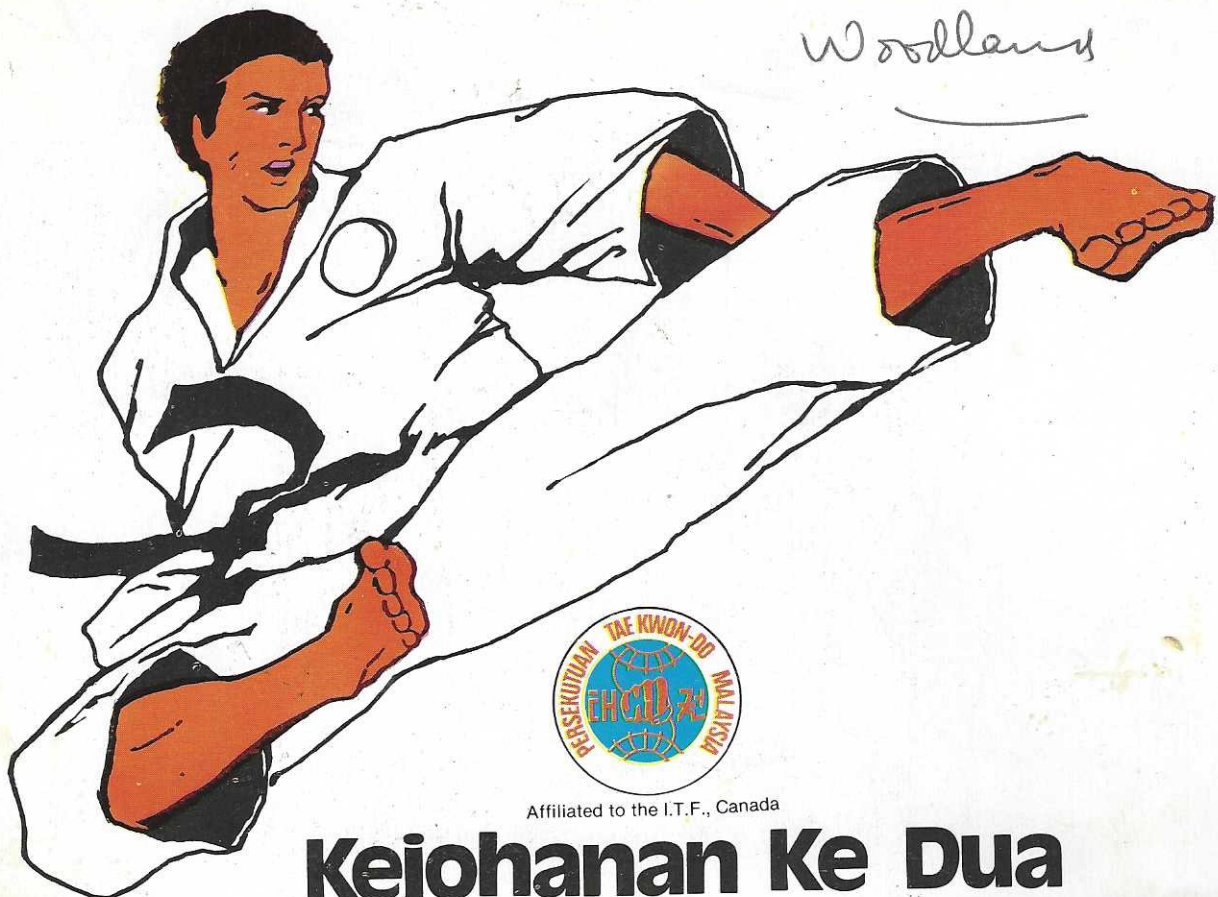


Woodlands



Affiliated to the I.T.F., Canada

# Kejohanan Ke Dua Persekutuan Tae Kwon-Do Malaysia '78

Ditaja oleh Union Carbide (M) Sdn. Bhd.  
27hb Mei, 7.30 malam Stadium Negara

馬來西亞跆拳道聯合會主辦  
第二屆全國錦標賽

友聯碳化物(馬)有限公司贊助  
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INTERNATIONAL TAEKWON-DO FEDERATION  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

191, Indian Valley Trail,  
Mississauga, Toronto,  
Ontario L5G 2K5,



Submitted in Kuala Lumpur on 9th May, 1978.

Message by GENERAL CHOI HONG HI  
(9th Degree Black Belt)  
Founder of Taekwon-Do.  
President – International Taekwon-Do Federation.  
"Father of Taekwon-Do in Malaysia."

It gives me great pleasure to extend my personal felicitation to the Organising Committee of the MTF (ITF) in organising the 2nd Malaysian Taekwon-Do Championship.

In point of fact, my arrival in Kuala Lumpur on 4th May, departing on 9th May, 1978, coincided with my trip to 12 countries in the promotion of Taekwon-Do so that when the opportune moment arrives, Taekwon-Do will be a truly, representative event.

I can still vividly recall the bold action taken by Malaysia to withdraw from certain international games in the past for the simple reason that some countries were not allowed to compete. Malaysia's stand against politics in sports deserves the highest respect of all democratic nations.

This is my third round-the-world trip which I am making at my personal expense, and I am happy to say that support to the International, Taekwon-Do Federation is growing stronger and stronger. Taekwon-Do in the Olympics is my sole aim, and from the favourable reaction I have gathered so far, I can say with confidence that this is a matter of time.

My brief stay in Kuala Lumpur had been a memorable one. Your MTF (ITF) officials have been most gracious and hospitable – Y.B. Datuk Haji Nik Yusoff, Mr. Chin Yong Sang, Mr. Ong Tatt Poh, Mr. Tan Sooi Ann and my most loyal and dedicated pupil, Low Koon Lin, all of whom went to enormous extent to entertain me. I was overwhelmed by the reception arranged by Mr. Ngiaw Wee Sun, and members of the Malaysian Taekwon-Do, Pahang Federation, when I was brought there for a lightning visit.

The standard of Taekwon-Do (ITF) has now reached such a high standard that I urge the MTF (ITF) to have Malaysia represented at the 2nd World Taekwon-Do Championships, to be held in Oklahoma City this coming September. It is only by exposing your best Taekwon-Doists into the international arena that their true merits are known against the increasing counterparts from the Western countries.

I wish your 2nd National Championship every success, and it will be my happiest moment to see the Malaysian Flag flying proudly with the flags of other countries at the forthcoming 2nd World Taekwon-Do Championships.

Majulah Taekwon-Do Malaysia!

General Choi Hong Hi,  
President – ITF.

Gen. Choi Hong Hi  
President  
ITF



**"Taekwon-Do can contribute to Creating A Responsible Society" — says LOW KOON LIN, 6th Degree Black Belt, National Chief Instructor, Malaysian Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF).  
(M.T.F. VICE PRESIDENT)**

The daily newspapers contain an alarmingly increase in undesirable activities by the youths of our society, like drugs-addiction, petty crimes and juvenile delinquency. If such self-destruction habits are not curbed, they will be a threat to all peace-loving and law-abiding families at all times.

It is my personal consensus that more facilities should be provided for our junior citizens to become involved in meaningful and healthy pursuits, and one of the most effective forms is to encourage them to take up Taekwon-Do.

Taekwon-Do, a martial-art from Korea, originated by General Choi Hong Hi, is not only an exercise for self-defence, but its adherents are inculcated with the importance of self-discipline to lead a rational and healthy life.

The exuberant energy of youth — our leaders of tomorrow — can be channelled to bring good to Malaysia, or it can lead to unimaginable disaster. It is, therefore, vitally imperative that all government bodies, social and sports organizations should work hand-in-hand to provide our youngsters with guidance and facilities to enable them to become respectable and healthy citizens of tomorrow.

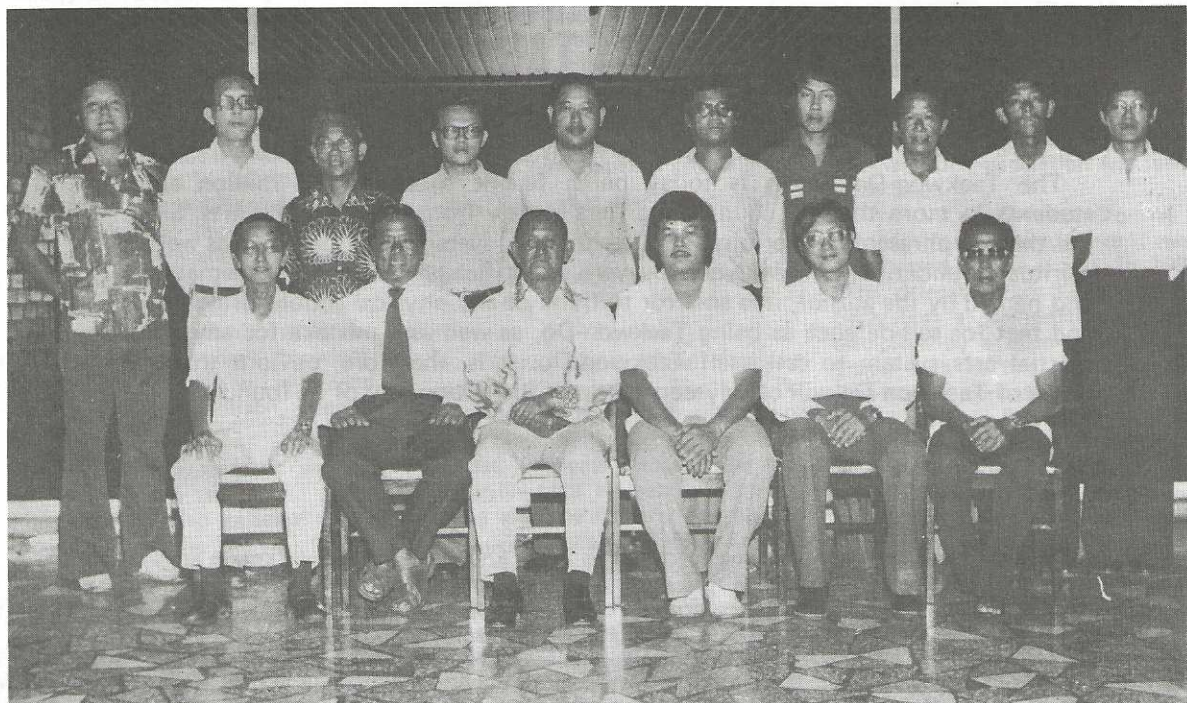
It has been universally concluded that "schools are the nursery of outstanding politicians, professionals and sportsmen" and every effort should be extended to help them find the correct way of life.

During my service to Taekwon-Do for the past two decades, I have personally coached thousands of youngsters (boys and girls) and today, I am happy to say that most of them have become prominent men and women in society, and there was never a case of law-infringing from the fraternity of Taekwon-Doists!

I am very grateful to all the affiliates from East and West Malaysia for their support in the 2nd MTF (ITF) Championship, and wish them every success.

**Standing (Left to Right)**

Steve Mah, Lim Kah Heng, Wong Chee Fook, Lim Seng Meng, Tan Sooi Ann, Hamidon, Peter Poo, Lim Eng Nget, Yeow Cheng Watt, Tan Eng Sin.



**Sitting (Left to Right)**

Peter Poon, Low Koon Lin, Datuk Nik Yusof, Chin Yong Sun, Tan Lip Jih, Kok Kee.

**Second Malaysian Taekwon-Do Federation Championship 1978**

EX-OFFICIO : DATOK HAJINIK YUSOFF  
EX-OFFICIO : MR. TAN LIAP JIN  
CHAIRMAN : MR. CHIN YONG SANG  
VICE CHAIRMAN : MR. LOW KOON LIN  
SECRETARY : MR. ONG TATT POH  
TREASURER : MR. PETER POON  
ASST. TREASURER : MR. PETER POO

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

MR. LIM KAR HIN  
MR. WONG CHEE FOOK  
MR. LIM SANG MENG  
MR. TAN SOOI ANN  
MR. STEVE MAH  
MR. LIM SIANG NGET

MR. KOK KEE  
MR. TAN ENG SIN  
MR. YEOW CHENT FATT  
MR. NIK CHEE KOK  
MR. HAMIDON BAHARI

# HISTORY OF TAEKWON-DO

The Taekwon-Do which is today being taught to almost 15 million eager students in more than 62 countries, differs greatly from other martial arts. Since the theory, phraseology, terminology, techniques, systems and methods, as well as spiritual foundations of Taekwon-Do, were scientifically developed, systematized, and named by the author, it is an error to think of any physical actions using hands and feet for self-defence as being Taekwon-Do, as well as a mistake for any other martial arts system to call itself Taekwon-Do. It is, therefore, obvious that the home of Taekwon-Do will clearly depend upon the nationality of its founder.

It is interesting that many of the mail order houses that sell the book TAEKWON-DO by founding father Gen. Choi Hong Hi advertise it as "illustrating the basic and finer points of this Korean style of karate." This is worthy of note because one of the first things you learn in reading the book is that Karate is a Japanese martial art, Taekwon-Do is the Korean art of "hand and foot fighting" and the International Taekwon-Do Federation would appreciate it if the two were not confused.

Tae Kwon Do is a very young martial art. Since its official naming on April 11, 1955, it has spread to some 62 countries throughout the world and now claims some 15 million students. It is extremely well-known in North America as one of the finest tournament styles.

Because of its youth, the roots of Taekwon-Do are somewhat easier to trace than those of the ancient arts like Kung Fu. According to the official history supported by the ITF, the birth of Taekwon-Do cannot be properly understood without studying both the martial history of Korea and particularly the life of the now retired General Choi.

Korea, like many Asian Countries, has a long history of empty-hand fighting techniques. 1300 years ago, inhabitants of the extreme southern

portion of what is now known as Korea practiced a rigorous physical training program and various types of hand and foot fighting. When some of these primitive techniques were fused to a formal mental concept the system became known as Soo Bak-Gi.

Later another martial form known as Taek Kyon made its appearance. Both these forms were used by various dynasties in training and recruiting members of the armed forces. Taek Kyon became a very finished style under the Koryo Dynasty and encompassed some 25 fundamental movements placing emphasis on hand, leg, jumping, falling, rolling, and pulling techniques.

Later dynasties, however, adapted anti-military postures and these arts began to die. Their popular death blow was sounded in 1909 when Japan occupied Korea and forbid any further practice of the Korean martial arts. Taek Kyon was secretly practiced by a very few until the liberation of Korea in 1945.

The growth of Korean martial arts took a cataclysmic turn one year later. In January of 1945 the new Republic of Korea Armed Forces was organized. A young Second Lieutenant in that service, Choi Hong Hi began immediately to teach his troops his martial art, the art that was eventually to

become known as Taekwon-Do.

General Choi was born in the Myong Chun Kun District of what is now known as North Korea. He describes himself as a "weak and sickly youth." In early years he showed a distinct independence of mind and was expelled from school at age twelve for agitating against the Japanese authorities who were in control of Korea. Young Choi's father then sent his son to study calligraphy under the famous Korean instructor, Mr. Han Il Dong. Han was also an expert in the then forbidden art of Taek Kyon, and being concerned with the frailness of his student's physical condition, he began to teach the boy the rigorous exercises to build his body.

In 1937, Gen. Choi traveled to Japan to further his education. Before leaving, he became involved in an incident with a professional wrestler who promised to kill the youth should they ever meet again. This threat seemed to add new seriousness to young Choi's training in the martial arts.

Now studying in Kyoto, Japan. Choi took up Karate. In just two years, he attained the rank of first degree black belt. Armed with this knowledge and that of Taek Kyon, the energetic Korean began to forge the techniques of a new martial arts system.

Continuing his formal education, Gen. Choi eventually entered the University of Tokyo. During this time he received his second degree black belt and began teaching at a YMCA.

World War II brought another forced change of scenery for the youth. He was forced to enlist in the Japanese army against his will and was sent to Pyongyang in North Korea. While here the ever independent young man was linked to the Korean Independence Movement and was arrested. He spent eight months in a Japanese prison before going to trial. During this time, he practiced his martial art for fitness and to relieve boredom. Before long his cellmate and jailer, and eventually the whole prison, became his students.

The end of the war cut short a seven year prison sentence. After release, Choi traveled to Seoul where he began to organize a new student soldiers party. The following year he was commissioned a second lieutenant and upon being made a company commander, started teaching his troops his martial art. This was the beginning of the phenomenal spread of this Korean discipline.

Soon thereafter, Choi was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to Tae-Jon Korea where the American armed forces put their first look at his new system. By 1948 Choi had become a major and was the martial instructor for the American Military Police School in Seoul. 1949 saw his promotion to full colonel and his first visit to the United States. He took this opportunity to introduce his art to the American public.

1953 was a landmark year for the discipline that was to become Taekwon-Do. Now a brigadier general, Choi organized the spearhead of his martial art in the military—the 29th Infantry Division at Cheju Island.

That same year he established the Oh Do Kwan (Gym of My Way) which trained the cadre of instructors for the entire military. It was also during this time that his techniques were developed into a modern system.

By 1955 it had become necessary for this new Korean art to receive a standardized name to replace the various nomenclatures like Dang Soo, Gong Soo, Taekkyon, Kwon Bup,

etc. that had been used previously. Leading master instructors, historians, and society leaders made up a special board to give the art a title. A number of names were submitted and on April 11, 1955 the committee chose unanimously Taekwon-Do, the title submitted by General Choi. That date is now referred to as the official beginning of this Korean art of self-defence.

That same year saw the spread of Taekwon-Do throughout Korea's universities and military posts. The stage was now being set for the art to venture beyond the boundaries of Korea.

In 1959, Gen. Choi became President of the Korea Taekwon-Do Association and along with nineteen of his top black belts, did a tour of the Far East. The year also saw the first publication of a Korean text on the fledgling art. The General was also to travel again to the U.S. where he visited various Taekwon-Do do jangs.

From 1961 to 1964, the groundwork was laid for an international governing body of Taekwon-Do. Members of the U.S. 7th Army learned the art and students eventually spread it to West Point. In 1962, General Choi became an official Ambassador to Malaysia and in 1963 the Taekwon-Do Association of Malaysia was formed.

1963 saw the now famous Taek-Do demonstration at the United Nations headquarters in New York City and also the introduction of the system to the Armed Forces of Viet-Nam. In 1964, the Taekwon-Do Association of Singapore came to life.

By 1965, Gen. Choi had retired with the rank of two star general. This was followed by his appointment by the Republic of Korea to lead a goodwill mission of the new martial art to Italy, West Germany, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Malaysia, and Singapore. This trip saw the establishment of not only individual associations in these countries but also the beginnings of the International Taekwon-Do Federation.

On March 22, 1966, this Federation became a reality with the original membership nations of Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, West Germany, United States, Turkey, Italy, The United Arab Republic and Korea.

1967 was the year of solidification as far as the United States and the new international Taekwon-Do Federation were concerned. The Hong Kong Taekwon-Do Association was successfully formed and then in August, Gen. Choi visited Chicago for the All-American Taekwon-Do tournament. Later, on November 26, the U.S. Taekwon-Do Association was formally established.

The art of Taekwon-Do was welcomed virtually everywhere it was demonstrated in the world. In 1968 in Paris, delegates from 32 countries were party to a demonstration of the discipline by a team of experts. Programs such as this are normally the first step in spreading Taekwon-Do to a new country. From such exhibitions of Taekwon-Do come invitations from governments for qualified International Taekwon-Do Federation instructors,

"Many countries have some form of martial arts already," said Mr. Park Jong Soo, a 6th and ITF instructor and the first man to teach Taekwon-Do in Germany and the Netherlands. "but many times, when they see our style, they like it better."

"From there, they sponsor ITF instructors to come and teach."

The 1968 demonstration in Paris was a springboard for many such sponsorships as Taekwon-Do came heavily into demand. That same year the United Kingdom Association was formed and exhibitions were held in Spain, Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, and India.

1969 saw the first Asian Taekwon-Do Tournament become a reality. Held in September in Hong Kong, the successful gathering led to a repeat performance just two years later in Malaysia. In preparation for the second tournament, Gen. Choi had traveled extensively solidifying the International Taekwon-Do Federation and preparing the third edition of a comprehensive hand-book on his art.

1974 finds General Choi residing in Toronto, Canada, now the official base of the International Taekwon-Do Federation. At the moment the General and his instructors are busily preparing to host the second World Taekwon-Do Tournament to be held on September 9th and 10th at Oklahoma City U.S.A.

### JUDGES/REFEREES

1. MR. KIM JONG CHAN (Chief Judge	Canada	7th Degree
2. MR. LOW KOON LIN	Selangor	6th Degree
3. MR. CHAN JEE YONG	Selangor	4th Degree
4. MR. TAN ENG SIN	Selangor	3rd Degree
5. MAJOR TOM TAM	Selangor	3rd Degree
6. MR. JOHNNY CHUNG	Sabah	3rd Degree
7. MR. WU CHEE CHIANG	Sabah	3rd Degree
8. MR. T. THOMAS	Trengganu	3rd Degree
9. MR. NGIAW WEE SUN	Pahang	3rd Degree
10. MR. LEE CHEE PAK	Perak	3rd Degree
11. MR. KHOR LIANG TEE	Perlis	3rd Degree
12. MR. CHAN KAM LAU	Penang	3rd Degree
13. MR. TAY YU CHYE	Penang	3rd Degree
14. MR. TYRONE D. FLETCHER	Malacca	3rd Degree
15. MR. KEITH TAN	Malacca	3rd Degree
16. MR. YEOW CHENG WATT	Federal Territory	3rd Degree
17. MR. ROBERT LAI	Federal Territory	3rd Degree
18. LAW AH CHENG 3RD DEGREE		
19. BISHEN SINGH 3RD DEGREE		

### PANEL OF DOCTORS

DR. PETER NG SAY HONG	:	MBBS (QLD)
DR. LOW BIN TICK	:	MBBS, MRCGP, MRACGP, MRCP, DIP. VEN. AV. MED. CERT.
DR. PAUL CHAN	:	MBBS (S'PORE)

**NAMA PESERTA PESERTA YANG MENGAMBIL BAHAGIAN DALAM  
KEJOHANAN KE-DUA PERSEKUTUAN TAEKWON-DO MALAYSIA 1978.**

**SELANGOR**

1. Goh Choon Liang
2. Yee Low Voon
3. Charlie Chan
4. Sonny Lee
5. Chia Chee Kow
6. Alex Lee
7. Christopher Lee
8. Diana Wan
9. Alice Wong

**SABAH**

1. Ho Nyuk Mee
2. TAn Nyet Chu
3. Johnny Chiam
4. Teo Kian Heng
5. Chong Tsu Khen
6. Yen Saik Mun
7. Wong Jek Oi
8. Wong Chehg Choon

**TRENGGANU**

1. Jayarajan
2. Lim Gee Ho
3. Kalimuthu
4. Arupaya
5. Bala Krishnan
- 6; Chattukutti
7. Muthusamy

**FEDERAL TERRITORY**

1. Ng Yeet Heang
2. Sim Mui Joo
3. Andy Yuen
4. Tan Eng Kiat
5. Toh Khek Tong
6. Lim Meng Shiang
7. Kong Kim Hock
8. Lee Hok Heng
9. Lee Weng



### KEDAH

1. Lim Ah Keow
2. Ooi Kok Seng
3. Cheah Gaik Wooi
4. Lim Poh You
5. Peter Lee

### MALACCA

1. Tan Tee Ngin
2. Liao Sey Kim
3. Lim Yong Cheng
4. Daniel Onek
5. Tay Chin Hiong
6. Aloysius Ng

### NEGERI SEMBILAN

1. Chee Mun Chong
2. Tang Thin Kwai
3. Liew Kam Hong
4. Cheong Kong Hon
5. Wong Teck Heng
6. Tan Yee Kin

### PENANG

1. Ng Hooi Hiong
2. Teo Kee Hong
3. Ng Kem Ho
4. Ng Hooi Lai
5. Ganason a/l Muniandy
6. Khaw Kheng Wah
7. Teo Kee Kun
8. Chew Ah Choo
9. Cheoh Say Whe

### PAHANG

1. Wong Mun Hing
2. Lim Bho Nuang
3. Chilappan
4. Ng Lim Yet
5. Peter Yong

### PERAK

1. Lee Soon Eng
2. Stephen Too
3. Lee Ong Yeow
4. Yap Ah Chai
5. Chan Chee Kin
6. Dan Kok Wai

### PERLIS

1. Cheng Ing Shu
2. Ewe Khong Yong
3. HelmiIhusaimi Shaari
4. Azhari Md. Noor
5. Shaari Hamid
6. Shuit Ismail
7. Ibrahim Che Matt
8. Amirah Bt. Md. Noor
9. Khoo Bee Lay

### PARTIRANT JOHORE BARU

1. S. AAMYAPPAN
2. LEE AH TECK



**PERAK TAEKWON-DO MEMBERS**

STANDING FROM LEFT:

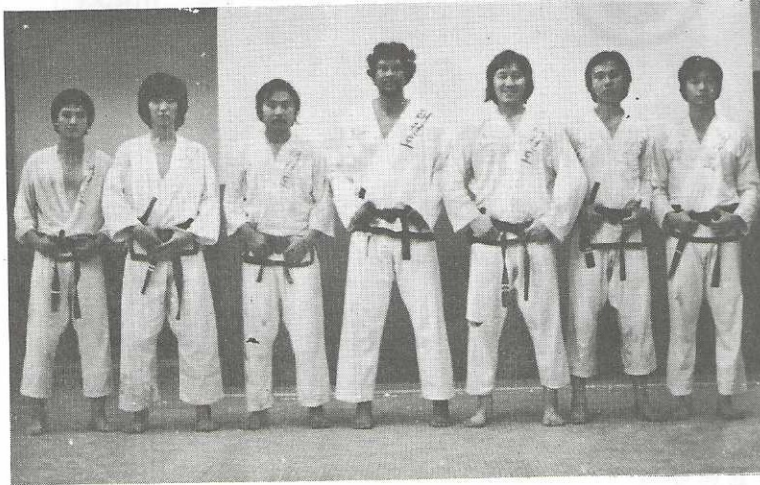
1. DANG KOK WAI, 2. CHAN CHEE KIN, 3. DICKY CHIN 4. LEE ONG YEOW

SITTING FROM LEFT:

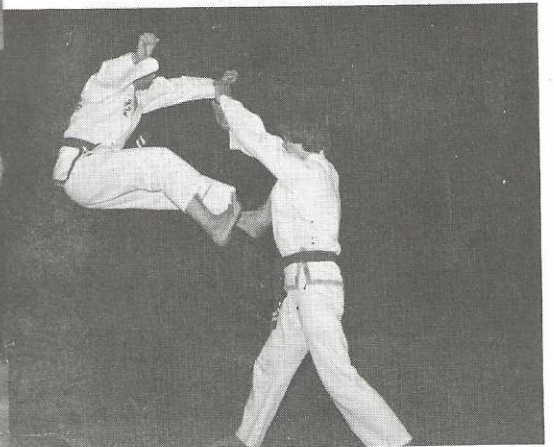
1. STEPHEN TOO, 2. MISS LEE SOON ENG 3. YAP AH HUAT



**S'BAN TEAM**



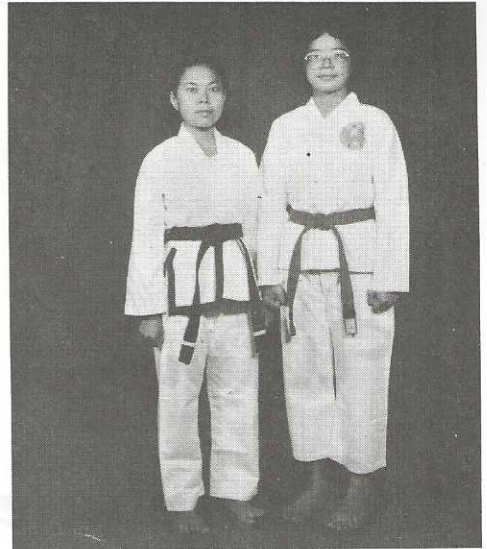
**MALACCA TEAM**



**WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN K. L. TEAM 6TH APRIL 1971**



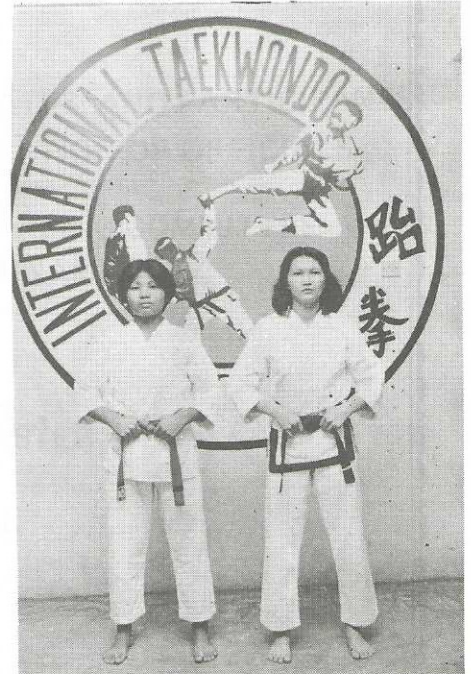
SELANGOR TEAM



PERLIS GIRL



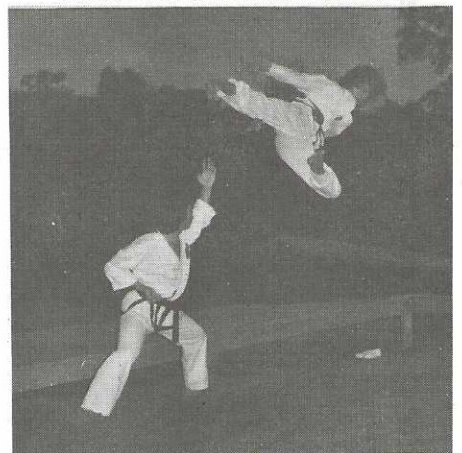
PERLIS TEAM



SELANGOR GIRLS PARTICIPANTS



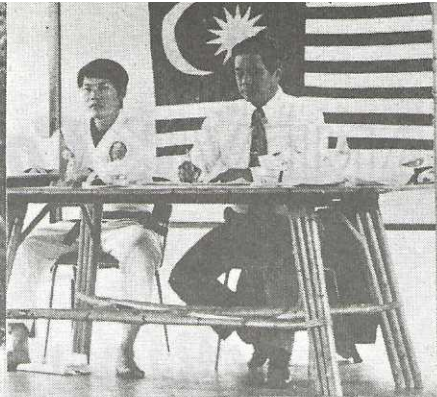
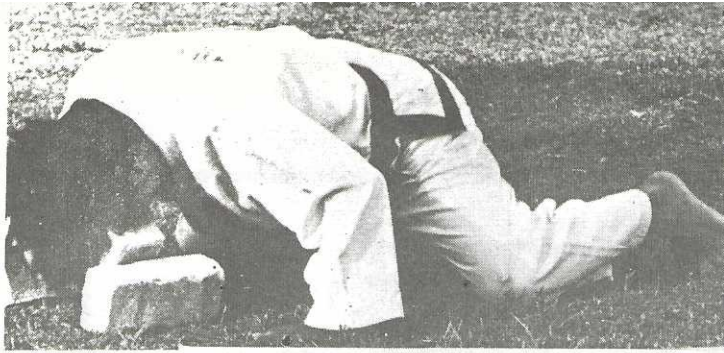
TEAM FROM PAHANG



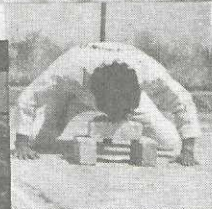
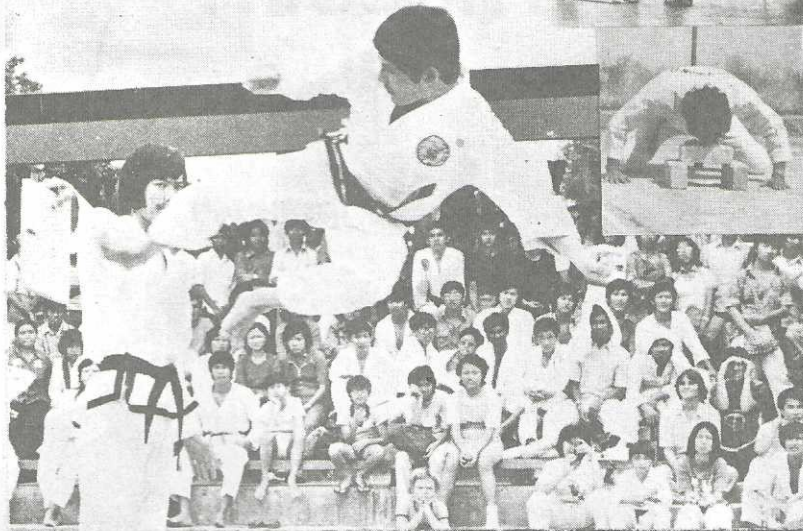


## PROGRAMME

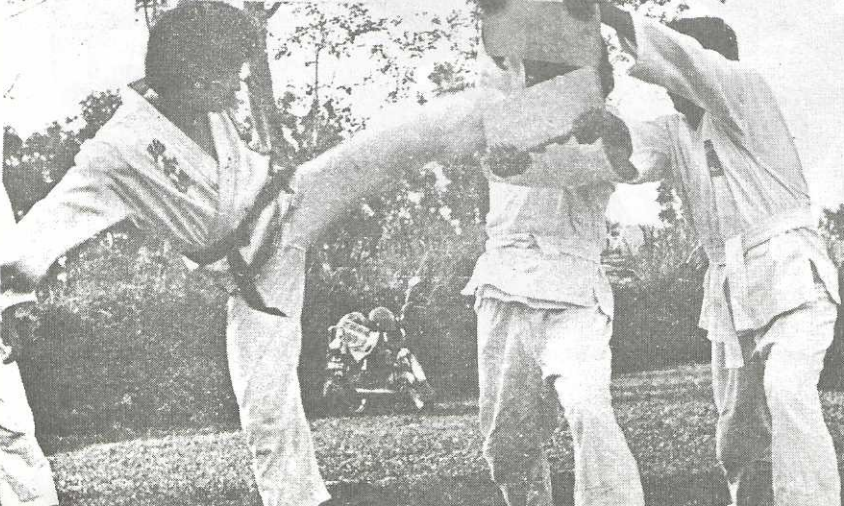
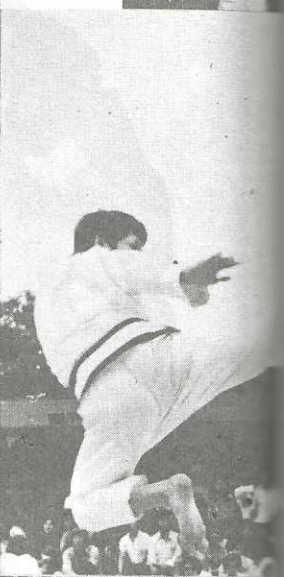
- 9.00 am — 6 pm — ELIMINATION ROUND
- 6.30 pm — ARRIVAL OF OFFICIALS, DELEGATES, AND PARTICIPANTS
- 7.00 pm — OPENING CEREMONY — PRESENTATION OF OFFICIALS  
AND REPRESENTATIVE TEAMS
- SPEECH BY CHAIRMAN OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE
- 7.30 pm — OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE TOURNAMENT
- 7.40 pm — MEN FREE SPARRING — FINAL
- LADIES PATTERN — FINAL
- TEAM FREE SPARRING — FINAL
- 9.00 pm — DEMONSTRATION BY WOULD MASTER
- TEAM PATTERN — FINAL
- LADIES FREE SPARRING — FINAL
- TEAM POWER TEST — FINAL
- 10.15 pm — PRESENTATION OF PRIZES
- 10.30 pm — AULD LANG SYNE.

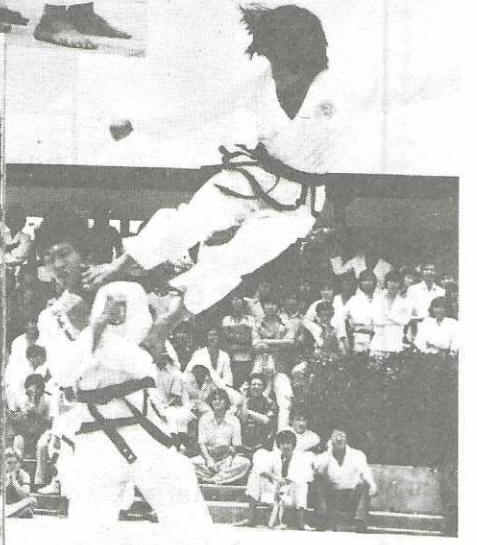
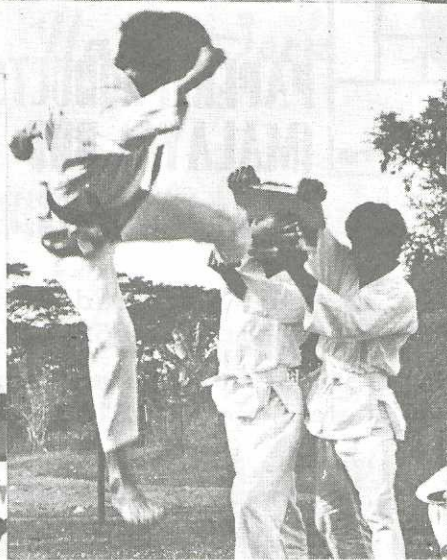
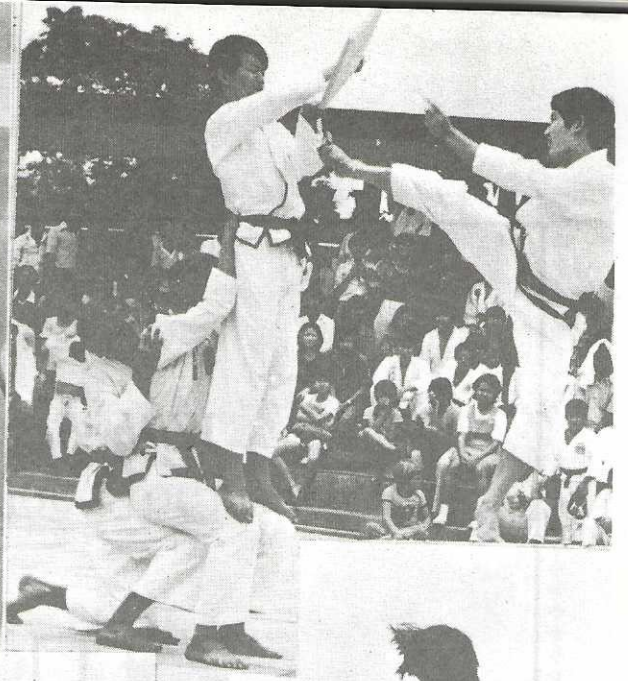


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# TAEKWON-DO

