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Yang Jun

Translated by Felix Jih

President



will be organized and scheduled by the

Tournament, individual competitors will be

grouped according to age and gender

(see Tournament Regulation for more

information). Simultaneously, the Rank

Test will also be organized by the

International Association. I believe each

competitor will obtain great improve-

ment from the competition. The

International Association will organize

a team of 100 foreign guests to perform

to add to the celebration of the

I hope the members of the

enthusiastic about participating in

these activities. In China, there is

an old saying: Up there is Heaven;

under the Heaven there is

Su hang. After the gathering, the

commence (to be scheduled).

Su Zhou and Hang Zhou will

be two of five beautiful cities

The 2002 Ceremony will

be an important event for

Yang Style Family Tai Chi

Chuan. It will also be the

main priority for the

International Association.

On behalf of Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan

Association, International

Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan

Grandfather, I sincerely

enthusiasts to gather in

Tai Yuan for a trip to

Tai

my

Chi

Association, and

all

\*

activities

Association

are

will

ceremony.

International

traveling

we visit.

the

International Association. In

### Dear member

White the arrival of Fall, the Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Seminars continues the move in to South America. This year, we anticipate 198 participants in European Seminars; at the USA Seminar there were 280 participants - the greatest number of participants compared to previous years. I believe that situation with Seminars in South America will also be better than the past years. The achievement of such success is due to each Seminar Center's good organizational skills; the Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Centers cooperation with each other; and their support of each of the seminars.

Results show the developing popularity Of Tai Chi Chuan. During the Michigan Seminar, the International Association held the International Association Rank Test. The Ranking Committee included Master Yang Zhen Duo, Yang Jun, and Han Hoong Wang. There were not many participants, but allowed for experience and preparation for future tests. This was a test for practitioners of the middle level rank.

The year 2002 will be the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the founding of Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Association. Shanxi Association will hold a ceremony to celebrate the past twenty years. The opening ceremony has been decided to be held on July 20<sup>th</sup>. The second International Tournament of Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan will be held July 21-23, 2002. The ceremony will be a great meeting of Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan.

The successors to the founders of various Tai Chi Chuan families will be invited to attend. They will deliver excellent performances during the ceremony. I believe the year of 2002, Tai Yuan Ceremony will be a grand meeting of all styles of Tai Chi Chuan.

#### Activities for participants from abroad:

The activity for participants from abroad

The CHI CHUAN RSSOCIATION



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Yang Jun

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GRAPHIC DESIGN Marco Gagnon

All Tai Chi Chuan euthusiasts are invited to submit articles, letters, and pictures for publication.

Both critical and complimentary letters concerning the form and content of this newsletter are welcome. Please send correspondence in electronic format to: editor@yangfamilytaichi.com or mail to:

> International Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Association

280 Newport Way NW, Suite B14 Issaquah, WA 98027 USA

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2

• FALL 2001

NUMBER 6

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China.

## INVITATION TO THE 2<sup>nd</sup> International Invitational Tournament and the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of the Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Association

JULY 20<sup>TH</sup>-23<sup>RD</sup>, 2002, TAIYUAN, SHANXI PROVINCE, P.R.C.

### nternational Members of the Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Association:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Please accept our warm greetings from the Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Association.

Since it's founding in 1982, the Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Association, with the goal of popularizing Tai Chi Chuan and promoting friendship and cooperation among the various Tai Chi Chuan schools at home and abroad, has held 13 Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Tournaments. In addition, the  $10^{th}$  and  $15^{th}$ Anniversary Celebrations of the Association and the 1<sup>st</sup> International Invitational Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Tournament have been organized. Tai Chi Chuan practitioners and enthusiasts from 27 countries the world over have come to Shanxi and participated in these activities, arousing greater interest among the lovers of Tai Chi Chuan both at home and abroad. With the number of foreign Tai Chi Chuan enthusiasts coming to the events we have organized increasing year by year, the popularity of our Association

and Tai Chi Chuan has grown the world over.

The Year 2002 will witness the 20th Anniversary Day of the founding of the Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Association. In order to celebrate this happy occasion it is decided by the Association that the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Invitational Tournament and the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration Ceremony of the founding of the Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Association be held between July 20th and 23rd 2002, in Taiyuan.

Successors to the various Tai Chi Chuan schools

in China, dignitaries, masters and practitioners of Tai Chi Chuan from both home and abroad are invited to assemble in Taiyuan for this grand meeting. At the opening ceremony on July 20<sup>th</sup>, a program of entertainment will present practitioners from all over the world, demonstrations and performances by outstanding masters from various Tai Chi Chuan traditions. After two days of competitions the prize awarding ceremony will be solemnly held to issue prizes to the winners of the Tournament. Symposiums, lectures, and trainings will also be organized during the meeting period.

Tai Chi Chuan enthusiasts from both home and abroad are most heartily welcome to this grand meeting.

Respectfully, The Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Association. \*

NUMBER 6 • FALL 2001 C

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# Tournament Regulations

### 1. TIME AND PLACE

July 20 to 23, 2002 Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, P.R.C.

### 2.ITEMS:

### 1. GROUP COMPETITION:

- A. Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan (49 Competition Form)
- B.Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Sword Form

### 2. INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION:

### International Competitors:

- A. Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan (49 Competition Form)
- B. Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Sword Form
- C. Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Saber Form
- D.Individual all around skills

#### **Domestic Competitors:**

- A. Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan (49 Competition Form)
- B. Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Sword Form
- C. Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Saber Form
- D.Individual all around skills

#### 3. RULES FOR PARTICIPATION

1. Members of the International Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Association, Members of the Shanxi Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Associations, and enthusiasts of Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan are all entitled to participate in the tournament either as a group or individual. Contestants will be organized according to their different conditions.

- Individual competitors will be grouped according to age and sex. Those who are 35 and under will be in the Youth Group, those who are 36 to 54 will be in the middle age group, and those who are 55 and older will be in the senior group
- 3. Those Shanxi practitioners who have been chosen in the 2001 Qualifying Competition will participate in the International Competition. The Other Shanxi players will participate in the Domestic Competition. All foreign players and Chinese players from other provinces will participate in International the Competition.
- The number of team members must not be less than six to qualify for group competition.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS Yang Zhen Duo *Chairman* 

> Yang Jun President

ADVISORY BOARD Jerry Karin

> Mei Mei Teo *v.e.*

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#### INTERNATIONAL YANG STYLE TAI CHI CHUAN ASSOCIATION

The International Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan.

> USA 280 Newport Way NW B14 Issaquah, WA 98027 USA Tel.: (425) 369-8841

CHINA No. 10 Wu Cheng West Street Taiyuan, Shanxi P.R.C. 030006 Tel.: 86-351-7042713

> EUROPE Ornstigen 1, 18350 Taby, Sweden Tel.: +46-8-201800

4

2001

FALL

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5. All participants must have valid ID cards to facilitate grouping and identification.

### 4. RULES OF COMPETITION:

- 1. Competitors must use the 49 movement Form for competition.
- 2. Time limits for competition:
  - 49 Form Tai Chi Chuan:
    7 to 8 minutes
  - Sword Form: 3 to 4 minutes
  - Saber Form: 1 to 2 minutes
- The order of entering the arena will be decided by drawing lots and arranged by the organizing committee

### 5. AWARDS AND PRIZES:

### 1. Group Competition:

Honor Cup and Certificate for the top team, Certificates for Teams placing  $2^{nd}$  through  $6^{th}$ .

2. Individual Competitors:

The first six winners in each of their respective age and sex groups will be awarded as follows:

- Gold medal and Certificate for first place
- Silver medal and Certificate for second place
- Brass medal and Certificate
   for third place
- Certificates for places four through six.
- The winners of the individual all around skills competition will be determined by their combined score in hand, sword and saber forms.

### 6. GARMENTS AND WEAPONS:

- 1. Tai Chi Chuan Competition garments are required for each player.
- 2. Players are responsible for providing their own weapons
- 3. Arenas and equipments should all accord with tournament rules

### 7. JUDGING:

- 1. Competition will strictly follow rules established by The Chinese Academy of Martial Arts in 1996.
- 2. Judging will be organized by the competition department of the organizing committee
- There will be a Chief Judge, deputy chief judge and head judges positioned for each event.

### 8. TOURNAMENT FEES:

- 1. Management fee will be \$50 for each participant.
- 2. A \$5 fee for each event entered will also apply

### 9. APPLICATIONS:

- 1. All participating teams and individuals are required to file the written application forms
- 2. International Players send their applications to The International Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan Association, 280 Newport Way NW # B14, Issaquah, Wa, 98027 U.S.A.
- 3. Applications should be received by May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2002 \*

### Useful *Chinese* Phrases





## **PRACTICE DEPARTMENT**

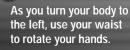
by Yang Jun English editing by George Feldman



Shift your weight back slightly.

Lead the motion with your waist. Use your left heel as a pivot to turn your left toe inwards.

Shift your weight to your left side. At the same time flatten out your hook hand and sit your right wrist.



Shift your weight back, at the same time circle your arms downward.



Continue your circles until your arms are closed in front of your body. The weight is all in your left leg.



Pick up your right foot, rotate your waist and hip, and turn your right toe in 45'. This is a step, not a rotation of the foot. Raise hands and step up: After closing your arms, your palms are facing slightly downward. Keep your armpits open, and your hands are in the center of your body.





Continue moving your weight to your left side. Pick up your right leg, and keep your arms open. Keep your right arm in front of you and slightly higher than your left arm. Remember to sink your chest.

Step straight forward with your right foot and touch with your heel.

In the empty step your

feet are on the center

line. About 30% of your

weight will be one the

empty leg. Aproximately 70 % of your weight will be in your full leg. Your arms should follow the turning of your waist and close in front of your body. Remember that the front leg in the empty step still has some weight in it (aprox. 30%) and that your body is open to the left with your palms open facing the center line.

30%

70%

Step straight forward with your left foot and touch with the ball of the foot. Keep your shoulder down and your elbow down, while you ward off upwards with your right arm. Make sure it is rounded and extended.

> If your opponent is pushing in with both their arms, you use White Crane Spreads Its Wings by circling your hands around so one of your hands is below one arm and the other hand is above their other arm.



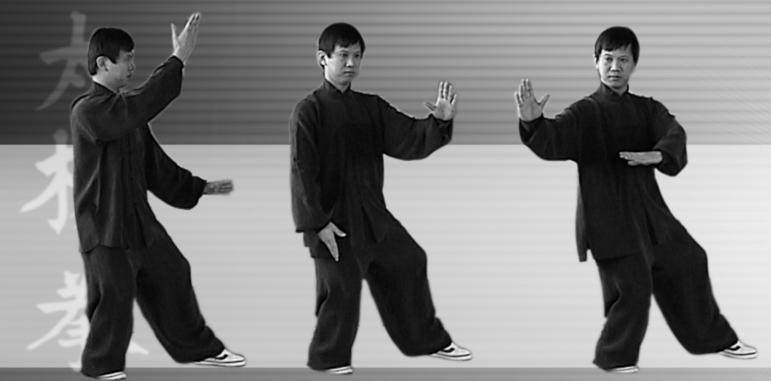
This is the front view of White Crane Spreads Its <u>Wings</u>.

At the same time as you shift your weight to your right foot and bring in your left foot, use your right arm to ward off up and your left arm to push down.

Push downward with your left palm. Make sure the palm is down, the fingers are extended, and your elbow stays back. Square your torso to the front.



### **PRACTICE DEPARTMENT**



With the turning your waist, rotate your right arm palm in and make a downward circle. Start an upward circle with your left hand at the same time. Follow you waist's turning by rotating your left hand in an upward circle and your right hand in a downward circle. Move your weight back at the same time. Continue your circles until your left palm is extended and flat in front of your body and your right palm is extended to the back right. Step forward at the same time.



Follow the turning of your waist with your right arm and pull it towards your body. Sit the palm of your left arm and bend it slightly.

Shift your weight forward and pick up your right leg.

When you change from the bow step (feet shoulder with apart) to the empty step (feet on either side of the center line), bring your right foot in. Keep your right toe facing the corner. Prepare your right hand for a grabbing motion.

W W W . Y A N G F A M I L Y T A I C H I . C O M)

Start shifting your weight forward while you make a large circle across you body with your left arm. The arm descends slightly during this circle. Meanwhile, bring your right arm into a ready position with your palm facing forward.

Finish shifting weight to the left leg. Your body will be squared to the front, Your left arm finishes beside your left knee with the palm down and the fingers facing forward.



Continue to shift your weight forward,Yepull down with your left arm, andbostrike forward with your right palm.in

Your right arm is directly in front of your body and the palm is facing slightly inwards. Your back leg is naturally straight, and you should lean forward slightly with you upper body.

Make and empty step with your left heel touching.

Turn your body to the right, rotate your right arm and sit your left arm. Keep turning your body and move your weight to your right leg.

9

Simultaneously lift your left arm up and push down with your right arm. Your palms are sitting slightly and facing inwards. They are on the center line. Point at the middle of your left forearm with your right fingers.

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through the end of the brush knee step.

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I would like to thank Michel Tremblay from the Montreal center for his help in the demonstration photos.

Circle downward with you right arm and

upward with your left arm. Continue



# Building a Strong Foundation

## Stance Work in Tai Chi Chuan Practice

An Interview with Masters Yang Zhenduo and Yang Jun

> CONDUCTED BY DAVE BARRETT, TRANSLATED BY JERRY KARIN

his July when the Masters were in Portland, Oregon for the Seminar, they were kind enough to agree to an interview after a busy day of teaching. We ended up talking for over two hours. The first part of the conversation concerned the ethical values of the Chinese Martial Traditions in general and Tai Chi Chuan in particular. This discussion will be featured in our next issue.

The second topic of our conversation was more technical in nature, dealing specifically with foot work, leg training and stance work. As a starting point for this discussion I mentioned that Yang Laoshi had written at length concerning this topic in his most recent book. Here is an excerpt from his book to set the stage and then our conversation follows.

"When you make a bow step, as the weight shifts from one foot to the other, you should pay attention to the symmetrical arrangement of the two opposing forces - one leg pushing and the other pushing back or resisting. Whether the front leg is pushing backward and the back leg resisting, or the back leg is *K If the foundation is good the upper body will be fine »* 



pushing forward and the front leg resisting, the forces must be coordinated, so as to avoid pushing out too hard or resisting too hard, or pushing out emptily without any compensating resistance. I hope you will work hard to incorporate this point in your form.

If you can achieve just the right balance in this, it will create favorable conditions for upper and lower body to work in concert during transitional moves. When extending the weighted leg to its ultimate position in a bow step, just as in the extension of an arm, extend until it is almost fully extended but not quite. If you over-extend then it becomes forced and looks stiff. If the back leg is bent too much, the pushing force cannot come out, and it will seem as if you have a lot of power but can't use it.

The resistance of the empty leg goes through a process of gradual engagement. First touch the floor with the heel, continue by allowing the flat of the foot to touch, then the toes grab the floor, and then let the knee bend forward, letting the bending knee and shin slightly incline forward and increasing the resistance from the front leg so as not to allow the knee to pass the toe.

This way, with one leg pushing and one leg resisting, neither force subsiding or becoming too strong, the lower body will become a great deal stronger and more stable. Note that if the knee and shin of the forward leg are standing perpendicular to the ground then it is hard to utilize the resisting force and the back leg won't be able develop power in its push forward. If the knee goes past the toe, you'll lose your balance and the back leg again won't be able to develop much power. Only when you make the knee and shin slightly incline forward, with the knee not going past the toe, can you thoroughly get the full strength of two forces, pushing out and resisting, to come into play.... The key to achieving whole-body coordination lies in the pushing and resisting of the two legs. Try to become aware of this in your practice".

**DB:** I'd like to ask you about the correct method for balancing the strength expressed in the lower body. In your recent book you mentioned that the balance of oppositional forces of pushing and resisting in the stance work is an important factor in creating a stable body frame. Could you explain how this is done?

YZD: This is a good question. In our theory we have the requirement that the root is in the foot. This is the basis for the foundation. If the foundation is good the upper body will be fine. If the foundation is no good, the upper body cannot be stable. Just like building a house: if the foundation work is not right, the upper structures will be unstable.

It is necessary to focus on the stability of the lower body when we practice Tai Chi Chuan

For example: If you don't have your feet shoulder width in the bow step, there's no way to be stable and it's hard to perform the motions correctly. I really think that the lower body is extremely important and the requirements should really begin with organizing the stance work. If there is something wrong with the upper body, most probably you need to examine the lower body for the cause. If the bottom is correct, the torso and the arms will be better. Like anything, you proceed step by step: if you can't get the basics correct and then you require something of the upper body, nothing can be done if the bottom is no good, you can't coordinate. So it all starts from the foundation, this is important. Just like the way we develop as people: our personality should have fundamental qualities of fairness and compassion; these are real basics that provide for the development of the individual.

The most basic aspect of stance work is the relationship between deng and cheng (pushing and resisting). If you don't have this relationship of pushing and resisting, it's very easy for the body to go off leaning one way or another. One's equilibrium is affected and can be easily led or taken advantage of. When you practice incorrectly, you will feel it is kind of empty, it seems like the root is not solid. There is a saying, " Rooted in the feet, developed in the legs, controlled by the waist, and manifested through the limbs." So it starts from the feet, there is an order of precedence, if you don't do it this way it's all mixed up.

**DB:** Talking specifically about the feet: When the heel goes down and the weight begins to shift, do the toes need to grab the ground and create the oppositional force?

YZD: When you engage your toes it's just like anything: you can't over do it. If you have no contact from the toes it's no good, and if the toes are used too much it's not right either. Many things are like this, you have to use an appropriate amount of force. Maybe if I try too hard, there's no need for that. It's always like this: not to have is incorrect, and to be excessive is not right either. So you should use the 10 Essentials: relax and extend, not too soft or too stiff, one needs to find the balance in between.

In general you should make the essential refinements appropriately and not to an extreme. Our predecessors have formulated these principle requirements. These have helped us to avoid so many dead ends in our practice. They require us to put a great deal of effort into our study, to use practical experiences to integrate the theory into our form. Even though they are general refinements, they are very, very rich in content.

For example: the requirements for the hand. It says extend the palm and curve the fingers. This really requires an integration of stance work, torso positioning, and correct extension of the arms. This question really contains so much practical experience: when I stand the palm up, how should I do it correctly? Over the past few days I've noticed a good deal of variation in the palm positions of the students. Everybody says they are standing the palm, but there are not too many who are doing it correctly. So we are going through a learning process. When you study the form you can't just stop and say, "I've got it now." We need to learn, become aware, gain practical experience, and then practice more and a little more. Through all these repetitions gradually one becomes more skillful. It's not sufficient to look at the Essentials and say, " It says to do this, now I've got it, I can read it and that's enough." Even though these Essentials have helped us enormously, it's not enough. The individual needs to practice and search for them, to perfect the motions.

**DB:** I'd like to focus on just one more point. The formula states, "Rooted in the feet, developed in the legs." Many students understand the importance of turning the waist but perhaps not so many are aware of developing the motion in the legs. Specifically the action of the knee: it seems that the knee needs to transfer body weight but many people hold body weight in the knee and end up injuring this area. So how can we develop the motion in the leg and protect the knee at the same time?

YZD: The knee has the function of

11

2001

FALL

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connecting the upper and lower leg. Of course this joint is very essential. The formula mentions the entire leq, but just like when the arm is discussed it is actually several pieces. In the same way the knee is the essential part of the lower body structure. Its function is to connect the bottom and upper parts of the frame. If you use the knee correctly you can connect the upper and lower parts of the leq. If it is not correct, for example in the bow stance if the forward knee extends beyond the toes, the knee can't perform it's function properly. You lose the function. So as with everything, there is a definite degree that is appropriate. Not only the knees, for example if we say the waist is the commander, if you don't connect the legs correctly even though you have this commanding feature of the waist, without the proper arrangement of the structure above and below, it won't work. It can't do it by itself. Very few people pay close attention to the body arrangement principles, some don't even know that the motions requires these essential refinements, and if you don't make these changes how can the waist operate correctly? The same goes for the knees. Although they have a type of controlling force, without coordinating the upper and lower portions of the stance they can't work

Throughout the course of our training there is a kind of realization that comes with practice. For example: if you are a leader or boss at work, it's not just you. If it was just you that would be fine but the problem is there is always someone above or below you. So Tai Chi practice can give you some inspiration: I have to have managed coordination but without the bottom below me operating efficiently to help me, it won't work out. Throughout this training I need to understand that I need to be very diligent, if I do something I have to do it carefully. We emphasize that there must be ending positions for each motion sequence. Every form has a final position, so too can this be applied to our work life, the idea is the same.

YJ: I'd like to add a point about the legwork, specifically, where one's energy comes from during the Fajing techniques. A part of the power comes from the contracting and expanding of the leg muscles and the shifting of the body weight. Another part of the strength comes from the rotation of the waist. These combined areas produce the refined energy expressed as Jing. The root of Fajing however is in the footwork. There are other requirements, of course, and if you use these principles correctly you can amplify the power. So " rooted in the feet, developed in the legs" is only a part of this process, how you shift the weight in a coordinated fashion is also important. So many people read, "Upper and lower combined and coordinated", but they don't guite understand how critical this requirement is. The intent of the technique and the body weight must arrive at the same time. It's not that easy. When you move, the whole body must be coordinated, only then will you be able to focus, deliver, and emit energy through one place. So the whole body works together to strengthen the emission process.

YZD: It is not just an isolated part of the body or the coordination of the motion; one must also harmonize the mind to be a part of this entire process.

**YJ:** If we isolate the motions and practice single applications over and over, one can experience even more clearly the need to coordinate in order to make the energy develop correctly. For example: in staff training it's very easy to see how coordinating the body will allow the energy to manifest correctly at the opposite end of the staff. If the coordinations are incorrect, the energy will be spread out and unfocused. The same applies to the sword form, if you know how to do this then the energy will travel to the tip.

YZD: It's very clear, whether you or I or she practices in this way. Even though we perform the same motion, there seems to be some difference. Even though we say it should all be the same, there are so many variables in the personal expression of the forms.

**DB:** Many people when they begin studying Tai Chi are so enchanted by the handwork they neglect the stances and leg work. Hopefully this discussion will alert students that they need to pay attention to the foundation first.

YZD: The handwork, just look at the hand shape, not even the application of techniques, the shape of the hand is quite difficult. To get it just right, if you do it correctly then all of your strength can come out through there, the hand is where it comes out, the ultimate display of energy is in the hand. When we look at the students their hand positions are not quite clear or clean, it's hard to express the Qi correctly.

## **DB**: This is a topic for another interview! Thank you both for taking the time to talk with us.

YZD: One more thing about the hands: It's not only the energy that is expressed, but ultimately Spirit that comes out. If you get it right, Energy, Spirit and Essence are present in the handwork. (As he was making these remarks Yang Laoshi suddenly sat upright with his eyes blazing and presented the crispest and cleanest standing palm I've ever seen him make, the transformation was startling and the energy expressed in this instant was electric.)

**DB**: I would love to talk with you at length about this topic but we have imposed too much on your time this evening.

YZD: I'm very happy to be able to sit here and explore these basic ideas. This is very, very good; anytime we can do it again I look forward to it. So that we can raise the level of the general group, whether concrete aspects or general theory, let's do this again. We can't just practice the form, we need to use theory to enable and enrich our practice. \*

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## LES DIX PRINCIPES ESSENTIELS DU TAI CHI CHUAN

Énoncés par Yang Chengfu, écrits par Chen Weiming

### 6. UTILISER L'INTENTION ET NON LA FORCE.

On peut lire dans les Classiques du taiji : «C'est une affaire d'intention et non de force». Lorsque vous pratiquez le Taijiquan, favoriser la détente et l'expansion de tout le corps. N'utilisez pas la moindre parcelle de force brute qui engendre-rait une obturation au niveau musculo-squelettique ou circulatoire qui vous restreindra ou vous inhibera vous-mêmes. Alors seulement vous serez en mesure d'effectuer des changements et des transformations avec légèreté et agilité et des rotations de façon naturelle. Certains s'interrogent : si on n'utilise pas de force, comment peut-on générer de la force? Le réseau de méridiens d'acupuncture qui parcourent le corps sont comme des cours d'eau à la surface de la terre. Si ces cours d'eau ne sont pas bloqués, l'eau circule; si les méridiens ne sont pas obstrués, le Chi circule. Si vous bougez avec force et raideur, l'énergie dans les méridiens est stagnante, le chi et le sang sont obstrués, les mouvements ne peuvent être agiles; tout ce qu'on a à faire, c'est de vous montrer le chemin et tout votre corps suivra. Si vous utiliser l'intention et non la force, là où votre intention va, le chi va. Ainsi -- parce que le chi et le sang coulent, circulant quotidiennement au travers tout le corps, sans jamais stagner - avec beaucoup de pratique, vous développerez la véritable force interne. Un réel adepte du taiji semble avoir des bras de fer recouverts de soie, immensément lourds. Celui qui pratique les arts externes semble très puissant lorsqu'il utilise la force. Mais lorsqu'il n'utilise pas la force, il est très léger et flotte. C'est ainsi que nous pouvons nous rendre compte que sa force est effectivement externe, ou superficielle. La force d'un pratiquant d'arts martiaux externes est particulièrement facile à contrôler et à dévier, elle n'a donc pas grande valeur.

# 7. SYNCHRONISEZ LA PARTIE SUPÉRIEURE ET INFÉRIEURE DU CORPS.

Dans les Classiques du taiji « Synchronisez la partie supérieure et inférieure du corps » est exprimez de la façon suivante : « Avec les racines dans les pieds, lancé par les jambes, dirigé par la taille, se manifestant dans les mains et les doigts – des pieds, aux jambes, à la taille - complétez chaque mouvement en une seule impulsion\*\* ». Lorsque les mains bougent, la taille bouge et les jambes bougent, et le regard les accompagne. Alors seulement peut-on dire que le haut et le bas du corps sont synchronisés. Si une partie ne bouge pas, elle n'est donc pas synchronisée avec le reste.

\* Littéralement : « un chi ». On pourrait également le traduire par un seul « souffle ».

## 8. HARMONISEZ L'INTÉRIEUR ET L'EXTÉRIEUR.

Ce que l'on pratique en taiji dépend de l'esprit, d'où le dicton «L'esprit est le général, et le corps constitue ses troupes». Si vous pouvez mobiliser votre esprit, vos mouvements seront naturellement légers et agiles, la forme ne sera rien de plus qu'une alternance de vide et de plein, d'ouverture et de fermeture. « Ouvert » ne signifie pas seulement ouvrir les bras ou les jambes; l'intention mentale doit s'ouvrir parallèlement aux membres. « Fermer » ne signifie pas seulement fermer les bras et les jambes; l'intention mentale doit se fermer parallèlement aux membres. Si l'intérieur et l'extérieur s'unissent en une seule impulsion\*\*, ils deviennent un tout indissociable.

## 9. CONTINUELLE ET SANS INTERRUPTION (LA PRATIQUE).

La force, dans les arts martiaux externes, est une sorte de force acquise, brute, donc elle a un début et une fin, un temps où elle se déroule et un temps ou elle s'interrompt, de sorte que lorsque la vieille force est épuisée, la nouvelle force ne s'est pas encore amorcée, ce qui constitue un moment où il est extrêmement facile d'être subjugué par un adversaire. En taiji, on préconise l'intention et non la force et, du début à la fin, de façon douce et continue, on complète un cycle en revenant au point de départ, les mouvements circulaires s'enchainent de façon ininterrompue. C'est ce à quoi les Classiques du taiji font référence dans : « Comme le fleuve Yangtse ou le fleuve Jaune, qui coulent continuellement et sans cesse ». Ou encore : « Déployer la force, c'est comme tirer le fil de soie du cocon ». Ces deux citations se réfèrent à la nécessité de tout relier en une seule impulsion\*.

## 10.CHERCHER LA QUIÉTUDE DANS LE MOUVEMENT.

Les pratiquants d'arts externes valorisent l'habileté de bondir et de s'immobiliser et ils recommencent jusqu'à ce que leur souffle (chi) et leur force soient épuisés et ils terminent leur pratique à bout de souffle. En taiji, on favorise la quiétude pour vaincre le mouve-ment, et même dans le mouvement, il y a de la quiétude. Ainsi, lorsque vous pratiquez la forme, plus c'est lent, mieux c'est ! Lorsque vous pratiquez lentement votre respiration devient profonde et longue, le chi descend au champ du cinabre (dan tien) et, naturellement, il n'y a pas de contraction ou de expansion nuisibles des vaisseaux sanguins. Si l'étudiant s'applique soigneusement, il peut espérer percer le sens de ces mots

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### L'ENCHAÎNEMENT DES **103 MOUVEMENTS -- (suite)**

#### **DEUXIÈME PARTIE** (suite)

- 37. Séparer le pied droit.38. Séparer le pied gauche.
- 39. Tourner et coup de talon gauche.
- 40. Brosser le genou gauche et pousser. 41. Brosser le genou droit et pousser.
- 42. Avancer et coup de poing vers le bas.
- 43. Tourner et frapper avec le dos du poing.
- 44. Avancer, dévier vers le bas,
- parer et coup de poing.
- 45. (Parer à gauche) Coup de talon droit.
- 46. Frapper le tigre à gauche.
- 47. Frapper le tigre à droite.
- 48. Tourner et coup de talon droit.
- 49. Double coup de poing aux oreilles.
- 50. Coup de talon gauche.
- 51. Tourner de 360° et coup de talon droit.
   52. Avancer, dévier vers le bas,
- parer et coup de poing.
- 53. Fermeture apparente.
- 54. Croiser les mains.

#### TROISIÈME PARTIE

- 55. Étreindre le tigre et le reporter à la montagne.
- 56. Simple fouet en diagonal.57. Séparer la crinière du cheval (droit).
- 58. Séparer la crinière du cheval (gauche).
- 59. Séparer la crinière du cheval (droit).
- 60. (Parer à gauche) Saisir la queue de l'oiseau.
- 61. Simple fouet.
- 62. La fille de jade lance la navette aux quatre coins.
- 63. (Parer à gauche) Saisir la queue de l'oiseau.
- 64. Simple fouet.
- 65. Mouvoir les mains comme
- les nuages des deux côtés. 66. Mouvoir les mains comme
- les nuages des deux côtés.
- 67. Mouvoir les mains comme les nuages des deux côtés. 68. Simple fouet.

- 69. Pousser vers le bas.70. Le coq d'or se tient sur une patte (droit).
- 71. Le coq d'or se tient sur une patte (gauche).
- 72. Reculer et repousser le singe (droit).
- 73. Reculer et repousser le singe (gauche). 74. Reculer et repousser le singe (droit).
- 75. Vol en diagonal.
- 76. Élever les mains.
- 77. La grue blanche déploie ses ailes.
- 78. Brosser le genou gauche et pousser.79. L'aiguille au fond de la mer.
- 80. Bras en éventail.
- 81. Tourner, le serpent blanc darde sa langue.
- 82. Avancer, dévier vers le bas,
- parer et coup de poing. 83. (Parer à gauche) Avancer et saisir la queue
- de l'oiseau
- 84. Simple fouet.
- 85. Mouvoir les mains comme les nuages des deux côtés.
- 86. Mouvoir les mains comme
- les nuages des deux côtés. 87. Mouvoir les mains comme
- les nuages des deux côtés. 88. Simple fouet.
- 89. Caresser l'encolure du cheval et la main qui perse.
- 90. Croiser les jambes
  - (tourner et coup de talon droit).
- 91. Avancer et coup de poing au bas ventre.
- 92. (Parer à gauche) Avancer et tirer la queue de l'oiseau.
- 93. Simple fouet.
- 94. Pousser vers le bas.
- 95. Avancer et former les sept étoiles.
- 96. Reculer et chevaucher le tigre.
- 97. Tourner et coup de pied lotus.
- 98. Tendre l'arc et tirer le tigre. 99. Avancer, dévier vers le bas,
- parer et coup de poing.
- 100. Fermeture apparente.
- 101. Croiser les mains.
- 102. Position de fermeture.
- 103. Terminer la forme

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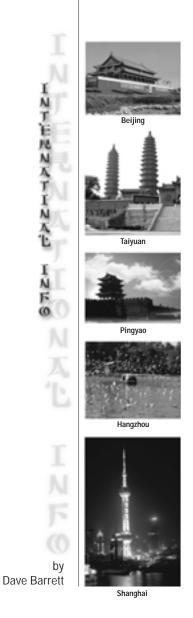
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by Michel

Tremblay

Center Director

in St-Jean, Canada



# TAI CHI Adventure in China

### JULY 2002

The Association has put together an exciting program of activities for the July 2002 Celebration and Tournament in Taiyuan. We hope you will make your plans early to join us for these special events. This will be a truly unique opportunity to participate in a grand exchange of Tai Chi Chuan players from all over the World.

The Anniversary Celebration events in Taiyuan will include international demonstrations and exhibitions. Leading exponents of the major Tai Chi Chuan traditions will perform at the opening Ceremony, this will be a fascinating display of the highest levels of expertise. Groups from the International Association will be invited to present displays of cultural activities from their respective regions and above all, Tai Chi enthusiasts will enjoy sharing their love of the art with friends from the world over.

The Invitational Tournament is open to all who wish to test their skill levels and receive evaluations from judges trained in the Traditional Yang Family Style. Members may receive ranking levels based on their performance scores. The Tournament provides an important opportunity to improve and develop greater understanding, and those who do not wish to compete are welcome to study and learn at evening lectures and teaching sessions. During the four days of the celebration and competition, trips to local cultural sites will be offered and social activities for relaxation and recreation will take place.

After the Tournament concludes on July 23rd, members have a choice of plans. Those who may wish to return to Beijing and then home will be departing Taiyuan on July 24th. This travel plan is less expensive and will appeal to those whose time and budget may be limited.

If you would like to stay in China for five more days, you will have a wonderful opportunity to travel with Masters Yang Zhenduo and Yang Jun through some of the most famous and scenic locations in China. This part of the tour is a combination of Tai Chi study and training, observing and meeting local Tai Chi groups and sight seeing.

Early mornings will be training periods with the Masters; we will also be meeting Tai Chi groups to exchange forms and friendship. Afternoons will be for touring and evenings will be spent relaxing and enjoying social activities.

Please make your plans to join us for this great adventure!

14



## Traditional Yang Style Tai Chi Chuan 49 Form

| <b>27</b> Zuo jin ji du li Rooster Stands on One Leg, two                   |
|---|
| <b>28</b> Dao nian hou Step Back and Repulse                                |
| the Monkey, one   |
| <b>29</b> Xie fei shi Diagonal Flying                                       |
| <b>30</b> Ti shou shang shi Lift Hands and Step Up                          |
| <b>31</b> Bai he liang chi White Crane Spreads its Wings                    |
| <b>32</b> Zuo lou xi ao bu Left Brush Knee and Push                         |
| <b>33</b> <i>Hai di zhen</i> <b>Needle at the Sea Bottom</b>                |
| <b>34</b> Shan tong bei Fan Through the Back                                |
| <b>35</b> . Zhuan shen bai she tu xin <b>Turn Body</b> , <b>White Snake</b> |
| Spits Out its Tongue  |
| 36 Jin bu zai chui Step Forward and Punch Down                              |
| <b>37</b> Ye ma fen zong Parting the Wild Horse's Mane                      |
| <b>38</b> Yu nu chuan suo Fair Lady Works at Shuttles                       |
| <b>39</b> Lan que wei Grasp the Bird's Tail                                 |
| <b>40</b> <i>Dan bian</i> <b>Single Whip</b>                                |
| <b>41</b> <i>Xia shi</i> <b>Push Down</b>                                   |
| 42 Shang bu qi xing Step Forward to Seven Stars                             |
| 43 Tui bu kau hu Step Back to Ride the Tiger                                |
| <b>44</b> Zhuan shen bai lian <b>Turn Body, Lotus Kick</b>                  |
| <b>45</b> Wan gong she hu Bend the Bow and Shoot the Tiger                  |
| <b>46</b> Jin bu ban lan chui Step Forward, Parry,                          |
| Block and Punch   |
| <b>47</b> <i>Ru feng si bi</i> <b>Apparent Close-up</b>                     |
| <b>48</b> Shi zi shou Cross Hands   |
| <b>49</b> Shou shi Closing  |
| Huan yuan Return to Original Position                                       |
| -   |

| Yu bei shi Prepare  |
|---|
| <b>1</b> <i>Qi shi</i> <b>Opening</b>   |
|   |
| 2 Lan que wei Grasp the Bird's Tail   |
| 3Single Whip  |
| <b>4</b> Zuo you yun shou Wave Hands Like Clouds, three                         |
| 5   |
| 6 <i>Gao tan ma</i> High Pat on Horse   |
| 7 You fen jiao Right Separation Kick  |
| 8 Zuo fen jiao Left Separation Kick   |
| 9 Zhuan shen zuo deng jiao Turn Body, Left Heel Kick                            |
| <b>10</b> Zuo lou xi ao bu Left Brush Knee and Push                             |
| <b>11</b> Shou hui pipa Hands Strum the Lute                                    |
| <b>12</b> Gao tan ma chuan zhang <b>High Pat on Horse</b> , <b>Thrust Palm</b>  |
| <b>13</b> Shi zi tui  |
| <b>14</b>   |
| <b>15</b>   |
| <b>16</b> Hui shen you deng jiao <b>Turn Body to Right Heel Kick</b>            |
| <b>17</b> Shuang feng guan er Strike opponent with both fists                   |
| <b>18</b> Zuo deng jiao Left Heel Kick  |
| <b>19</b> . <i>Zhuan shen pie shen chui</i> <b>Turn Body and Chop with Fist</b> |
| <b>20</b> Jin bu zhi dang chui Step Forward and Punch                           |
| to the Groin  |
| <b>21</b> <i>Ru feng si bi</i> <b>Apparent Close-up</b>                         |
| <b>22</b> Shi zi shou Cross Hands   |
| <b>23</b> Bao hu gui shan Embrace the Tiger and                                 |
| Return to Mountain  |
| <b>24</b> Xie dan bian Diagonal Single Whip                                     |
| 25 Zhou di kan chui Punch Under the Elbow                                       |
| <b>26</b> You jin ji du li Rooster Stands on One Leg, one                       |

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Turn this completed form into your Center Director, or mail to the Association address listed below. "Please allow up to 6 weeks for processing of new memberships." Individual Membership Application Please check method of payment Yes, I wish to become a Mr./Mrs./Ms.: and membership type. member of the International Yang Style Visa Cheque мс 🗋 Address: Tai Chi Chuan Association Renewal \$25 Individual: \$30 City, State: 15 Yes, I wish to receive Family: \$45 Renewal: \$35 copies of Tai Chi Chuan  $PC \cdot$ Country first year Senior: \$25 first year Newsletter Renewal: \$20 Phone #:( Fax #:( Yes, I wish to receive a 2001 Card #: 10% discount on Seminar E-mail: tuition • FALL Local Center, if applicable: \_ Exp. Date: Yes, I wish to receive a discount on Association Signature: Birthday: \_ Language of Preference: products 9 NUMBER Yes, I wish to be eligible INTERNATIONAL YANG STYLE TAI CHI CHUAN ASSOCIATION for ranking Г 280 Newport Way NW #B14, Issaquah, WA 98027, USA

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# TAIYAN 2002

## Tour Package #1:

### July 17 or 18 to July 29 Bejing, Taiyuan,Shanghai, Wuxi,Hangzhou, back to Beijing

| 7/17&18: | Arrive in China, meet at Beijing Airport or Railway Station             |
|----------|---|
| 7/18:    | Leaving in the afternoon by Bus for Taiyuan                             |
| 7/19:    | Meeting together in Taiyuan and practicing collectively                 |
| 7/20:    | Opening Ceremony:   |
|          | Masters' Performances and Team Demonstrations                           |
|          | Programs for Entertainment  |
|          | 19:00p.m. Celebration Banquet   |
| 7/21:    | Tournament for Entire Day   |
|          | 20:00p.m. Masters' Lectures   |
| 7/22:    | Tournament in the Morning   |
|          | 14:00 p.m.: Touring Pingyao Ancient Town                                |
|          | 20:00 p.m.: Masters' Lectures   |
| 7/23:    | Tournament in the Morning   |
|          | Awards Ceremony in the Afternoon  |
|          | Winners' Performances   |
|          | Closing Ceremonies  |
| 7/24:    | Flying to Shanghai  |
|          | Staying overnight in Wuxi   |
| 7/25:    | 6 to 7 a.m. Coaching and Practice                                       |
|          | Exchange activities with local Taiji practitioners in the Morning       |
|          | Sight seeing in the Afternoon   |
|          | Evening Social Gathering  |
| 7/26:    | 6 to 7 a.m. Coaching and Practice                                       |
|          | Morning sight seeing, afternoon travel to Hangzhou                      |
|          | Overnight stay in Hangzhou  |
| 7/27:    | 6 to 7 a.m. Coaching and Practice                                       |
|          | Exchange activities with local Taiji practitioners in the Morning       |
|          | Touring Hangzhou in the Afternoon                                       |
|          | Evening Social Gathering  |
| 7/28:    | 6 to 7 a.m. Coaching and Practice                                       |
|          | Sight seeing around Hangzhou  |
|          | 20:00 p.m. Flying back to Beijing                                       |
| 7/29:    | Free day in Beijing   |
| • •      | Farewell Dinner and Departures  |
| Costs:   | \$1200 : Covers all transportation, meals and lodging in China. This is |
|          | an estimated total, air fares within China during July 2002 may change  |
|          | the total amount. Celebration/Tournament event fee of \$50 and          |
|          | commentation force of C men avant and met included                      |

competition fees of \$5 per event are not included



**INTERNATIONAL YANG STYLE TAI CHI CHUAN ASSOCIATION** 280 Newport Way NW Suite B14 Issaquah, WA 98027 U.S.A.

## Tour Package #2:

July 17 or 18 to July 24 Beijing, Taiyuan, back to Beijing

|        | Arrive in China, meet at Beijing Airport or Railway Station |
|--------|---|
| 7/18:  | Leaving in the afternoon by Bus for Taiyuan                 |
| 7/19:  | Meeting together in Taiyuan and practicing collectively     |
| 7/20:  | Opening Ceremony:   |
|        | Masters' Performances and Team Demonstrations               |
|        | Programs for Entertainment                                  |
|        | 19:00p.m. Celebration Banquet                               |
| 7/21:  | Tournament for Entire Day                                   |
|        | 20:00p.m. Masters' Lectures                                 |
| 7/22:  | Tournament in the Morning                                   |
|        | 14:00 p.m.: Touring Pingyao Ancient Town                    |
|        | 20:00 p.m.: Masters' Lectures                               |
| 7/23:  | Tournament in the Morning                                   |
|        | Awards Ceremony in the Afternoon                            |
|        | Winners' Performances                                       |
|        | Closing Ceremonies  |
| 7/24:  | Return to Beijing by Bus                                    |
| Costs: | \$ 582 Includes travel, meals and lodging in China.         |
|        | Celebration/Tournament event fee of \$50 and                |
|        | competition fees of \$5 per event are not included.         |
|        | If returning to Beijing by plane add \$60                   |
|        |   |