



YsU Youngsan University

**The 2nd
International Taekwondo Conference at
Youngsan University and iACT 2020
Conference Book**

**Taekwondo's
Past, Present, and Future Directions**

**Live on
YouTube**

**November 6, 2020, 09:30
Youngsan University, Busan Campus**



**The 2nd
International Taekwondo Conference at
Youngsan University and iACT 2020
Conference Book**

**Taekwondo's
Past, Present, and Future Directions**



**November 6, 2020
Youngsan University, Busan Campus**

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other non-commercial uses permitted by copyright law. For permission requests, write to the publisher, addressed "Attention: Permissions Coordinator," at the address below.

612 Hunting Park Drive
Salisbury, MD 21801
USA

Copyright © 2020
International Academic Conference for Taekwondo (iACT)

Reviewers: John A. Johson
Udo Moenig
Ron Dziwenka

Cover design: Seung Hyeon Hong
Typesetting: John A. Johnson
Type face: Calibri
Font size: 12

iACT 2020

iACT Facebook page: www.facebook.com/iactkd
iACT Website: www.iactkd.com

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

November 6, 2020		Youngsan University Busan, South Korea
TIME	PRESENTERS	EVENT
Opening Ceremony		
Master of Ceremonies: Peter Yoon, PhD		
09:30-10:00	Gu-Wuck Bu	Opening Address
	Ron Dziwenka	Opening Address
	Dafna Zur	Congratulatory Address
SESSION 1		
10:00-10:20	Ron Dziwenka	<i>The Great Learning</i> as the Historical Basis for Taekwondo as an Instrument for Peace
10:20-10:40	Allan Bäck	A Taekwondo Muddle?
10:40-11:00	Spencer Bennington	The Embodied Rhetorics of Olympic Taekwondo Sparring
11:00-11:10	Coffee Break	
11:10-11:30	Sanko Lewis	A Lacanian Framework for Taekwondo Practice
11:30-12:00	Panel Discussion	
12:00-13:00	LUNCH BREAK	
SESSION 2		
13:00-13:20	Steven Capener	Mixed Martial Arts and the Anachronism of "Traditional Martial Arts"
13:20-13:40	Udo Moenig	An Update on the Rule and Scoring Equipment Modification Issues of the World Taekwondo (WT) Competition System
13:40-14:00	Peter Ha	The Concept of "I" and "Thou" in the Master-disciple Relation in Taekwondo Training
14:00-14:10	Coffee Break	
14:10-14:20	Gwang Ok	A Modern Historical Investigation on Jeju Taekwondo and the Footprint of Choi Hong-Hi
14:20-14:50	Panel Discussion	

All times presented in Korea Standard Time (KST).

SESSION 3

TIME	PRESENTERS	EVENT
14:50-15:10	Wojciech J. Cynarski	KEYNOTE SPEECH Versatility and Creativity: Cases of Martial Arts Masters
15:10-15:20	Paul Bowman	How to Talk about Taekwondo
15:20-15:40	Hyeongseok Song	Technical Changes due to the Transformation of Taekwondo into a Competitive Sport
15:40-16:00	Martin Minarik	The Logic of Taekwondo-Practice: Towards a Praxis- Oriented Understanding of Taekwondo's Ethics Beyond Tradition and Olympism
16:00-16:20	John A. Johnson	Transcending Taekwondo Competition
16:20-16:50		Panel Discussion
16:50-17:00	John A. Johnson	Closing Remarks

All times presented in Korea Standard Time (KST).

iACT Facebook

www.facebook.com/iactkd

iACT Website

www.iactkd.com

OPENING ADDRESS

Gu-Wuck Bu
Youngsan University President



Welcome to the Second International Taekwondo Conference hosted by Youngsan University. This conference is co-sponsored by the iACT (international Academic Conference for Taekwondo), which held its last event at Stanford University in 2019. We would like to extend a heartfelt welcome to all scholars from Korea, Europe, the United States, and around the world. As many are unable to attend in person due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, this conference will also be broadcast live on YouTube.

This year's theme is "Taekwondo's Past, Present, and Future Directions" for scholars to examine and reflect on Taekwondo from various perspectives. Issues such as history, philosophy, education, and technical aspects of Taekwondo will be discussed at length. This conference aims to advance the theoretical understanding of Taekwondo and to highlight the international contributions of our Department of Taekwondo.

Studies on Taekwondo and martial arts have become a legitimate academic discipline and a variety of exceptional journals have emerged over the years. Accordingly, we welcome the participation of the editors of the academic journals *Ido Movement for Culture: Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology* and *Martial Arts Studies* at this conference, and we hope for further cooperation in the future.

Taekwondo is a martial art as well as a combat sport, including physical, moral, and philosophical attributes. The "way" [*do* 道] is an integrated part of Taekwondo's philosophy and moral guidance. The student of Taekwondo should not only become physically stronger but mentally and morally as well. The student should find the right "way," which leads to truth and harmony. The student will then be able to contribute to the greater good of society and humanity, which corresponds

to the YsU's s founding tenets of "to benefit all humanity far and wide" [*hongik ink'an* 弘益人間] and "complete harmony without something obstructing the 'way'" [*weonyu mu'ae* 圓融無碍].

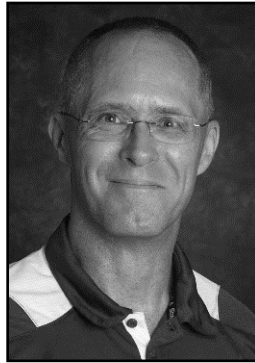
I hope the conference will be fruitful and rewarding as you share and expand our knowledge through stimulating discussions.

Thank you very much.

Gu-Wuck Bu
President
Y'sU Youngsan University

OPENING ADDRESS

Ron Dziwenka, PhD
iACT President



Dear Fellow Scholar-Researchers, Taekwondoists, and Educators:

I am very pleased to welcome you all here at Youngsan University's Busan Campus in the Republic of Korea. In partnership with the Youngsan University Department of Taekwondo, the International Academic Conference for Taekwondo (iACT) is honored to co-organize The 2nd International Taekwondo Conference at Youngsan University and iACT 2020. The conference title, "Taekwondo's Past, Present and Future Directions," expresses our theme: to highlight and connect various directions of Taekwondo in its historical present and beyond.

As President of iACT, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the generous support and wonderful venue provided by Dr. Gu-Wuck Bu, President of Youngsan University, and Dr. In Gyu Kim, Dean of the College of Education, for their leadership and vision to promote Taekwondo as an international academic discipline. It is also my pleasure to continue to work with my longtime friend and colleague, Dr. Udo Moenig, Co-Chair of the Conference Organizing Committee and Associate Professor in the Taekwondo Department here at Youngsan University.

I would like to thank our corporate leaders and distinguished luminaries in the academic and Taekwondo communities for their invaluable support: Dr. Jin Bang Yang of World Taekwondo; UC Berkeley Emeritus Professor Ken Min, founder of the University of California at Berkeley Martial Arts Program (UCMAP); Dr. Kook Hyun Jung, Secretary General of Taekwondo Promotion Foundation; Grandmaster; and Dr. Kyu Hyung Lee, Former President of Kukkiwon; and Dr. Dafna Zur, Director of Stanford University's Center for East Asian Studies.

I am humbled and honored to welcome and introduce our esteemed scholar-researchers and educators from Canada, Germany, Poland, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, the United States,

and the United Kingdom who have accepted our invitation to share their research and expertise in their specific fields of Taekwondo with us. Each will present for 15 minutes and have a 5-minute Q&A session. There will also be a 30-minute panel discussion after each session for the presenters to address each other's questions. By bringing together scholar-researchers in the fields of Taekwondo as a martial art and combat sport, we can begin to set a course going forward for the continuing development of Taekwondo into the 21st century, and further valorize it as a force for international peace and diplomacy. Welcome also to all the sincere Taekwondo and martial sport researchers, teachers, and students in attendance online.

Taekwondo is an Olympic sport, a martial art, a system of moral and character development, and a system through which to overcome the self and benefit the world. It also offers a unique education and history as well as self-defense and combat sport practice; fundamentally it offers a well-lived way of life.

iACT is a 501(c)3 (non-profit) public charitable organization. Our mission statement includes promoting and conducting various activities related to Taekwondo research, academics, and learning. iACT dedicates its activities to Taekwondo's transformational education leaders. It aims to contribute to excellence in Taekwondo through our vision of holistic community outreach and involvement in Taekwondo education, and to develop Taekwondo as an academic discipline outside of our Taekwondo community. This is part of the mission statement of iACT and therefore imperative to grow academic Taekwondo.

We have to understand Taekwondo's historical present in the context of the vision of our early founding fathers of Taekwondo, including General Choi Hong Hi, as well as the recently emergent rapprochement not only between the ITF and WT but in consideration of the fruits of the efforts the past few years.

This conference would not have been possible without the energy, input, hard work, and support from my colleagues on the Conference Organizing Committee: Dr. Udo Moenig and Dr. John A. Johnson. I truly appreciate all our fellow Taekwondo practitioners, educators, scholar-researchers, and colleagues who have unselfishly contributed their ideas, time, and effort to make this conference possible. We in the Taekwondo and education communities know how important and valuable the shared support of our colleagues is for us to achieve our project goals, and so we thank everyone who has contributed and will continue to do so going forward.

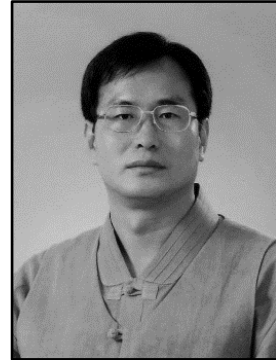
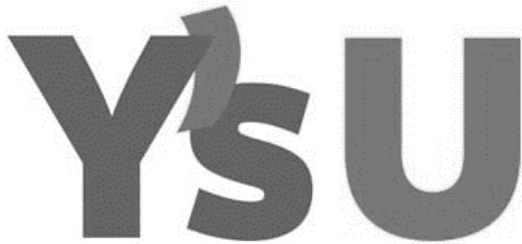
Welcome to "Taekwondo's Past, Present and Future Directions." Let's enjoy this experience together with the spirit of learning and engaged discussion.

Sincerely,

Ron Dziwenka, PhD
President
iACT

WELCOMING ADDRESS

In Gyu Kim, PhD
Dean of College of Creative Human Resources
Department of Taekwondo
Youngsan University, Yangsan, Korea



Welcome to Youngsan University.

I welcome all honorary guests, the presenters, the professors, the general audience, and students to our second international Taekwondo conference. This is the largest conference on Taekwondo of this year and it will be live-streamed on the internet, which gives viewers access to the conference all around the world. Despite the current health crisis, we were able to attract distinguished scholars from the United States, Canada, Poland, the United Kingdom, Germany, South Africa, and Korea, who will present on various topics on Taekwondo.

This conference will help to further develop our Department of Taekwondo, which plays an important role at our university. Students from our Department of Taekwondo have been successfully promoted to the national team coaches of Germany, Austria, and Nigeria. Moreover, several of our students established flourishing Taekwondo schools in Europe and the United States. We have regular exchange programs with Taekwondo schools and federations all around the world, and our students go there on internship training. In addition, our Taekwondo team has been visiting Europe and the United States for seminars and friendly competitions for over a decade. We also have been welcoming foreign Taekwondo teams for training and foreign students for exchange and study. Our Department of Taekwondo is a truly international entity.

Furthermore, professors of our Department of Taekwondo have published many high-level research papers in leading international journals and books with renowned publishing companies.

As a result, our university has become one of the centers of international Taekwondo studies and research. This conference will further strengthen our position in this regard.

I wish all presenters and the audience interesting and fruitful discussions.

Sincerely,

In Gyu Kim, PhD
Dean
College of Creative Human Resources
Youngsan University

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

Kook Hyun Jung, PhD
Taekwondo Promotion Foundation
Muju, Republic of Korea



Dear Taekwondo Family and participants of iACT 2020 International Taekwondo Conference:

It is my pleasure to offer this congratulatory message.

First, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Gu-Wuck Bu, the president of Youngsan University; Namchul Bu, the dean of the College of Creative Human Resources; Ron Dziwenka, the president of iact; and Members of the Department of Taekwondo of Youngsan University for organizing this conference.

At the International Academic Conference for Taekwondo, we will discuss the conference theme of 'Taekwondo's Past, Present, and Future Directions.' I sincerely expect fresh and creative proposals from scholar-researchers who will cover the philosophy, history and ethics of Taekwondo, as well as education, sociology, marketing, psychology, biology, sports dietetics, Olympic rules, electronic scoring system, and the sport's Olympic prospects.

Especially, iACT is aimed at world-wide promotion of Taekwondo for its importance and excellence not only as a global sport and martial art but also as an academic study. I believe this annual event is a crucial step for Taekwondo's academic advancement and authority. Ahead of 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games next year, the 2020 International Academic Conference for Taekwondo would serve as an opportunity to share perspectives to seek learning and to proceed forward.

I, as the secretary general of Taekwondo Promotion Foundation and a member of WT executive committee, hope Taekwondo could contribute to the training of mind and body, and the progress toward peace in the world. The developmental opinions and the engaging discussions during the conference will be the nutritive elements for the growth of Taekwondo.

Once again, I appreciate President Gu-Wuck Bu, Dean Namchul Bu, iACT President Ron Dziwenka, and the Department of Taekwondo of Youngsan University's efforts, and wish only the best health and happiness for all in our Taekwondo Family.

Thank you.

Kook Hyun Jung, PhD
Secretary General
Taekwondo Promotion Foundation

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

Kyu Hyung Lee, PhD
Former President, Kukkiwon
Seoul, Republic of Korea



I would like to offer my congratulations to all of you on this occasion of the 2nd International Taekwondo Conference (iACT) 2020.

It is quite meaningful and significant that iACT is being held at Youngsan University, which is striving to contribute to our national development through software and start-up training in preparation for the fourth industrial revolution.

Meantime, World Taekwondo (WT) has advanced rapidly from “Taekwondo as a martial art” to “Taekwondo as an Olympic sport,” thanks to the efforts of related ministries, organizations, federations, university professors, and other members of the Taekwondo community.

At iACT 2020, we look forward to thinking back on the work we have done in the past, looking at our present, and taking an opportunity to set a direction for new, developed objectives for the future.

Taekwondo is more than simple competition based on skill. As a martial art and sport that aims to cultivate minds based on manners and courtesy, its spiritual values are highly acclaimed.

While it is important to win gold at the Olympic Games, we think that the most important training goal of Taekwondo is to become an “exemplary person” with “integrity and character” through a serious training process that sharpens the mind and body for self-completion based on courtesy.

To all of the participants here for iACT! We hope that this event will be an opportunity for education, where you can respect each other, build relationships with each other, create happy memories through sharing friendship and communication, and collaborate, exchange, and produce knowledge through friendship and harmony.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and congratulations to the members of the organizing committee for their dedication to the success of the 2nd International Taekwondo Conference at Youngsan University and iACT 2020.

I wish you all the best and good luck in the future of the Taekwondo Family.

Thank you.

Kyu Hyung Lee, PhD
Former President of Kukkiwon
9th Degree Black Belt

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

**Jin Bang Yang, PhD
World Taekwondo
Seoul, Republic of Korea**



Dear colleagues from academic communities of World Taekwondo:

I would like to extend my sincere congratulations and welcoming of your participation to the 2nd international Taekwondo conference organized by Youngsan University and iACT. As you well recognized, it is the 20th anniversary of Taekwondo's inclusion in the Olympic Games. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we could not celebrate the 20th anniversary in Tokyo Olympic Games this year. Nevertheless, it has been postponed to next year.

The inclusion of Taekwondo in the Olympic Games impacted the globalization of Taekwondo in various ways. Your discussions on the topic of "Taekwondo's Past, Present and Future Directions" will contribute to expand our understanding of the relationship between Taekwondo and Olympic Games and in further to cultivate the future direction for the development of Taekwondo as an Olympic Sport.

I appreciate Youngsan University and President Gu-Wuck Bu for hosting the conference. I sincerely thank him for his recognition of the value of this conference and his dedication to developing Taekwondo, particularly for his work on its globalization. I always respect Dr. Ron Dzwenka's endless passion and efforts to develop Taekwondo academic studies. I appreciate his hard works over the years to continue to this conference and extend my warm support of his work. Additionally, I thank Dr. Udo Moenig for his tireless works to make this conference possible and successful. I also appreciate Dr. Kyu Seok Lee, Vice President of World Taekwondo and President of Asia Taekwondo Union, for his contribution to the conference. I also extend my congratulations to IMACSSS president, Dr. Wojciech Cynarski, for his keynote speech presentation.

I hope the conference will be a great success and produce productive outcomes. Finally, I wish every participant the very best in your academic endeavors and particularly in health.

Thank you very much.

Jin Bang Yang, PhD
Council Member, World Taekwondo
Chair, Technical Commission, World Taekwondo
Professor, Department of Taekwondo, Yongin University

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

Ken Min, PhD
International Martial Arts Research Institute
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA USA

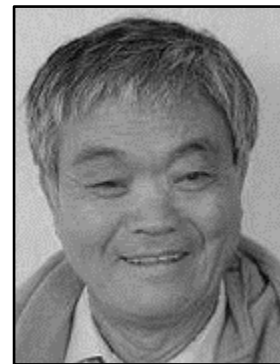
INTERNATIONAL
MARTIAL ARTS
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

87 Haas Pavilion
Berkeley, CA 94720-4638

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Tel 510 / 642-3268, 510 / 642-7100, 510 / 643-7800
Fax 510 / 642-5730

<http://www.ucmap.org> , <http://www.yongmudo.org/imari>



As a surviving pioneer of world taekwondo development and one of the organizers for the 1st Taekwondo Academic Symposium, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Youngsan University and iACT 2020 for the emphasis on Taekwondo's past, present and future directions at this year's academic conference. This topic is similar to my article of "Taekwondo Past, Present and Future" published in *Koreana Magazine* in 2000.

On May 25-28, 1973, with 17 countries (3 teams from USA) participating in its inaugural World Championship at Kukkiwon, Seoul, South Korea, I participated as the United States Team Manager and representative in the organization of the World Taekwondo Federation. Today, World Taekwondo celebrates 120 membership nations with taekwondo as a leading Olympic sport.

Taekwondo has been fortunate to have as its leader and Founding President the late Dr. Un Yong Kim (1973-2004) and the current President Dr. Chung Won Choue (2004-present). Under their leadership, Taekwondo has been awarded a rating of A- by the International Federation of Summer Olympics, which is strong evidence of Taekwondo as an Olympic sport/martial art. President Choue is a leader for the Humanitarian Movement through the Sports World with the Taekwondo Peace Corps program with the strong support of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

I would like to express my appreciation to all the speakers of this symposium and to Youngsan University, represented by President Gu-Wuck Bu, President. Special recognition is directed to Dr.

Ron Dziwenda, the Organizing President of the 2nd International Taekwondo Conference: iACT 2020.

Again, I remove my hat to all those promoting an academic endeavor for the development of Taekwondo in this incomparable pandemic environment.

Yours sincerely,

Ken Min, PhD
Director
International Martial Arts Research Institute

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

**Dafna Zur, PhD
Stanford University
Stanford, CA USA**



Greetings to the esteemed members and participants of the iACT conference.

Please accept my warm congratulations for the successful launch of the 4th iACT conference titled, “Taekwondo’s Past, Present and Future Directions.”

The entire world is facing challenges that are truly mind-boggling. Our social interactions have been altered and our routines disrupted. Stanford campus should be bursting with energy; instead, the well-trodden paths are kicking up dust made thicker by the recent devastating California fires and perpetual drought. The raging pandemic has hurt our Taekwondo communities deeply by preventing the very kind of intimate encounters from which we draw inspiration.

I always wear my Taekwondo identity with great pride. My love for Taekwondo brought me to Korea in 1993, after which I was blessed with life-changing encounters with some of the most inspiring people I have ever met, including many of our iACT members present at this conference. My husband is a Yongin graduate and a proud owner of a small Taekwondo school in Redwood City, California; our two teenage boys just earned their third-degree black belts. I know that our Taekwondo families are hurting from the damage wreaked by the pandemic. Now more than ever we need to draw on that positive can-do spirit and optimistic vision to see beyond the next few months and into the future.

I recall the 2019 conference at Stanford with profound fondness and look forward to a time we can all meet again in person. I know that this conference will excite and inspire current and future leaders of Taekwondo around the world.

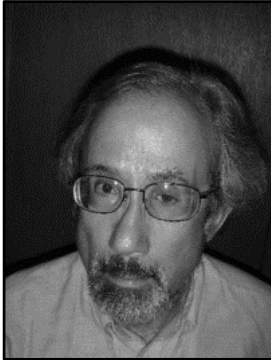
My very warmest wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dafna Zur', written in a cursive style.

Dafna Zur, PhD
Associate Professor, Korean Literature and Culture
Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures
Director, Center for East Asian Studies
Stanford University

PRESENTER BIOGRAPHIES

(Alphabetical by surname)



DR. ALLAN BÄCK is a professor of Philosophy at Kutztown University in Pennsylvania. He received his BA in philosophy (Phi Beta Kappa) from Reed College and his PhD in Philosophy is from the University of Texas at Austin. He has studied Taekwondo and Hapkido for many years. He has written many articles and three books with the late Dr. Daeshik Kim on the martial arts and now continues to do so by himself. He has also published widely in such areas as the history and philosophy of logic, ancient philosophy, medieval philosophy, comparative philosophy, and philosophy of sport. His first book received a prize from VG-Wort. In 1999, he was awarded a Forschungspreis from the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung (Senior Humboldt Research Prize) for his research Senior Humboldt Research Prize) and has been occasionally in residence at the University of Freiburg. Professor Bäck has also taken an American Philosophical Association Fellowship for the Institute for Advanced Studies at Edinburgh University in Scotland in recognition of his scholarly work. Kutztown University has given him the Chambliss Research Lifetime Achievement Award for his research and the Wiesenberger Award for Excellence in Teaching.



DR. SPENCER BENNINGTON is a Visiting Instructor at the University of South Florida where he teaches a variety of technical and professional communication courses. His scholarship focuses primarily on the ways in which martial arts, like Taekwondo, are discursive, symbol-laden, and/or rhetorical. As the founder of the Rhetorical Roundhouse Network, Spencer hopes to use his research productively and charitably to offer critically reflective martial arts teaching tools to vulnerable populations and reduce violence of all types in local communities.



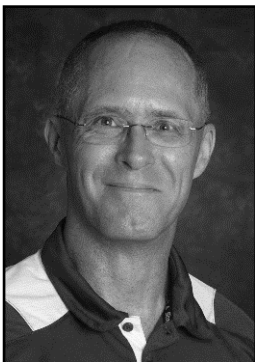
DR. PAUL BOWMAN is Professor of Cultural Studies at Cardiff University, UK. He is Director of the Martial Arts Studies Research Network and founding co-editor of the journal *Martial Arts Studies*. He is author of numerous books on martial arts studies and cultural theory, most recently the free ebook, *Deconstructing Martial Arts*, published by Cardiff University Press. His next monograph is *The Invention of Martial Arts: Popular Culture Between Asia and America*, which is forthcoming from Oxford University Press.



DR. STEVEN D. CAPENER is a two-time US national champion with bronze medals in two world championships (1986 World University Taekwondo Championships, 1987 10th World Taekwondo Championships) and a gold medal in the 1987 Pan-American Games. He has resided in Korea for more than thirty years. He initially moved to Korea to work for the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF; now World Taekwondo [WT]) at the invitation of then Secretary-General Lee Chong Woo. He completed a master's and PhD degree in Sport Philosophy in Seoul National University. He holds an additional PhD in Modern Korean Literature from Yonsei University. He is currently an associate professor of Translation and Literature at Seoul Women's University.



DR. WOJCIECH J. CYNARSKI is a full professor at the University of Rzeszów in Rzeszów, Poland. He is the Founder and President of Idokan Poland Association (IPA, est. 1993) and International Martial Arts and Combat Sports Scientific Society (IMACSSS, since 2010). Additionally, he has been the editor of *Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology*, which is indexed in Scopus and other indexes, since 2000. Since 2005, Professor Cynarski has been the Chair of Social and Cultural Foundations of Physical Education and Sport at the University of Rzeszow. He is the current president of IMACSSS and of the IPA. He has published over 600 scientific works, including 16 books (monographs and manuals). His major scientific interests concern sociology of culture, tourism, sport, philosophy, pedagogy, and martial arts. He is a high-ranking Karate black belt and an honorary black belt in Taekwondo.



DR. RON DZIWENKA (Kukkiwon 7th dan; Changmookwan Taekwondo 7th dan) holds a PhD in East Asian Studies from the University of Arizona and an MA from Yonsei University. He has published several papers on martial arts philosophy and presented his research at the 1988 Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress as well as at international conferences in the Republic of China, Republic of Korea (ROK), People's Republic of China (PRC), Canada, Mexico, and the USA. During his 12 years in the ROK, he was a contributing member of the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) Research Society, and was an invited member of the WTF Scientific Research Committee (2015-2017). He is currently the Editorial Assistant for the *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy* (JAAL) and an adjunct faculty member in the History Department at Salisbury University (USA) as well as a member of the Society for the Study of Philosophy and the Martial Arts and the American Philosophical Society. He is a Co-founder and the President of International Academic Conference for Taekwondo (iACT).



DR. PETER HA Peter Ha is a professor at Kyung-Hee university. He received his BA in philosophy at California State University of Long Beach. He then moved to Belgium and received his MA and PhD in philosophy at Catholic University of Leuven. He did post-doctoral studies and taught philosophy at Pennsylvania State University. He is specialized in Phenomenology, notably the philosophy of Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and the philosophy of Taekwondo. He teaches currently at the Graduate School of Physical Education at Kyung Hee University.



DR. JOHN A. JOHNSON (International Taekwon-Do Federation [ITF] 6th dan, Korea Hapkido Federation [KHF] 6th dan, Kukkiwon 4th dan) is an assistant professor at the Department of Taekwondo in Keimyung University (Daegu, Korea). He is one of only a handful of foreign Taekwondo professors in Korea and is the first ITF practitioner to hold that distinction. He earned his PhD in Physical Education from Kyung Hee University. Professor Johnson has presented his research on Taekwondo international relations, pedagogy, philosophy, and history in several countries including Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Mexico, Portugal, Malaysia, and the USA. In 2015, he taught courses for the World Taekwondo Federation/Kyung Hee University Partnership Athlete, Coach, and Youth Programs. He was the International Relations Director for the KHF and organized Hapkido demonstrations at US military bases, including at the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Over the years, he has taught ITF Taekwon-Do and Hapkido classes and/or workshops in Thailand, South Korea, Poland, and the US. He has lived in South Korea since 1999 and has spent 35 years studying Korean martial arts. He is a Co-founder and the Vice President of iACT.



DR. SANKO LEWIS has lived in Seoul, South Korea for over a decade and is an assistant professor at Sahmyook University where he teaches literature. He also teaches in the Physical Education Department at Chung Ang University. He completed his PhD in Korea at Kyunghee University with a research focus in martial arts and East Asian philosophy and received an award of excellence for his dissertation *Preaching Peace, Practising War: Mohism's Resolution of the Paradoxical Ethics of War and Self-Defence in East Asian Martial Arts*. He is also a regular contributor to martial arts magazines and his blog that focusses on techno-philosophical topics in ITF Taekwon-Do is well regarded in the ITF community. He practices and instructs Korean martial arts in Seoul.



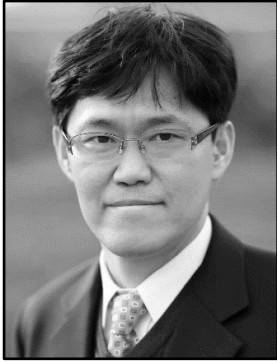
MARTIN MINARIK (PhD ABD) recently finished his studies at the Institute of Human Movement Science at Hamburg University on the performativity on norms, values, and ideals in the practice of Taekwondo in South Korea. His research mostly focuses on Taekwondo and Korean martial arts, performance theory, theatricality, and sociology of sports and culture. Apart from his theoretical interest in martial arts and performance, he has also a long-term practical engagement in both fields. He is co-founder of martialartsforpeace.org, a NGO based in Germany and Turkey that implements martial arts as vehicle for peace building and social cohesion.



DR. UDO MOENIG is an Associate Professor at the Department of Taekwondo, Youngsan University in Yangsan, South Korea. He has a PhD in Physical Education from Keimyung University and teaches and researches in the areas of martial arts and Asian studies. He was appointed as the first foreigner in Korea to teach Taekwondo at a university. He has researched, lectured, and published extensively in the field of Asian Studies, martial arts, and sports. He has practical experiences in martial arts and Taekwondo for over forty years. He was on the German Taekwondo National Team in 1984 and a member of the German Military Team from 1984 to 1988 at Sportschule Sonthofen.



DR. GWANG OK is Professor at Chungbuk National University (South Korea), on the Regional Board Editors of *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, *Asian Journal of Sport History and Culture*, and the Editor of *Asia Pacific Journal of Sport and Social Science*. He is also the Editor of the *Journal of Korean Alliance of Martial Arts* and *Korean Journal of Golf Studies*. He has published approximately one hundred journal articles, mainly on sports history in journals such as *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, *Korean Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, and *Korean Journal of Physical Education*. He has published and collaborated on editing books on sports history. He is now serving also as the General Secretary of Korean Alliance of Martial Arts and Korean Society for History of Sport, Physical Education and Dance. He is the Chair for *Ethic Matters for Korean Society of Golf Studies*. He serves as the Senior Director for the Senior Directors for Ethic Matters for *Korean Alliance of Martial Arts and Korean Society for History of Sport, Physical Education and Dance*. He was certified in the World Top 100 Educators by Cambridge University, UK in 2011 for his efforts to contribute to the field of History of Sport.



DR. HYEONGSEOK SONG (Kukkiwon 4th dan) has been a Professor at the Department of Taekwondo, Keimyung University in Daegu, Korea since 1999. He earned his PhD in 1995 at the Deutsche Sporthochschule zu in Koeln, Germany. He is now the President of the Korean Society for the Philosophy of Sport, Dance, and Martial Arts, the Vice President of the Society of Korean Sport Philosophy, and the Chairperson of the Korea Taekwondo Center in Keimyung University. His research interests are in historical and philosophical problems of Taekwondo and sport from a humanistic perspective, and he has published extensively in these fields. Professor Song has contributed to several articles to international journals and presented at numerous international academic conferences on Taekwondo.

ABSTRACTS

(Alphabetical by surname)

ALLAN BÄCK, PhD
Kutztown University; Kutztown, Pennsylvania USA

A Taekwondo Muddle?

Abstract

Recent historians of Taekwondo have emphasized that Taekwondo has no ancient Korean lineage. Rather, it emerged from the techniques of Japanese Karate, notably Shotokan, taught to Koreans during the long Japanese occupation. They view appeals to ancient traditions of the *hwarang*, *soo bahk*, and *taekkyon*, as spurious or mythical. Rather, they claim, and indeed demonstrate convincingly, that the techniques of Taekwondo, the forms, stances, kicks, punches, and blocks, have a Japanese base. At the same time the same historians hardly look at the Japanese cultural basis for Taekwondo practice—as if the techniques were given independently of their social context. Perhaps that is what in fact happened, just as the Okinawans taught Americans and maybe the Japanese themselves their elementary techniques of Karate and not much else. But, on the other hand, until recently, Korea had a general and then later a cultural embargo against everything Japanese. Just as it is a matter of Korean national pride, still today, to insist upon ancient Korean origins for Taekwondo, so too the more theoretical attitudes about martial arts practice must have a Korean base. The muddle lies in the current reluctance to look at possible Japanese foundations for these attitudes. The Japanese martial arts taught in Korea themselves had a strong connection to Buddhism and the Ways of Zen. But then Korea has a Buddhist culture, too. Koreans living outside Korea admit and promote this Buddhist heritage for Taekwondo. Is it a Korean muddle not to admit it?

So, the next stage in the historical study of Taekwondo becomes more cultural and anthropological: look at what Japanese foundations Taekwondo theory and cultural practices might have.

Email: back@kutztown.edu

SPENCER TODD BENNINGTON, PhD
University of South Florida; Tampa, FL USA

The Embodied Rhetorics of Olympic Taekwondo Sparring

Abstract

Debra Hawhee (2004) explains that rhetorical theory and martial arts (boxing, wrestling, and pankration) were materially intertwined in Ancient Greece. The original Olympic Games were not only meant to be a showcase of the city-states' greatest athletes, but of the cultural ethics their bodies/techniques represented. These included timeliness (*kairos*), wily cunning (*metis hexis*), and the transformation of one's self through physical training (*phusiopoiesis*). Using Xing Lu's (1998) rich description of Ancient Chinese rhetorics from the same era, I argue that Asian martial arts, even those invented in the 20th century, perform similar cultural arguments through embodied rhetorics. The modern Olympic Games offers a stage for nations to demonstrate different cultural arguments about core civic values made manifest through athletic bodies in competition.

Taekwondo serves this purpose for South Korea despite being routinely described as an "invented tradition" (Moenig 2015, Bowman 2016). From its naming circa 1955 to the introduction of new *poomsae*, to the rapid technical developments of full-contact sparring leading up to the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Taekwondo has been consistently re-designed by the State to advance nationalistic or economic purposes. I argue that these inventions and re-inventions are rhetorical, because they are designed for a specific purpose and an intended audience.

This presentation offers a heuristic for appraising moments on Taekwondo history in terms of the "rhetorical situation" to better understand which/whose cultural values are embodied through Olympic sparring and how these widely publicized contests make arguments about the ROK.

References

1. Bowman P. 2016. *Mythologies of Martial Arts*. New York, NY: Rowman & Littlefield.
2. Hawhee D. 2004. *Bodily Arts: Rhetoric and Athletics in Ancient Greece*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.
3. Lu, X. (1998). *Rhetoric in Ancient China, Fifth to Third Century, BCE: A Comparison with Classical Greek Rhetoric*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press.
4. Moenig, U. (2015). *Taekwondo: From a Martial Art to a Martial Sport*. London: Routledge.

Email: bennington1@usf.edu

PAUL BOWMAN, PhD
Cardiff University; Wales, UK

How to Talk about Taekwondo

Abstract

This presentation asks us to think about *how* we think and talk about Taekwondo. It begins from the theoretical proposition that how we conceptualise, formulate, and engage with any object or practice has potentially profound ethical and political implications and ramifications (Bowman 2007; 2015a). In the case of Taekwondo, the dominant formulations of ‘what it is’ always urge us to conceptualise it in terms of being either a martial art or a combat sport (or both). Sometimes, other voices ask us to think of it as an expression of Korean culture. (This conference asks us to think about Taekwondo exclusively as a sport, in relation to the Olympics.) But this presentation asks: Are these familiar approaches *really* the primary, most fundamental, most important, accurate or encompassing ways to think and talk about Taekwondo? What effects do they have on Taekwondo? What might they remain blind to? What about other factors, like fun, fantasy, play, creativity, invention, freedom, friendship, and so on, or indeed, force, hierarchy, hegemony, disciplinarity? The presentation argues that a principled expansion of the ways we try to conceptualise such practices will greatly enrich our abilities to think and talk about and engage with them productively (on the one hand), while also (on the other hand) enable scholars and practitioners alike to think critically about the intellectual, ethical, and political implications of thinking and talking about certain practices in particular prescribed and circumscribed ways.

References

1. Bowman P. 2007. *Post-Marxism Versus Cultural Studies: Theory, Politics and Intervention*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
2. ———. 2015a. *Martial Arts Studies: Disrupting Disciplinary Boundaries*. London: Rowman and Littlefield International.
3. ———. 2015b. Martial Arts Studies Research Network. Research Network. The Martial Arts Studies Research Network. <http://mastudiesrn.org/>.
4. ———. 2019. *Deconstructing Martial Arts*. Cardiff: Cardiff University Press.
5. Martial Arts Studies from Rowman & Littlefield Intl. n.d. Accessed 18 September 2020. https://rowman.com/Action/SERIES/_/RLIMAS/Martial-Arts-Studies.
6. Bowman P, Judkins BN (eds.). 2015. *Martial Arts Studies*. Cardiff: Cardiff University Press.

Email: bowmanP@cardiff.ac.uk

STEVEN CAPENER, PhD
Seoul Women's University; Seoul, Republic of Korea

Mixed Martial Arts and the Anachronism of “Traditional Martial Arts”

Abstract

As many East Asian martial arts adapted to societal changes by adopting a new identity as sport, other forms, or frequently other branches of the same art, the true nature and identity of what was practiced could only be found in traditional modes of practice. This mostly meant a refutation of sport-oriented practice as something that was diluting both the philosophical integrity and the combat effectiveness of the art.

This is the case with some forms of Chinese Wushu, Japanese Karate, and Korean Taekwondo. In Taekwondo in particular, this debate has continued for decades with traditionalists insisting that they embody the repository of Taekwondo's true essence as a martial art of self-defense, something they claim that sport Taekwondo has diluted. Traditionalists insist that sport forms damage the deadly effectiveness of martial practice meant for real fighting. Furthermore, they claim that, due to the competitive nature of sport, the main values are a focus on domination and results, thereby denying any philosophical value to martial sport. Ironically, they rely for this deadliness on forms of training that require either no opponent or an opponent with minimal contact and for philosophical superiority on esoteric Asian mysticism.

This presentation will examine the anachronistic nature of these claims using lessons taken from the development of mixed martial arts over the last thirty years.

Keywords

Wushu, Karate, Taekwondo, combat effectiveness, combat sports, traditional martial arts

Email: sotaebu@yahoo.com

WOJCIECH J. CYNARSKI, PhD
University of Rzeszow; Rzeszow, Poland

Versatility and Creativity: Cases of Martial Arts Masters

Abstract

Problem and Aim. On ground of the General Theory of Fighting Arts the problem was raised whether there is a correlation between the versatility coefficient A and the creativity index among martial arts masters. Their biographical notes were cited.

The theoretical perspective (scientific framework) was co-created for the issues raised by the General Theory of Fighting Arts [Cynarski 2019] and issues previously developed as part of the Humanistic Theory of Martial Arts and anthropology of martial arts; for example, the concept of martial arts mastery [Cynarski et al. 2015]. This applies, among others, to the concepts of martial arts, champion, mastery, martial arts, *shugyo*, and positive asceticism. The long-term training on the way to the championship, the indicators of the mastery and the sense of traditionally awarded master degrees and titles were analyzed.

Method. The cases of n = 22 masters of high rank in martial arts were analyzed. They are historical and contemporary figures. Their path to the championship was tested using the M-Q Scale and accepted indicators. Descriptive statistics (Chi2, V_Cramer and C_Pearson) were used.

Results and Conclusions. Modification of the formula for the versatility coefficient (WB) was proposed. A moderately strong relationship was found between the 'versatility' and 'creativity' indicators. The wealth of knowledge and skills often translates into creating a new quality: the emergence of new varieties (i.e., schools, methods, and styles) of martial arts.

Keywords

martial arts, mastery, grand master, versatility, creativity

References

1. Cynarski WJ. 2019. *Martial Arts & Combat Sports: Towards the General Theory of Fighting Arts*. Wydawnictwo Naukowe Katedra: Gdańsk.
2. Cynarski WJ, Sieber L, Kudłacz M, Telesz P. 2015. "A Way to Mastery. Mastery in Martial Arts." *Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology* 15(1): 16-22; doi: 10.14589/ido.15.1.3.

Email: cynarski@ur.edu.pl

RON DZIWENKA, PhD

Salisbury University; Salisbury, Maryland, USA

***The Great Learning* as the Historical Basis for Taekwondo as an Instrument for Peace**

Abstract

Since its inception in the mid-20th century, Taekwondo has been presented to its practitioners as well as its detractors and competitors, and in varying degrees of calculation (from subtle to obvious; clear to murky), as a martial art and martial sport method of individual moral cultivation couched in a variety of combinations of a number of proxy concepts; moral cultivation, personal development, self-control, self-defense, competitive goal-achievement, determination, education, focused concentration, integrity, courage, indomitable spirit, world peace, and so on.

We all know these iterations. And, critical scholar-researchers in the past couple of decades have laid bare the pretense of pseudo-historical “foundations” of Taekwondo based in nationalism for political, economic and organizational gain vis a vis other martial arts/sports as well as various iterations of national and international Taekwondo organizations competing with each other to represent it. The two major international organizations, the International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF) and World Taekwondo (WT), began officially collaborating after signing the *Protocol of Accord* in August 2014, and have been explicit about carrying out Taekwondo diplomacy as an instrument of peace, which aligns with a major goal of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as well.

The Great Learning (大學) is a 5th century BCE text that is the basis of both classical Confucianism and Neo-Confucianism in East Asia. It has informed political and cultural philosophy in the region throughout history. It connects individual self-cultivation of morality to world peace. I offer the thesis that this text could be a template for the joint effort of the ITF, WT and IOC of the process toward this goal of peace. While it is well-documented that General Choi Hong Hi, from the beginning of his ITF, applied (Neo-)Confucian teachings as the core of his “moral culture” of Taekwon-Do, I will show that, however well-intentioned, he did this in a haphazard way, and even erroneously in some cases. Furthermore, I will make the case more clearly than he did for the application of the core concepts of *The Great Learning* to the collaborative efforts of the ITF, WT, and IOC. This could offer a legitimate historical foundation for applying Taekwondo as an instrument of peace.

Keywords

International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF), World Taekwondo (WT), *Protocol of Accord*, International Olympic Committee (IOC), *The Great Learning* (大學), Neo-Confucianism

References

1. Bäck A. 2012. The Way to Virtue in Sport. *Journal of the Philosophy of Sport* 36(2): 217-237; doi: 10.1080/00948705.2009.9714758.
2. Choi H.H. 1987. *The Encyclopedia of Taekwon-Do*, Vol. 1 (2nd ed.). Mississauga: International Taekwon-Do Federation.
3. Dziwenka R.J., Johnson J.A. 2015. Philosophical Perspective of Practice: Traditional Martial Arts Taekwondo vs. Modern Sports Taekwondo. *The Journal of the International Association of Taekwondo Research* 2(2): 1-8.
4. Funakoshi G. 2010. *The Essence of Karate* (Berger R., trans.). Tokyo: Kodansha International.
5. Johnson J.A. 2017. From Technique to Way: An Investigation into Taekwondo's Pedagogical Process. *Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology* 17(4): 3-13; doi: 10.14589/ido.17.4.2.
6. *The Great Learning* 大學. 1992 (Updated 2020, June 5). (Muller A. C., trans.). www.acmuller.net/con-dao/greatlearning.html. Accessed 2020, August 27.
7. *The Analects of Confucius* 論語. 1990 (Updated 2020, August 20). (Muller A. C., trans.). www.acmuller.net/con-dao/analects.html. Accessed 2020, August 21.

Email: rjdzienka@salisbury.edu

PETER HA, PhD

Kyung Hee University; Yongin, Republic of Korea

The Concept of "I" and "Thou" in the Master-disciple Relation in Taekwondo Training

Abstract

There are many ways to distinguish the sport and martial art aspects of Taekwondo. In this paper, we attempt to characterize the martial aspects of Taekwondo with respect to the concept of "I" and "Thou" in the master-disciple relationship. As it is well known, Taekwondo players pursue expertise in combative techniques. In order to attain Taekwondo skills, it is necessary to engage in physical training. In the training, there is required, on the one hand, someone who wants to learn the self-defense skills, and, on the other hand, there is someone who is able to teach these skills. Generally, the former is called a *trainee* and the latter is identified as a *trainer*. Thus, just like any other sport, the training of sports Taekwondo is constituted in a trainer-trainee relationship. In addition to this, there is another relationship in the training of Taekwondo. In Taekwondo training, there is also the master-disciple relationship, which is essentially different from a trainer-trainee relation. The former is characterized as the "I" and "Thou" relation. This relation is not to be equated with the "I" and "It" relation between a trainer and trainee. Whereas the "I-Thou" relation is founded in the practical knowledge, the "I-It" relation is based on the technical knowledge. By emphasizing the practical relation of "I" and "Thou" that is fundamentally distinguished from the "I" and "It" relation, we want to shed light on the distinctive features of the master-disciple relation in Taekwondo training.

Keywords

trainer-trainee, master-disciple, technical knowledge, practical knowledge

Email: peterha61@yahoo.com

JOHN A. JOHNSON, PhD
Keimyung University; Daegu, Republic of Korea

Transcending Taekwondo Competition

Abstract

Taekwondo has long been used by South and North Korea for diplomatic purposes. Ironically, the Taekwondo practiced inside the Korean Peninsula is just as divided and different as the two Koreas are today. South Koreans practice a Taekwondo best identified as *Kukki Taekwondo*, the competition rules for which are overseen by World Taekwondo (WT). In the North, the International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF) governs all aspects of that country's Taekwondo.

Each style practices a unique set of forms (called *poomsae* in the ROK and *tul* in the DPRK) and has dissimilar sparring rules due to differing pedagogical attitudes toward the use of fighting. If the word "Taekwondo" was eliminated from the conversation, a novice viewing the activities of each style would find more contrasts than similarities between the two styles.

Taekwondo is nevertheless an important soft diplomacy tool for the ROK and DPRK spawning talks about merging the two styles for decades. If done, however, the unification of Kukki Taekwondo and ITF Taekwon-Do would result in the loss of each activity's identity to some measure, a result that few—if any of the millions of WT and ITF practitioners—desire. The conflict is real, and it must be resolved if the WT and ITF can hold joint competitions, a major step forward in Korean sports diplomacy.

By adopting Galtung's conflict resolution theory (CRT) of transcendence, this study utilizes Peace Studies research to 1) permit ROK and DPRK practitioners to participate in joint competitions, 2) continue sport and cultural diplomacy efforts between WT and the ITF, and 3) allow both Kukki and ITF Taekwondo to remain intact. The provided examples of open Taekwondo competitions illustrate how CRT may overcome the decades-long friction between these Taekwondo groups, thus providing an avenue for improved sports diplomacy.

Keywords

cultural diplomacy, conflict resolution theory, International Taekwon-Do Federation, World Taekwondo, Olympics

References

1. Galtung J. 2007. Peace by Peaceful Conflict Transformation – the TRANSCEND Approach, in *Handbook of Peace and Conflict Studies* (Webel C, Galtung J, eds.). London and New York: Routledge.

2. Galtung J. 2004. *Transform and Transcend: An Introduction to Conflict Work*. Boulder: Paradigm.
3. Johnson JA. 2018. Taekwondo and Peace: How a Killing Art Became a Soft Diplomacy Vehicle for Peace. *International Journal of the History of Sport* 35(15-16): 1637-8. doi: 10.1080/09523367.2019.1618838.
4. Johnson JA, Lewis S. 2020. From Individual Heroes to National Performers: The Shift in Taekwondo's Peace Promotion Activities. *Physical Activity Review*, 8(2): 64-71. doi: 10.16926/par.2020.08.23.
5. Lee KH. 2004. The Globalization Process of Sports in Korean Society: Changing Paradigms and Perspectives beyond Boundaries. *International Sports Studies* 26(1): 33-4.
6. Lewis SRC. 2016. *Promoting Peace, Practising War: Mohism's Resolution of the Paradoxical Ethics of War and Self-Defence in East Asian Martial Arts* (PhD dissertation). Yongin, Korea: Kyung Hee University.
7. Moenig U, Cho S, and Kwak TY. 2014. Evidence of Taekwondo's Roots in Karate: An Analysis of the Technical Content of Early Taekwondo Literature. *Korea Journal* 54(2): 150-1. doi: 10.25024/kj.2014.54.2.150.
8. Moenig U, Cho S, Song H. 2012. The Modifications of Protective Gear, Rules and Regulations during Taekwondo's Evolution – from Its Obscure Origins to the Olympics. *International Journal of the History of Sport* 29(9): 1-19. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2012.691474>.

Email: beowulf600@gmail.com

SANKO LEWIS, PhD
Sahmyook University; Seoul, Republic of Korea

A Lacanian Framework for Taekwondo Practice

Abstract

Martial arts such as Taekwondo act as containers for divergent phenomena, ranging from cultural and sometimes even esoteric aspects on the one end to violent combat on the other. It can be difficult to understand how such different parts of a martial art may fit together into a coherent whole. French psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan proposed a Three Orders paradigm involving the Imaginary, Symbolic, and Real. The Imaginary refers to how we imagine the Self and the Other to be. On the other hand, the Real is actual reality unfiltered by interpretation. The Symbolic is the group of systems (e.g., culture, society, our worldviews, etc.), which mediates between our image of reality (Imaginary) and reality as such (Real). Lacan's Three Orders may function as a useful paradigm to discuss different aspects of the martial art experience and Taekwondo practice. Within the martial arts context, the Imaginary is strongly affected by myth and media from Hollywood and Chinese films to commercialized combat sports such as WWE, UFC, and the Olympics; as well as by the practitioner's exaggerated image of his or her instructors, masters, and grandmasters. The Real, however, is the combative encounter as a true violent act. The Symbolic represents the codified martial art system with its rituals and curriculum that ought to move the practitioner from the Imaginary towards preparedness for the Real.

Keywords

Lacan, psychoanalysis, Taekwondo, martial arts, pedagogy

Email: sankolewis@gmail.com; sankolewis@syu.ac.kr

MARTIN MINARIK, PhD ABD
Paderborn University; Paderborn, Germany

The Logic of Taekwondo-Practice: Towards a Praxis-Oriented Understanding of Taekwondo's Ethics Beyond Tradition and Olympism

Abstract

Most Taekwondo practitioners and scholars will agree that Taekwondo as a “traditional” martial art represents a specific ethical system which is provided by its cultural and philosophical background. In opposition to that, Taekwondo as a modern combat sport is often argued to lack a specific ethic background. But is an elaborated, systematized and verbally articulated ethic, or even a specific moral code, a necessary precondition for the embodiment of norms, values, and ideals? Being a bodily, intercorporeal phenomenon in the first place, the actual practice of Taekwondo has to be at the center of study, even when looking at mental concepts such as ethics. Consequently, the central question is: how can Taekwondo's embodied ethics be analysed, based on the actual practice of Taekwondo itself, regardless of an elaborated, systematized, and verbally articulated ethic or moral code?

This paper argues a combinatory method of *Practice Theory and Performance Theory*, in which both primarily focus on the bodily interaction of agents in relation to social and aesthetic structures. The argument utilizes a close reading of key concepts of both theoretical frameworks such as *praxis*, *habitus*, *hexis*, and *performativity*. Eventually, these are applied to examples from the field – the *praxis* of Taekwondo – from personal experience as practitioner and instructor in Germany and Austria, as well as structured participant observations in Taekwondo academies and institutions in South Korea.

It is concluded that Taekwondo ethics are performed and (re-)created in the actual intercorporeal encounters of every single training session, competition, demonstration, and so forth, while centering around bodily routines. These are overall situated between structure and agency, regularity and iteration. These ethics of praxis may correspond with institutionalized ethics, relate or refer back to them, or even contradict them. Also, in the post-structuralist sense of meaning, ethics is to be viewed as something that emerges individually, while depending on a commonly shared habitus at the same time.

Keywords

social anthropology, logic of practice, social norms, implicit knowledge, performance

Email: martin.m.minarik@gmail.com

UDO MOENIG, PhD

Youngsan University; Youngsan, Republic of Korea

An Update on the Rule and Scoring Equipment Modification Issues of the World Taekwondo (WT) Competition System

Abstract

Diverse activities, such as forms and demonstration training and competitions, are assembled under the common name ‘Taekwondo,’ but they have, in fact, no relationship with the Olympic Games. It should be emphasized that the sole Taekwondo activity represented at the Olympic Games is sparring, which concerns the topic of this study.

A couple of earlier studies described the rule and scoring equipment modification issues of the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF, now renamed World Taekwondo, or WT) competition system, initiated after the turn of the millennium as a result of multiple scandals and irregularities concerning match fixing, lack of transparency, and nepotism in the Taekwondo institutions. Moreover, Taekwondo matches were generally perceived as not being engaging enough to watch for spectators. Consequently, the WTF, mindful of continuing Olympic membership, felt pressured by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for more transparency in match outcomes and general accountability. Subsequently, the WTF progressively introduced a variety of electronic, protective scoring equipment (now referred to as the Protector & Scoring System, or PSS) systems and made numerous rule and administrative modifications. However, these earlier studies were highly critical of the PSS and the complicated, ever-changing *Competition Rules and Interpretations*, which were introduced in stages as a consequence of these issues.

The present study puts the criticism voiced in these articles to the test by means of an anonymous survey of relevant Taekwondo experts, such as present and former national team coaches and domestic Korean middle school, high school, and university team coaches. Unfortunately, many international team coaches were very reluctant or outright declined to participate in the survey, because of its sensitive nature and possibly out of fear of repercussions by the WT for voicing criticism or dissent. On the other hand, the domestic Korean survey was more successful with a greater number of participants.

The survey provided mixed results; on some issues it was in agreement with the criticism expressed in the earlier studies, but other positions it diverged. The most important findings are that the majority of coaches prefer the PSS to a conventional, human judging system, despite the negative effects of the PSS on Taekwondo techniques. In agreement with points made in the former articles, the majority of coaches perceive the general competition rules as too complicated, but they strongly support the present, multiple point scoring rules. Lastly, the domestic Korean coaches appear relatively satisfied with the state of affairs of the domestic and

international Taekwondo institutions. On the other hand, half of the national team coaches, especially the non-Asian coaches, are not pleased with their domestic Taekwondo federations, but, generally, are also supportive of the WT leadership and the Kukkiwon.

References

1. Moenig U. 2015a. *Taekwondo: From a Martial Art to a Martial Sport*. London: Routledge.
2. Moenig U. 2015b. Rule and Equipment Modification Issues in World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) Competition. *Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology* 15(4): 3-12.
3. Moenig U. 2017. Dominant Features and Negative Trends in the Current World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) Taekwondo Competition System. *Ido Movement for Culture. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology*, 17(4): 56-67.
4. World Taekwondo. 2019 May 15. *Competition Rules & Interpretation*. Seoul: World Taekwondo.
5. Yook S. 2002 April. Kukkiwon Vice President Chong Woo Lee's Shocking Confession of Olympic Competition Result Manipulation! Lee SH, trans. *Dong-A*, pp. 290-311. http://tkdreform.com/yook_article.pdf

Questionnaire of the International Survey of Present or Former National Team Coaches Head Coaches and Heads of Teams (14 participants/Results Included)

Coaching Officials' Countries of Residence (disclosure was optional):

Netherlands, Germany, USA, Ireland, Greece, Thailand, and Malaysia; other participants declined to disclose their countries' names

1. *Has the PSS (Protector & Scoring System) contributed positively to the development of taekwondo technique?*
Yes (n=5); No (n=9); a ratio of 36% to 64%¹
2. *Were taekwondo games more interesting to watch for spectators before the use of the electronic body protector?*
Yes (n=10); No (n=4); a ratio of 71% to 29%
3. *Should the PSS be replaced with a conventional (human judges) scoring system again?*
Yes (n=4); No (n=10); a ratio of 29% to 71%
4. *Are the rules too complicated?*
Yes (n=9); No (n=5); a ratio of 64% to 36%
5. *Should the scoring rules be simplified (for example, all high kicks 2 points and all other techniques 1 point only)?*

¹ The percentages round up or down to the nearest full number.

- Yes (n=4); No (n=10); a ratio of 64% to 36%
6. *Are there too many G-1 tournaments?*
Yes (n=4); No (n=10); a ratio of 64% to 36%
 7. *Are there too many G (1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20) tournaments in general?*
Yes (n=8); No (n=6); a ratio of 57% to 43%
 8. *Are you satisfied with the WT Ranking system?*
Yes (n=11); No (n=3); a ratio of 79% to 21%
 9. *Are you satisfied with the WT Olympic Ranking system?²*
Yes (n=8); No (n=6); a ratio of 57% to 43%
 10. *Are you satisfied with the qualification system for the Olympics?*
Yes (n=3); No (n=10); No answer (n=1); a ratio of 23% to 77%
 11. *Are you satisfied with the leadership of your country's taekwondo organization?*
Yes (n=8); No (n=6); a ratio of 57% to 43%
 12. *Are you satisfied with the leadership of the WT?*
Yes (n=9); No (n=5); a ratio of 64% to 36%
 13. *Are you satisfied with the role of the Kukkiwon regarding belt testing?*
Yes (n=11); No (n=3); a ratio of 79% to 21%
 14. *Should there be a WT black belt (Dan) instead of the Kukkiwon black belt?*
Yes (n=5); No (n=9); a ratio of 36% to 64%

Questionnaire for Domestic Korean Coaches and Head Coaches
(English Translation, 33 Participants)

All participants declined to disclose their teams' or schools' names.

1. *Has the PSS (Protector & Scoring System) contributed positively to the development of taekwondo technique?*
Yes (n=19); No (n=14); a ratio of 60% to 40%
2. *Were taekwondo games more interesting to watch for spectators before the use of the electronic body protector?*
Yes (n=24); No (n=9); a ratio of 73% to 27%
3. *Should the PSS be replaced with a conventional (human judges) scoring system again?*
Yes (n=13); No (n=20); a ratio of 40% to 60%
4. *Are the rules too complicated?*
Yes (n=20); No (n=13); a ratio of 60% to 40%
5. *Should the scoring rules be simplified (for example, all high kicks 2 points and all other techniques 1 point only)?*
Yes (n=7); No (n=26); a ratio of 21% to 79%

² The term *chidocha* (지도자) was used in the original Korean survey, which has more the meaning of 'instructor' in the original Korean. However, in the context of this survey, it was clear that it referred to coaches.

6. *Are there too many tournaments every year?*
Yes (n=16); No (n=17); a ratio of 48% to 52%
7. *Are you satisfied with the Korean ranking system?*
Yes (n=23); No (n=10); a ratio of 70% to 30%
8. *Are you satisfied with the qualification system for the Korean national team?*
Yes (n=23); No (n=13); a ratio of 60% to 40%
9. *Are you satisfied with the role of the Korea Taekwondo Association in regard to coaches?*
Yes (n=21); No (n=12); a ratio of 64% to 36%
10. *Are you satisfied with the leadership of the WT?*
Yes (n=19); No (n=14); a ratio of 58% to 42%

Email: udomoening@yahoo.com

GWANG OK, PhD

Chungbuk National University; Cheongju, Republic of Korea

&

KYOUNGHO PARK

Jeju National University; Jeju, Republic of Korea

A Modern Historical Investigation on Jeju Taekwondo and the Footprint of Choi Hong Hi

Abstract

Taekwondo is a representative Korean martial art and an international sport. South Korea, the birthplace of Taekwondo, successfully globalized Taekwondo and maintains its status as an official medal sport of the Olympic Games. However, despite this remarkable development on the global stage, the modern history of Taekwondo has several missing links, including a partially severed historical flow and aspects that have not been academically clarified. For example, South Korean General Choi Hong Hi, a founder of Taekwondo, and his dissemination of Taekwondo through the military division based on Jeju Island, have not been thoroughly investigated. This study sought to examine the role General Choi Hong Hi and Jeju Island played in the early history of Taekwondo from multiple perspectives, proposed an academic approach for the investigation, and produced the following conclusions.

First, General Choi Hong Hi began to promote Taekwondo inside the military from the moment the 29th Division was founded on Jeju Island in 1954. Although it was not called Taekwondo at the time, some historical records support the possibility that Tang Soo Do, a forerunner of Taekwondo, began to spread on Jeju Island right after the foundation of the division of the peninsula. For example, a black-belt holder in Tang Soo Do was appointed as an instructor from the early days of the division. On the first anniversary of the division's foundation, fully trained soldiers skillfully demonstrated Tang Soo Do at the ceremony. Furthermore, people's memories about the 29th Division during this time on Jeju Island also support this argument.

Second, there was a Tang Soo Do gymnasium in Jeju in 1954, which can be seen as a forerunner of Ohdokwan, one of the original martial arts schools in South Korea. The gymnasium was pivotal in General Choi Hong Hi's promotion of Taekwondo inside the military. Despite the conflict with the official record regarding the foundation of the Ohdokwan organization, it is possible that the forerunner of Ohdokwan could have existed on Jeju Island, given the historical meaning of the foundation of the 29th Division for General Choi Hong Hi and Taekwondo and the existence of a record that there was a Tang Soo Do gymnasium for the 29th Division on Jeju Island.

This study did not support a certain argument or attempt to form a new discourse surrounding the modern history of Taekwondo. For Taekwondo to firmly maintain its position as a global sport,

its history should be clearly established. To do so, this study suggests an academic approach that consolidates the history of Taekwondo. The role of this study was to plainly interpret the history as it unfolded, rather than making a political assessment of a certain individual or event. This study is expected to help establish and strengthen an objective academic history of Taekwondo.

Keywords

Taekwondo, Jeju Island, Choi Hong Hi, Ohdokwan,

Email: sh795rub@hanmail.net

HYEONG-SEOK SONG, PhD

Keimyung University; Daegu, Republic of Korea

Technical Changes due to the Transformation of Taekwondo into a Competitive Sport

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the technical changes due to transformation of Taekwondo into a competitive sport. The biggest technical change during the course of the development of modern Taekwondo was its transition from a martial art to a competitive sport. The reason that Taekwondo was able to develop new offensive and defensive techniques was due to a combination of three factors. Firstly, competition Taekwondo broke from traditional conventions, especially through excluding forms (*poomsae*) contests as a part of tournaments. Secondly, many teams, mainly in public middle and high schools, were founded that trained exclusively for Taekwondo competition. Lastly, sparring matches either proved or disproved the usefulness of techniques, which promoted the development of new skills. With the transformation of Taekwondo into a competitive sport, Taekwondo turned from a martial art with an emphasis on hand techniques into a sport with a focus on kicking techniques. Moreover, the interaction between athletes in sparring shifted from a triple pattern of 'attack-defense-(or block)-counterattack' to a dual pattern of 'attack-counterattack.' With the introduction of the instep roundhouse-kick, the speed of kicking techniques increased. Moreover, the introduction of the ethafoam trunk protectors gave birth to new kicking techniques, such as combination kicking, double-roundhouse-kicks, and tornado-kicks. These techniques were exclusively developed by Taekwondo athletes, and subsequently became highlights of demonstration Taekwondo performances, which focus on athletic jump kicks and multiple board breaking kicks.

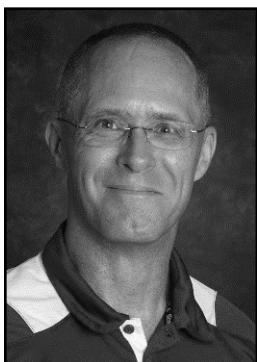
Keywords

sparring techniques, kicking techniques, sportization of Taekwondo

Email: hssong@kmu.ac.kr

iACT EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

President



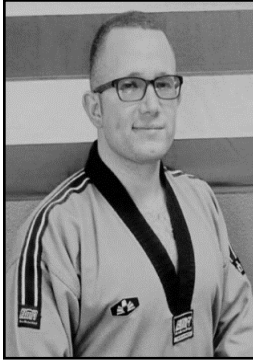
DR. RON DZIWENKA (Kukkiwon 7th dan; Changmookwan Taekwondo 7th dan) holds a PhD in East Asian Studies from the University of Arizona and an MA from Yonsei University. He has published several papers on martial arts philosophy and presented his research at the 1988 Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress as well as at international conferences in the Republic of China, Republic of Korea (ROK), People's Republic of China (PRC), Canada, Mexico, and the USA. During his 12 years in the ROK, he was a contributing member of the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) Research Society, and was an invited member of the WTF Scientific Research Committee (2015-2017). He is currently the Editorial Assistant for the *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy* (JAAL) and an adjunct faculty member in the History Department at Salisbury University (USA) as well as a member of the Society for the Study of Philosophy and the Martial Arts and the American Philosophical Society. He is a Co-founder and the President of International Academic Conference for Taekwondo (iACT).

Vice President



DR. JOHN A. JOHNSON (International Taekwon-Do Federation [ITF] 6th dan, Korea Hapkido Federation [KHF] 6th dan, Kukkiwon 4th dan) is an assistant professor at the Department of Taekwondo in Keimyung University (Daegu, Korea). He is one of only a handful of foreign Taekwondo professors in Korea and is the first ITF practitioner to hold that distinction. He earned his PhD in Physical Education from Kyung Hee University. Professor Johnson has presented his research on Taekwondo international relations, pedagogy, philosophy, and history in several countries including Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Mexico, Portugal, Malaysia, and the USA. In 2015, he taught courses for the World Taekwondo Federation/Kyung Hee University Partnership Athlete, Coach, and Youth Programs. He was the International Relations Director for the KHF and organized Hapkido demonstrations at US military bases, including at the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Over the years, he has taught ITF Taekwon-Do and Hapkido classes and/or workshops in Thailand, South Korea, Poland, and the US. He has lived in South Korea since 1999 and has spent 35 years studying Korean martial arts. He is a Co-founder and the Vice President of iACT.

Secretary



JUSTIN CASTILLO Justin Castillo (Chungdokwan Taekwondo 6th dan, 5th dan World Kido Federation [Hapkido], Kukkiwon 4th dan) has spent 26 years training and teaching multiple martial art disciplines, including Taekwondo, Hapkido, Kickboxing, Krav Maga, and Kali. He currently serves as the New Mexico and El Paso Regional Director for the World Kido Federation. Master Castillo was the lead Hand-to-Hand Combat Instructor for the rebuilt Iraqi Army and Iraqi Police for the Kirkuk Region of Iraq from December 2003 to March 2005, serving with the 25th Infantry Division (Light). He also served as the lead Hand-to-Hand Combat Instructor for 1st Bn, 27th IN, 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) from March 2000 to May 2005. He currently oversees all training at his Taekwondo school in New Mexico and gives international support to his satellite school in Nepal. Master Castillo was also recently cast as background boxer in *Creed II*. He is a Co-Founder and Secretary of iACT.



iACT 2020

CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Dr. Ron Dziwenka

Department of History
Salisbury University, Salisbury, MD
(Canada)

Dr. Udo Moenig

Department of Taekwondo
Youngsan University, Yangsan, Korea
(Germany)

Dr. John A. Johnson

Department of Taekwondo
Keimyung University
(USA)

YsU Youngsan University



YsU 영산대학교

**The 2nd
International Taekwondo Conference at
Youngsan University and iACT 2020
Conference Book**

**TAEKWONDO'S
PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

Speakers

Allan Bäck (USA); Kutztown University
Spencer Bennington (USA); University of South Florida
Paul Bowman (UK); Cardiff University
Steven D. Capener (USA); Seoul Women's University
Wojciech J. Cynarski (Poland); University of Rzeszów
Ron Dziwenka (Canada); Salisbury University
Peter Ha (Korea); Kyung Hee University
John A. Johnson (USA); Keimyung University
Lewis Sanko, (South Africa); Sahmyook University
Martin Minarik (Germany); Paderborn University
Udo Moenig (Germany); Youngsan University
Gwang Ok (Korea); Chungbuk National University
Hyeongseok Song (Korea); Keimyung University

November 6, 2020 09:30

Youngsan University, Busan Campus



**Host: Youngsan University
Organizers: The Department of Taekwondo &
The International Academic Conference of
Taekwondo**

