of the Hwarang were loyalty, filial duty (respecting and honoring one's parents), trustworthiness, honesty, courage and justice.

As part of their training, members of the Hwarang frequently visited places of natural scenic beauty to develop a sense of appreciation of natural phenomenon and encourage broad-mindedness. They also learned to write poems and music and through their training developed a spirit of chivalry and patriotism. As a result, the youth embodied a spirit of harmony and unity which expressed itself in flexible approaches to society. These qualities improved their ability to co-exist peacefully with others and to lead others in their society. It was this spirit of harmony and unity which became the very foundation for unification of the Three

Kingdoms in 668 A.D. and resulted in 230 years of peace.

The Shilla Kingdom's "Golden Age" came to an end when the ruling class became decadent and began to ignore the welfare of the people. Open revolts began to occur and the Kingdom literally self-destructed in 918.

A.D. The insurgents finally united under a great leader named General Wang Kon and in 935 A.D. the last king of the Shilla Kingdom surrendered peacefully, thus beginning the Koryo Kingdom which ruled for 475 years through 34 kings until 1392.

The Koryo Kingdom saw the arts and Buddhism religion flourish and it saw the 16 year (1011-1027) publication of more than 80,000 hand-carved wooden blocks which comprise the "Tripitaka Koreana". In 1232 it also saw the world's first metal lead-cast moveable type used in printing.

The Koryo Kingdom was replaced by the Chosun Kingdom (1392-1910) during which a Korean king named "Sejong" developed the 28 letter (now 24) Korean alphabet known as "han-gul". King Sejong was also responsible for many other scientific and cultural innovations in the first 70 years (1392-1462) of the Chosun Kingdom.

During the Chosun Kingdom Admiral Yi Sun-Shin invented the "turtle warship" (Kobuk-

son) in 1545-1598. It was the first ironclad warship in the world's history and it enabled the Koreans to successfully defend against the invading Japanese.

During the 300 years following the "turtle warships repulsion of the Japanese attacks as well as the aggression of the Manchus, the Chosun Kingdom shut itself off from the rest of the world causing a period known as the "Korean Dark Ages" and during this time Korea became known as the "Hermit Kingdom".

The Chosun Kingdom ended in 1910 when Korea was finally annexed by Japan. During the next 36 years Korea's cultural identity was strongly suppressed by the Japanese who restricted use of the Korean language, display of the Korean National flag, burned Korean books and implemented many other measures intended to suppress Korea's cultural history.

Hwang Kee was born in 1914 and at age seven he witnessed a lone man successfully defend himself against seven attackers using martial arts techniques referred to by onlookers as "Tae Kyun" or "Sip Pal Ki" and from that day forward he dedicated his life to developing skills like those he had observed.

Perhaps Hwang Kee's personal life experiences with oppression and war in Korea at a very early age gave him a keen understanding of the unfortu-

nate consequences of human conflict and helped him conceive the Moo Duk Kwan® philosophy that is integrated into the curriculum of every authorized Moo Duk Kwan® school.

Hwang Kee's unflagging pursuit of prowess in the martial arts earned him a reputation as a martial arts prodigy and although Japanese rule prohibited it, he dreamed of opening his own martial art training hall where he could teach others.

His dream became a reality shortly after the Japanese occupation of Korea ended and he opened his first Moo Duk Kwan® (Military Virtue Institute/Training Hall) training hall on November 9, 1945.

The surrender of Japan to the allies on August 15, 1945 marked the beginning of Korea's establishment of its own government recognized by world powers as an independent and self-determined country.

From 1945 to 1950 five major martial art schools existed in Korea.

They were:

1. Moo Duk Kwan® founded by Hwang Kee in Yang San Ku.
2. Yeon Moo Kwan founded by Chun Sang Gup in Seoul (Name of style was later changed to Ji Do Kwan.)
3. YMCA Kwon Bop Bu founded by Yun Byong In in Seoul

(Name of style later changed to Chang Moo Kwan.)

4. Chung Do Kwan founded by Lee Won Kuk in Seoul.

5. Song Moo Kwan founded by No Byong Jik in Gae Song.

Of these martial art schools Hwang Kee's Moo Duk Kwan® flourished worldwide. In his Moo Duk Kwan® he offered instruction in his unique martial art system named "Hwa Soo Do", but he soon realized that if his martial art was to flourish wider public recognition was necessary, so he adopted the more recognizable name of "tang soo do" for his martial art system and established Moo Duk Kwan® training halls all across Korea.

In May 1949 he published Hwa Soo Do Kyo Bohn, the first modern martial arts book published in Korea.



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Hwang Kee stated that his motivation for establishing the Moo Duk Kwan® was to help human beings improve their Neh Gong (Internal power), Weh Gong (External power) and Shim Gong (Spiritual power) thus empower them to improve their relationships with others and contribute a positive energy toward world peace through their study and practice of the martial art system taught in his Moo Duk Kwan® schools.

Perhaps his early life experiences gave him a wisdom and insight which resulted in his vision for the Moo Duk Kwan®, "to continue to develop as a "Moo Do" organization while developing an atmosphere of courtesy, respect, friendship and brotherhood that will improve human relations worldwide and contribute to world peace."

When the Korean war ended in 1953 U.S. military personnel who trained in Korea began returning to the U.S. and as Moo Duk Kwan® alumni they began teaching his martial art system to students in the U.S.

Within a few years he conceived and designed his unique fist logo to publicly identify his Moo Duk Kwan® martial art schools (training halls) as the exclusive source

of official training and rank certification in his martial art organization and his martial art system and to symbolize his martial art's Moo Do philosophy.



Hwang Kee's fist emblem was quickly and passionately embraced and displayed by proud Moo Duk Kwan® alumni and practitioners worldwide to indicate that they were affiliated with Hwang Kee and his Moo Duk Kwan® organization and that they valued its unique identity, its scientific and effective martial art system and that they embraced its Moo Do philosophy.

By 1960 Hwang Kee had incorporated new material into his "living art" and he adopted the name "Soo Bahk Do®" for his martial art system to emphasize his Moo Duk Kwan® organization's commitment to resurrecting Korea's culture and preserving its lost martial arts history that he had discovered in the text "Moo Yei Do Bo Tong Ji."

His fist emblem soon became deeply embedded in Korean practitioner's hearts and minds as a symbol of Korea's pride in its new emerging identity as an independent nation and in



"Moo Yei Do Bo Tong Ji."

a culture that was finally, truly Korean.

The tremendous success of Hwang Kee's Moo Duk Kwan® and its widespread appeal to the public attracted government interest in the martial arts and in 1964 the Korean government formed the Korean Tae Kwon Do Association with plans to unite all Korea martial art schools (kwans) under one name. Under tremendous political pressure, Hwang Kee resolutely insisted upon preserving the unique identity of his Moo Duk Kwan® organization and his martial art system and he successfully fought a legal battle to maintain the right to do so all the way to the Korean supreme court and the appellate court in June 1966.

By this time the fracturing of the Moo Duk Kwan® members was well underway due to mounting political pressures and competing loyalties. Regrettably, some Moo Duk Kwan® alumni who forfeited their ties with Hwang Kee and

his Moo Duk Kwan® organization sought to continue using his well known and highly respected Moo Duk Kwan® name for their own advantage and benefit.

In 1987 Hwang Kee trademarked his fist emblem to protect the unique identity of his martial art organization and to secure its exclusive use for his authorized organizations, schools and instructors.

Over the years Hwang Kee's fist emblem has come to represent the spirit of an undefeatable warrior and a dedicated scholar. That which it represents has proven to be far more resilient and powerful than all the forces that have besieged it since its inception.

Like a phoenix rising from the ashes of war torn Korea in 1945, Hwang Kee's Moo Duk Kwan® organization took flight on the wings of his Moo Do philosophy and it soared around the world through the efforts of many motivated alumni.

- 1961, USA, Dale Drouillard
- 1962, France, Unknown
- 1962, Canada, Unknown
- 1963, England, Unknown
- 1964, W. Germany, Unknown
- 1965, Philippines, Casimiro Gradeza
- 1967, Malaysia, Soon Ho Chang
- 1968, Italy, Unknown
- 1968, Greece, George Page
- 1969, Mexico, Dae Won Moon
- 1974, Argentina, Roberto Villiabal
- 1974, Belgium, Beom Ju Lee

- 1976, Australia, Kyu Sik Shin
- 1986, Puerto Rico, Richard Morales
- 1989, Switzerland, Urs Spoerri
- 1994, Israel, Moshe Jakobi
- 1995, Iran, M. Mahmoudi
- 1997, Brazil, Paulo Amaral
- 2002, Uruguay, Roberto Fontora
- 2004, Chile, Alex Carillo
- 2004, New Zealand, Yong Ho Lee
- 2006, Spain, Diego Salinas
- 2008, Columbia, Ernie Medina
- 2008, Iceland, Cesar Rodriquez
- 2011, China, T. K. Wong

Hwang Kee's heart, spirit and legacy truly live on in the fist image that he created to represent the essence of his life's work and all who display it are the children of his life whether they know it or not.

In 2002 Founder Hwang Kee passed and named his successor, Hyun Chul (Jin Mun) Hwang, in a sealed document retained in a safety deposit box of the First Union Bank, Milburn, New Jersey, USA

The translation of the succession document was confirmed by a member of the Senior Advisory Committee, Wha Yong Chung Sa Bom Nim in a public statement made at the National Championships August 3, 2002.

Today Hwang Kee's Moo Duk Kwan® organization continues to soar thanks to loyal, dedicated practitioners and supporters around the world led by Moo Duk Kwan® President and Kwan Jang Nim, H.C. Hwang through his World Moo Duk Kwan organization.

Pioneers in *italics*, Current Leadership **bold**



ARGENTINA, 아르헨티나

Roberto Villalba, #16519
Francisco Blotta, #19455
Jose Luis Blotta, #20557
Ricardo Giorgi, #27516



FRANCE, 프랑스

Choi Eui Jung, 최의정, #18776
Choi Eui Sun, 최의선, #19203
Elodie Mollet, #38935



AUSTRALIA, 호주

Shin Gyu Shik, 신규식, #724
Robert Caputo, #17219
Chris Austin, #22519
Michael Austin, #23754
Kriton Glenn, #23747



GERMANY, 독일

Russell Colston, #22358
Frank Schnitzler, #47551



BELGIUM, 벨기에

Lee Beom Ju, 이범주, #10870
Hassan Boussalaa, #21015



GREECE, 그리스

George Page, #11772
Nikos Zouraris, #21539 (1962-2013)
Costas Popodopolous, #21542



BRUNEI, 브루나이

Han Eung Gyo, 한응교, #1369
Kwon Hyuk Yoon, 권혁윤, #10805
Henry Chai



ICELAND, 아이슬란드

Cesar Rodriguez Luna, #44158



CHILE, 칠레

Francisco Blotta, #19455
Alex Carrillo, #34686



IRAN, 이란

Mohammad Vatan, #28480
Mostafa Mahmoudi, #32958



CHINA, 중국

China, T. K. Wong #35341
Neal Blacker #40237



IRELAND, 아일랜드

Jamie Robson, #39695
Jamie Robson, #39695



COSTA RICA, 코스타 리카

Ramiro Guzman, #16354
Leonardo Barboza Rodriguez
#47553



ISRAEL, 이스라엘

Moshe Jakobi, #23640
Jared Rosenthal, #32740



ITALY, 이탈리아

Roberto Villalba, #16519
Gianni Anile, #21328

**KOREA, 대한민국**

Lee Gil Won, 이길원, #3759
 Kim Jin Bae, 김진배, #5997
 Lee Dong Gyu, 이동규, #16863
 Choi Eui Sun, 최의선, #19203

**SPAIN, 스페인**

Diego Salinas, #35919

**SWITZERLAND, 스위스**

Urs Spoerri, #26021

**MALAYSIA, 말레이시아**

Jang Soon Ho, 장순호, #3722
Chung Hwa Yong, 정화용, #410
 Blawan Riyu, #21687
 Lim Thian Lok, #23321
 Simon Augustine, #27992
 Dunstan John, #29484
 Yii Ching Hiong, #31171

**UNITED KINGDOM, 영국**

Lee Kang Uk, 이강욱, #70
Stephen Coleman, #17656
 Robert Hedges, #22420

**MEXICO, 멕시코**

Moon Dae Won, 문대원, #2184
 Ramiro Guzman, #16354

**URUGUAY, 우루과이**

Roberto Fontura, #34127

**NEW ZEALAND, 뉴질랜드**

Lee Yong Ho, 이용호, #16889

**USA, 미국**

Shim Sang Gyu, 심상규, #180
Dale Droulliard, #757
Mariano Estioko, #759
Robert Thompson, #1791
Larry Seiberlich, #1815
John Butterwick, #2277
Robert Cheezic, #2278
Chuck Norris, #2819
Joe Weeks, #3596
Lynn Jackson, #3597
 Chung Hwa Yong, 정화용, #410
 Larry Seiberlich, #1815
 Russ Hanke, #4137
 Robert Shipley, #4825
 Victor Martinov, #10189 (1936-2015)

**THE PHILIPPINES, 필리핀**

Casimiro Grandeza, #2883
Manuel Grandeza, #3009
 Edgardo Grandeza, #12197

**PUERTO RICO, 푸에르토 리코**

Richard Morales, #26907
 Oscar Rosado, #35372